

Practical No 1

Aim: Implementation of Logic programming using Prolog DFS for water jug problems.

Code:

```
water_jug(X,Y):- X>4,Y<3,write('4L jug overflow.'),nl.  
water_jug(X,Y):- X<4,Y>3,write('3L jug overflow.'),nl.  
water_jug(X,Y):- X>4,Y>3,write('Both jugs overflow.'),nl.  
water_jug(X,Y):- (X:=0, Y:=0,nl,write('4L:0 & 3L:3 (Action: Fill 3L jug.)'),YY is 3,  
water_jug(X,YY));  
(X:=0, Y:=0,nl,write('4L:4 & 3L:0 (Action: Fill 4L jug.)'),XX is 4,  
water_jug(XX,Y));  
(X:=2, Y:=0,nl,write('4L:2 & 3L:0 (Action: Goal State reached...)'));  
(X:=4, Y:=0,nl,write('4L:1 & 3L:3 (Action: Pour water from 4L to 3L jug.)'),XX is  
X-3,YY is 3,water_jug(XX,YY));  
(X:=0, Y:=3,nl,write('4L:3 & 3L:0 (Action: Pour water from 3L to 4L jug.)'),XX is  
3,YY is 0,water_jug(XX,YY));  
(X:=1, Y:=3,nl,write('4L:1 & 3L:0 (Action: Empty 3L jug.)'),YY is 0,  
water_jug(X,YY));  
(X:=3, Y:=0,nl,write('4L:3 & 3L:3 (Action: Fill 3L jug.)'),YY is 3,  
water_jug(X,YY));  
(X:=3, Y:=3,nl,write('4L:4 & 3L:2 (Action: Pour water from 3L jug to 4L jug  
untill 4L jug is full.)'),XX is X+1,YY is Y-1, water_jug(XX,YY));  
(X:=1, Y:=0,nl,write('4L:0 & 3L:1 (Action: Pour water from 4L jug to 3L  
jug.)'),XX is Y,YY is X,water_jug(XX,YY));  
(X:=0, Y:=1,nl,write('4L:4 & 3L:1 (Action: Fill 4L jug.)'),XX is 4,
```

```
water_jug(XX,Y));
```

```
(X:=4, Y:=1,nl,write('4L:2 & 3L:3 (Action: Pour water from 4L to 3L jug untill 3L
jug is full.)'),XX is X-2,YY is Y+2,water_jug(XX,YY));
```

```
(X:=2, Y:=3,nl,write('4L:2 & 3L:0 (Action: Empty 3L jug.)'),YY is 0,
water_jug(X,YY));
```

```
(X:=4, Y:=2,nl,write('4L:0 & 3L:2 (Action: Empty 4L jug.)'),XX is 0,
water_jug(XX,Y));
```

```
(X:=0, Y:=2,nl,write('4L:2 & 3L:0 (Action: Pour water from 3L jug to 4L
jug.)'),XX is Y,YY is X,water_jug(XX,YY)).
```

Output:

```
?-
% d:/131_sakib_tamboli/waterjug_131_sakib_tamboli compiled 0.00 sec, -3 clauses
?- water_jug(3,3).
4L:4 & 3L:2 (Action: Pour water from 3L jug to 4L jug
untill 4L jug is full.)
4L:0 & 3L:2 (Action: Empty 4L jug.)
4L:2 & 3L:0 (Action: Pour water from 3L jug to 4L
jug.)
4L:2 & 3L:0 (Action: Goal State reached...)
true .

?- water_jug(5,5).
Both jugs overflow.
true
Unknown action: 0 (h for help)
Action?
Unknown action: 0 (h for help)
Action? .

?- water_jug(4,4).
false.

?- water_jug(2,2).
false.

?- water_jug(1,1).
false.

?- ■
```

Practical No 2

Aim: Implementation of Logic programming using PROLOG BFS for tic-tac toe problem

Code:

Tic TacToe

% Minimal Tic Tac Toe game in Prolog (2-player, terminal-based)

% Initial empty board

```
board([' ', ' ', ' ',
      ' ', ' ', ' ',
      ' ', ' ', ' ']).
```

% Display the board

```
display_board([A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I]) :-
    format('~w | ~w | ~w~n', [A,B,C]),
    format('--+---+---~n'),
    format('~w | ~w | ~w~n', [D,E,F]),
    format('--+---+---~n'),
    format('~w | ~w | ~w~n~n', [G,H,I]).
```

% Make a move: replace N-th position (1-indexed) with X or O

move(Board, Pos, Player, NewBoard) :-

```
    nth1(Pos, Board, ' '),          % Ensure the spot is empty
    replace(Board, Pos, Player, NewBoard).
```

% Replace helper

```
replace([_|T], 1, X, [X|T]).
```

```
replace([H|T], I, X, [H|R]) :-
```

```
    I > 1, I1 is I - 1, replace(T, I1, X, R).
```

% Win conditions

win(Board, Player) :-

```
    member([A,B,C], [[1,2,3], [4,5,6], [7,8,9],
                      [1,4,7], [2,5,8], [3,6,9],
                      [1,5,9], [3,5,7]]),
```

```
    nth1(A, Board, Player),
```

```
    nth1(B, Board, Player),
```

```
    nth1(C, Board, Player).
```

```
% Start game
play :-
    board(B), display_board(B),
    play_turn(B, 'X').

% Alternate turns
play_turn(Board, Player) :-
    write(Player), write("'s turn. Enter position (1-9): "),
    read(Pos),
    move(Board, Pos, Player, NewBoard),
    display_board(NewBoard),
    ( win(NewBoard, Player) ->
        write(Player), write(' wins!'), nl
    ; switch(Player, Next), play_turn(NewBoard, Next)
    ).

% Switch player
switch('X', 'O').
switch('O', 'X').
```

Output:

```

% d:/131_sakib_tamboli/tictactoe compiled 0.00 sec, -3 clauses
?- play.
|_|
+--+
|_|
+--+
|_|

X's turn. Enter position (1-9): 3.
|_|X
+--+
|_|
+--+
|_|

O's turn. Enter position (1-9): |: 2.
|O|X
+--+
|_|
+--+
|_|

X's turn. Enter position (1-9): |: 5.
|O|X
+--+
|X|
+--+
|_|

O's turn. Enter position (1-9): |: 9.
|O|X
+--+
|X|
+--+
|_|O

X's turn. Enter position (1-9): |: 7.
|O|X
+--+
|X|
+--+
X|_|O

X wins!
true .

```

Practical No 3

Aim: Implementation of Logic programming using PROLOG Hill-climbing to solve 8-puzzle problem

Code:

Prolog 8puzzle

% Simple Prolog Planner for the 8 Puzzle Problem

/* This predicate initialises the problem states. The first argument of solve is the initial state, the 2nd the goal state, and the third the plan that will be produced.*/

test(Plan):-

```
    write('Initial state:'),nl,
    Init= [at(tile4,1), at(tile3,2), at(tile8,3), at(empty,4), at(tile2,5), at(tile6,6), at(tile5,7),
at(tile1,8), at(tile7,9)],
    write_sol(Init),
    Goal= [at(tile1,1), at(tile2,2), at(tile3,3), at(tile4,4), at(empty,5), at(tile5,6), at(tile6,7),
at(tile7,8), at(tile8,9)],
    nl,write('Goal state:'),nl,
    write(Goal),nl,nl,
    solve(Init,Goal,Plan).
```

solve(State, Goal, Plan):-

```
    solve(State, Goal, [], Plan).
```

% Determines whether Current and Destination tiles are a valid move.

```
is_movable(X1,Y1) :- (1 is X1 - Y1) ; (-1 is X1 - Y1) ; (3 is X1 - Y1) ; (-3 is X1 - Y1).
```

/* This predicate produces the plan. Once the Goal list is a subset of the current State the plan is complete and it is written to the screen using write_sol */

solve(State, Goal, Plan, Plan):-

```
    is_subset(Goal, State), nl,
    write_sol(Plan).
```

solve(State, Goal, Sofar, Plan):-

```
    act(Action, Preconditions, Delete, Add),
    is_subset(Preconditions, State),
    \+ member(Action, Sofar),
    delete_list(Delete, State, Remainder),
```

```
append(Add, Remainder, NewState),  
solve(NewState, Goal, [Action|Sofar], Plan).
```

```
/* The problem has three operators.
```

```
1st arg = name
```

```
2nd arg = preconditions
```

```
3rd arg = delete list
```

```
4th arg = add list. */
```

```
% Tile can move to new position only if the destination tile is empty & Manhattan distance = 1
```

```
act(move(X,Y,Z),  
    [at(X,Y), at(empty,Z), is_movable(Y,Z)],  
    [at(X,Y), at(empty,Z)],  
    [at(X,Z), at(empty,Y)]).
```

```
% Utility predicates.
```

```
% Check is first list is a subset of the second
```

```
is_subset([H|T], Set):-  
    member(H, Set),  
    is_subset(T, Set).  
is_subset([], _).
```

```
% Remove all elements of 1st list from second to create third.
```

```
delete_list([H|T], Curstate, Newstate):-  
    remove(H, Curstate, Remainder),  
    delete_list(T, Remainder, Newstate).  
delete_list([], Curstate, Curstate).
```

```
remove(X, [X|T], T).  
remove(X, [H|T], [H|R]):-  
    remove(X, T, R).
```

```
write_sol([]).  
write_sol([H|T]):-  
    write_sol(T),  
    write(H), nl.
```

```
append([H|T], L1, [H|L2]):-  
    append(T, L1, L2).  
append([], L, L).
```

```
member(X, [X|_]).
```

```
member(X, [_|T]):-  
    member(X, T).
```

Output:

```
?-  
% d:/131_sakib_tamboli/8puzzle compiled 0.00 sec, -3 clauses  
?- test(plan).  
Initial state:  
at(tile7,9)  
at(tile1,8)  
at(tile5,7)  
at(tile6,6)  
at(tile2,5)  
at(empty,4)  
at(tile8,3)  
at(tile3,2)  
at(tile4,1)  
  
Goal state:  
[at(tile1,1),at(tile2,2),at(tile3,3),at(tile4,4),at(empty,5),at(tile5,6),at(tile6,7),at(tile7,8),at(tile8,9)]  
  
false.
```


Practical No 4

**Aim: Introduction to python libraries - basic python libraries
numpy, pandas**

NUMPY

```
import numpy as np
x=np.array([1,2,3,4])
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
print(type(x))
print(x)
```

```
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
131 Sakib Tamboli
[1 2 3 4]
```

```
x=np.array([1,2,'n',4])
x
```

```
array(['1', '2', 'n', '4'], dtype='<U11')

```

```
x=np.array([1,2,'name',4])
x
```

```
array(['1', '2', 'name', '4'], dtype='<U11')

```

#Generating array using arange

```
d=np.arange(1,11,2)
d
```

```
array([1, 3, 5, 7, 9])

```

```
np.ones((3,4))
```

```
array([[1., 1., 1., 1.],
       [1., 1., 1., 1.],
       [1., 1., 1., 1.]])
```

```
np.random.rand(4)
```

```
array([0.01512685, 0.7664744 , 0.0110422 , 0.82456936])
```

```
np.zeros((3,4))
```

```
array([[0., 0., 0., 0.],
       [0., 0., 0., 0.],
       [0., 0., 0., 0.]])
```

```
np.random.rand(5,4)
```

```
array([[0.05504293, 0.52274772, 0.28453706, 0.06866304],
       [0.22054251, 0.53991789, 0.565261 , 0.13424126],
       [0.39523458, 0.1932152 , 0.74504561, 0.98108558],
       [0.96146691, 0.87538962, 0.37460555, 0.68020478],
       [0.40000506, 0.73520801, 0.95441392, 0.65584187]])
```

```
np.logspace(1,10,num=5,endpoint=True,base=10.0)
```

```
array([1.00000000e+01, 1.77827941e+03, 3.16227766e+05, 5.62341325e+07,
       1.00000000e+10])
```

```
grid=np.arange(start=1,stop=10).reshape(3,3)
```

```
grid
```

```
array([[1, 2, 3],
       [4, 5, 6],
       [7, 8, 9]])
```

```
mat=np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]])
```

```
mat
```

```
array([[1, 2, 3],  
       [4, 5, 6],  
       [7, 8, 9]])
```

mat.shape

```
(3, 3)
```

```
mat2=np.array([[10,20,30],[40,50,60],[70,80,90]])
```

mat2

```
array([[10, 20, 30],  
       [40, 50, 60],  
       [70, 80, 90]])
```

np.add(mat,mat2)

```
array([[11, 22, 33],  
       [44, 55, 66],  
       [77, 88, 99]])
```

np.multiply(mat,mat2)

```
array([[ 10,  40,  90],  
       [160, 250, 360],  
       [490, 640, 810]])
```

mat[1,2]

```
6
```

mat[1:2]

```
array([[4, 5, 6]])
```

```
arr1=np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]])
```

```
arr2=np.arange(10,19,1).reshape(3,3)
```

arr1

```
array([[1, 2, 3],  
       [4, 5, 6],  
       [7, 8, 9]])
```

arr2

```
array([[10, 11, 12],
       [13, 14, 15],
       [16, 17, 18]])
```

np.multiply(arr1,arr2)

```
array([[ 10,  22,  36],
       [ 52,  70,  90],
       [112, 136, 162]])
```

arr2[:,0]

```
array([10, 13, 16])
```

arr2[0,:]

```
array([10, 11, 12])
```

arr1_sub=arr1[:,2]

arr1_sub

```
array([[1, 2],
       [4, 5]])
```

arr1

```
array([[1, 2, 3],
       [4, 5, 6],
       [7, 8, 9]])
```

a_row=np.append(arr1,[[10,11,12]],axis=0)

a_row

```
array([[ 1,  2,  3],
       [ 4,  5,  6],
       [ 7,  8,  9],
       [10, 11, 12]])
```

#PANDAS

import pandas as pd

data1=pd.read_csv('D:/131_Sakib_Tamboli/mtcars.csv')

print("131 Sakib Tamboli")

```
data1.info()
```

```
131 Sakib Tamboli
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 32 entries, 0 to 31
Data columns (total 12 columns):
#   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   model    32 non-null      object
1   mpg      32 non-null      float64
2   cyl      32 non-null      int64
3   disp     32 non-null      float64
4   hp       32 non-null      int64
5   drat     32 non-null      float64
6   wt       32 non-null      float64
7   qsec     32 non-null      float64
8   vs       32 non-null      int64
9   am       32 non-null      int64
10  gear     32 non-null      int64
11  carb     32 non-null      int64
dtypes: float64(5), int64(6), object(1)
memory usage: 3.1+ KB
```

```
data1.head()
```

```
Out[11]:
```

	model	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
0	Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.620	16.46	0	1	4	4
1	Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.875	17.02	0	1	4	4
2	Datsun 710	22.8	4	108.0	93	3.85	2.320	18.61	1	1	4	1
3	Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258.0	110	3.08	3.215	19.44	1	0	3	1
4	Hornet Sportabout	18.7	8	360.0	175	3.15	3.440	17.02	0	0	3	2

```
data1.tail()
```

	model	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
27	Lotus Europa	30.4	4	95.1	113	3.77	1.513	16.9	1	1	5	2
28	Ford Pantera L	15.8	8	351.0	264	4.22	3.170	14.5	0	1	5	4
29	Ferrari Dino	19.7	6	145.0	175	3.62	2.770	15.5	0	1	5	6
30	Maserati Bora	15.0	8	301.0	335	3.54	3.570	14.6	0	1	5	8
31	Volvo 142E	21.4	4	121.0	109	4.11	2.780	18.6	1	1	4	2

data1.isnull().sum()

```

model      0
mpg        0
cyl        0
disp       0
hp         0
drat       0
wt         0
qsec       0
vs         0
am         0
gear       0
carb       0
dtype: int64

