**KASIREDDY NARAYANREDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEEING AND RESEARCH**

**Affiliated to J.N.T.U, Hyderabad. Abdullapur met (V), Hayathnagar (M), R.R.Dist**



**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**

**MACHINE LEARNING**

LAB MANUAL (R18)

B.Tech III-Year II-Sem

***LIST OF EXPERIMENTS:***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **S.NO** | **EXPERIMENT NAME** |
| ***1*** | The probability that it is Friday and that a student is absent is 3 %. Since there are 5 school days in a week, the probability that it is Friday is 20 %. What is theprobability that a student is absent given that today is Friday? Apply Baye’s rule in python to get the result. (Ans: 15%) |
| **2** | Extract the data from database using python |
| **3** | Implement k-nearest neighbours classification using python |
| **4** | Given the following data, which specify classifications for nine combinations of VAR1 and VAR2 predict a classification for a case where VAR1=0.906 and VAR2=0.606, using the result of kmeans clustering with 3 means (i.e., 3 centroids)  VAR1 VAR2 CLASS  1.713 1.586 0  0.180 1.786 1  0.353 1.240 1  0.940 1.566 0  1.486 0.759 1  1.266 1.106 0  1.540 0.419 1  0.459 1.799 1  0.773 0.186 1 |
| **5** | The following training examples map descriptions of individuals onto high, medium and low credit-worthiness. medium skiing design single twenties no -> highRisk high golf trading married forties yes -> lowRisk low speedway transport married thirties yes -> medRisk medium football banking single thirties yes -> lowRisk high flying media married fifties yes -> highRisk low football security single twenties no -> medRisk medium golf media single thirties yes -> medRisk medium golf transport married forties yes -> lowRisk high skiing banking single thirties yes -> highRisk low golf unemployed married forties yes -> highRisk R18 B.TECH CSE III YEAR Input attributes are (from left to right) income, recreation, job, status, age-group, home-owner. Find the unconditional probability of `golf' and the conditional probability of `single' given `medRisk' in the dataset? |
| **6** | Implement linear regression using python |
| **7** | Implement Naïve Bayes theorem to classify the English text |
| **8** | Implement an algorithm to demonstrate the significance of genetic algorithm |
| **9** | Implement the finite words classification system using Back-propagation  algorithm |

# Machine learning

Machine learning is a subset of [artificial intelligence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence) in the field of [computer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_science) [science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_science) that often uses statistical techniques to give [computers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer) the ability to "learn" (i.e., progressively improve performance on a specific task) with [data,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data) without being explicitly programmed. In the past decade, machine learning has given us self-driving cars, practical speech recognition, effective web search, and a vastly improved understanding of the human genome.

# Machine learning tasks

Machine learning tasks are typically classified into two broad categories, depending on whether there is a learning "signal" or "feedback" available to a learning system:

[Supervised learning:](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supervised_learning) The computer is presented with example inputs and their desired outputs, given by a "teacher", and the goal is to learn a general rule that [maps](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Map_(mathematics)) inputs to outputs. As special cases, the input signal can be only partially available, or restricted to special feedback:

[Semi-supervised learning:](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semi-supervised_learning) the computer is given only an incomplete training signal: a training set with some (often many) of the target outputs missing.

[Active learning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Active_learning_(machine_learning)): the computer can only obtain training labels for a limited set of instances (based on a budget), and also has to optimize its choice of objects to acquire labels for. When used interactively, these can be presented to the user for labeling.

[Reinforcement learning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reinforcement_learning): training data (in form of rewards and punishments) is given only as feedback to the program's actions in a dynamic environment, such as [driving a vehicle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autonomous_car) or playing a game against an opponent.

[Unsupervised learning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unsupervised_learning): No labels are given to the learning algorithm, leaving it on its own to find structure in its input. Unsupervised learning can be a goal in itself (discovering hidden patterns in data) or a means towards an end ([feature learning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feature_learning)).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Supervised learning | Un Supervised learning | Instance based learning |
| Find-s algorithm | EM algorithm | Locally weighted Regression algorithm |
| Candidate elimination algorithm | K means algorithm |
| Decision tree algorithm |
| Back propagation Algorithm |
| Naïve Bayes Algorithm |
| K nearest neighbour  algorithm(lazy learning algorithm) |

# Machine learning applications

In [classification,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statistical_classification) inputs are divided into two or more classes, and the learner must produce a model that assigns unseen inputs to one or more ([multi-label classification](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multi-label_classification)) of these classes. This is typically tackled in a supervised manner. Spam filtering is an example of classification, where the inputs are email (or other) messages and the classes are "spam" and "not spam". In [regression,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regression_analysis) also a supervised problem, the outputs are continuous rather than discrete.

In [clustering,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cluster_analysis) a set of inputs is to be divided into groups. Unlike in classification, the groups are not known beforehand, making this typically an unsupervised task. [Density estimation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Density_estimation) finds the [distribution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Probability_distribution) of inputs in some space. [Dimensionality reduction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dimensionality_reduction) simplifies inputs by mapping them into a lower- dimensional space. [Topic modeling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Topic_modeling) is a related problem, where a program is given a list of [human language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_language) documents and is tasked with finding out which documents cover similar topics.

# Machine learning Approaches

Decision tree learning: Decision tree learning uses a [decision tree](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decision_tree) as a [predictive model,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predictive_modelling) which maps observations about an item to conclusions about the item's target value. Association rule learning Association rule learning is a method for discovering interesting relations between variables in large databases.

# Artificial neural networks

An [artificial neural network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_neural_network) (ANN) learning algorithm, usually called "neural network" (NN), is a learning algorithm that is vaguely inspired by [biological neural](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biological_neural_networks) [networks.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biological_neural_networks) Computations are structured in terms of an interconnected group of [artificial neurons,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_neuron) processing information using a [connectionist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Connectionism) approach to [computation.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computation) Modern neural networks are [non-linear statistical](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-linear) [data](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_modeling) [modeling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_modeling) tools. They are usually used to model complex relationships between inputs and outputs, to [find patterns](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pattern_recognition) in data, or to capture the statistical structure in an unknown [joint](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joint_probability_distribution) [probability](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joint_probability_distribution) [distribution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joint_probability_distribution) between observed variables.

