

## Assignment 2

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PRN : 2019BTECS00113  
Batch : T5  
Course : Software Engineering Tools Lab

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### Anaconda

1. Original author

**Ans.** Peter Wang and Travis Oliphant

2. Developers

**Ans.** Anaconda, Inc. (previously Continuum Analytics)

3. Initial release

**Ans.** 0.8.0/17 July 2012

4. Stable release

**Ans.** 2021.11 / 17 November 2021

5. Repository (with cloud support)

**Ans.** Anaconda Repository is an enterprise server on your network or your private cloud where open source and proprietary packages may be stored, retrieved, and shared.

6. Written in (Languages)

**Ans.** Python

7. Operating System support

**Ans.** Windows, Linux, Mac OS

8. Platform, portability

**Ans.** Platform: Anaconda Navigator

9. Available in (Total languages)

**Ans.** Python & R

10. List of languages supported

**Ans.** Python & R

11. Type (Programming tool, integrated development environment etc.)

**Ans.** Anaconda is a distribution of the Python and R programming languages for scientific computing (data science, machine learning applications, large-scale data processing, etc.), that aims to simplify package management and deployment.

12.Website

**Ans.** <https://www.anaconda.com/>

13.Features

**Ans.**

- It has more than 1500 Python/R data science packages.
- Anaconda simplifies package management and deployment.
- It has tools to easily collect data from sources using machine learning and AI.
- It is free and open-source.

14.Size (in MB, GB etc.)

**Ans.** The current download size sits at around 600MB and will take up over 2GB of disk space once installed

15.Type of software (Open source/License):

**Ans.** Free and Open-Software Software.

16.If License- Provide details.

**Ans.** Anaconda Individual Edition 2021.11.

17.Latest version

**Ans.**

18.Cloud support (Yes/No)

**Ans.** Yes

# I. Implement linear regression problem using Google colab (Perform pre-processing, training, and testing)

Dataset 6- <https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Hungarian+Chickenpox+Cases>

## Implementation:

### 1.Pre-processing:

a. Getting the dataset, reading it, and importing required libraries.

```
[2] from google.colab import drive
drive.mount("/content/drive/")

Mounted at /content/drive/

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd

[4] Dataset = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/hungary_chickenpox.csv")

# importing an array of features
x = Dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values
# importing an array of dependent variable
y = Dataset.iloc[:, -1].values

print(x) # returns an array of features

[['03/01/2005' 168 79 ... 11 29 87]
 ['10/01/2005' 157 60 ... 58 53 68]
 ['17/01/2005' 96 44 ... 24 18 62]
 ...
 ['15/12/2014' 35 7 ... 14 0 17]
 ['22/12/2014' 30 23 ... 1 1 83]
 ['29/12/2014' 259 42 ... 27 11 103]]

print(y) # viewing an array of the dependent variable.
```