```

data1.isnull()

	model	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
0	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
1	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
2	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
3	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
4	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
5	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
6	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
7	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
8	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
9	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
10	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
11	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
12	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
13	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
14	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
15	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False

Data1.size

384

Name: Sakib Tamboli

Roll no :131 Div :B

Data1.shape

(32, 12)

Data1.ndim

2

data1.at[4,'model']

'Hornet Sportabout'

Data1.iat[4,3]

360.0

data1.loc[:, 'model']

```
0      Mazda RX4
1      Mazda RX4 Wag
2      Datsun 710
3      Hornet 4 Drive
4      Hornet Sportabout
5      Valiant
6      Duster 360
7      Merc 240D
8      Merc 230
9      Merc 280
10     Merc 280C
11     Merc 450SE
12     Merc 450SL
13     Merc 450SLC
14     Cadillac Fleetwood
15     Lincoln Continental
16     Chrysler Imperial
17     Fiat 128
18     Honda Civic
19     Toyota Corolla
20     Toyota Corona
21     Dodge Challenger
22     AMC Javelin
23     Camaro Z28
24     Pontiac Firebird
25     Fiat X1-9
26     Porsche 914-2
27     Lotus Europa
28     Ford Pantera L
29     Ferrari Dino
30     Maserati Bora
31     Volvo 142E
Name: model, dtype: object
```

data1.iloc[0:5,0:2]

Name: Sakib Tamboli

Roll no :131 Div :B

	model	mpg
0	Mazda RX4	21.0
1	Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0
2	Datsun 710	22.8
3	Hornet 4 Drive	21.4
4	Hornet Sportabout	18.7

Data1['model'].dtype

dtype('O')

Data1.axes

```
[RangeIndex(start=0, stop=32, step=1),  
 Index(['model', 'mpg', 'cyl', 'disp', 'hp', 'drat', 'wt', 'qsec', 'vs', 'am',  
       'gear', 'carb'],  
       dtype='object')]
```

data1.columns

```
Index(['model', 'mpg', 'cyl', 'disp', 'hp', 'drat', 'wt', 'qsec', 'vs', 'am',  
      'gear', 'carb'],  
      dtype='object')
```

data1['hp'].std()

68.56286848932059

data1['mpg'].mean()

20.090625000000003

data1['mpg'].median()

19.2

data1['hp'].describe()

```
count    32.000000  
mean     146.687500  
std       68.562868  
min       52.000000  
25%      96.500000  
50%     123.000000  
75%     180.000000  
max      335.000000  
Name: hp, dtype: float64
```

Data1.iloc[-1]

Name: Sakib Tamboli

Roll no :131 Div :B

```
model    Volvo 142E
mpg      21.4
cyl      4
disp     121.0
hp       109
drat     4.11
wt       2.78
qsec     18.6
vs       1
am       1
gear     4
carb     2
Name: 31, dtype: object
```

Data1.iloc[:, -1]

```
0    4
1    4
2    1
3    1
4    2
5    1
6    4
7    2
8    2
9    4
10   4
11   3
12   3
13   3
14   4
15   4
16   4
17   1
18   2
19   1
20   1
21   2
22   2
23   4
24   2
25   1
26   2
27   2
28   4
29   6
30   8
31   2
Name: carb, dtype: int64
```

data1.iloc[-1]

Name: Sakib Tamboli

Roll no :131 Div :B

```
model      Volvo 142E
mpg         21.4
cyl         4
disp       121.0
hp          109
drat        4.11
wt          2.78
qsec       18.6
vs          1
am          1
gear        4
carb        2
Name: 31, dtype: object
```

```
data1_sorted=data1.sort_values(by='mpg')
```

```
data1_sorted
```

Out [46]:

	model	mpg	cyl	displacement	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
15	Lincoln Continental	10.4	8	460.0	215	3.00	5.424	17.82	0	0	3	4
14	Cadillac Fleetwood	10.4	8	472.0	205	2.93	5.250	17.98	0	0	3	4
23	Camaro Z28	13.3	8	350.0	245	3.73	3.840	15.41	0	0	3	4
6	Duster 360	14.3	8	360.0	245	3.21	3.570	15.84	0	0	3	4
16	Chrysler Imperial	14.7	8	440.0	230	3.23	5.345	17.42	0	0	3	4
30	Maserati Bora	15.0	8	301.0	335	3.54	3.570	14.60	0	1	5	8
13	Merc 450SLC	15.2	8	275.8	180	3.07	3.780	18.00	0	0	3	3
22	AMC Javelin	15.2	8	304.0	150	3.15	3.435	17.30	0	0	3	2
21	Dodge Challenger	15.5	8	318.0	150	2.76	3.520	16.87	0	0	3	2
28	Ford Pantera L	15.8	8	351.0	264	4.22	3.170	14.50	0	1	5	4
11	Merc 450SE	16.4	8	275.8	180	3.07	4.070	17.40	0	0	3	3
12	Merc 450SL	17.3	8	275.8	180	3.07	3.730	17.60	0	0	3	3
10	Merc 280C	17.8	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.90	1	0	4	4
5	Valiant	18.1	6	225.0	105	2.76	3.460	20.22	1	0	3	1
4	Hornet Sportabout	18.7	8	360.0	175	3.15	3.440	17.02	0	0	3	2
9	Merc 280	19.2	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.30	1	0	4	4
24	Pontiac Firebird	19.2	8	400.0	175	3.08	3.845	17.05	0	0	3	2
29	Ferrari Dino	19.7	6	145.0	175	3.62	2.770	15.50	0	1	5	6
0	Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.620	16.46	0	1	4	4
1	Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.875	17.02	0	1	4	4
3	Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258.0	110	3.08	3.215	19.44	1	0	3	1
31	Volvo 142E	21.4	4	121.0	109	4.11	2.780	18.60	1	1	4	2
20	Toyota Corona	21.5	4	120.1	97	3.70	2.465	20.01	1	0	3	1
8	Merc 230	22.8	4	140.8	95	3.92	3.150	22.90	1	0	4	2
2	Datsun 710	22.8	4	108.0	93	3.85	2.320	18.61	1	1	4	1
7	Merc 240D	24.4	4	146.7	62	3.69	3.190	20.00	1	0	4	2
26	Porsche 914-2	26.0	4	120.3	91	4.43	2.140	16.70	0	1	5	2
25	Fiat X1-9	27.3	4	79.0	66	4.08	1.935	18.90	1	1	4	1
27	Lotus Europa	30.4	4	95.1	113	3.77	1.513	16.90	1	1	5	2
18	Honda Civic	30.4	4	75.7	52	4.93	1.615	18.52	1	1	4	2
17	Fiat 128	32.4	4	78.7	66	4.08	2.200	19.47	1	1	4	1
19	Toyota Corolla	33.9	4	71.1	65	4.22	1.835	19.90	1	1	4	1

data1_sorted.head()

	model	mpg	cyl	displacement	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
15	Lincoln Continental	10.4	8	460.0	215	3.00	5.424	17.82	0	0	3	4
14	Cadillac Fleetwood	10.4	8	472.0	205	2.93	5.250	17.98	0	0	3	4
23	Camaro Z28	13.3	8	350.0	245	3.73	3.840	15.41	0	0	3	4
6	Duster 360	14.3	8	360.0	245	3.21	3.570	15.84	0	0	3	4
16	Chrysler Imperial	14.7	8	440.0	230	3.23	5.345	17.42	0	0	3	4

Name: Sakib Tamboli

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```
data1[data1['carb']==1]
```

	model	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
2	Datsun 710	22.8	4	108.0	93	3.85	2.320	18.61	1	1	4	1
3	Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258.0	110	3.08	3.215	19.44	1	0	3	1
5	Valiant	18.1	6	225.0	105	2.76	3.460	20.22	1	0	3	1
17	Fiat 128	32.4	4	78.7	66	4.08	2.200	19.47	1	1	4	1
19	Toyota Corolla	33.9	4	71.1	65	4.22	1.835	19.90	1	1	4	1
20	Toyota Corona	21.5	4	120.1	97	3.70	2.465	20.01	1	0	3	1
25	Fiat X1-9	27.3	4	79.0	66	4.08	1.935	18.90	1	1	4	1

```
data1[data1['carb']==1].count()
```

model	7
mpg	7
cyl	7
disp	7
hp	7
drat	7
wt	7
qsec	7
vs	7
am	7
gear	7
carb	7
dtype:	int64

Practical 5

**Aim: Introduction to python libraries - basic python libraries
matplotlib, scipy**

#Matplotlib

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
x=[3,1,3]
```

```
y=[3,2,1]
```

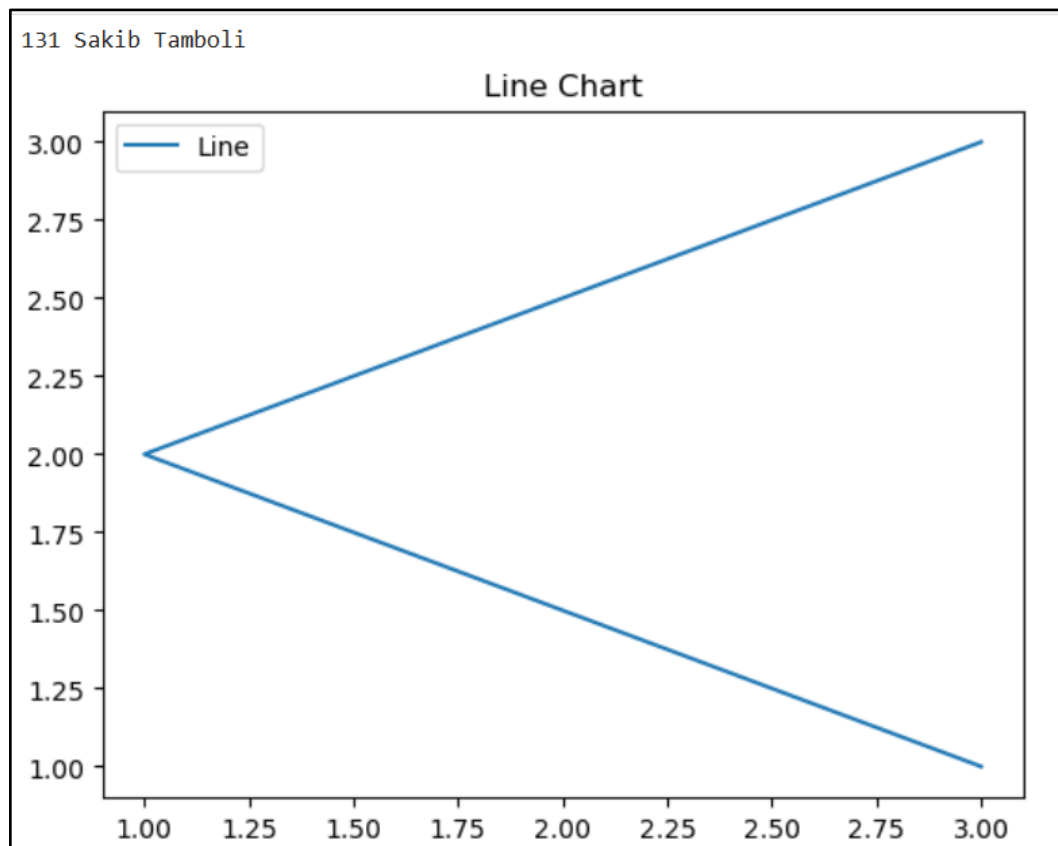
```
plt.plot(x,y)
```

```
plt.title("Line Chart")
```

```
plt.legend(["Line"])
```

```
Plt.show
```

```
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
```



```
x=[3,1,3,12,2,5,7]
```

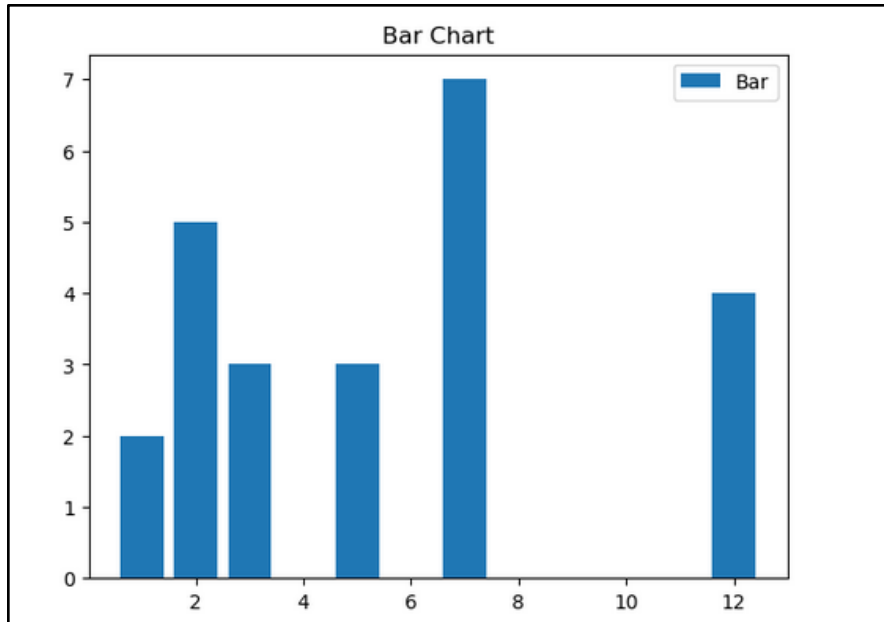
Name: Sakib Tamboli

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```
y=[3,2,1,4,5,3,7]
```

```
plt.bar(x,y)  
plt.title("Bar Chart")
```

```
plt.legend(["Bar"])  
plt.show()
```



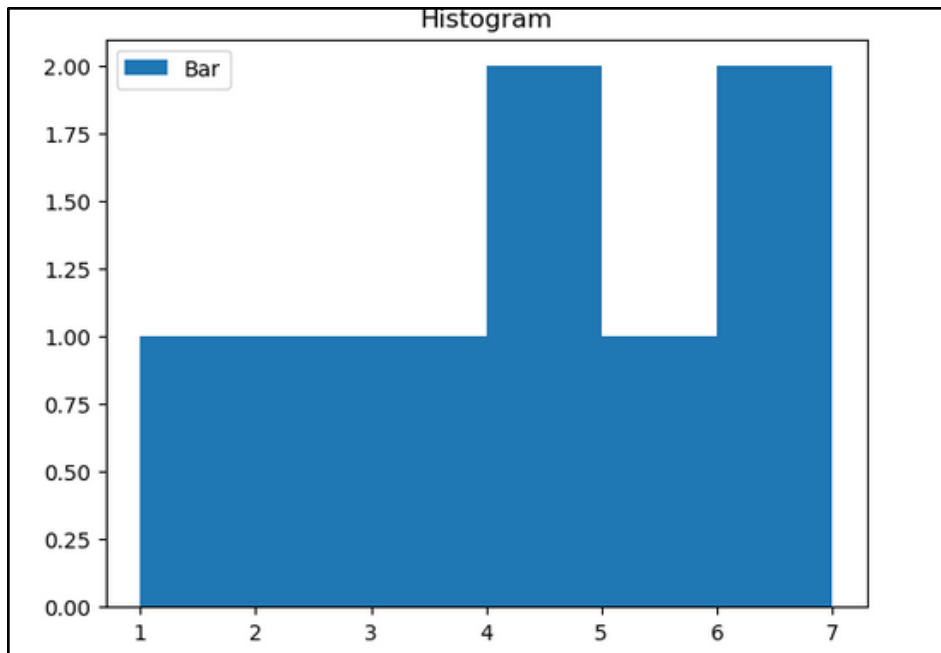
```
x=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,4]
```

```
plt.hist(x,bins=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7])  
plt.title("Histogram")
```

```
plt.legend(["Bar"])  
plt.show()
```

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```
x=[3,1,3,12,2,4,4]
```