# Deep learning

Falling hardware prices and the development of [GPUs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GPU) for personal use in the last few years have contributed to the development of the concept of [deep learning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deep_learning) which consists of multiple hidden layers in an artificial neural network. This approach tries to model the way the human brain processes light and sound into vision and hearing. Some successful applications of deep learning are [computer vision](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_vision) and [speech recognition.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speech_recognition)

# Inductive logic programming

Inductive logic programming (ILP) is an approach to rule learning using [logic programming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Logic_programming) as a uniform representation for input examples, background knowledge, and hypotheses. Given an encoding of the known background knowledge and a set of examples represented as a logical database of facts, an ILP system will derive a hypothesized logic program that [entails](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Entailment) all positive and no negative examples. [Inductive programming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inductive_programming) is a related field that considers any kind of programming languages for representing hypotheses (and not only logic programming), such as

[functional programs.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Functional_programming)

# Support vector machines

Support vector machines (SVMs) are a set of related [supervised learning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supervised_learning) methods used for [classification](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statistical_classification) and [regression.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regression_analysis) Given a set of training examples, each marked as belonging to one of two categories, an SVM training algorithm builds a model that predicts whether a new example falls into one category or the other.

# Clustering

Cluster analysis is the assignment of a set of observations into subsets (called clusters) so that observations within the same cluster are similar according to some pre designated criterion or criteria, while observations drawn from different clusters are dissimilar. Different clustering techniques make different assumptions on the structure of the data, often defined by some similarity metric and evaluated for example by internal compactness (similarity between members of the same cluster) and separation between different clusters. Other methods are based on estimated density and graph connectivity. Clustering is a method of [unsupervised learning,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unsupervised_learning) and a common technique for [statistical data analysis.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statistics)

# Bayesian networks

A Bayesian network, belief network or directed acyclic graphical model is a [probabilistic graphical](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graphical_model) [model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graphical_model) that represents a set of [random variables](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Random_variables) and their [conditional independencies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conditional_independence) via a [directed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Directed_acyclic_graph) [acyclic graph](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Directed_acyclic_graph) (DAG). For example, a Bayesian network could represent the probabilistic relationships between diseases and symptoms. Given symptoms, the network can be used to compute the probabilities of the presence of various diseases. Efficient algorithms exist that perform [inference](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inference) and learning.

# Reinforcement learning

Reinforcement learning is concerned with how an agent ought to take actions in an environment so as to maximize some notion of long-term reward. Reinforcement learning algorithms attempt to find a policy that maps states of the world to the actions the agent ought to take in those states. Reinforcement learning differs from the [supervised learning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supervised_learning) problem in that correct input/output pairs are never presented, nor sub-optimal actions explicitly corrected.

# Similarity and metric learning

In this problem, the learning machine is given pairs of examples that are considered similar and pairs of less similar objects. It then needs to learn a similarity function (or a distance metric function) that can predict if new objects are similar. It is sometimes used in [Recommendation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recommendation_systems) [systems.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recommendation_systems)

# Genetic algorithms

A genetic algorithm (GA) is a [search heuristic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Search_algorithm) that mimics the process of [natural selection,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_selection) and uses methods such as [mutation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mutation_(genetic_algorithm)) and [crossover](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crossover_(genetic_algorithm)) to generate new [genotype](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chromosome_(genetic_algorithm)) in the hope of finding good solutions to a given problem. In machine learning, genetic algorithms found some uses in the 1980s and 1990s. Conversely, machine learning techniques have been used to improve the performance of genetic and [evolutionary algorithms.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evolutionary_algorithm)

# Rule-based machine learning

[Rule-based machine learning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rule-based_machine_learning) is a general term for any machine learning method that identifies, learns, or evolves "rules" to store, manipulate or apply, knowledge. The defining characteristic of a rule-based machine learner is the identification and utilization of a set of relational rules that collectively represent the knowledge captured by the system. This is in contrast to other machine learners that commonly identify a singular model that can be universally applied to any instance in order to make a prediction. Rule-based machine learning approaches include [learning classifier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Learning_classifier_system) [systems,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Learning_classifier_system) [association rule learning,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Association_rule_learning) and [artificial immune systems.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_immune_system)

# Feature selection approach

[Feature selection](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feature_selection) is the process of selecting an optimal subset of relevant features for use in model construction. It is assumed the data contains some features that are either redundant or irrelevant, and can thus be removed to reduce calculation cost without incurring much loss of information. Common optimality criteria include accuracy, similarity and information measures.

# MACHINE LEARNING LABORATORY

[As per Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) scheme] (Effective from the academic year 2016 -2017) SEMESTER – VII

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Subject Code | 15CSL76 | IA Marks | 20 |
| Number of Lecture Hours/Week | 01I + 02P | Exam Marks | 80 |
| Total Number of Lecture Hours | 40 | Exam Hours | 03 |

## CREDITS – 02

**Course objectives:** This course will enable students to

1. Make use of Data sets in implementing the machine learning algorithms
2. Implement the machine learning concepts and algorithms in any suitable language of choice.

## Description (If any):

1. The programs can be implemented in either JAVA or Python.
2. For Problems 1 to 6 and 10, programs are to be developed without using the built- in classes or APIs of Java/Python.
3. Data sets can be taken from standard repositories (https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets.html) or constructedby the students.

## Lab Experiments:

1. Implement and demonstratethe FIND-Salgorithm for finding the most specific hypothesis based on a given set of training data samples. Read the training data from a

*.CSV file.*

1. For a given set of training data examples stored in a .CSV file, implement and demonstrate the Candidate-Elimination algorithmto output a description of the set of all hypotheses consistent with the training examples.
2. Write a program to demonstrate the working of the decision tree based ID3 algorithm. Use an appropriate data set for building the decision tree and apply this knowledge toclassify a new sample.
3. Build an Artificial Neural Network by implementing the Backpropagationalgorithm

*and test the same using appropriate data sets.*

1. Write a program to implement the naïve Bayesian classifier for a sample training data set stored as a .CSV file. Compute the accuracy of the classifier, considering few test data sets.
2. Assuming a set of documents that need to be classified, use the naïve Bayesian Classifier model to perform this task. Built-in Java classes/API can be used to write the program. Calculate the accuracy, precision, and recall for your data set.
3. Write a program to construct a Bayesian network considering medical data. Use this model to demonstrate the diagnosis of heart patients using standard Heart Disease Data Set. You can use Java/Python ML library classes/API.
4. Apply EM algorithm to cluster a set of data stored in a .CSV file. Use the same data set for clustering using k-Means algorithm. Compare the results of these two algorithms and comment on the quality of clustering. You can add Java/Python ML library classes/API in the program.
5. Write a program to implement k-Nearest Neighbour algorithm to classify the iris data set. Print both correct and wrong predictions. Java/Python ML library classes can be used for this problem.
6. Implement the non-parametric Locally Weighted Regression algorithm in order to fit data points. Select appropriate data set for your experiment and draw graphs.