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook with the file name '2019BTECS00113\_2019BTECS00114.ipynb'. The code cell contains a single line: `print(y) # viewing an array of the dependent variable.`. The output is a large 2D array of integers, approximately 32 rows by 32 columns. The status bar at the bottom indicates '0s completed at 7:53 PM'.

```
print(y) # viewing an array of the dependent variable.
```

```
[ 68 26 44 31 60 60 70 54 42 54 43 36 38 30 22 23 32
 47 21 43 34 37 47 70 18 34 14 7 9 2 4 1 2 2 0
 0 3 16 13 17 8 16 18 40 34 44 65 38 47 40 31 107 67
 43 60 45 48 85 60 76 37 58 39 81 36 42 45 22 74 62 67
 30 51 37 40 31 12 26 20 9 6 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 1
 3 10 10 4 12 6 18 13 16 11 32 35 32 24 42 63 36 67
 54 70 35 45 29 42 24 39 64 27 42 44 51 37 45 54 49 32
 32 16 11 12 9 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 1 1 0 0
 6 8 4 7 21 20 10 13 18 15 11 13 12 13 21 11 13 1
 5 5 22 11 18 18 10 21 4 22 14 1 11 19 14 7 12 7
 2 10 5 1 13 1 3 3 1 0 3 2 5 1 9 5 0 5
 25 4 30 2 22 5 4 49 17 13 10 24 10 8 23 15 13 6
 55 22 17 5 5 51 14 17 25 82 9 2 43 52 5 42 13 4
 51 18 1 21 4 8 1 4 2 0 1 1 2 0 0 3 15 3
 31 13 25 18 27 55 24 8 11 26 12 8 15 2 7 5 2 7
 5 4 2 16 6 25 13 15 20 14 11 30 31 13 26 50 11 24
 6 9 5 6 3 4 6 3 4 0 18 1 24 11 35 60 29 33
 75 31 22 49 35 58 71 16 86 56 41 43 21 46 35 46 35 42
 43 49 41 54 22 18 65 32 40 44 45 26 19 28 37 6 15 9
 15 5 2 0 1 4 1 0 6 4 0 0 5 4 7 4 0 6
 12 33 12 69 46 29 23 3 36 12 216 12 22 15 24 23 28 7
 8 26 21 41 2 39 12 13 10 4 20 6 10 2 8 4 1 2
 1 4 0 4 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 7 1 6 2 8 40 11
 16 1 18 0 5 16 19 1 73 2 37 13 23 15 17 6 11 2
 17 13 1 3 18 13 9 12 5 19 17 12 18 11 5 4 3 2
 4 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 2 5 1 6 13 2 3 2 4
 2 5 15 13 20 17 6 14 89 33 2 13 22 32 51 20 98 3
 0 91 13 8 50 38 31 24 24 0 34 16 6 1 0 9 3 2
 1 0 0 1 0 4 0 7 10 7 1 4 0 10 9 10 2 25]
```

## b. Handling missing data.

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook with the file name '2019BTECS00113\_2019BTECS00114.ipynb'. The code cell contains two parts. The first part imports `SimpleImputer` from `sklearn.impute` and uses it to replace missing values in a matrix `x` with the mean of each column. The second part prints the resulting matrix `x`. The status bar at the bottom indicates '0s completed at 7:55 PM'.

```
[6] from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
# To replace the missing value we create below object of SimpleImputer class
imputa = SimpleImputer(missing_values = np.nan, strategy = 'mean')
''' Using the fit method, we apply the 'imputa' object on the matrix of our feature x.
The 'fit()' method identifies the missing values and computes the mean of such feature a missing value is present.
'''
imputa.fit(x[:, 1:3])
# Replacing the missing value using transform method
x[:, 1:3] = imputa.transform(x[:, 1:3])
```