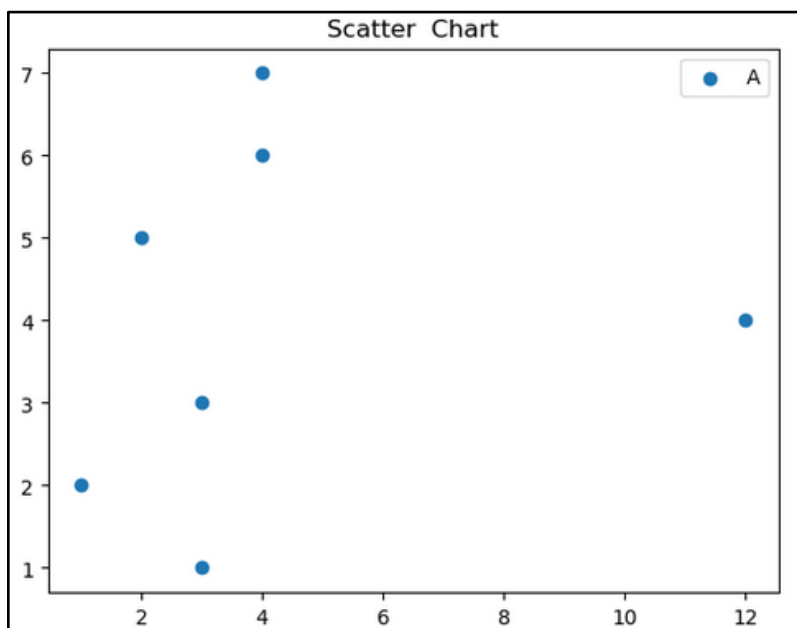
```
y=[3,2,1,4,5,6,7]
```

```
plt.scatter(x,y)
```

```
plt.title("Scatter Chart")
```

```
plt.legend(["A"])
```

```
plt.show()
```



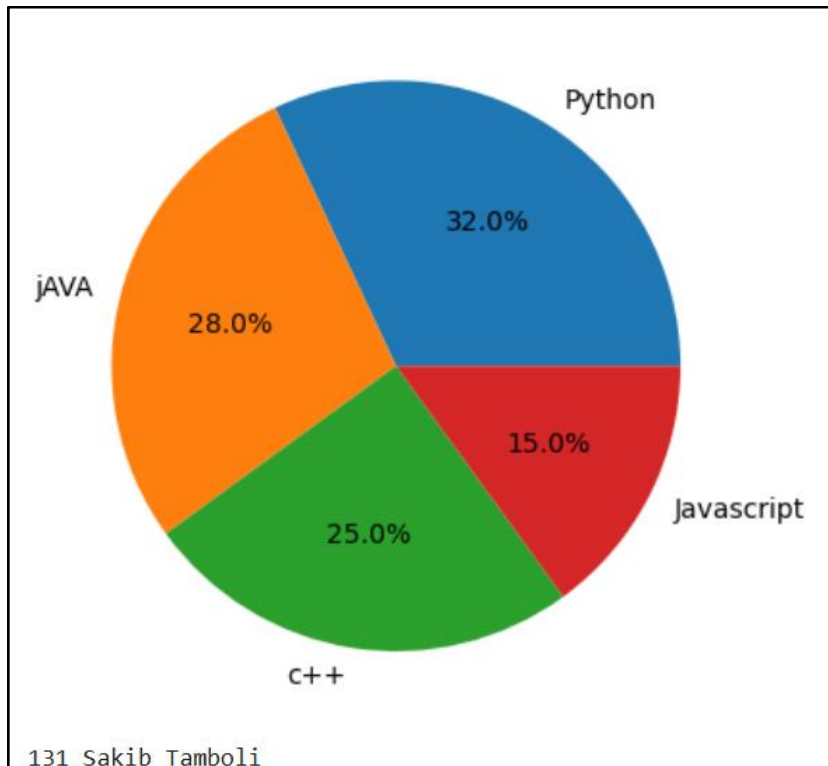
```
labels=['Python','jAVA','c++','Javascript']
```

```
sizes=[40,30,20,10]
```

```
plt.pie(sizes,labels=labels, autopct='% 1.1f%%')
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
```



#SCIPY

```
import numpy as np
```

```
from scipy import integrate, optimize, stats, linalg
```

```
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
```

```
# Example 1: Numerical Integration
```

```
# Integrate the function  $f(x) = x^2$  from 0 to 2
```

```
result, error = integrate.quad(lambda x: x**2, 0, 2)
```

```
print("Integral of  $x^2$  from 0 to 2:", result)
```

```
# Example 2: Optimization (Finding Minimum)
```

```
# Minimize the function  $f(x) = (x - 3)^2$ 
```

```
min_result = optimize.minimize(lambda x: (x - 3)**2, x0=0)
```



```
print("Minimum found at x =", min_result.x[0])
```

```
# Example 3: Statistics - Mean and Standard Deviation of a sample
```

```
data = np.array([2, 5, 8, 9, 4, 7])
```

```
mean = np.mean(data)
```

```
std_dev = np.std(data)
```

```
print("Mean:", mean)
```

```
print("Standard Deviation:", std_dev)
```

```
# Example 4: Linear Algebra - Solve a system of equations
```

```
#  $2x + 3y = 8$  and  $3x + 4y = 11$ 
```

```
A = np.array([[2, 3], [3, 4]])
```

```
b = np.array([8, 11])
```

```
x = linalg.solve(A, b)
```

```
print("Solution of linear equations:", x)
```

```
# Example 5: Probability - PDF of Normal Distribution
```

```
pdf_val = stats.norm.pdf(0, loc=0, scale=1) # Standard normal at x=0
```

```
print("PDF of standard normal distribution at x=0:", pdf_val)
```

```
131 Sakib Tamboli
```

```
Integral of  $x^2$  from 0 to 2: 2.666666666666667
```

```
Minimum found at x = 2.9999999840660854
```

```
Mean: 5.833333333333333
```

```
Standard Deviation: 2.4094720491334933
```

```
Solution of linear equations: [1. 2.]
```

```
PDF of standard normal distribution at x=0: 0.3989422804014327
```

Practical 6

Aim: Exploratory Data Analysis Using python.

```
import pandas as pd
data1=pd.read_csv('D:/131_Sakib_Tamboli/mtcars.csv')
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
data1.info()
```

```
131 Sakib Tamboli
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 32 entries, 0 to 31
Data columns (total 12 columns):
#   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
0   model    32 non-null      object  
1   mpg      32 non-null      float64  
2   cyl      32 non-null      int64  
3   disp     32 non-null      float64  
4   hp       32 non-null      int64  
5   drat     32 non-null      float64  
6   wt       32 non-null      float64  
7   qsec     32 non-null      float64  
8   vs       32 non-null      int64  
9   am       32 non-null      int64  
10  gear     32 non-null      int64  
11  carb     32 non-null      int64  
dtypes: float64(5), int64(6), object(1)
memory usage: 3.1+ KB
```

```
data1.head()
```

```
Out[11]:
```

	model	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
0	Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.620	16.46	0	1	4	4
1	Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.875	17.02	0	1	4	4
2	Datsun 710	22.8	4	108.0	93	3.85	2.320	18.61	1	1	4	1
3	Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258.0	110	3.08	3.215	19.44	1	0	3	1
4	Hornet Sportabout	18.7	8	360.0	175	3.15	3.440	17.02	0	0	3	2

```
data1.tail()
```

Name: Sakib Tamboli

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	model	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
27	Lotus Europa	30.4	4	95.1	113	3.77	1.513	16.9	1	1	5	2
28	Ford Pantera L	15.8	8	351.0	264	4.22	3.170	14.5	0	1	5	4
29	Ferrari Dino	19.7	6	145.0	175	3.62	2.770	15.5	0	1	5	6
30	Maserati Bora	15.0	8	301.0	335	3.54	3.570	14.6	0	1	5	8
31	Volvo 142E	21.4	4	121.0	109	4.11	2.780	18.6	1	1	4	2

data1.isnull().sum()

```
model      0
mpg        0
cyl        0
disp       0
hp         0
drat       0
wt         0
qsec       0
vs         0
am         0
gear       0
carb       0
dtype: int64
```

data1.isnull()

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	model	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
0	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
1	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
2	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
3	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
4	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
5	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
6	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
7	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
8	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
9	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
10	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
11	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
12	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
13	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
14	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
15	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False

Data1.size

384

Data1.shape

(32, 12)

Data1.ndim

2

data1.at[4,'model']

'Hornet Sportabout'

Data1.iat[4,3]

360.0

Name: Sakib Tamboli

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```
data1.loc[:, 'model']
```

```
0      Mazda RX4
1      Mazda RX4 Wag
2      Datsun 710
3      Hornet 4 Drive
4      Hornet Sportabout
5      Valiant
6      Duster 360
7      Merc 240D
8      Merc 230
9      Merc 280
10     Merc 280C
11     Merc 450SE
12     Merc 450SL
13     Merc 450SLC
14     Cadillac Fleetwood
15     Lincoln Continental
16     Chrysler Imperial
17     Fiat 128
18     Honda Civic
19     Toyota Corolla
20     Toyota Corona
21     Dodge Challenger
22     AMC Javelin
23     Camaro Z28
24     Pontiac Firebird
25     Fiat X1-9
26     Porsche 914-2
27     Lotus Europa
28     Ford Pantera L
29     Ferrari Dino
30     Maserati Bora
31     Volvo 142E
Name: model, dtype: object
```

```
data1.iloc[0:5,0:2]
```

	model	mpg
0	Mazda RX4	21.0
1	Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0
2	Datsun 710	22.8
3	Hornet 4 Drive	21.4
4	Hornet Sportabout	18.7

```
Data1['model'].dtype
```

```
dtype('O')
```

```
Data1.axes
```

```
[RangeIndex(start=0, stop=32, step=1),
 Index(['model', 'mpg', 'cyl', 'disp', 'hp', 'drat', 'wt', 'qsec', 'vs', 'am',
       'gear', 'carb'],
       dtype='object')]
```

data1.columns

```
Index(['model', 'mpg', 'cyl', 'disp', 'hp', 'drat', 'wt', 'qsec', 'vs', 'am',
       'gear', 'carb'],
      dtype='object')
```

data1['hp'].std()

```
68.56286848932059
```

data1['mpg'].mean()

```
20.090625000000003
```

data1['mpg'].median()

```
: 19.2
```

data1['hp'].describe()

```
count      32.000000
mean       146.687500
std        68.562868
min        52.000000
25%        96.500000
50%       123.000000
75%       180.000000
max       335.000000
Name: hp, dtype: float64
```

Data1.iloc[-1]

```
model      Volvo 142E
mpg         21.4
cyl          4
disp       121.0
hp          109
drat         4.11
wt           2.78
qsec        18.6
vs            1
am            1
gear          4
carb          2
Name: 31, dtype: object
```

Data1.iloc[:, -1]

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```
0    4
1    4
2    1
3    1
4    2
5    1
6    4
7    2
8    2
9    4
10   4
11   3
12   3
13   3
14   4
15   4
16   4
17   1
18   2
19   1
20   1
21   2
22   2
23   4
24   2
25   1
26   2
27   2
28   4
29   6
30   8
31   2
Name: carb, dtype: int64
```

data1.iloc[-1]

```
model    Volvo 142E
mpg      21.4
cyl       4
disp     121.0
hp       109
drat      4.11
wt        2.78
qsec     18.6
vs         1
am         1
gear       4
carb       2
Name: 31, dtype: object
```

data1_sorted=data1.sort_values(by='mpg')

data1_sorted

```
Out [46]:
```

	model	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
15	Lincoln Continental	10.4	8	460.0	215	3.00	5.424	17.82	0	0	3	4
14	Cadillac Fleetwood	10.4	8	472.0	205	2.93	5.250	17.98	0	0	3	4
23	Camaro Z28	13.3	8	350.0	245	3.73	3.840	15.41	0	0	3	4
6	Duster 360	14.3	8	360.0	245	3.21	3.570	15.84	0	0	3	4
16	Chrysler Imperial	14.7	8	440.0	230	3.23	5.345	17.42	0	0	3	4
30	Maserati Bora	15.0	8	301.0	335	3.54	3.570	14.60	0	1	5	8
13	Merc 450SLC	15.2	8	275.8	180	3.07	3.780	18.00	0	0	3	3
22	AMC Javelin	15.2	8	304.0	150	3.15	3.435	17.30	0	0	3	2
21	Dodge Challenger	15.5	8	318.0	150	2.76	3.520	16.87	0	0	3	2
28	Ford Pantera L	15.8	8	351.0	264	4.22	3.170	14.50	0	1	5	4
11	Merc 450SE	16.4	8	275.8	180	3.07	4.070	17.40	0	0	3	3
12	Merc 450SL	17.3	8	275.8	180	3.07	3.730	17.60	0	0	3	3
10	Merc 280C	17.8	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.90	1	0	4	4
5	Valiant	18.1	6	225.0	105	2.76	3.460	20.22	1	0	3	1
4	Hornet Sportabout	18.7	8	360.0	175	3.15	3.440	17.02	0	0	3	2
9	Merc 280	19.2	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.30	1	0	4	4
24	Pontiac Firebird	19.2	8	400.0	175	3.08	3.845	17.05	0	0	3	2
29	Ferrari Dino	19.7	6	145.0	175	3.62	2.770	15.50	0	1	5	6
0	Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.620	16.46	0	1	4	4
1	Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.875	17.02	0	1	4	4
3	Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258.0	110	3.08	3.215	19.44	1	0	3	1
31	Volvo 142E	21.4	4	121.0	109	4.11	2.780	18.60	1	1	4	2
20	Toyota Corona	21.5	4	120.1	97	3.70	2.465	20.01	1	0	3	1
8	Merc 230	22.8	4	140.8	95	3.92	3.150	22.90	1	0	4	2
2	Datsun 710	22.8	4	108.0	93	3.85	2.320	18.61	1	1	4	1
7	Merc 240D	24.4	4	146.7	62	3.69	3.190	20.00	1	0	4	2
26	Porsche 914-2	26.0	4	120.3	91	4.43	2.140	16.70	0	1	5	2
25	Fiat X1-9	27.3	4	79.0	66	4.08	1.935	18.90	1	1	4	1
27	Lotus Europa	30.4	4	95.1	113	3.77	1.513	16.90	1	1	5	2
18	Honda Civic	30.4	4	75.7	52	4.93	1.615	18.52	1	1	4	2
17	Fiat 128	32.4	4	78.7	66	4.08	2.200	19.47	1	1	4	1
19	Toyota Corolla	33.9	4	71.1	65	4.22	1.835	19.90	1	1	4	1

data1_sorted.head()

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	model	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
15	Lincoln Continental	10.4	8	460.0	215	3.00	5.424	17.82	0	0	3	4
14	Cadillac Fleetwood	10.4	8	472.0	205	2.93	5.250	17.98	0	0	3	4
23	Camaro Z28	13.3	8	350.0	245	3.73	3.840	15.41	0	0	3	4
6	Duster 360	14.3	8	360.0	245	3.21	3.570	15.84	0	0	3	4
16	Chrysler Imperial	14.7	8	440.0	230	3.23	5.345	17.42	0	0	3	4

```
data1[data1['carb']==1]
```

	model	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
2	Datsun 710	22.8	4	108.0	93	3.85	2.320	18.61	1	1	4	1
3	Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258.0	110	3.08	3.215	19.44	1	0	3	1
5	Valiant	18.1	6	225.0	105	2.76	3.460	20.22	1	0	3	1
17	Fiat 128	32.4	4	78.7	66	4.08	2.200	19.47	1	1	4	1
19	Toyota Corolla	33.9	4	71.1	65	4.22	1.835	19.90	1	1	4	1
20	Toyota Corona	21.5	4	120.1	97	3.70	2.465	20.01	1	0	3	1
25	Fiat X1-9	27.3	4	79.0	66	4.08	1.935	18.90	1	1	4	1

```
data1[data1['carb']==1].count()
```

model	7
mpg	7
cyl	7
disp	7
hp	7
drat	7
wt	7
qsec	7
vs	7
am	7
gear	7
carb	7
dtype:	int64

Practical 7

Aim: Implementation of perceptron Algorithm.