## Study Experiment / Project:

**Course outcomes:** The students should be able to:

* 1. Understand the implementation procedures for the machine learning algorithms.
  2. Design Java/Python programs for various Learning algorithms.
  3. Applyappropriate data sets to the Machine Learning algorithms.
  4. Identify and apply Machine Learning algorithms to solve real worldproblems.

## Conduction of Practical Examination:

* All laboratory experiments are to be included for practical examination. Students are allowed to pick one experiment from the lot.
* Strictly follow the instructions as printed on the cover page of answer script Marks distribution: Procedure + Conduction + Viva:20 + 50 +10 (80)
* Change of experiment is allowed only once and marks allotted to the procedure part to be made zero.

## Implement and demonstrate the FIND-S algorithm for finding the most specific hypothesis based on a given set of training data samples. Read the training data from a .CSV file.

import csv

with open('tennis.csv', 'r') as f: reader = csv.reader(f) your\_list = list(reader)

h = [['0', '0', '0', '0', '0', '0']]

for i in your\_list: print(i)

if i[-1] == "True": j = 0

for x in i:

if x != "True":

if x != h[0][j] and h[0][j] == '0': h[0][j] = x

elif x != h[0][j] and h[0][j] != '0': h[0][j] = '?'

else:

pass j = j + 1

print("Most specific hypothesis is") print(h)

## Output

**'Sunny', 'Warm', 'Normal', 'Strong', 'Warm', 'Same',True**

**'Sunny', 'Warm', 'High', 'Strong', 'Warm', 'Same',True**

**'Rainy', 'Cold', 'High', 'Strong', 'Warm', 'Change',False**

**'Sunny', 'Warm', 'High', 'Strong', 'Cool','Change',True**

Maximally Specific set

## [['Sunny', 'Warm', '?', 'Strong', '?', '?']]

1. **For a given set of training data examples stored in a .CSV file, implement and demonstrate the Candidate-Elimination algorithm to output a description of the set of all hypotheses consistent with the training examples.**

class Holder:

factors={} #Initialize an empty dictionary

attributes = () #declaration of dictionaries parameters with an arbitrary length

'''

Constructor of class Holder holding two parameters, self refers to the instance of the class

'''

def init (self,attr): # self.attributes = attr for i in attr:

self.factors[i]=[]

def add\_values(self,factor,values): self.factors[factor]=values

class CandidateElimination:

Positive={} #Initialize positive empty dictionary Negative={} #Initialize negative empty dictionary

def init (self,data,fact): self.num\_factors = len(data[0][0]) self.factors = fact.factors

self.attr = fact.attributes self.dataset = data

def run\_algorithm(self): '''

Initialize the specific and general boundaries, and loop the dataset against the algorithm

'''

G = self.initializeG() S = self.initializeS()

'''

Programmatically populate list in the iterating variable trial\_set '''

count=0

for trial\_set in self.dataset:

if self.is\_positive(trial\_set): #if trial set/example consists of positive examples

G = self.remove\_inconsistent\_G(G,trial\_set[0]) #remove inconsitent data from the general boundary

S\_new = S[:] #initialize the dictionary with no key-value pair print (S\_new)

for s in S:

if not self.consistent(s,trial\_set[0]): S\_new.remove(s)

generalization = self.generalize\_inconsistent\_S(s,trial\_set[0]) generalization = self.get\_general(generalization,G)

if generalization: S\_new.append(generalization)

S = S\_new[:]

S = self.remove\_more\_general(S) print(S)

else:#if it is negative

S = self.remove\_inconsistent\_S(S,trial\_set[0]) #remove inconsitent data from the specific boundary

G\_new = G[:] #initialize the dictionary with no key-value pair (dataset can take any value)

print (G\_new) for g in G:

if self.consistent(g,trial\_set[0]): G\_new.remove(g)

specializations = self.specialize\_inconsistent\_G(g,trial\_set[0]) specializationss = self.get\_specific(specializations,S)

if specializations != []: G\_new += specializationss

G = G\_new[:]

G = self.remove\_more\_specific(G) print(G)

print (S) print (G)

def initializeS(self):

''' Initialize the specific boundary '''

S = tuple(['-' for factor in range(self.num\_factors)]) #6 constraints in the vector return [S]

def initializeG(self):

''' Initialize the general boundary '''

G = tuple(['?' for factor in range(self.num\_factors)]) # 6 constraints in the vector return [G]

def is\_positive(self,trial\_set):

''' Check if a given training trial\_set is positive ''' if trial\_set[1] == 'Y':

return True

elif trial\_set[1] == 'N': return False

else:

raise TypeError("invalid target value")

def match\_factor(self,value1,value2):

''' Check for the factors values match, necessary while checking the consistency of training trial\_set with the hypothesis '''

if value1 == '?' or value2 == '?': return True

elif value1 == value2 : return True

return False

def consistent(self,hypothesis,instance):

''' Check whether the instance is part of the hypothesis ''' for i,factor in enumerate(hypothesis):

if not self.match\_factor(factor,instance[i]): return False

return True

def remove\_inconsistent\_G(self,hypotheses,instance): ''' For a positive trial\_set, the hypotheses in G

inconsistent with it should be removed ''' G\_new = hypotheses[:]

for g in hypotheses:

if not self.consistent(g,instance): G\_new.remove(g)

return G\_new

def remove\_inconsistent\_S(self,hypotheses,instance): ''' For a negative trial\_set, the hypotheses in S

inconsistent with it should be removed ''' S\_new = hypotheses[:]

for s in hypotheses:

if self.consistent(s,instance): S\_new.remove(s)

return S\_new

def remove\_more\_general(self,hypotheses):

''' After generalizing S for a positive trial\_set, the hypothesis in S general than others in S should be removed '''

S\_new = hypotheses[:] for old in hypotheses:

for new in S\_new:

if old!=new and self.more\_general(new,old): S\_new.remove[new]

return S\_new

def remove\_more\_specific(self,hypotheses):

''' After specializing G for a negative trial\_set, the hypothesis in G specific than others in G should be removed '''

G\_new = hypotheses[:] for old in hypotheses: for new in G\_new:

if old!=new and self.more\_specific(new,old): G\_new.remove[new]

return G\_new

def generalize\_inconsistent\_S(self,hypothesis,instance):

''' When a inconsistent hypothesis for positive trial\_set is seen in the specific boundary S,

it should be generalized to be consistent with the trial\_set ... we will get one hypothesis'''

hypo = list(hypothesis) # convert tuple to list for mutability for i,factor in enumerate(hypo):

if factor == '-':

hypo[i] = instance[i]

elif not self.match\_factor(factor,instance[i]): hypo[i] = '?'