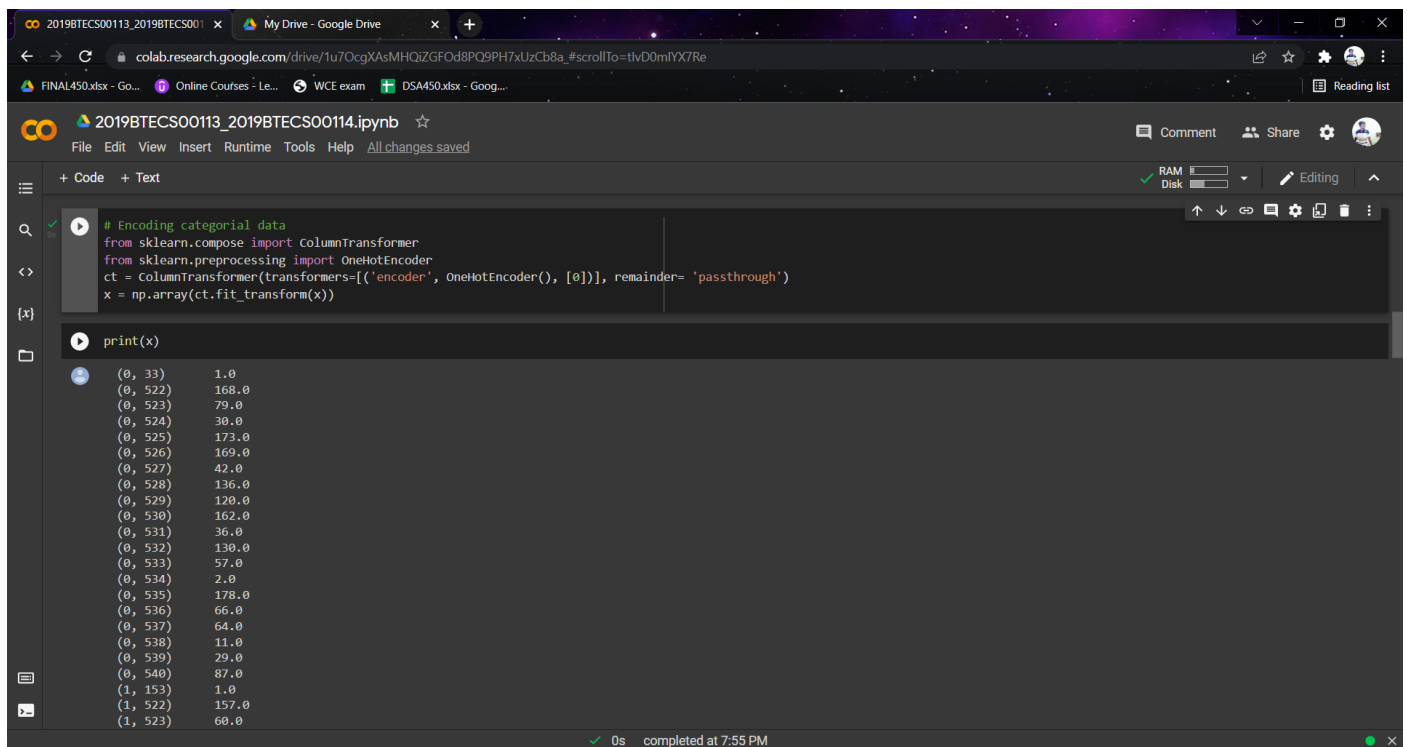
```
print(x)
```

```
[['03/01/2005' 168.0 79.0 ... 11 29 87]
 ['10/01/2005' 157.0 60.0 ... 58 53 68]
 ['17/01/2005' 96.0 44.0 ... 24 18 62]
 ...
 ['15/12/2014' 35.0 7.0 ... 14 0 17]
 ['22/12/2014' 30.0 23.0 ... 1 1 83]
 ['29/12/2014' 259.0 42.0 ... 27 11 103]]
```

```
# Encoding categorical data
from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
ct = ColumnTransformer(transformers=[('encoder', OneHotEncoder(), [0])], remainder= 'passthrough')
x = np.array(ct.fit_transform(x))
```

```
[ ] print(x)
```