Code:

```
import numpy as np
def perceptron_or(x1,x2):
    w1=1
    w2=1
    b=-0.5
    result=w1*x1+w2*x2+b
    if result>=0:
        return 1
    else:
        return 0

print(perceptron_or(0,0))
print(perceptron_or(0,1))
print(perceptron_or(1,0))
print(perceptron_or(1,1))
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
```

Output:

```
0
1
1
1
131 Sakib Tamboli
```

Practical 8

Aim: Implementation of Adaline algorithm for AND operation.

Code:

```
import numpy as np
class Adaline:
    def __init__(self, learning_rate=0.01, n_iter=100):
        self.learning_rate = learning_rate
        self.n_iter = n_iter
        self.weights = None
        self.bias = None

    def fit(self, X, y):
        # Initialize weights and bias
        self.weights = np.zeros(X.shape[1])
        self.bias = 0
        # Perform gradient descent
        for _ in range(self.n_iter): # Calculate net input (weighted sum of inputs)
            net_input = np.dot(X, self.weights) + self.bias
            # Calculate error (difference between prediction and actual)
            error = y - net_input
            # Update weights and bias using gradient descent
            self.weights += self.learning_rate * np.dot(X.T, error)
            self.bias += self.learning_rate * np.sum(error)
        def predict(self, X):
            # Calculate net input
            net_input = np.dot(X, self.weights) + self.bias
            # Apply a threshold (0.0 for linear activation)
            return np.where(net_input >= 0.0, 1, 0)

# Example Usage (AND operation)
X = np.array([[0, 0], [0, 1], [1, 0], [1, 1]])
y = np.array([0, 0, 0, 1])
ada = Adaline(learning_rate=0.1, n_iter=1000)
ada.fit(X, y)
# Make predictions
predictions = ada.predict(X)
print("Predictions:", predictions)
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
```

Name: Sakib Tamboli

Roll no :131 Div :B

Output:

```
Predictions: [0 1 1 1]  
131 Sakib Tamboli
```

Practical 9

Aim: Implementation of gradient Descent Algorithm.

Code:

```
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
def predict(row, weights):
    activation = weights[0]
    for i in range(len(row)-1):
        activation += weights[i + 1] * row[i]
    return 1.0 if activation >= 0.0 else 0.0

# test predictions
dataset = [
    [2.7810836, 2.550537003, 0],
    [1.465489372, 2.362125076, 0],
    [3.396561688, 4.400293529, 0],
    [1.38807019, 1.850220317, 0],
    [3.06407232, 3.005305973, 0],
    [7.627531214, 2.759262235, 1],
    [5.332441248, 2.088626775, 1],
    [6.922596716, 1.77106367, 1],
    [8.675418651, -0.242068655, 1],
    [7.673756466, 3.508563011, 1]
]

weights = [-0.1, 0.206536401400000007, -0.234181177100000003]

for row in dataset:
    prediction = predict(row, weights)
    print("Expected=%d, Predicted=%d" % (row[-1], prediction))
```

```
131 Sakib Tamboli
Expected=0, Predicted=0
Expected=0, Predicted=0
Expected=0, Predicted=0
Expected=0, Predicted=0
Expected=0, Predicted=0
Expected=1, Predicted=1
Expected=1, Predicted=1
Expected=1, Predicted=1
Expected=1, Predicted=1
Expected=1, Predicted=1
```

```
# Estimate Perceptron weights using stochastic gradient descent
def train_weights(train, l_rate, n_epoch):
    weights = [0.0 for i in range(len(train[0]))] # Initialize weights to 0.0

    for epoch in range(n_epoch):
        sum_error = 0.0

        for row in train:
            prediction = predict(row, weights) # Make a prediction using current weights
            error = row[-1] - prediction # Calculate the error as the difference between actual and
            predicted

            sum_error += error ** 2 # Accumulate the sum of squared errors for this epoch

            weights[0] = weights[0] + l_rate * error # Update the bias (weights[0])

            for i in range(len(row) - 1):
                weights[i + 1] = weights[i + 1] + l_rate * error * row[i] # Update weights for features

        print('>epoch=%d, lrate=%.3f, error=%.3f' % (epoch, l_rate, sum_error)) # Print epoch
        details

    return weights # Return the trained weights after all epochs

# Function to make predictions using weights
def predict(row, weights):
    activation = weights[0]
    for i in range(len(row) - 1):
```

```
    activation += weights[i + 1] * row[i]
    return 1.0 if activation >= 0.0 else 0.0
```

```
# Function to train perceptron weights using stochastic gradient descent
```

```
def train_weights(train, l_rate, n_epoch):
```

```
    weights = [0.0 for i in range(len(train[0]))] # Initialize weights to 0.0 for each feature
```

```
    for epoch in range(n_epoch):
```

```
        sum_error = 0.0
```

```
        for row in train:
```

```
            prediction = predict(row, weights) # Make prediction using current weights
```

```
            error = row[-1] - prediction # Calculate error as actual - predicted
```

```
            sum_error += error ** 2 # Accumulate squared error
```

```
            weights[0] = weights[0] + l_rate * error # Update bias (weights[0])
```

```
            for i in range(len(row) - 1):
```

```
                weights[i + 1] = weights[i + 1] + l_rate * error * row[i] # Update weights for features
```

```
            print('>epoch=%d, lrate=%.3f, error=%.3f' % (epoch, l_rate, sum_error)) # Print epoch
```

```
    details
```

```
    return weights # Return trained weights
```

```
# Dataset for training
```

```
dataset = [
```

```
    [2.7810836, 2.550537003, 0],
```

```
    [1.465489372, 2.362125076, 0],
```

```
    [3.396561688, 4.400293529, 0],
```

```
    [1.38807019, 1.850220317, 0],
```

```
    [3.06407232, 3.005305973, 0],
```

```
    [7.627531214, 2.759262235, 1],
```

```
    [5.332441248, 2.088626775, 1],
```

```
    [6.922596716, 1.77106367, 1],
```

```
    [8.675418651, -0.242068655, 1],
```

```
    [7.673756466, 3.508563011, 1]
```

```
]
```

```
l_rate = 0.1 # Learning rate
```

```
n_epoch = 5 # Number of epochs for training
```

```
# Train weights using the dataset
```

```
weights = train_weights(dataset, l_rate, n_epoch)
```

```
print(weights) # Print the trained weights
```

```
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
```

```
>epoch=0, lrate=0.100, error=2.000  
>epoch=1, lrate=0.100, error=1.000  
>epoch=2, lrate=0.100, error=0.000  
>epoch=3, lrate=0.100, error=0.000  
>epoch=4, lrate=0.100, error=0.000  
[-0.1, 0.20653640140000007, -0.23418117710000003]  
131 Sakib Tamboli
```


Practical 10

Aim: Implementation of principal component analysis.

PCA

Code:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
# Sample data (replace with your actual dataset)
data = {'Feature1': [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10],
        'Feature2': [10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1],
        'Feature3': [1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10]}
df = pd.DataFrame(data)

# Feature scaling
x = df.values
x = StandardScaler().fit_transform(x)

print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
# Apply PCA with 2 components
pca = PCA(n_components=2)
principal_components = pca.fit_transform(x)

# Create a new DataFrame with the principal components
principal_df = pd.DataFrame(data=principal_components,
                             columns=['principal component 1', 'principal component 2'])
print(principal_df)
```

131 Sakib Tamboli

```
array([[ -1.5666989 ,  1.5666989 , -1.5666989 ],
       [ -1.21854359,  1.21854359, -0.87038828],
       [ -0.87038828,  0.87038828, -0.17407766],
       [ -0.52223297,  0.52223297,  0.52223297],
       [ -0.17407766,  0.17407766,  1.21854359],
       [  0.17407766, -0.17407766, -1.21854359],
       [  0.52223297, -0.52223297, -0.52223297],
       [  0.87038828, -0.87038828,  0.17407766],
       [  1.21854359, -1.21854359,  0.87038828],
       [  1.5666989 , -1.5666989 ,  1.5666989 ]])
```

131 Sakib Tamboli

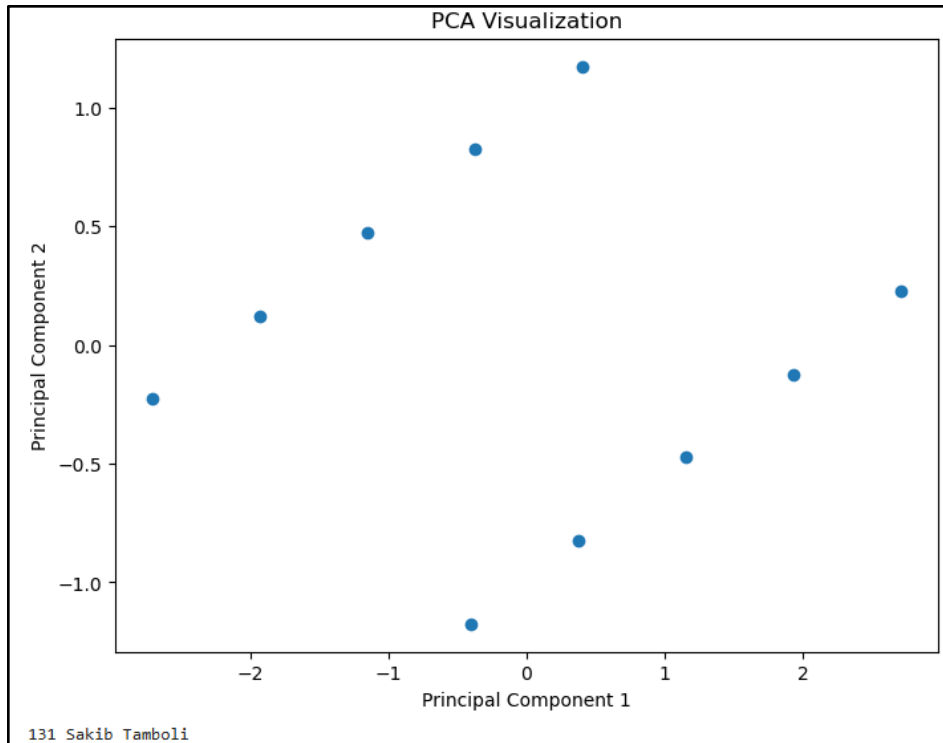
	principal component 1	principal component 2
0	-2.704116	-0.226706
1	-1.926645	0.123740
2	-1.149174	0.474186
3	-0.371704	0.824632
4	0.405767	1.175078
5	-0.405767	-1.175078
6	0.371704	-0.824632
7	1.149174	-0.474186
8	1.926645	-0.123740
9	2.704116	0.226706

Visualize the results

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.scatter(principal_df['principal component 1'], principal_df['principal component 2'])
plt.xlabel('Principal Component 1')
plt.ylabel('Principal Component 2')
plt.title('PCA Visualization')
plt.show()
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
```

Name: Sakib Tamboli

Roll no :131 Div :B



```
# Explained variance ratio
```

```
explained_variance_ratio = pca.explained_variance_ratio_
```

```
print("Explained Variance Ratio:", explained_variance_ratio)
```

```
print("Total Explained Variance:", np.sum(explained_variance_ratio))
```

```
Explained Variance Ratio: [0.84317429 0.15682571]
```

```
Total Explained Variance: 1.0
```

Practical 11

Aim: Implementation of Normalization and transformation.

Normalization

Code:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
```

```
hw_df=pd.read_csv("D:/131_Sakib_Tamboli/H-W-Index.csv")
hw_df.describe()
```

131 Sakib Tamboli			
	Index	Height(Inches)	Weight(Pounds)
count	25000.000000	25000.000000	25000.000000
mean	12500.500000	67.993114	127.079421
std	7217.022701	1.901679	11.660898
min	1.000000	60.278360	78.014760
25%	6250.750000	66.704397	119.308675
50%	12500.500000	67.995700	127.157750
75%	18750.250000	69.272958	134.892850
max	25000.000000	75.152800	170.924000

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import minmax_scale
import pandas as pd
```

```
hw_scaled=minmax_scale(hw_df[['Height(Inches)', 'Weight(Pounds)']], feature_range=(0,1))
```

```
hw_df['Height(Norm)']=hw_scaled[:,0]
```

Name: Sakib Tamboli

Roll no :131 Div :B

```
hw_df['Weight(Norm)']=hw_scaled[:,1]
```

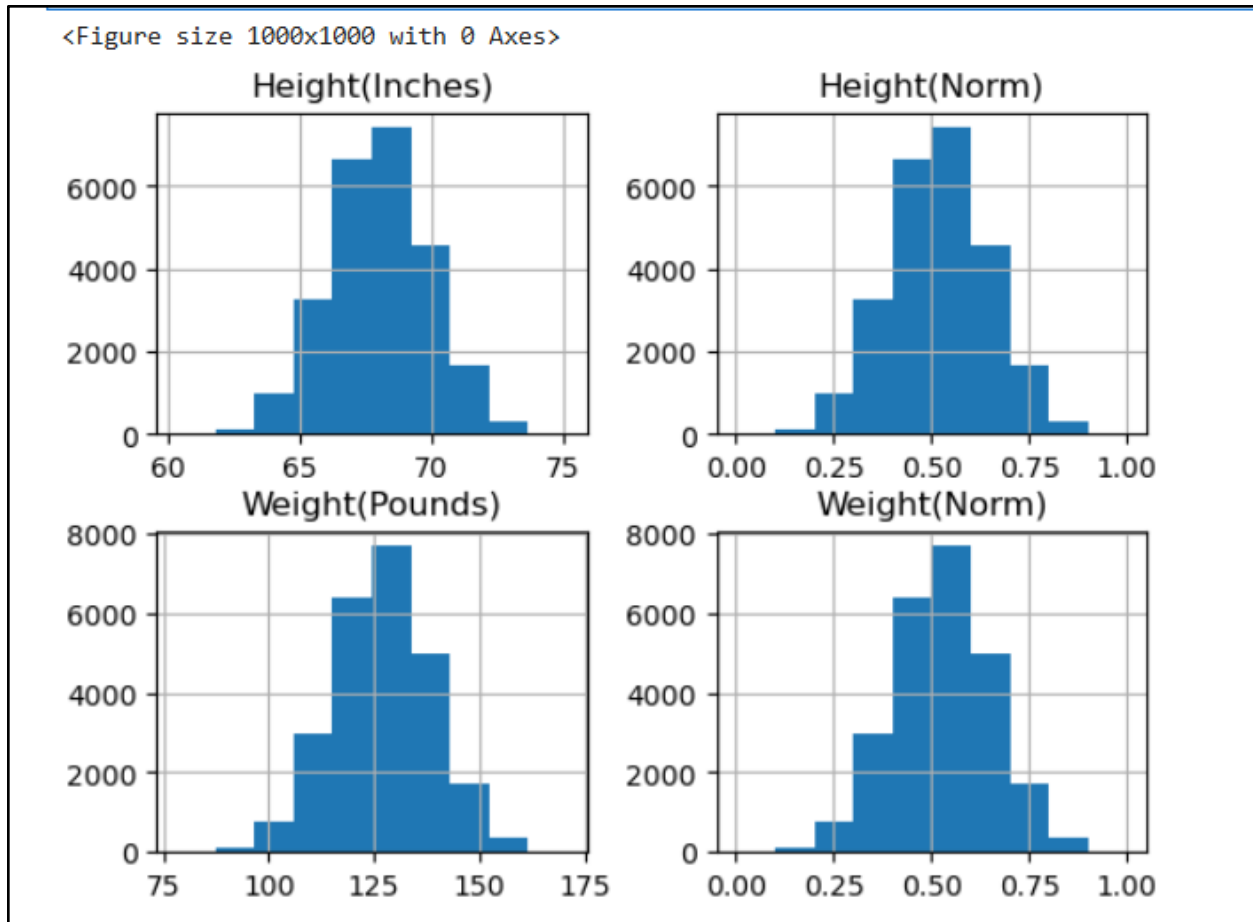
```
hw_df.describe()
```

	Index	Height(Inches)	Weight(Pounds)	Height(Norm)	Weight(Norm)
count	25000.000000	25000.000000	25000.000000	25000.000000	25000.000000
mean	12500.500000	67.993114	127.079421	0.518658	0.528092
std	7217.022701	1.901679	11.660898	0.127849	0.125508
min	1.000000	60.278360	78.014760	0.000000	0.000000
25%	6250.750000	66.704397	119.308675	0.432019	0.444454
50%	12500.500000	67.995700	127.157750	0.518832	0.528935
75%	18750.250000	69.272958	134.892850	0.604702	0.612190
max	25000.000000	75.152800	170.924000	1.000000	1.000000