generalization = tuple(hypo) # convert list back to tuple for immutability return generalization

def specialize\_inconsistent\_G(self,hypothesis,instance):

''' When a inconsistent hypothesis for negative trial\_set is seen in the general boundary G

should be specialized to be consistent with the trial\_set.. we will get a set of hypotheses '''

specializations = []

hypo = list(hypothesis) # convert tuple to list for mutability for i,factor in enumerate(hypo):

if factor == '?':

values = self.factors[self.attr[i]] for j in values:

if instance[i] != j: hyp=hypo[:] hyp[i]=j

hyp=tuple(hyp) # convert list back to tuple for immutability specializations.append(hyp)

return specializations

def get\_general(self,generalization,G):

''' Checks if there is more general hypothesis in G

for a generalization of inconsistent hypothesis in S

in case of positive trial\_set and returns valid generalization '''

for g in G:

if self.more\_general(g,generalization): return generalization

return None

def get\_specific(self,specializations,S):

''' Checks if there is more specific hypothesis in S for each of hypothesis in specializations of an

inconsistent hypothesis in G in case of negative trial\_set and return the valid specializations'''

valid\_specializations = [] for hypo in specializations:

for s in S:

if self.more\_specific(s,hypo) or s==self.initializeS()[0]: valid\_specializations.append(hypo)

return valid\_specializations

def exists\_general(self,hypothesis,G):

'''Used to check if there exists a more general hypothesis in general boundary for version space'''

for g in G:

if self.more\_general(g,hypothesis): return True

return False

def exists\_specific(self,hypothesis,S):

'''Used to check if there exists a more specific hypothesis in general boundary for version space'''

for s in S:

if self.more\_specific(s,hypothesis): return True

return False

def more\_general(self,hyp1,hyp2):

''' Check whether hyp1 is more general than hyp2 ''' hyp = zip(hyp1,hyp2)

for i,j in hyp: if i == '?':

continue

elif j == '?':

if i != '?': return False

elif i != j: return False

else:

continue return True

def more\_specific(self,hyp1,hyp2): ''' hyp1 more specific than hyp2 is

equivalent to hyp2 being more general than hyp1 ''' return self.more\_general(hyp2,hyp1)

dataset=[(('sunny','warm','normal','strong','warm','same'),'Y'),(('sunny','warm','high','stron

g','warm','same'),'Y'),(('rainy','cold','high','strong','warm','change'),'N'),(('sunny','warm','hi gh','strong','cool','change'),'Y')]

attributes =('Sky','Temp','Humidity','Wind','Water','Forecast') f = Holder(attributes)

f.add\_values('Sky',('sunny','rainy','cloudy')) #sky can be sunny rainy or cloudy f.add\_values('Temp',('cold','warm')) #Temp can be sunny cold or warm f.add\_values('Humidity',('normal','high')) #Humidity can be normal or high f.add\_values('Wind',('weak','strong')) #wind can be weak or strong f.add\_values('Water',('warm','cold')) #water can be warm or cold f.add\_values('Forecast',('same','change')) #Forecast can be same or change

a = CandidateElimination(dataset,f) #pass the dataset to the algorithm class and call the run algoritm method

a.run\_algorithm()

## Output

[('sunny', 'warm', 'normal', 'strong', 'warm', 'same')]

[('sunny', 'warm', 'normal', 'strong', 'warm','same')]

[('sunny', 'warm', '?', 'strong', 'warm', 'same')]

[('?', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?')]

[('sunny', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?'), ('?', 'warm', '?', '?', '?', '?'), ('?', '?', '?', '?', '?', 'same')]

[('sunny', 'warm', '?', 'strong', 'warm', 'same')]

[('sunny', 'warm', '?', 'strong', '?', '?')]

[('sunny', 'warm', '?', 'strong', '?', '?')]

[('sunny', '?', '?', '?', '?', '?'), ('?', 'warm', '?', '?', '?', '?')]

## Write a program to demonstrate the working of the decision tree based ID3 algorithm. Use an appropriate data set for building the decision tree and apply this knowledge to classify a new sample.

import numpy as np import math

from data\_loader import read\_data

class Node:

def init (self, attribute): self.attribute = attribute self.children = [] self.answer = ""

def str (self): return self.attribute

def subtables(data, col, delete): dict = {}

items = np.unique(data[:, col])

count = np.zeros((items.shape[0], 1), dtype=np.int32) for x in range(items.shape[0]):

for y in range(data.shape[0]):

if data[y, col] == items[x]: count[x] += 1

for x in range(items.shape[0]):

dict[items[x]] = np.empty((int(count[x]), data.shape[1]), dtype="|S32")

pos = 0

for y in range(data.shape[0]): if data[y, col] == items[x]:

dict[items[x]][pos] = data[y] pos += 1

if delete:

dict[items[x]] = np.delete(dict[items[x]], col, 1) return items, dict

def entropy(S):

items = np.unique(S) if items.size == 1:

return 0

counts = np.zeros((items.shape[0], 1)) sums = 0

for x in range(items.shape[0]):

counts[x] = sum(S == items[x]) / (S.size \* 1.0)

for count in counts:

sums += -1 \* count \* math.log(count, 2) return sums

def gain\_ratio(data, col):

items, dict = subtables(data, col, delete=False)

total\_size = data.shape[0]

entropies = np.zeros((items.shape[0], 1)) intrinsic = np.zeros((items.shape[0], 1)) for x in range(items.shape[0]):

ratio = dict[items[x]].shape[0]/(total\_size \* 1.0) entropies[x] = ratio \* entropy(dict[items[x]][:, -1]) intrinsic[x] = ratio \* math.log(ratio, 2)

total\_entropy = entropy(data[:, -1]) iv = -1 \* sum(intrinsic)

for x in range(entropies.shape[0]): total\_entropy -= entropies[x]

return total\_entropy / iv

def create\_node(data, metadata):

if (np.unique(data[:, -1])).shape[0] == 1: node = Node("")

node.answer = np.unique(data[:, -1])[0] return node

gains = np.zeros((data.shape[1] - 1, 1)) for col in range(data.shape[1] - 1):

gains[col] = gain\_ratio(data, col) split = np.argmax(gains)

node = Node(metadata[split])

metadata = np.delete(metadata, split, 0)

items, dict = subtables(data, split, delete=True)

for x in range(items.shape[0]):

child = create\_node(dict[items[x]], metadata) node.children.append((items[x], child))

return node def empty(size):

s = ""

for x in range(size): s += " "

return s

def print\_tree(node, level): if node.answer != "":

print(empty(level), node.answer) return

print(empty(level), node.attribute) for value, n in node.children:

print(empty(level + 1), value) print\_tree(n, level + 2)

metadata, traindata = read\_data("tennis.csv") data = np.array(traindata)

node = create\_node(data, metadata) print\_tree(node, 0)