## c. Encoding Categorical Data

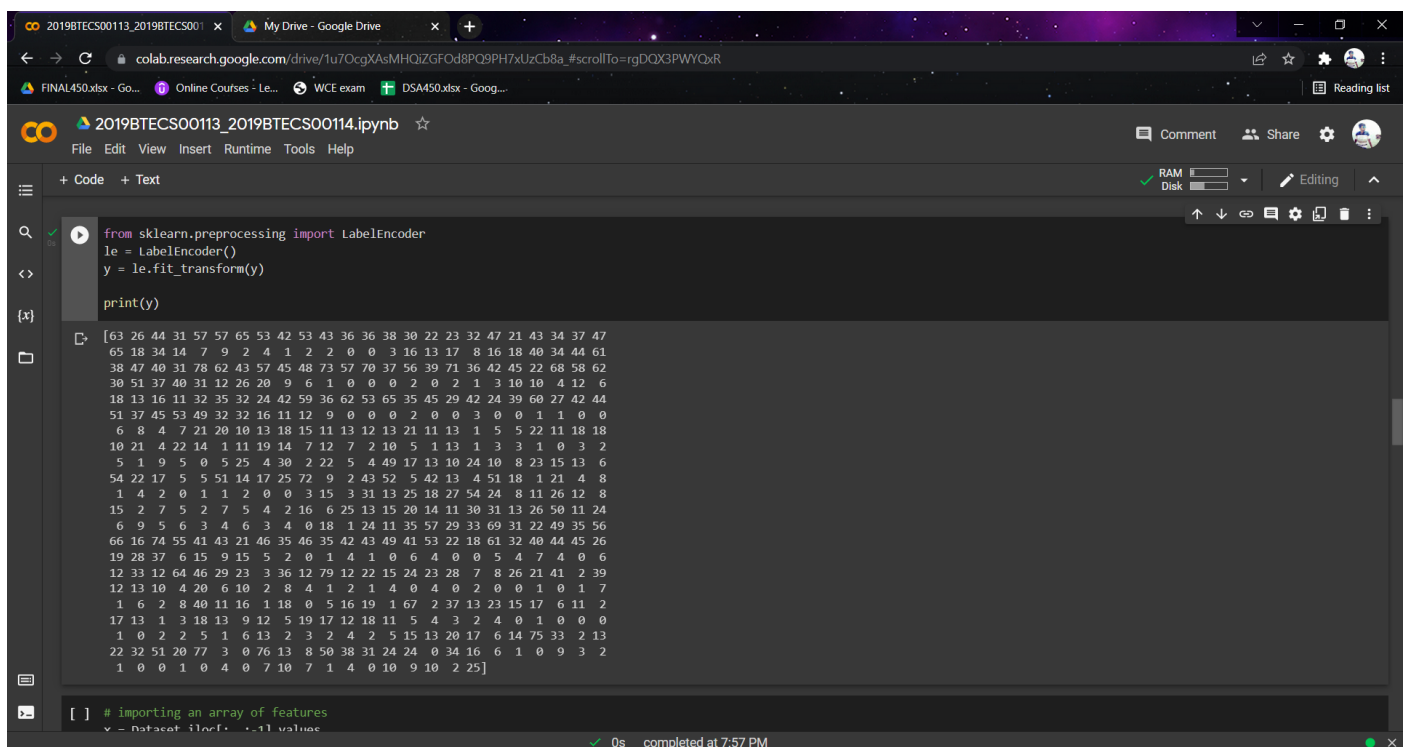


A Google Colab notebook titled '2019BTECS00113\_2019BTECS00114.ipynb'. The code imports ColumnTransformer and OneHotEncoder from sklearn.compose and sklearn.preprocessing respectively. It creates a ColumnTransformer with one-hot encoding and a passthrough remainder. The output shows a 2D array of numerical values representing the encoded data.

```
# Encoding categorical data
from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
ct = ColumnTransformer(transformers=[('encoder', OneHotEncoder(), [0])], remainder= 'passthrough')
x = np.array(ct.fit_transform(x))

print(x)
```

```
(0, 33)      1.0
(0, 522)     168.0
(0, 523)      79.0
(0, 524)      30.0
(0, 525)     173.0
(0, 526)     169.0
(0, 527)      42.0
(0, 528)     136.0
(0, 529)     120.0
(0, 530)     162.0
(0, 531)      36.0
(0, 532)     130.0
(0, 533)      57.0
(0, 534)       2.0
(0, 535)     178.0
(0, 536)      66.0
(0, 537)      64.0
(0, 538)      11.0
(0, 539)      29.0
(0, 540)      87.0
(1, 153)      1.0
(1, 522)     157.0
(1, 523)      60.0
```



A Google Colab notebook titled '2019BTECS00113\_2019BTECS00114.ipynb'. The code imports LabelEncoder from sklearn.preprocessing. It creates a LabelEncoder and fits it to the data. The output shows a 2D array of numerical values representing the encoded data.