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
```

```
hw_df[['Height(Inches)', 'Height(Norm)', 'Weight(Pounds)', 'Weight(Norm)']].hist()
```

```
plt.show()
```



Transformation

```
from sklearn import preprocessing
import numpy as np
x_array = np.array([2,3,5,6,7,4,8,7,6])
normalized_arr = preprocessing.normalize([x_array])
print(normalized_arr)
```

```
[[0.11785113 0.1767767 0.29462783 0.35355339 0.41247896 0.23570226
 0.47140452 0.41247896 0.35355339]]
```

#Transformation

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

Sample data

```
data = {'Name': ['Alice', 'Bob', 'Charlie', 'David'],
        'Age': [25, 30, 22, 28],
```

```
'City': ['New York', 'London', 'Paris', 'Tokyo']}
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
```

```
print("Original DataFrame:")
print(df)
```

Original DataFrame:

	Name	Age	City
0	Alice	25	New York
1	Bob	30	London
2	Charlie	22	Paris
3	David	28	Tokyo

1. #Adding a new column

```
df['Age_Group'] = pd.cut(df['Age'], bins=[18, 25, 30, 100], labels=['Young', 'Adult', 'Senior'])
print("\nDataFrame with Age Group column:")
print(df)
```

DataFrame with Age Group column:

	Name	Age	City	Age_Group
0	Alice	25	New York	Young
1	Bob	30	London	Adult
2	Charlie	22	Paris	Young
3	David	28	Tokyo	Adult

2. Creating dummy variables for categorical features

```
df = pd.get_dummies(df, columns=['City'])
print("\nDataFrame after creating dummy variables for City:")
print(df)
```

DataFrame after creating dummy variables for City:

	Name	Age	Age_Group	City_London	City_New York	City_Paris	City_Tokyo
0	Alice	25	Young	False	True	False	False
1	Bob	30	Adult	True	False	False	False
2	Charlie	22	Young	False	False	True	False
3	David	28	Adult	False	False	False	True

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn import metrics
```

```
df = pd.read_csv('D:/131_Sakib_Tamboli/CreditRisk.csv')
print("DataFrame head:")
```

```
df.head()
```

```
# Example feature extraction:
# 1. Calculate the mean of a numerical column
# if 'numerical_column' in df.columns:
#     mean_value = df['numerical_column'].mean()
#     print(f"\nMean of 'numerical_column': {mean_value}")
2.# Correlation method

# 3. One-hot encode categorical features
# categorical_cols = ['categorical_column_1', 'categorical_column_2']
# if all(col in df.columns for col in categorical_cols):
#     df = pd.get_dummies(df, columns=categorical_cols)
#     print("\nDataFrame after one-hot encoding:")
#     print(df.head())
```

```
DataFrame head:
```

```
2.0
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
df = pd.read_csv('D:/131_Sakib_Tamboli/CreditRisk.csv')
```

```
print("DataFrame head:")
```

```
df.head()
```

DataFrame head:												
	Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	Property
0	LP001002	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	5849	0.0	0	360.0	1.0	
1	LP001003	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	4583	1508.0	128	360.0	1.0	
2	LP001005	Male	Yes	0	Graduate	Yes	3000	0.0	66	360.0	1.0	
3	LP001006	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No	2583	2358.0	120	360.0	1.0	
4	LP001008	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	6000	0.0	141	360.0	1.0	

Df.dtypes

Loan_ID	object
Gender	object
Married	object
Dependents	object
Education	object
Self_Employed	object
ApplicantIncome	int64
CoapplicantIncome	float64
LoanAmount	int64
Loan_Amount_Term	float64
Credit_History	float64
Property_Area	object
Loan_Status	int64
dtype:	object

#Example feature extraction:

1. Calculate the mean of a numerical column

#num_cols=df.select_dtypes(include=['number']).columns

num_cols = df.select_dtypes(include=np.number)

num_cols

	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	Loan_Status
0	5849	0.0	0	360.0	1.0	1
1	4583	1508.0	128	360.0	1.0	0
2	3000	0.0	66	360.0	1.0	1
3	2583	2358.0	120	360.0	1.0	1
4	6000	0.0	141	360.0	1.0	1
...
609	2900	0.0	71	360.0	1.0	1
610	4106	0.0	40	180.0	1.0	1
611	8072	240.0	253	360.0	1.0	1
612	7583	0.0	187	360.0	1.0	1
613	4583	0.0	133	360.0	0.0	0

614 rows × 6 columns

df['ApplicantIncome'].mean()

5403.459283387622

```
obj_cols = df.select_dtypes(exclude=['number']).columns
print("Categorical Columns:")
print(obj_cols)
```

```
X = df.drop('Loan_Status', axis=1)
y =df['Loan_Status']
y.value_counts()
```

```
Categorical Columns:
Index(['Loan_ID', 'Gender', 'Married', 'Dependents', 'Education',
       'Self_Employed', 'Property_Area'],
      dtype='object')

Loan_Status
1      422
0      192
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
pd.get_dummies(df,'Gender')
```

	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	Loan_Status	Gender_LP001002	Gender_LP001003	Gender_LP001005	Gender_LP001006
0	5849	0.0	0	360.0	1.0	1	True	False	False	False
1	4583	1508.0	128	360.0	1.0	0	False	True	False	False
2	3000	0.0	66	360.0	1.0	1	False	False	True	False
3	2583	2358.0	120	360.0	1.0	1	False	False	False	False
4	6000	0.0	141	360.0	1.0	1	False	False	False	False
...
609	2900	0.0	71	360.0	1.0	1	False	False	False	False
610	4106	0.0	40	180.0	1.0	1	False	False	False	False
611	8072	240.0	253	360.0	1.0	1	False	False	False	False
612	7583	0.0	187	360.0	1.0	1	False	False	False	False
613	4583	0.0	133	360.0	0.0	0	False	False	False	False

514 rows × 635 columns

```
correlation_matrix =num_cols.corr()
correlation_matrix
```

	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	Loan_Status
ApplicantIncome	1.000000	-0.116605	0.538290	-0.045306	-0.014715	-0.004710
CoapplicantIncome	-0.116605	1.000000	0.190377	-0.059878	-0.002056	-0.059187
LoanAmount	0.538290	0.190377	1.000000	0.040539	-0.002197	-0.010631
Loan_Amount_Term	-0.045306	-0.059878	0.040539	1.000000	0.001470	-0.021268
Credit_History	-0.014715	-0.002056	-0.002197	0.001470	1.000000	0.561678
Loan_Status	-0.004710	-0.059187	-0.010631	-0.021268	0.561678	1.000000

Practical 12

Aim: Implementation of Logistic Regression.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
credit_df=pd.read_csv("D:/131_Sakib_Tamboli/CreditRisk.csv")
credit_df.shape
```

```
] : (614, 13)
```

```
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
credit_df.info()
```

```
131 Sakib Tamboli
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 614 entries, 0 to 613
Data columns (total 13 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Loan_ID                614 non-null    object
1   Gender                 601 non-null    object
2   Married                611 non-null    object
3   Dependents             599 non-null    object
4   Education              614 non-null    object
5   Self_Employed          582 non-null    object
6   ApplicantIncome        614 non-null    int64
7   CoapplicantIncome      614 non-null    float64
8   LoanAmount             614 non-null    int64
9   Loan_Amount_Term       600 non-null    float64
10  Credit_History          564 non-null    float64
11  Property_Area           614 non-null    object
12  Loan_Status            614 non-null    int64
dtypes: float64(3), int64(3), object(7)
memory usage: 62.5+ KB
```

```
credit_df.head()
```

Name: Sakib Tamboli

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	Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	Property
0	LP001002	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	5849	0.0	0	360.0	1.0	
1	LP001003	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	4583	1508.0	128	360.0	1.0	
2	LP001005	Male	Yes	0	Graduate	Yes	3000	0.0	66	360.0	1.0	
3	LP001006	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No	2583	2358.0	120	360.0	1.0	
4	LP001008	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	6000	0.0	141	360.0	1.0	

```
credit_df.tail()
```

8]:		Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	Property
	609	LP002978	Female	No	0	Graduate	No	2900	0.0	71	360.0	1.0	
	610	LP002979	Male	Yes	3+	Graduate	No	4106	0.0	40	180.0	1.0	
	611	LP002983	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	8072	240.0	253	360.0	1.0	
	612	LP002984	Male	Yes	2	Graduate	No	7583	0.0	187	360.0	1.0	
	613	LP002990	Female	No	0	Graduate	Yes	4583	0.0	133	360.0	0.0	S

```
credit_df.describe()
```

]:		ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	Loan_Status
	count	614.000000	614.000000	614.000000	600.00000	564.000000	614.000000
	mean	5403.459283	1621.245798	141.166124	342.00000	0.842199	0.687296
	std	6109.041673	2926.248369	88.340630	65.12041	0.364878	0.463973
	min	150.000000	0.000000	0.000000	12.00000	0.000000	0.000000
	25%	2877.500000	0.000000	98.000000	360.00000	1.000000	0.000000
	50%	3812.500000	1188.500000	125.000000	360.00000	1.000000	1.000000
	75%	5795.000000	2297.250000	164.750000	360.00000	1.000000	1.000000
	max	81000.000000	41667.000000	700.000000	480.00000	1.000000	1.000000

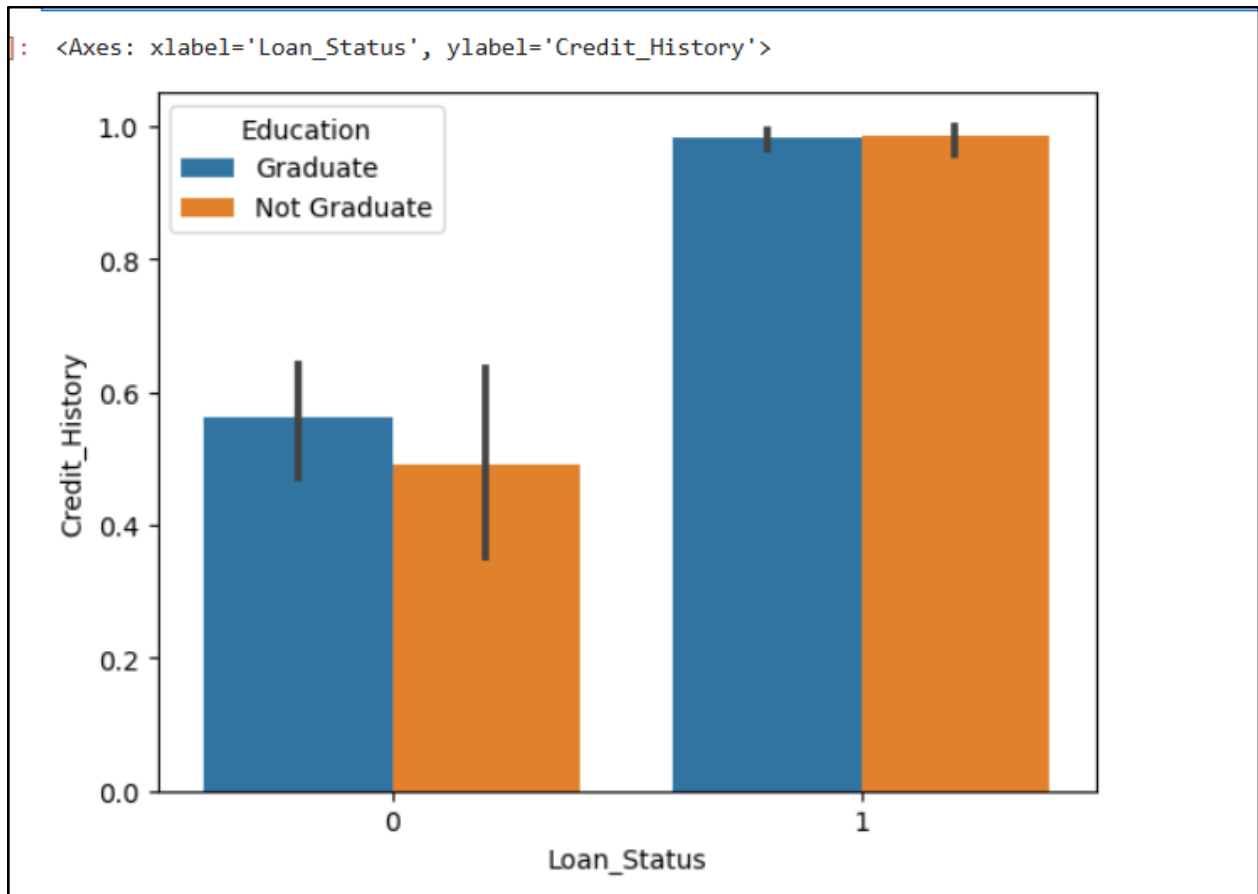
```
credit_df.Loan_Status.value_counts()
```

```
1    422
0    192
Name: Loan_Status, dtype: int64
```

```
credit_df.groupby(['Education','Loan_Status']).Education.count()
```

```
In [ ]: Education    Loan_Status
Graduate    0        140
          1        340
Not Graduate 0         52
          1         82
Name: Education, dtype: int64
```

```
sns.barplot(y='Credit_History',x='Loan_Status',hue='Education' ,data=credit_df)
```



#Fill Null Values

```
100 * credit_df.isnull().sum() / credit_df.shape[0]
```

```
]: Loan_ID          0.000000
   Gender           2.117264
   Married          0.488599
   Dependents       2.442997
   Education         0.000000
   Self_Employed    5.211726
   ApplicantIncome  0.000000
   CoapplicantIncome 0.000000
   LoanAmount       0.000000
   Loan_Amount_Term 2.280130
   Credit_History    8.143322
   Property_Area     0.000000
   Loan_Status       0.000000
dtype: float64
```

```
DF=credit_df.drop(credit_df.columns[0],axis=1)
DF.head()
```

	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	Property_Area	Loan_Status
0	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	5849	0.0	0	360.0	1.0	Urban	0
1	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	4583	1508.0	128	360.0	1.0	Rural	1
2	Male	Yes	0	Graduate	Yes	3000	0.0	66	360.0	1.0	Urban	0
3	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No	2583	2358.0	120	360.0	1.0	Urban	1
4	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	6000	0.0	141	360.0	1.0	Urban	0

```
object_columns=DF.select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns
numeric_columns=DF.select_dtypes(exclude=['object']).columns
```

```
for column in object_columns:
    majority=DF[column].value_counts().iloc[0]
    DF[column].fillna(majority, inplace=True)
```

```
for column in numeric_columns:
    mean=DF[column].mean()
    DF[column].fillna(mean, inplace=True)
```