## Data\_loader.py

import csv

def read\_data(filename):

with open(filename, 'r') as csvfile:

datareader = csv.reader(csvfile, delimiter=',') headers = next(datareader)

metadata = [] traindata = []

for name in headers: metadata.append(name)

for row in datareader: traindata.append(row)

return (metadata, traindata)

## Tennis.csv

outlook,temperature,humidity,wind, answer sunny,hot,high,weak,no sunny,hot,high,strong,no overcast,hot,high,weak,yes rain,mild,high,weak,yes rain,cool,normal,weak,yes rain,cool,normal,strong,no overcast,cool,normal,strong,yes sunny,mild,high,weak,no sunny,cool,normal,weak,yes rain,mild,normal,weak,yes sunny,mild,normal,strong,yes overcast,mild,high,strong,yes overcast,hot,normal,weak,yes rain,mild,high,strong,no

## Output

outlook

overcast b'yes'

rain

wind

b'strong' b'no' b'weak' b'yes'

sunny

humidity b'high' b'no'

b'normal' b'yes

## Build an Artificial Neural Network by implementing the Backpropagation algorithm and test the same using appropriate data sets.

import numpy as np

X = np.array(([2, 9], [1, 5], [3, 6]), dtype=float)

y = np.array(([92], [86], [89]), dtype=float)

X = X/np.amax(X,axis=0) # maximum of X array longitudinally y = y/100

#Sigmoid Function def sigmoid (x):

return 1/(1 + np.exp(-x))

#Derivative of Sigmoid Function def derivatives\_sigmoid(x):

return x \* (1 - x)

#Variable initialization

epoch=7000 #Setting training iterations lr=0.1 #Setting learning rate

inputlayer\_neurons = 2 #number of features in data set hiddenlayer\_neurons = 3 #number of hidden layers neurons output\_neurons = 1 #number of neurons at output layer #weight and bias initialization

wh=np.random.uniform(size=(inputlayer\_neurons,hiddenlayer\_neurons)) bh=np.random.uniform(size=(1,hiddenlayer\_neurons)) wout=np.random.uniform(size=(hiddenlayer\_neurons,output\_neurons)) bout=np.random.uniform(size=(1,output\_neurons))

#draws a random range of numbers uniformly of dim x\*y for i in range(epoch):

#Forward Propogation hinp1=np.dot(X,wh) hinp=hinp1 + bh hlayer\_act = sigmoid(hinp)

outinp1=np.dot(hlayer\_act,wout) outinp= outinp1+ bout

output = sigmoid(outinp)

#Backpropagation EO = y-output

outgrad = derivatives\_sigmoid(output) d\_output = EO\* outgrad

EH = d\_output.dot(wout.T)

hiddengrad = derivatives\_sigmoid(hlayer\_act)#how much hidden layer wts contributed to error

d\_hiddenlayer = EH \* hiddengrad

wout += hlayer\_act.T.dot(d\_output) \*lr# dotproduct of nextlayererror and currentlayerop

# bout += np.sum(d\_output, axis=0,keepdims=True) \*lr wh += X.T.dot(d\_hiddenlayer) \*lr

#bh += np.sum(d\_hiddenlayer, axis=0,keepdims=True) \*lr print("Input: \n" + str(X))

print("Actual Output: \n" + str(y)) print("Predicted Output: \n" ,output)

## output

Input:

[[ 0.66666667 1. ]

[ 0.33333333 0.55555556]

[ 1. 0.66666667]]

Actual Output: [[ 0.92]

[ 0.86]

[ 0.89]]

Predicted Output: [[ 0.89559591]

[ 0.88142069]

[ 0.8928407 ]]

## Write a program to implement the naïve Bayesian classifier for a sample training data set stored as a .CSV file. Compute the accuracy of the classifier, considering few test data sets.

import csv import random import math

def loadCsv(filename):

lines = csv.reader(open(filename, "r")); dataset = list(lines)

for i in range(len(dataset)):

#converting strings into numbers for processing dataset[i] = [float(x) for x in dataset[i]]

return dataset

def splitDataset(dataset, splitRatio): #67% training size

trainSize = int(len(dataset) \* splitRatio); trainSet = []

copy = list(dataset);

while len(trainSet) < trainSize:

#generate indices for the dataset list randomly to pick ele for training data index = random.randrange(len(copy)); trainSet.append(copy.pop(index))

return [trainSet, copy]

def separateByClass(dataset):

separated = {}

#creates a dictionary of classes 1 and 0 where the values are the instacnes belonging to each class

for i in range(len(dataset)): vector = dataset[i]

if (vector[-1] not in separated): separated[vector[-1]] = []

separated[vector[-1]].append(vector) return separated

def mean(numbers):

return sum(numbers)/float(len(numbers))

def stdev(numbers):

avg = mean(numbers)

variance = sum([pow(x-avg,2) for x in numbers])/float(len(numbers)-1) return math.sqrt(variance)

def summarize(dataset):

summaries = [(mean(attribute), stdev(attribute)) for attribute in zip(\*dataset)]; del summaries[-1]

return summaries

def summarizeByClass(dataset):

separated = separateByClass(dataset); summaries = {}

for classValue, instances in separated.items():

#summaries is a dic of tuples(mean,std) for each class value summaries[classValue] = summarize(instances)

return summaries

def calculateProbability(x, mean, stdev):

exponent = math.exp(-(math.pow(x-mean,2)/(2\*math.pow(stdev,2)))) return (1 / (math.sqrt(2\*math.pi) \* stdev)) \* exponent

def calculateClassProbabilities(summaries, inputVector):

probabilities = {}

for classValue, classSummaries in summaries.items():#class and attribute information as mean and sd

probabilities[classValue] = 1

for i in range(len(classSummaries)):

mean, stdev = classSummaries[i] #take mean and sd of every attribute for class 0 and 1 seperaely

x = inputVector[i] #testvector's first attribute probabilities[classValue] \*= calculateProbability(x, mean, stdev);#use

normal dist

return probabilities

def predict(summaries, inputVector):

probabilities = calculateClassProbabilities(summaries, inputVector) bestLabel, bestProb = None, -1

for classValue, probability in probabilities.items():#assigns that class which has he

highest prob

if bestLabel is None or probability > bestProb: bestProb = probability

bestLabel = classValue return bestLabel

def getPredictions(summaries, testSet): predictions = []

for i in range(len(testSet)):

result = predict(summaries, testSet[i]) predictions.append(result)

return predictions

def getAccuracy(testSet, predictions):

correct = 0

for i in range(len(testSet)):

if testSet[i][-1] == predictions[i]: correct += 1

return (correct/float(len(testSet))) \* 100.0

def main():

filename = '5data.csv' splitRatio = 0.67

dataset = loadCsv(filename);

trainingSet, testSet = splitDataset(dataset, splitRatio)

print('Split {0} rows into train={1} and test={2} rows'.format(len(dataset), len(trainingSet), len(testSet)))