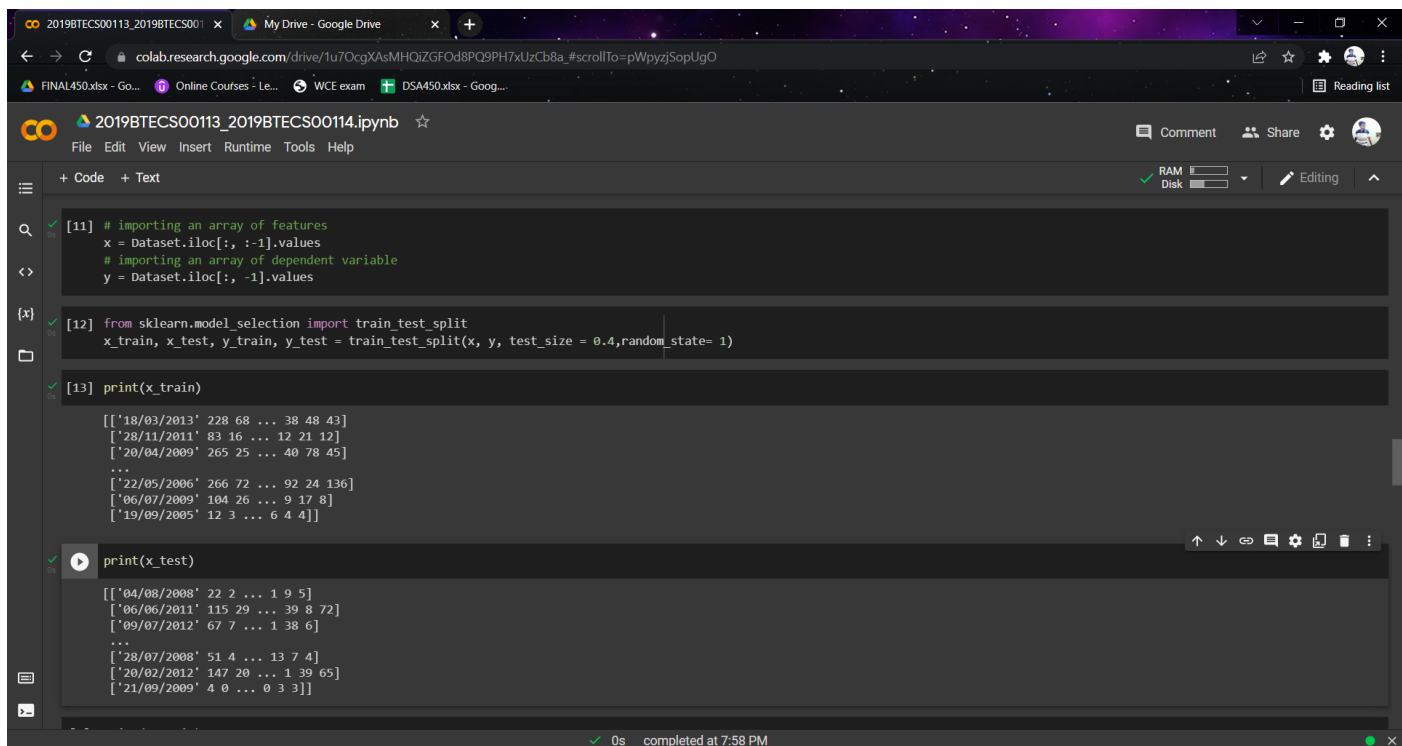
```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
le = LabelEncoder()
y = le.fit_transform(y)

print(y)
```

```
[63 26 44 31 57 57 65 53 42 53 43 36 36 38 30 22 23 32 47 21 43 34 37 47
 65 18 34 14 7 9 2 4 1 2 2 0 0 3 16 13 17 8 16 18 40 34 44 61
 38 47 40 31 78 62 43 57 45 48 73 57 70 37 56 39 71 36 42 45 22 68 58 62
 30 51 37 40 31 12 26 20 9 6 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 1 3 10 10 4 12 6
 18 13 16 11 32 35 32 24 42 59 36 62 53 65 35 45 29 42 24 39 60 27 42 44
 51 37 45 53 49 32 32 16 11 12 9 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 1 1 0 0
 6 8 4 7 21 20 10 13 18 15 11 13 12 13 21 11 13 1 5 5 22 11 18 18
 10 21 4 22 14 1 11 19 14 7 12 7 2 10 5 1 13 1 3 3 1 0 3 2
 5 1 9 5 0 5 25 4 30 2 22 5 4 49 17 13 10 24 10 8 23 15 13 6
 54 22 17 5 5 51 14 17 25 72 9 2 43 52 5 42 13 4 51 18 1 21 4 8
 1 4 2 0 1 1 2 0 0 3 15 3 31 13 25 18 27 54 24 8 11 26 12 8
 15 2 7 5 2 7 5 4 2 16 6 25 13 15 20 14 11 30 31 13 26 50 11 24
 6 9 5 6 3 4 6 3 4 0 18 1 24 11 35 57 29 33 69 31 22 49 35 56
 66 16 74 55 41 43 21 46 35 46 35 42 43 49 41 53 22 18 61 32 40 44 45 26
 19 28 37 6 15 9 15 5 2 0 1 4 1 0 6 4 0 0 5 4 7 4 0 6
 12 33 12 64 46 29 23 3 36 12 79 12 22 15 24 23 28 7 8 26 21 41 2 39
 12 13 10 4 20 6 10 2 8 4 1 2 1 4 0 4 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 7
 1 6 2 8 40 11 16 1 18 0 5 16 19 1 67 2 37 13 23 15 17 6 11 2
 17 13 1 3 18 13 9 12 5 19 17 12 18 11 5 4 3 2 4 0 1 0 0 0
 1 0 2 2 5 1 6 13 2 3 2 4 2 5 15 13 20 17 6 14 75 33 2 13
 22 32 51 20 77 3 0 76 13 8 50 38 31 24 0 34 16 6 1 0 9 3 2
 1 0 0 1 0 4 0 7 10 7 1 4 0 10 9 10 2 25]
```

```
[ ] # importing an array of features
x = dataset.iloc[:, 0:31].values
```