```
DF.head()
```

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Roll no :131 Div :B

	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	Property_Area	Loi
0	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	5849	0.0	0	360.0	1.0	Urban	
1	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	4583	1508.0	128	360.0	1.0	Rural	
2	Male	Yes	0	Graduate	Yes	3000	0.0	66	360.0	1.0	Urban	
3	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No	2583	2358.0	120	360.0	1.0	Urban	
4	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	6000	0.0	141	360.0	1.0	Urban	

Categorical columns

DF[object_columns].Property_Area

```
: 0      Urban
   1      Rural
   2      Urban
   3      Urban
   4      Urban
   ...
  609     Rural
  610     Rural
  611     Urban
  612     Urban
  613  Semiurban
Name: Property_Area, Length: 614, dtype: object
```

DF[object_columns].Property_Area.head()

```
: 0      Urban
   1      Rural
   2      Urban
   3      Urban
   4      Urban
Name: Property_Area, dtype: object
```

DF_dummy=pd.get_dummies(DF, columns=object_columns)

DF_dummy.shape

(614, 25)

DF_dummy.head()

	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	Loan_Status	Gender_489	Gender_Female	Gender_Male	Married_398	...	De
0	5849	0.0	0	360.0	1.0	1	0	0	1	0	...	
1	4583	1508.0	128	360.0	1.0	0	0	0	1	0	...	
2	3000	0.0	66	360.0	1.0	1	0	0	1	0	...	
3	2583	2358.0	120	360.0	1.0	1	0	0	1	0	...	
4	6000	0.0	141	360.0	1.0	1	0	0	1	0	...	

5 rows x 25 columns

#Model

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
```

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report
```

```
X = DF_dummy.drop('Loan_Status', axis=1)
```

```
y = DF_dummy.Loan_Status
```

```
train_x, test_x, train_y, test_y = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)
```

```
train_x.shape, test_x.shape
```

```
((429, 24), (185, 24))
```

```
model = LogisticRegression()
```

```
model.fit(train_x, train_y)
```

```
LogisticRegression()
```

```
train_y_hat = model.predict(train_x)
```

```
test_y_hat = model.predict(test_x)
```



```
print('train_accuracy', accuracy_score(train_y, train_y_hat))  
print('test accuracy', accuracy_score(test_y, test_y_hat))
```

```
train_accuracy 0.703962703962704  
test accuracy 0.6432432432432432
```

```
print(confusion_matrix(train_y, train_y_hat))
```

```
[[ 12 115]  
 [ 12 290]]
```

```
print(confusion_matrix(test_y, test_y_hat))
```

```
[[ 5 60]  
 [ 6 114]]
```

```
test_y.value_counts()
```

```
1    120  
0     65  
Name: Loan_Status, dtype: int64
```

```
pd.Series(test_y_hat).value_counts()
```

```
1    174  
0     11  
dtype: int64
```

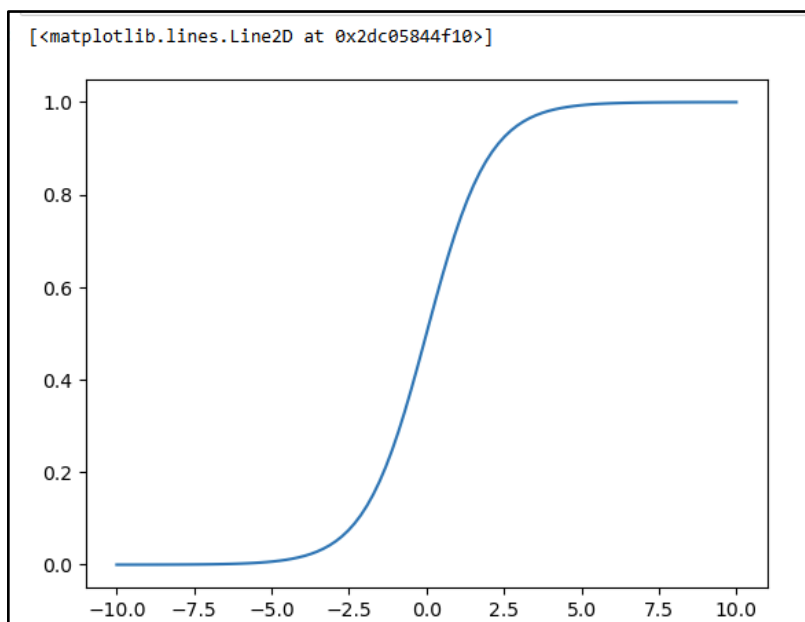
```
# Accuracy for train  
(57 + 295) / train_y.shape[0]
```

```
0.8205128205128205
```

```
print(classification_report(test_y, test_y_hat))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.45	0.08	0.13	65
1	0.66	0.95	0.78	120
accuracy			0.64	185
macro avg	0.55	0.51	0.45	185
weighted avg	0.58	0.64	0.55	185

```
x = np.linspace(-10, 10, 100)
y = 1 / ( 1 + np.exp(-x)) # sigmoid
plt.plot(x, y)
```



```
test_y_hat_5 = (model.predict_proba(test_x)[: , 1] > 0.5).astype(int)
test_y_hat_7 = (model.predict_proba(test_x)[: , 1] > 0.7).astype(int)
test_y_hat_3 = (model.predict_proba(test_x)[: , 1] > 0.3).astype(int)
print(confusion_matrix(test_y, test_y_hat_5))
print(confusion_matrix(test_y, test_y_hat_7))
print(confusion_matrix(test_y, test_y_hat_3))
```

```
[[ 5 60]
 [ 6 114]]
[[30 35]
 [48 72]]
[[ 0 65]
 [ 0 120]]
```

```
print(classification_report(test_y, test_y_hat_5))
print(classification_report(test_y, test_y_hat_7))
print(classification_report(test_y, test_y_hat_3))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.45	0.08	0.13	65
1	0.66	0.95	0.78	120
accuracy			0.64	185
macro avg	0.55	0.51	0.45	185
weighted avg	0.58	0.64	0.55	185

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.38	0.46	0.42	65
1	0.67	0.60	0.63	120
accuracy			0.55	185
macro avg	0.53	0.53	0.53	185
weighted avg	0.57	0.55	0.56	185

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	65
1	0.65	1.00	0.79	120
accuracy			0.65	185
macro avg	0.32	0.50	0.39	185
weighted avg	0.42	0.65	0.51	185

Practical 13

Aim: Implementation of Support Vector Machine - RBF kernel

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
credit_df=pd.read_csv("D:/131_Sakib_Tamboli/CreditRisk.csv")
credit_df.shape
```

```
]:(614, 13)
```

```
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
credit_df.info()
```

```
131 Sakib Tamboli
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 614 entries, 0 to 613
Data columns (total 13 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Loan_ID               614 non-null   object
1   Gender                601 non-null   object
2   Married               611 non-null   object
3   Dependents            599 non-null   object
4   Education             614 non-null   object
5   Self_Employed         582 non-null   object
6   ApplicantIncome       614 non-null   int64
7   CoapplicantIncome     614 non-null   float64
8   LoanAmount            614 non-null   int64
9   Loan_Amount_Term      600 non-null   float64
10  Credit_History         564 non-null   float64
11  Property_Area          614 non-null   object
12  Loan_Status           614 non-null   int64
dtypes: float64(3), int64(3), object(7)
memory usage: 62.5+ KB
```

```
credit_df.head()
```

Name: Sakib Tamboli

Roll no :131 Div :B

	Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	Property
0	LP001002	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	5849	0.0	0	360.0	1.0	
1	LP001003	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	4583	1508.0	128	360.0	1.0	
2	LP001005	Male	Yes	0	Graduate	Yes	3000	0.0	66	360.0	1.0	
3	LP001006	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No	2583	2358.0	120	360.0	1.0	
4	LP001008	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	6000	0.0	141	360.0	1.0	

```
credit_df.tail()
```

8]:		Loan_ID	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	Property
	609	LP002978	Female	No	0	Graduate	No	2900	0.0	71	360.0	1.0	
	610	LP002979	Male	Yes	3+	Graduate	No	4106	0.0	40	180.0	1.0	
	611	LP002983	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	8072	240.0	253	360.0	1.0	
	612	LP002984	Male	Yes	2	Graduate	No	7583	0.0	187	360.0	1.0	
	613	LP002990	Female	No	0	Graduate	Yes	4583	0.0	133	360.0	0.0	S

```
credit_df.describe()
```

]:		ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	Loan_Status
	count	614.000000	614.000000	614.000000	600.00000	564.000000	614.000000
	mean	5403.459283	1621.245798	141.166124	342.00000	0.842199	0.687296
	std	6109.041673	2926.248369	88.340630	65.12041	0.364878	0.463973
	min	150.000000	0.000000	0.000000	12.00000	0.000000	0.000000
	25%	2877.500000	0.000000	98.000000	360.00000	1.000000	0.000000
	50%	3812.500000	1188.500000	125.000000	360.00000	1.000000	1.000000
	75%	5795.000000	2297.250000	164.750000	360.00000	1.000000	1.000000
	max	81000.000000	41667.000000	700.000000	480.00000	1.000000	1.000000

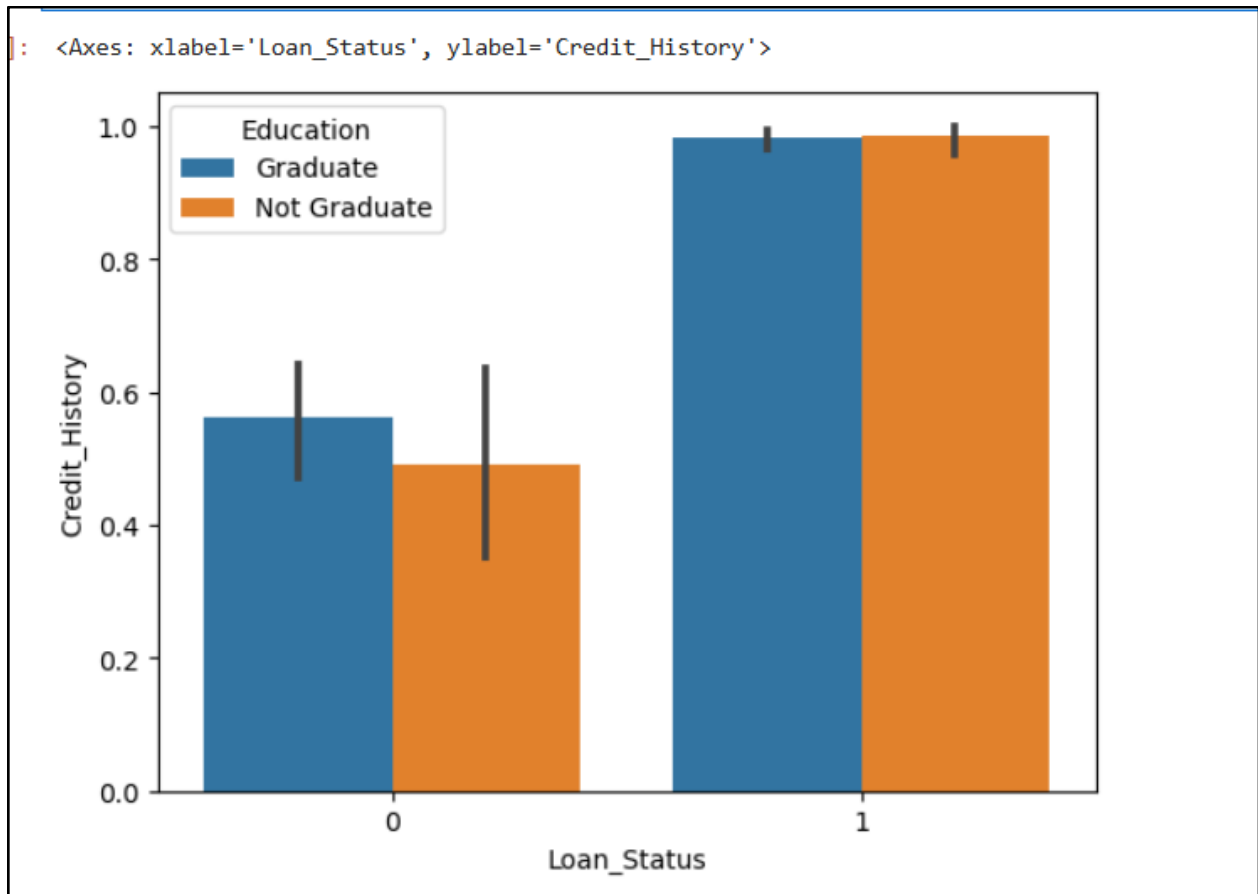
```
credit_df.Loan_Status.value_counts()
```

```
1    422
0    192
Name: Loan_Status, dtype: int64
```

```
credit_df.groupby(['Education','Loan_Status']).Education.count()
```

```
In [ ]: Education    Loan_Status
Graduate    0        140
          1        340
Not Graduate 0         52
          1         82
Name: Education, dtype: int64
```

```
sns.barplot(y='Credit_History',x='Loan_Status',hue='Education' ,data=credit_df)
```



#Fill Null Values

```
100 * credit_df.isnull().sum() / credit_df.shape[0]
```

```
]: Loan_ID          0.000000
   Gender           2.117264
   Married          0.488599
   Dependents       2.442997
   Education        0.000000
   Self_Employed    5.211726
   ApplicantIncome  0.000000
   CoapplicantIncome 0.000000
   LoanAmount       0.000000
   Loan_Amount_Term 2.280130
   Credit_History    8.143322
   Property_Area     0.000000
   Loan_Status       0.000000
dtype: float64
```

```
DF=credit_df.drop(credit_df.columns[0],axis=1)
DF.head()
```

	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	Property_Area	Loan_Status
0	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	5849	0.0	0	360.0	1.0	Urban	0
1	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	4583	1508.0	128	360.0	1.0	Rural	1
2	Male	Yes	0	Graduate	Yes	3000	0.0	66	360.0	1.0	Urban	0
3	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No	2583	2358.0	120	360.0	1.0	Urban	1
4	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	6000	0.0	141	360.0	1.0	Urban	0

```
object_columns=DF.select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns
numeric_columns=DF.select_dtypes(exclude=['object']).columns
```

```
for column in object_columns:
    majority=DF[column].value_counts().iloc[0]
    DF[column].fillna(majority, inplace=True)
```

```
for column in numeric_columns:
    mean=DF[column].mean()
    DF[column].fillna(mean, inplace=True)
```

```
DF.head()
```

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Roll no :131 Div :B

	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	Property_Area	Loan_Status
0	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	5849	0.0	0	360.0	1.0	Urban	0
1	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	4583	1508.0	128	360.0	1.0	Rural	1
2	Male	Yes	0	Graduate	Yes	3000	0.0	66	360.0	1.0	Urban	0
3	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No	2583	2358.0	120	360.0	1.0	Urban	0
4	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	6000	0.0	141	360.0	1.0	Urban	0

Categorical columns

DF[object_columns].Property_Area

```
: 0      Urban
   1      Rural
   2      Urban
   3      Urban
   4      Urban
   ...
  609     Rural
  610     Rural
  611     Urban
  612     Urban
  613  Semiurban
Name: Property_Area, Length: 614, dtype: object
```

DF[object_columns].Property_Area.head()

```
: 0      Urban
   1      Rural
   2      Urban
   3      Urban
   4      Urban
Name: Property_Area, dtype: object
```

DF_dummy=pd.get_dummies(DF, columns=object_columns)

DF_dummy.shape

(614, 25)

DF_dummy.head()

	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	Loan_Status	Gender_489	Gender_Female	Gender_Male	Married_398	...	De
0	5849	0.0	0	360.0	1.0	1	0	0	1	0	...	
1	4583	1508.0	128	360.0	1.0	0	0	0	1	0	...	
2	3000	0.0	66	360.0	1.0	1	0	0	1	0	...	
3	2583	2358.0	120	360.0	1.0	1	0	0	1	0	...	
4	6000	0.0	141	360.0	1.0	1	0	0	1	0	...	