# prepare model

summaries = summarizeByClass(trainingSet); # test model

predictions = getPredictions(summaries, testSet) accuracy = getAccuracy(testSet, predictions)

print('Accuracy of the classifier is : {0}%'.format(accuracy)) main()

## Output

confusion matrix is as follows [[17 0 0]

[ 0 17 0]

[ 0 0 11]]

Accuracy metrics

precision recall f1-score support

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 0 1.00 1.00 1.00 | 17 |
| 1 1.00 1.00 1.00 | 17 |
| 2 1.00 1.00 1.00 | 11 |

avg / total

1.00

1.00

1.00 45

## Assuming a set of documents that need to be classified, use the naïve Bayesian Classifier model to perform this task. Built-in Java classes/API can be used to write the program. Calculate the accuracy, precision, and recall for your data set.

import pandas as pd msg=pd.read\_csv('naivetext1.csv',names=['message','label']) print('The dimensions of the dataset',msg.shape) msg['labelnum']=msg.label.map({'pos':1,'neg':0})

X=msg.message y=msg.labelnum print(X)

print(y)

#splitting the dataset into train and test data

from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split xtrain,xtest,ytrain,ytest=train\_test\_split(X,y) print(xtest.shape)

print(xtrain.shape) print(ytest.shape) print(ytrain.shape)

#output of count vectoriser is a sparse matrix

from sklearn.feature\_extraction.text import CountVectorizer count\_vect = CountVectorizer()

xtrain\_dtm = count\_vect.fit\_transform(xtrain) xtest\_dtm=count\_vect.transform(xtest) print(count\_vect.get\_feature\_names())

df=pd.DataFrame(xtrain\_dtm.toarray(),columns=count\_vect.get\_feature\_names()) print(df)#tabular representation

print(xtrain\_dtm) #sparse matrix representation

# Training Naive Bayes (NB) classifier on training data. from sklearn.naive\_bayes import MultinomialNB

clf = MultinomialNB().fit(xtrain\_dtm,ytrain) predicted = clf.predict(xtest\_dtm)

#printing accuracy metrics from sklearn import metrics print('Accuracy metrics')

print('Accuracy of the classifer is',metrics.accuracy\_score(ytest,predicted)) print('Confusion matrix')

print(metrics.confusion\_matrix(ytest,predicted)) print('Recall and Precison ') print(metrics.recall\_score(ytest,predicted)) print(metrics.precision\_score(ytest,predicted))

'''docs\_new = ['I like this place', 'My boss is not my saviour']

X\_new\_counts = count\_vect.transform(docs\_new) predictednew = clf.predict(X\_new\_counts)

for doc, category in zip(docs\_new, predictednew):

print('%s->%s' % (doc, msg.labelnum[category]))'''

I love this sandwich,pos This is an amazing place,pos

I feel very good about these beers,pos This is my best work,pos

What an awesome view,pos

I do not like this restaurant,neg I am tired of this stuff,neg

I can't deal with this,neg He is my sworn enemy,neg My boss is horrible,neg

This is an awesome place,pos

I do not like the taste of this juice,neg I love to dance,pos

I am sick and tired of this place,neg What a great holiday,pos

That is a bad locality to stay,neg

We will have good fun tomorrow,pos I went to my enemy's house today,neg

## OUTPUT

['about', 'am', 'amazing', 'an', 'and', 'awesome', 'beers', 'best', 'boss', 'can', 'deal',

'do', 'enemy', 'feel', 'fun', 'good', 'have', 'horrible', 'house', 'is', 'like', 'love', 'my',

'not', 'of', 'place', 'restaurant', 'sandwich', 'sick', 'stuff', 'these', 'this', 'tired', 'to',

'today', 'tomorrow', 'very', 'view', 'we', 'went', 'what', 'will', 'with', 'work'] about am amazing an and awesome beers best boss can ... today \

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 | | 0 0 0 ... 0 |
| 1 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | | 1 0 0 ... 0 |
| 2 | 0 0 1 1 0 0 | | 0 0 0 0 ... 0 |
| 3 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | | 0 0 0 ... 1 |
| 4 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | | 0 0 0 ... 0 |
| 5 | 0 1 0 0 1 | | 0 0 0 0 0 ... 0 |
| 6 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | | 0 0 1 ... 0 |
| 7 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | | 0 0 0 ... 0 |
| 8 | 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 | | 0 0 0 ... 0 |
| 9 | 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 | | 0 0 0 ... 0 |
| 10 0 0 | | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ... 0 | |
| 11 0 0 | | 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 ... 0 | |
| 12 0 0 | | 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 ... 0 | |

tomorrow very view we went what will with work 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## Write a program to construct a Bayesian network considering medical data. Use this model to demonstrate the diagnosis of heart patients using standard Heart Disease Data Set. You can use Java/Python ML library classes/API.

From pomegranate import\* Asia=DiscreteDistribution({ „True‟:0.5, „False‟:0.5 }) Tuberculosis=ConditionalProbabilityTable(

[[ „True‟, „True‟, 0.2],

[„True‟, „False‟, 0.8],

[ „False‟, „True‟, 0.01],

[ „False‟, „False‟, 0.98]], [asia])

Smoking = DiscreteDistribution({ „True‟:0.5, „False‟:0.5 }) Lung = ConditionalProbabilityTable(

[[ „True‟, „True‟, 0.75],

[„True‟, „False‟,0.25].

[ „False‟, „True‟, 0.02],

[ „False‟, „False‟, 0.98]], [ smoking])

Bronchitis = ConditionalProbabilityTable( [[ „True‟, „True‟, 0.92],

[„True‟, „False‟,0.08].