## 2. Training and Testing



```
[11] # importing an array of features
x = Dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values
# importing an array of dependent variable
y = Dataset.iloc[:, -1].values

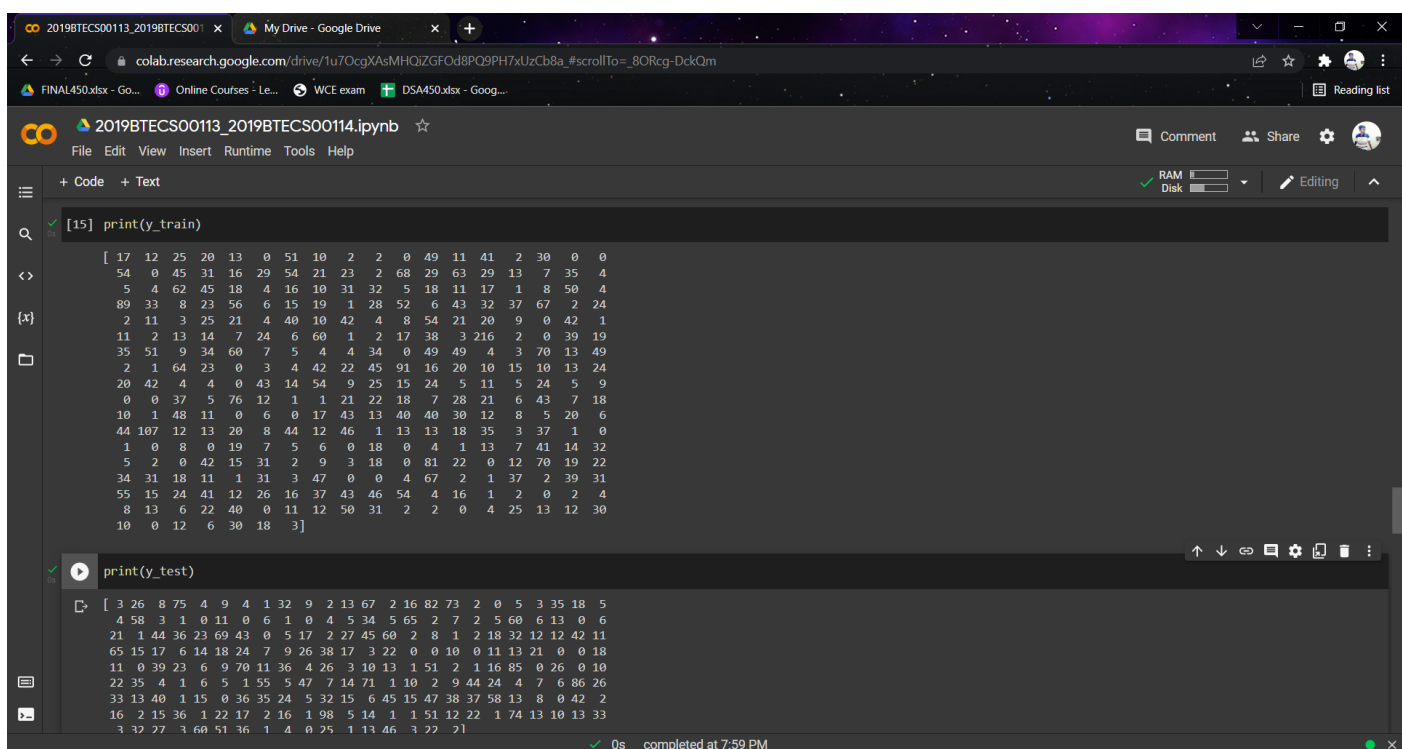
[12] from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size = 0.4, random_state= 1)

[13] print(x_train)

[['18/03/2013' 228 68 ... 38 48 43]
 ['28/11/2011' 83 16 ... 12 21 12]
 ['20/04/2009' 265 25 ... 40 78 45]
 ...
 ['22/05/2006' 266 72 ... 92 24 136]
 ['06/07/2009' 104 26 ... 9 17 8]
 ['19/09/2005' 12 3 ... 6 4 4]]

print(x_test)

[['04/08/2008' 22 2 ... 1 9 5]
 ['06/06/2011' 115 29 ... 39 8 72]
 ['09/07/2012' 67 7 ... 1 38 6]
 ...
 ['28/07/2008' 51 4 ... 13 7 4]
 ['20/02/2012' 147 20 ... 1 39 65]
 ['21/09/2009' 4 0 ... 0 3 3]]
```



```
[15] print(y_train)

[ 17 12 25 20 13 0 51 10 2 2 0 49 11 41 2 30 0 0
 54 0 45 31 16 29 54 21 23 2 68 29 63 29 13 7 35 4
 5 4 62 45 18 4 16 10 31 32 5 18 11 17 1 8 50 4
 89 33 8 23 56 6 15 19 1 28 52 6 43 32 37 67 2 24
 2 11 3 25 21 4 40 10 42 4 8 54 21 20 9 0 42 1
 11 2 13 14 7 24 6 60 1 2 17 38 3 216 2 0 39 19