5 rows x 25 columns

```

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report
X = credit_df_dummy.drop('Loan_Status', axis=1)
y = credit_df_dummy.Loan_Status
train_x, test_x, train_y, test_y = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)
train_x.shape, test_x.shape

```

```
((429, 24), (185, 24))
```

```

svm_model = SVC(kernel='rbf', gamma=0.00001, C=1000)
svm_model.fit(train_x, train_y)

```

```

SVC
SVC(C=1000, gamma=1e-05)

```

```

train_y_hat = svm_model.predict(train_x)
test_y_hat = svm_model.predict(test_x)
print('-'*20, 'Train', '-'*20)

```

```
print(classification_report(train_y, train_y_hat))
print('-'*20, 'Test', '-'*20)
print(classification_report(test_y, test_y_hat))
```

----- Train -----				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.97	0.94	0.96	127
1	0.98	0.99	0.98	302
accuracy			0.97	429
macro avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	429
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	429
----- Test -----				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.33	0.20	0.25	65
1	0.64	0.78	0.71	120
accuracy			0.58	185
macro avg	0.49	0.49	0.48	185
weighted avg	0.53	0.58	0.55	185

```
confusion_matrix(test_y, test_y_hat)
```

```
array([[13, 52],
       [26, 94]], dtype=int64)
```

Practical 14

Aim: Implementing elbow method for choosing No. of clusters.

Elbow

Code:

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

df = pd.read_csv('D:/131_Sakib_Tamboli/driver-data.csv')

features = ['mean_dist_day', 'mean_over_speed_perc']
X = df[features]

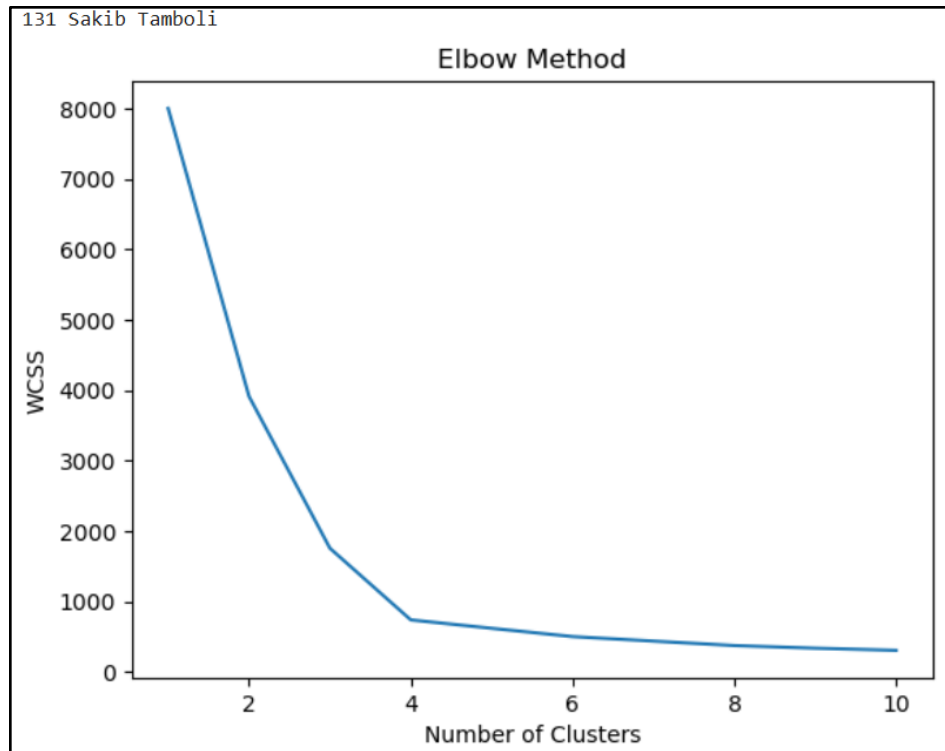
X.fillna(X.mean(), inplace=True)

scaler = StandardScaler()
X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X)

wcss = []
for i in range(1, 11): # Test clusters from 1 to 10
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=i, init='k-means++', random_state=42, n_init=10)
    kmeans.fit(X_scaled)
    wcss.append(kmeans.inertia_)

print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
# Plot the Elbow method graph
plt.plot(range(1, 11), wcss)
plt.title('Elbow Method')
plt.xlabel('Number of Clusters')
plt.ylabel('WCSS') # Within-Cluster Sum of Squares
plt.show()
```

Output:



Practical 15

Aim: General Ensemble techniques - Implementing Bagging, Stacking, Voting technique.

Ensemble Learning using Random Forest, Bagging, and Voting Classifiers

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib as mpl
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df=pd.read_csv("D:/131_Sakib_Tamboli/Titanic-Dataset.csv")
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
df
```

131 Sakib Tamboli												
	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin	Embarked
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.2500	NaN	S
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th...	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	C85	C
2	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.9250	NaN	S
3	4	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	113803	53.1000	C123	S
4	5	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.0	0	0	373450	8.0500	NaN	S
...
886	887	0	2	Montvila, Rev. Juozas	male	27.0	0	0	211536	13.0000	NaN	S
887	888	1	1	Graham, Miss. Margaret Edith	female	19.0	0	0	112053	30.0000	B42	S
888	889	0	3	Johnston, Miss. Catherine Helen "Carrie"	female	NaN	1	2	W./C. 6607	23.4500	NaN	S
889	890	1	1	Behr, Mr. Karl Howell	male	26.0	0	0	111369	30.0000	C148	C
890	891	0	3	Dooley, Mr. Patrick	male	32.0	0	0	370376	7.7500	NaN	Q
891 rows × 12 columns												

```
print(df.shape)
```

```
(891, 12)
```

```
#checking for missing data
NAs=pd.concat([df.isnull().sum()],axis=1,keys=["Train"])
NAs[NAs.sum(axis=1)>0]
```

Train	
Age	177
Cabin	687
Embarked	2

```
df.pop("Cabin")
df.pop("Name")
df.pop("Ticket")
```

0	A/5	21171
1	PC	17599
2	STON/O2.	3101282
3		113803
4		373450
...		
886		211536
887		112053
888	W./C.	6607
889		111369
890		370376
Name: Ticket, Length: 891, dtype: object		

```
#Filling missing Age value with mean
df["Age"]=df["Age"].fillna(df["Age"].mean())
#Filling missing
df["Embarked"]=df["Embarked"].fillna(df["Embarked"].mode()[0])
df["Pclass"]=df["Pclass"].apply(str)
# getting dummies
for col in df.dtypes[df.dtypes=="object"].index:
    for_dumy=df.pop(col)
    df=pd.concat([df,pd.get_dummies(for_dumy,prefix=col)],axis=1)
df.head()
```

PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Age	SibSp	Parch	Fare	Sex_female	Sex_male	Embarked_C	Embarked_Q	Embarked_S	
0	1	0	3	22.0	1	0	7.2500	0	1	0	0	1
1	2	1	1	38.0	1	0	71.2833	1	0	1	0	0
2	3	1	3	26.0	0	0	7.9250	1	0	0	0	1
3	4	1	1	35.0	1	0	53.1000	1	0	0	0	1
4	5	0	3	35.0	0	0	8.0500	0	1	0	0	1

```
labels=df.pop("Survived")
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(df,labels,test_size=0.25)

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
rf=RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=10)
rf.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
RandomForestClassifier
RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=10)
```

```
y_pred = rf.predict(x_test)
```

```
#from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
#false_positive_rate, true_positive_rate, thresholds = roc_curve(y_test, y_pred)
#roc_auc = auc(false_positive_rate, true_positive_rate)
#roc_auc
```

```
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print(accuracy)
```

```
0.8161434977578476
```

```
from sklearn.ensemble import BaggingClassifier, VotingClassifier
```

```
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
#1. Bagging (using RandomForestClassifier as base estimator)
bagging_model=BaggingClassifier(estimator=RandomForestClassifier(),n_estimators=10,random_state=
42)
bagging_model.fit(x_train,y_train)
bagging_predictions=bagging_model.predict(x_test)
bagging_accuracy=accuracy_score(y_test,bagging_predictions)
print("Bagging Accuracy :", bagging_accuracy)
```

```
131 Sakib Tamboli
```

```
Bagging Accuracy : 0.820627802690583
```

```
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
# 2. Voting (using RandomForestClassifier)
voting_model=VotingClassifier(estimators=[
    ('rf', RandomForestClassifier()),
], voting='hard' )

voting_model.fit(x_train,y_train)
voting_predictions=voting_model.predict(x_test)
voting_accuracy=accuracy_score(y_test,voting_predictions)
print("Voting Accuracy :", voting_accuracy)
```

```
131 Sakib Tamboli
```

```
Voting Accuracy : 0.820627802690583
```

Implementation and Comparison of Ensemble Learning Techniques -Bagging, Boosting, Stacking, and Voting

```
from sklearn.ensemble import BaggingClassifier, AdaBoostClassifier, StackingClassifier,
VotingClassifier
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

```
iris=load_iris()
X, y=iris.data,iris.target
X.shape
```

```
(150, 4)
```

```
Y.shape
```

```
(150,)
```

```
#Split the data into training and testing sets
```

```
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=42)
```

```
#1. Bagging (using decision tree as base_estimator)
```

```
bagging_model=BaggingClassifier(estimator=DecisionTreeClassifier(),n_estimators=10,random
_state=42)
```

```
bagging_model.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

```
bagging_predictions=bagging_model.predict(X_test)
```

```
bagging_accuracy=accuracy_score(y_test,bagging_predictions)
```

```
print("Bagging Accuracy :", bagging_accuracy)
```

```
Bagging Accuracy : 1.0
```

```
#2. Boosting (using Adaboost with decision tree)
```

```
boosting_model=AdaBoostClassifier(estimator=DecisionTreeClassifier(),n_estimators=50,random
_state=42)
```

```
boosting_model.fit(X_train,y_train)
```



```
boosting_predictions=boosting_model.predict(X_test)
boosting_accuracy=accuracy_score(y_test,boosting_predictions)
print("boosting Accuracy :", boosting_accuracy)
```

```
boosting Accuracy : 1.0
```

3. Stacking (using decision tree, Logistic Regression, and KNN as base estimators)

```
estimator=[
    ('dt', DecisionTreeClassifier()),
    ('lr', LogisticRegression()),
    ('knn', KNeighborsClassifier())
]
stacking_model=StackingClassifier(estimators=estimator,final_estimator=LogisticRegression())
stacking_model.fit(X_train,y_train)
stacking_predictions=stacking_model.predict(X_test)
stacking_accuracy=accuracy_score(y_test,stacking_predictions)
print("Stacking Accuracy :", stacking_accuracy)
```

```
Stacking Accuracy : 1.0
```

3. Voting (using decision tree, Logistic Regression, and KNN as base estimators)

```
voting_model=VotingClassifier(estimators=[
    ('dt', DecisionTreeClassifier()),
    ('lr', LogisticRegression()),
    ('knn', KNeighborsClassifier())
], voting='hard' )
voting_model.fit(X_train,y_train)
voting_predictions=voting_model.predict(X_test)
voting_accuracy=accuracy_score(y_test,voting_predictions)
print("Voting Accuracy :", stacking_accuracy)
```

```
Voting Accuracy : 1.0
```

Practical 16

Aim: Implementing bagging algorithm taking random forest as the base estimator.

Basic Random Forest

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib as mpl
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df=pd.read_csv("D:/131_Sakib_Tamboli/Titanic-Dataset.csv")
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
Df
```

131 Sakib Tamboli													
PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin	Embarked		
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.2500	NaN	S	
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th...	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	C85	C	
2	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.9250	NaN	S	
3	4	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	113803	53.1000	C123	S	
4	5	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.0	0	0	373450	8.0500	NaN	S	
...
886	887	0	2	Montvila, Rev. Juozas	male	27.0	0	0	211536	13.0000	NaN	S	
887	888	1	1	Graham, Miss. Margaret Edith	female	19.0	0	0	112053	30.0000	B42	S	
888	889	0	3	Johnston, Miss. Catherine Helen "Carrie"	female	NaN	1	2	W./C. 6607	23.4500	NaN	S	
889	890	1	1	Behr, Mr. Karl Howell	male	26.0	0	0	111369	30.0000	C148	C	
890	891	0	3	Dooley, Mr. Patrick	male	32.0	0	0	370376	7.7500	NaN	Q	

891 rows × 12 columns

```
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
print(df.shape)
```

```
131 Sakib Tamboli
(891, 12)
```

```
#checking for missing data
NAs=pd.concat([df.isnull().sum()],axis=1,keys=["Train"])
NAs[NAs.sum(axis=1)>0]
```

Train	
Age	177
Cabin	687
Embarked	2

```
df.pop("Cabin")
df.pop("Name")
df.pop("Ticket")
```

```
0          A/5 21171
1          PC 17599
2    STON/O2. 3101282
3          113803
4          373450
...
886          211536
887          112053
888    W./C. 6607
889          111369
890          370376
Name: Ticket, Length: 891, dtype: object
```

```
#Filling missing Age value with mean
df["Age"]=df["Age"].fillna(df["Age"].mean())
```

```
#Filling missing
df["Embarked"]=df["Embarked"].fillna(df["Embarked"].mode()[0])
```

```
df["Pclass"]=df["Pclass"].apply(str)
```

```
# getting dummies
for col in df.dtypes[df.dtypes=="object"].index:
    for_dummy=df.pop(col)
    df=pd.concat([df,pd.get_dummies(for_dummy,prefix=col)],axis=1)
df.head()
```

	PassengerId	Survived	Age	SibSp	Parch	Fare	Pclass_1	Pclass_2	Pclass_3	Sex_female	Sex_male	Embarked_C	Embarked_Q	Embarked_S
0	1	0	22.0	1	0	7.2500	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
1	2	1	38.0	1	0	71.2833	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
2	3	1	26.0	0	0	7.9250	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
3	4	1	35.0	1	0	53.1000	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4	5	0	35.0	0	0	8.0500	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1

```

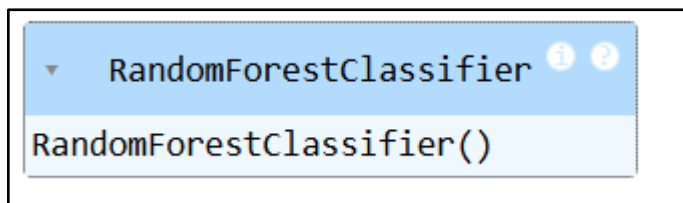
labels=df.pop("Survived")
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(df,labels,test_size=0.25)

```

```

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
rf=RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100)
rf.fit(x_train,y_train)

```



```

y_pred=rf.predict(x_test)

```

```

from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve,auc
false_positive_rate, true_positive_rate, thresholds=roc_curve(y_test,y_pred)
roc_auc=auc(false_positive_rate,true_positive_rate)
roc_auc

```

```

0.8036425489545304

```

```

n_estimators=[1,2,4,8,16,32,64,100,200]
train_results=[]
test_results=[]

```

```

for estimator in n_estimators:
    rf=RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=estimator,n_jobs=-1)
    rf.fit(x_train,y_train)

```