[ „False‟, „True‟,0.03],

[ „False‟, „False‟, 0.98]], [ smoking])

Tuberculosis\_or\_cancer = ConditionalProbabilityTable( [[ „True‟, „True‟, „True‟, 1.0],

[„True‟, „True‟, „False‟, 0.0],

[„True‟, „False‟, „True‟, 1.0],

[„True‟, „False‟, „False‟, 0.0],

[„False‟, „True‟, „True‟, 1.0],

[„False‟, „True‟, „False‟, 0.0],

[„False‟, „False‟ „True‟, 1.0],

[„False‟, „False‟, „False‟, 0.0]], [tuberculosis, lung])

Xray = ConditionalProbabilityTable( [[ „True‟, „True‟, 0.885],

[„True‟, „False‟, 0.115],

[ „False‟, „True‟, 0.04],

[ „False‟, „False‟, 0.96]], [tuberculosis\_or\_cancer]) dyspnea = ConditionalProbabilityTable(

[[ „True‟, „True‟, „True‟, 0.96],

[„True‟, „True‟, „False‟, 0.04],

[„True‟, „False‟, „True‟, 0.89],

[„True‟, „False‟, „False‟, 0.11],

[„False‟, „True‟, „True‟, 0.96],

[„False‟, „True‟, „False‟, 0.04],

[„False‟, „False‟ „True‟, 0.89],

[„False‟, „False‟, „False‟, 0.11 ]], [tuberculosis\_or\_cancer, bronchitis]) s0 = State(asia, name=”asia”)

s1 = State(tuberculosis, name=” tuberculosis”) s2 = State(smoking, name=” smoker”)

network = BayesianNetwork(“asia”) network.add\_nodes(s0,s1,s2) network.add\_edge(s0,s1) network.add\_edge(s1.s2) network.bake()

print(network.predict\_probal({„tuberculosis‟: „True‟}))

## Apply EM algorithm to cluster a set of data stored in a .CSV file. Use the same data set for clustering using *k*-Means algorithm. Compare the results of these two algorithms and comment on the quality of clustering. You can add Java/Python ML library classes/API in the program.

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from sklearn.datasets.samples\_generator import make\_blobs X, y\_true = make\_blobs(n\_samples=100, centers = 4,Cluster\_std=0.60,random\_state=0)

X = X[:, ::-1]

## #flip axes for better plotting

from sklearn.mixture import GaussianMixture

gmm = GaussianMixture (n\_components = 4).fit(X) lables = gmm.predict(X)

plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=labels, s=40, cmap=‟viridis‟); probs = gmm.predict\_proba(X)

print(probs[:5].round(3))

size = 50 \* probs.max(1) \*\* 2 # square emphasizes differences plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=labels, cmap=‟viridis‟, s=size);

from matplotlib.patches import Ellipse

def draw\_ellipse(position, covariance, ax=None, \*\*kwargs); “””Draw an ellipse with a given position and covariance”””

Ax = ax or plt.gca()

## # Convert covariance to principal axes

if covariance.shape ==(2,2):

U, s, Vt = np.linalg.svd(covariance)

Angle = np.degrees(np.arctan2(U[1, 0], U[0,0])) Width, height = 2 \* np.sqrt(s)

else:

angle = 0

width, height = 2 \* np.sqrt(covariance)

## #Draw the Ellipse

for nsig in range(1,4):

ax.add\_patch(Ellipse(position, nsig \* width, nsig \*height, angle, \*\*kwargs))

def plot\_gmm(gmm, X, label=True, ax=None): ax = ax or plt.gca()

labels = gmm.fit(X).predict(X) if label:

ax.scatter(X[:, 0], x[:, 1], c=labels, s=40, cmap=‟viridis‟, zorder=2) else:

ax.scatter(X[:, 0], x[:, 1], s=40, zorder=2) ax.axis(„equal‟)

w\_factor = 0.2 / gmm.weights\_.max()

for pos, covar, w in zip(gmm.means\_, gmm.covariances\_, gmm.weights\_): draw\_ellipse(pos, covar, alpha=w \* w\_factor)

gmm = GaussianMixture(n\_components=4, random\_state=42) plot\_gmm(gmm, X)

gmm = GaussianMixture(n\_components=4, covariance\_type=‟full‟, random\_state=42)

plot\_gmm(gmm, X)

## Output

**[[1 ,0, 0, 0]**

**[0 ,0, 1, 0]**

**[1 ,0, 0, 0]**

**[1 ,0, 0, 0]**

**[1 ,0, 0, 0]]**

**K-means**

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans

#from sklearn import metrics import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import pandas as pd data=pd.read\_csv("kmeansdata.csv") df1=pd.DataFrame(data)

print(df1)

f1 = df1['Distance\_Feature'].values f2 = df1['Speeding\_Feature'].values

X=np.matrix(list(zip(f1,f2))) plt.plot()

plt.xlim([0, 100])

plt.ylim([0, 50]) plt.title('Dataset') plt.ylabel('speeding\_feature') plt.xlabel('Distance\_Feature') plt.scatter(f1,f2)

plt.show()

# create new plot and data plt.plot()

colors = ['b', 'g', 'r']

markers = ['o', 'v', 's']

# KMeans algorithm #K = 3

kmeans\_model = KMeans(n\_clusters=3).fit(X)

plt.plot()

for i, l in enumerate(kmeans\_model.labels\_):

plt.plot(f1[i], f2[i], color=colors[l], marker=markers[l],ls='None') plt.xlim([0, 100])

plt.ylim([0, 50]) plt.show()

## Driver\_ID,Distance\_Feature,Speeding\_Feature

3423311935,71.24,28

3423313212,52.53,25

3423313724,64.54,27

3423311373,55.69,22

3423310999,54.58,25

3423313857,41.91,10

3423312432,58.64,20

3423311434,52.02,8

3423311328,31.25,34

3423312488,44.31,19

3423311254,49.35,40

3423312943,58.07,45

3423312536,44.22,22

3423311542,55.73,19

3423312176,46.63,43

3423314176,52.97,32

3423314202,46.25,35

3423311346,51.55,27

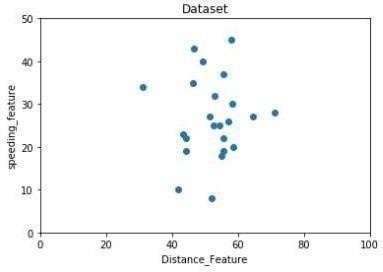
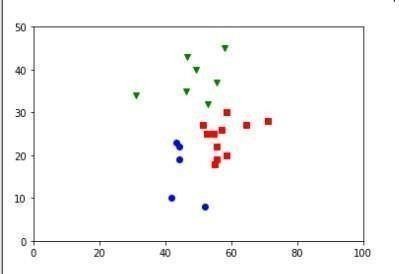
3423310666,57.05,26