 35 51 9 34 60 7 5 4 4 34 0 49 49 4 3 70 13 49
 2 1 64 23 0 3 4 42 22 45 91 16 20 10 15 10 13 24
 20 42 4 4 0 43 14 54 9 25 15 24 5 11 5 24 5 9
 0 0 37 5 76 12 1 1 21 22 18 7 28 21 6 43 7 18
 10 1 48 11 0 6 0 17 43 13 40 40 30 12 8 5 20 6
 44 107 12 13 20 8 44 12 46 1 13 13 18 35 3 37 1 0
 1 0 8 0 19 7 5 6 0 18 0 4 1 13 7 41 14 32
 5 2 0 42 15 31 2 9 3 18 0 81 22 0 12 70 19 22
 34 31 18 11 1 31 3 47 0 0 4 67 2 1 37 2 39 31
 55 15 24 41 12 26 16 37 43 46 54 4 16 1 2 0 2 4
 8 13 6 22 40 0 11 12 50 31 2 2 0 4 25 13 12 30
 10 0 12 6 30 18 3]

print(y_test)

[ 3 26 8 75 4 9 4 1 32 9 2 13 67 2 16 82 73 2 0 5 3 35 18 5
 4 58 3 1 0 11 0 6 1 0 4 5 34 5 65 2 7 2 5 60 6 13 0 6
 21 1 44 36 23 69 43 0 5 17 2 27 45 60 2 8 1 2 18 32 12 12 42 11
 65 15 17 6 14 18 24 7 9 26 38 17 3 22 0 0 10 0 11 13 21 0 0 18
 11 0 39 23 6 9 70 11 36 4 26 3 10 13 1 51 2 1 16 85 0 26 0 10
 22 35 4 1 6 5 1 55 5 47 7 14 71 1 10 2 9 44 24 4 7 6 86 26
 33 13 40 1 15 0 36 35 24 5 32 15 6 45 15 47 38 37 58 13 8 0 42 2
 16 2 15 36 1 22 17 2 16 1 98 5 14 1 1 51 12 22 1 74 13 10 13 33
 3 32 27 3 60 51 36 1 4 0 25 1 13 46 3 22 21]
```