```

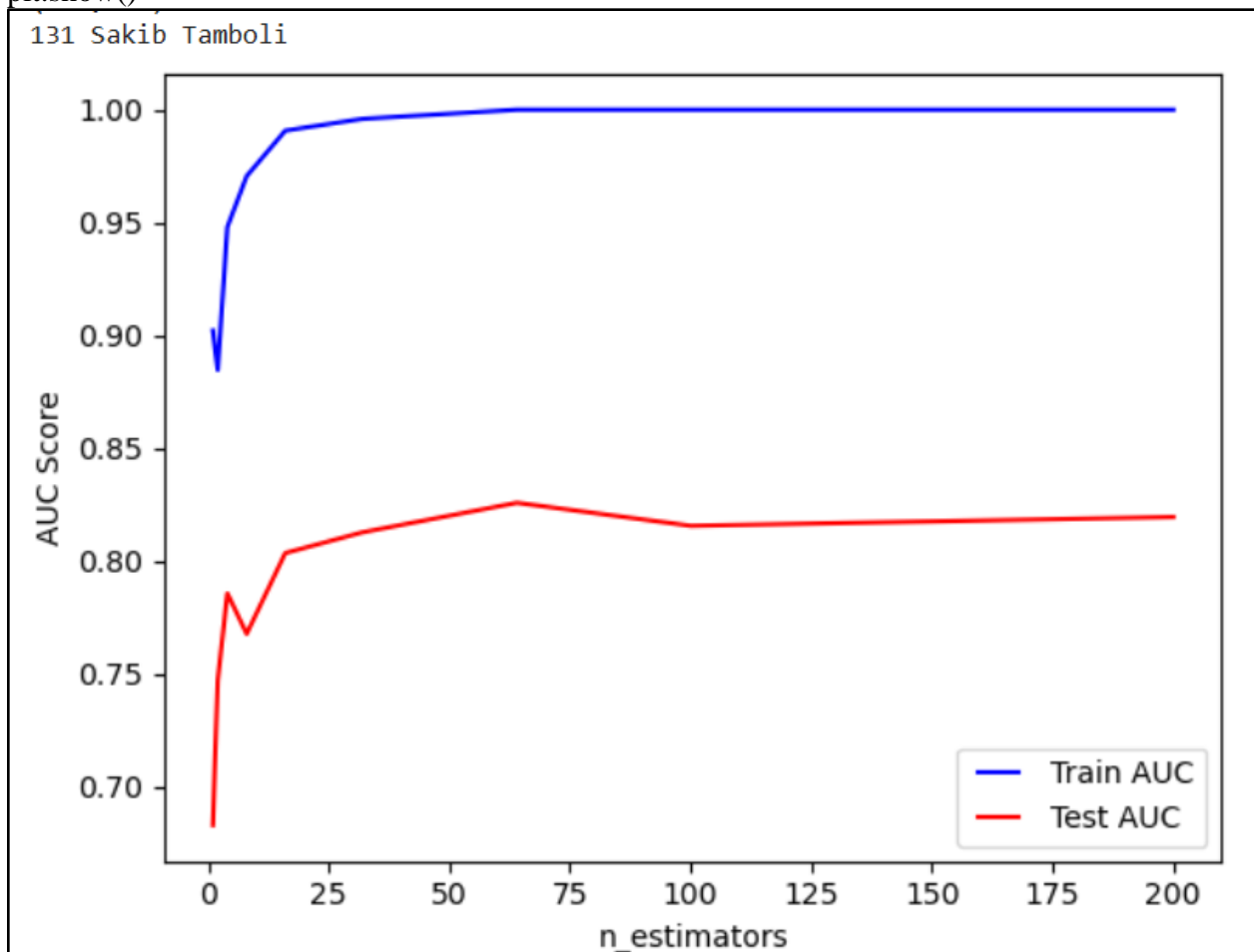
train_pred=rf.predict(x_train)
false_positive_rate,true_positive_rate,thresholds=roc_curve(y_train,train_pred)
roc_auc=auc(false_positive_rate,true_positive_rate)
train_results.append(roc_auc)
y_pred=rf.predict(x_test)
false_positive_rate, true_positive_rate,thresholds=roc_curve(y_test,y_pred)
roc_auc=auc(false_positive_rate, true_positive_rate)
test_results.append(roc_auc)

```

```

from matplotlib.legend_handler import HandlerLine2D
line_1, = plt.plot(n_estimators, train_results, "b", label="Train AUC")
line_2, = plt.plot(n_estimators, test_results, "r", label="Test AUC")
plt.legend(handler_map={line_1: HandlerLine2D(numpoints=2), line_2:
HandlerLine2D(numpoints=2)})
plt.ylabel("AUC Score")
plt.xlabel("n_estimators")
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
plt.show()

```

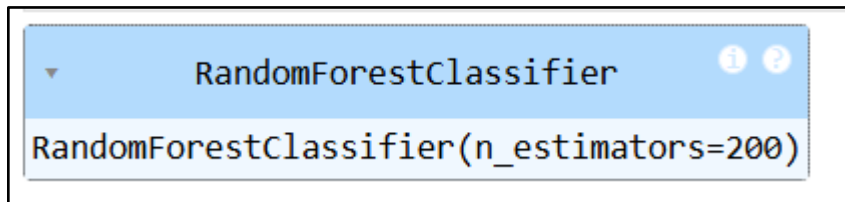


```

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
rf=RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=200)

```

```
rf.fit(x_train,y_train)
```



Bagging on Random Forest

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib as mpl
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df=pd.read_csv("D:/131_Sakib_Tamboli/Titanic-Dataset.csv")
df
```

PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin	Embarked	
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.2500	NaN	S
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th...	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	C85	C
2	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.9250	NaN	S
3	4	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	113803	53.1000	C123	S
4	5	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.0	0	0	373450	8.0500	NaN	S
...
886	887	0	2	Montvila, Rev. Juozas	male	27.0	0	0	211536	13.0000	NaN	S
887	888	1	1	Graham, Miss. Margaret Edith	female	19.0	0	0	112053	30.0000	B42	S
888	889	0	3	Johnston, Miss. Catherine Helen "Carrie"	female	NaN	1	2	W./C. 6607	23.4500	NaN	S
889	890	1	1	Behr, Mr. Karl Howell	male	26.0	0	0	111369	30.0000	C148	C
890	891	0	3	Dooley, Mr. Patrick	male	32.0	0	0	370376	7.7500	NaN	Q
891 rows x 12 columns												

```
print(df.shape)
```

```
131 Sakib Tamboli
(891, 12)
```

```
#checking for missing data
NAs=pd.concat([df.isnull().sum()],axis=1,keys=["Train"])
NAs[NAs.sum(axis=1)>0]
```

Train	
Age	177
Cabin	687
Embarked	2

```
df.pop("Cabin")
```

```
df.pop("Name")
```

```
df.pop("Ticket")
```

0	A/5	21171
1	PC	17599
2	STON/O2.	3101282
3		113803
4		373450
...		
886		211536
887		112053
888	W./C.	6607
889		111369
890		370376
Name: Ticket, Length: 891, dtype: object		

```
#Filling missing Age value with mean
```

```
df["Age"]=df["Age"].fillna(df["Age"].mean())
```

```
#Filling missing
```

```
df["Embarked"]=df["Embarked"].fillna(df["Embarked"].mode()[0])
```

```
df["Pclass"]=df["Pclass"].apply(str)
```

```
# getting dummies
```

```
for col in df.dtypes[df.dtypes=="object"].index:
```

```
    for_dummy=df.pop(col)
```

```
    df=pd.concat([df,pd.get_dummies(for_dummy,prefix=col)],axis=1)
```

```
df.head()
```

PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Age	SibSp	Parch	Fare	Sex_female	Sex_male	Embarked_C	Embarked_Q	Embarked_S
0	1	0	3 22.0	1	0	7.2500	0	1	0	0	1
1	2	1	1 38.0	1	0	71.2833	1	0	1	0	0
2	3	1	3 26.0	0	0	7.9250	1	0	0	0	1
3	4	1	1 35.0	1	0	53.1000	1	0	0	0	1
4	5	0	3 35.0	0	0	8.0500	0	1	0	0	1

```
labels=df.pop("Survived")
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(df,labels,test_size=0.25)
```

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
```

```
rf=RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=10)
rf.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
RandomForestClassifier
RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=10)
```

```
y_pred = rf.predict(x_test)
```

```
#from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
#false_positive_rate, true_positive_rate, thresholds = roc_curve(y_test, y_pred)
#roc_auc = auc(false_positive_rate, true_positive_rate)
#roc_auc
```

```
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
print(accuracy)
```

```
131 Sakib Tamboli
0.8430493273542601
```

```
from sklearn.ensemble import BaggingClassifier
bagging_model= BaggingClassifier(estimator=RandomForestClassifier(),n_estimators=10)
bagging_model.fit(x_train, y_train)
bagging_predictions = bagging_model.predict(x_test)
bagging_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, bagging_predictions)
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
print("Bagging Accuracy: ", bagging_accuracy)
```

```
131 Sakib Tamboli
Bagging Accuracy: 0.8834080717488789
```


Practical 17

Aim: Implementation of AdaBoost algorithm.

Adaboost with Decision Tree

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib as mpl
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.ensemble import AdaBoostClassifier
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

```
df=pd.read_csv("D:/131_Sakib_Tamboli/Titanic-Dataset.csv")
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
df
```

131 Sakib Tamboli														
	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass		Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch		Ticket	Fare	Cabin	Embarked
0	1	0	3		Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0		A/5 21171	7.2500	NaN	S
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th...	female	38.0	1	0			PC 17599	71.2833	C85	C
2	3	1	3		Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.9250	NaN		S
3	4	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0			113803	53.1000	C123	S
4	5	0	3		Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.0	0	0		373450	8.0500	NaN	S
...
886	887	0	2		Montvila, Rev. Juozas	male	27.0	0	0		211536	13.0000	NaN	S
887	888	1	1		Graham, Miss. Margaret Edith	female	19.0	0	0		112053	30.0000	B42	S
888	889	0	3	Johnston, Miss. Catherine Helen "Carrie"	female	NaN	1	2		W./C. 6607	23.4500	NaN		S
889	890	1	1		Behr, Mr. Karl Howell	male	26.0	0	0		111369	30.0000	C148	C
890	891	0	3		Dooley, Mr. Patrick	male	32.0	0	0		370376	7.7500	NaN	Q
891 rows × 12 columns														

```
print(df.shape)
```

```
(891, 12)
```

```
#checking for missing data
NAs=pd.concat([df.isnull().sum()],axis=1,keys=["Train"])
NAs[NAs.sum(axis=1)>0]
```

Train	
Age	177
Cabin	687
Embarked	2

```
df.pop("Cabin")
df.pop("Name")
df.pop("Ticket")
```

0	A/5	21171
1	PC	17599
2	STON/O2.	3101282
3		113803
4		373450
...		
886		211536
887		112053
888	W./C.	6607
889		111369
890		370376
Name: Ticket, Length: 891, dtype: object		

```
#Filling missing Age value with mean
df["Age"]=df["Age"].fillna(df["Age"].mean())
```

```
#Filling missing
df["Embarked"]=df["Embarked"].fillna(df["Embarked"].mode()[0])
```

```
df["Pclass"]=df["Pclass"].apply(str)
```

```
# getting dummies
for col in df.dtypes[df.dtypes=="object"].index:
    for_dummy=df.pop(col)
    df=pd.concat([df,pd.get_dummies(for_dummy,prefix=col)],axis=1)
df.head()
```

PassengerId	Survived	Age	SibSp	Parch	Fare	Pclass_1	Pclass_2	Pclass_3	Sex_female	Sex_male	Embarked_C	Embarked_Q	Embarked_S	
0	1	0	22.0	1	0	7.2500	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
1	2	1	38.0	1	0	71.2833	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
2	3	1	26.0	0	0	7.9250	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
3	4	1	35.0	1	0	53.1000	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4	5	0	35.0	0	0	8.0500	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1

```
labels=df.pop("Survived")
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(df,labels,test_size=0.25)
```

```
df_model=DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=14)
df_model.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
DecisionTreeClassifier
DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=14)
```

```
train_y_hat=df_model.predict(x_train)
test_y_hat=df_model.predict(x_test)
```

```
y_pred=df_model.predict(x_test)
```

```
accuracy=accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
accuracy
```

```
0.7668161434977578
```

```
boosting_model=AdaBoostClassifier(estimator=DecisionTreeClassifier(),n_estimators=50,random_state=42)
boosting_model.fit(x_train,y_train)
boosting_predictions=boosting_model.predict(x_test)
boosting_accuracy=accuracy_score(y_test,boosting_predictions)
print("boosting Accuracy :", boosting_accuracy)
```

```
boosting Accuracy : 0.757847533632287
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
print("\n Classification Report:\n",classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
```

```
Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

     0       0.82         0.79         0.80         136
     1       0.69         0.74         0.71          87

 accuracy                   0.77         223
 macro avg       0.76         0.76         0.76         223
 weighted avg    0.77         0.77         0.77         223
```

Practical 18

Aim: Implementation gradient boosting algorithm.

Stochastic Gradient Boosting

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib as mpl
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingClassifier
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report
```

```
df=pd.read_csv("D:/131_Sakib_Tamboli/titanic.csv")
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
df
```

131 Sakib Tamboli												
	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin	Embarked
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.2500	NaN	S
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th...	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	C85	C
2	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.9250	NaN	S
3	4	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	113803	53.1000	C123	S
4	5	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.0	0	0	373450	8.0500	NaN	S
...
886	887	0	2	Montvila, Rev. Juozas	male	27.0	0	0	211536	13.0000	NaN	S
887	888	1	1	Graham, Miss. Margaret Edith	female	19.0	0	0	112053	30.0000	B42	S
888	889	0	3	Johnston, Miss. Catherine Helen "Carrie"	female	NaN	1	2	W./C. 6607	23.4500	NaN	S
889	890	1	1	Behr, Mr. Karl Howell	male	26.0	0	0	111369	30.0000	C148	C
890	891	0	3	Dooley, Mr. Patrick	male	32.0	0	0	370376	7.7500	NaN	Q
891 rows × 12 columns												

```
print(df.shape)
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
```

```
(891, 12)
131 Sakib Tamboli
```

```
#checking for missing data
NAs=pd.concat([df.isnull().sum()],axis=1,keys=["Train"])
NAs[NAs.sum(axis=1)>0]
```

Train	
Age	177
Cabin	687
Embarked	2

```
df.pop("Cabin")
df.pop("Name")
df.pop("Ticket")
```

0	A/5	21171
1	PC	17599
2	STON/O2.	3101282
3		113803
4		373450
...		
886		211536
887		112053
888	W./C.	6607
889		111369
890		370376
Name: Ticket, Length: 891, dtype: object		

```
#Filling missing Age value with mean
df["Age"]=df["Age"].fillna(df["Age"].mean())
```

```
#Filling missing
df["Embarked"]=df["Embarked"].fillna(df["Embarked"].mode()[0])
```

```
df["Pclass"]=df["Pclass"].apply(str)
```

```
# getting dummies
for col in df.dtypes[df.dtypes=="object"].index:
    for_dummy=df.pop(col)
    df=pd.concat([df,pd.get_dummies(for_dummy,prefix=col)],axis=1)
df.head()
```

PassengerId	Survived	Age	SibSp	Parch	Fare	Pclass_1	Pclass_2	Pclass_3	Sex_female	Sex_male	Embarked_C	Embarked_Q	Embarked_S	
0	1	0	22.0	1	0	7.2500	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
1	2	1	38.0	1	0	71.2833	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
2	3	1	26.0	0	0	7.9250	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
3	4	1	35.0	1	0	53.1000	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4	5	0	35.0	0	0	8.0500	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1

```
labels=df.pop("Survived")
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(df,labels,test_size=0.25)
```

```
gb_classifier=GradientBoostingClassifier(
    n_estimators=100,
    learning_rate=0.1,
    max_depth=3,
    subsample=0.8,
    random_state=42
)
```

```
gb_classifier.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
▼ GradientBoostingClassifier
GradientBoostingClassifier(random_state=42, subsample=0.8)
```

```
y_pred=gb_classifier.predict(x_test)
accuracy=accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
print("Accuracy:",accuracy)
print("131 Sakib Tamboli")
print("\n Classification Report:\n",classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
```

```
131 Sakib Tamboli
```

```
Classification Report:
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.88	0.87	0.87	139
1	0.79	0.80	0.79	84
accuracy			0.84	223
macro avg	0.83	0.83	0.83	223
weighted avg	0.84	0.84	0.84	223