3423313527,58.45,30

3423312182,43.42,23

3423313590,55.68,37

3423312268,55.15,18



## Write a program to implement *k*-Nearest Neighbour algorithm to classify the iris data set. Print both correct and wrong predictions. Java/Python ML library classes can be used for this problem.

import csv import random import math import operator

def loadDataset(filename, split, trainingSet=[] , testSet=[]): with open(filename, 'rb') as csvfile:

lines = csv.reader(csvfile) dataset = list(lines)

for x in range(len(dataset)-1): for y in range(4):

dataset[x][y] = float(dataset[x][y]) if random.random() < split:

trainingSet.append(dataset[x]) else:

testSet.append(dataset[x])

def euclideanDistance(instance1, instance2, length): distance = 0

for x in range(length):

distance += pow((instance1[x] - instance2[x]), 2) return math.sqrt(distance)

def getNeighbors(trainingSet, testInstance, k): distances = []

length = len(testInstance)-1

for x in range(len(trainingSet)):

dist = euclideanDistance(testInstance, trainingSet[x], length) distances.append((trainingSet[x], dist))

distances.sort(key=operator.itemgetter(1)) neighbors = []

for x in range(k):

neighbors.append(distances[x][0]) return neighbors

def getResponse(neighbors): classVotes = {}

for x in range(len(neighbors)): response = neighbors[x][-1] if response in classVotes:

classVotes[response] += 1

else:

classVotes[response] = 1

sortedVotes =

sorted(classVotes.iteritems(),

reverse=True)

return sortedVotes[0][0]

def getAccuracy(testSet, predictions): correct = 0 for x in range(len(testSet)): key=operator.itemgetter(1

),

if testSet[x][-1] == predictions[x]: correct += 1

return (correct/float(len(testSet))) \* 100.0

def main():

# prepare data trainingSet= [] testSet=[] split = 0.67

loadDataset('knndat.data', split, trainingSet, testSet) print('Train set: ' + repr(len(trainingSet))) print('Test set: ' + repr(len(testSet)))

# generate predictions predictions=[] k=3

for x in range(len(testSet)):

neighbors = getNeighbors(trainingSet, testSet[x],

k) result = getResponse(neighbors) predictions.append(result)

print('> predicted=' + repr(result) + ', actual=' + repr(testSet[x][- 1])) accuracy = getAccuracy(testSet, predictions)

print('Accuracy: ' + repr(accuracy) + '%') main()

## OUTPUT

**Confusion matrix is as follows**

**[[11 0 0]**

**[0 9 1]**

**[0 1 8]]**

**Accuracy metrics 0 1.00 1.00 1.00 11**

**1 0.90 0.90 0.90 10**

**2 0.89 0.89 0,89 9**

**Avg/Total 0.93 0.93 0.93 30**

1. **Implement the non-parametric Locally Weighted Regression algorithm in order to fit data points. Select appropriate data set for your experiment and drawgraphs.**

from numpy import \* import operator

from os import listdir import matplotlib

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import pandas as pd

import numpy as np1 import numpy.linalg as np

from scipy.stats.stats import pearsonr

def kernel(point,xmat, k): m,n = np1.shape(xmat)

weights = np1.mat(np1.eye((m))) for j in range(m):

diff = point - X[j]

weights[j,j] = np1.exp(diff\*diff.T/(-2.0\*k\*\*2)) return weights

def localWeight(point,xmat,ymat,k): wei = kernel(point,xmat,k)

W=(X.T\*(wei\*X)).I\*(X.T\*(wei\*ymat.T)) return W

def localWeightRegression(xmat,ymat,k): m,n = np1.shape(xmat)

ypred = np1.zeros(m) for i in range(m):

ypred[i] = xmat[i]\*localWeight(xmat[i],xmat,ymat,k) return ypred

# load data points

data = pd.read\_csv('data10.csv') bill = np1.array(data.total\_bill) tip = np1.array(data.tip)

#preparing and add 1 in bill mbill = np1.mat(bill)

mtip = np1.mat(tip)

m= np1.shape(mbill)[1]

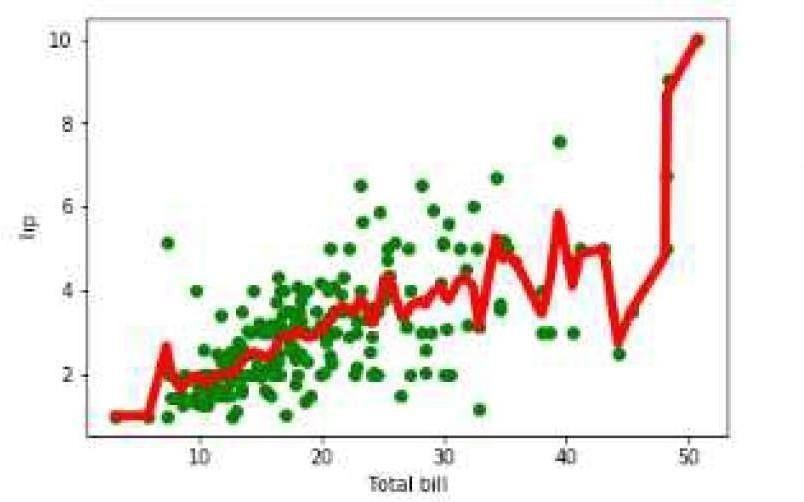
one = np1.mat(np1.ones(m)) X= np1.hstack((one.T,mbill.T))

#set k here

ypred = localWeightRegression(X,mtip,2)

SortIndex = X[:,1].argsort(0) xsort = X[SortIndex][:,0]

**Output**



**Viva Questions**

1. What is machine learning?
2. Define supervised learning
3. Define unsupervised learning
4. Define semi supervised learning
5. Define reinforcement learning
6. What do you mean by hypotheses
7. What is classification
8. What is clustering
9. Define precision, accuracy and recall 10.Define entropy
10. Define regression
11. How Knn is different from k-means clustering
12. What is concept learning
13. Define specific boundary and general boundary 15.Define target function

16.Define decision tree 17.What is ANN

18.Explain gradient descent approximation 19.State Bayes theorem

20.Define Bayesian belief networks 21.Differentiate hard and soft clustering

1. Define variance
2. What is inductive machine learning
3. Why K nearest neighbour algorithm is lazy learningalgorithm
4. Why naïve Bayes is naïve 26.Mention classification algorithms 27.Define pruning

28.Differentiate Clustering and classification 29.Mention clustering algorithms

30.Define Bias