### 3. Feature Scaling

```
2019BTECS00113_2019BTECS00114.ipynb
File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help

+ Code + Text
RAM 100% Disk 100% Editing

[17]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
      sc = StandardScaler()
      # we only apply the feature scaling on the features other than dummy variables.
      x_train[:, 3:] = sc.fit_transform(x_train[:, 3:])
      x_test[:, 3:] = sc.fit_transform(x_test[:, 3:])

print(x_train)

[[['18/03/2013' 228 68 ... 0.6843739350477956 0.9174103100258172
  0.019637929523778783]
 ['28/11/2011' 83 16 ... -0.3860537188862735 -0.10178707791005517
  -0.7486960630940656]
 ['20/04/2009' 265 25 ... 0.7667145238119548 2.0498518521767863
  0.06920786453138164]
 ...
 ['22/05/2006' 266 72 ... 2.9075698316800933 0.011457076305041758
  2.324639907377312]
 ['06/07/2009' 104 26 ... -0.5095646020325122 -0.2527792835301844
  -0.8478359331092713]
 ['19/09/2005' 12 3 ... -0.633075485178751 -0.7435039517956045
  -0.946975803124477]]

print(x_test)

[['04/08/2008' 22 2 ... -0.8283290237648354 -0.5188380181388177
  -0.8115077399098949]
 ['06/06/2011' 115 29 ... 0.9382094044683341 -0.5634623579705103
  0.8221240717574797]
 ['09/07/2012' 67 7 ... -0.8283290237648354 0.7752678369802662
  -0.7871251755566505]]

0s completed at 7:59 PM
```

```
2019BTECS00113_2019BTECS00114.ipynb
File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved
RAM 100% Disk 100% Editing

[20]: Dataset2 = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/hungary_county_edges.csv")

# importing an array of features
x = Dataset2.iloc[:, :-1].values
# importing an array of dependent variable
y = Dataset2.iloc[:, -1].values

print(x) # returns an array of features

[['BACS' 'JASZ' 0]
 ['BACS' 'BACS' 0]
 ['BACS' 'BARANYA' 0]
 ['BACS' 'CSONGRAD' 0]
 ['BACS' 'PEST' 0]
 ['BACS' 'FEJER' 0]
 ['BACS' 'TOLNA' 0]
 ['BARANYA' 'BARANYA' 1]
 ['BARANYA' 'TOLNA' 1]
 ['BARANYA' 'SOMOGY' 1]
 ['BARANYA' 'BACS' 1]
 ['BEKES' 'HAJDU' 2]
 ['BEKES' 'BEKES' 2]
 ['BEKES' 'JASZ' 2]
 ['BEKES' 'CSONGRAD' 2]
 ['BORSOD' 'HEVES' 3]
 ['BORSOD' 'SZABOLCS' 3]
 ['BORSOD' 'HAJDU' 3]
 ['BORSOD' 'BORSOD' 3]
 ['BORSOD' 'NOGRAD' 3]
 ['BORSOD' 'JASZ' 3]
 ['BUDAPEST' 'PEST' 4]
 ['BUDAPEST' 'BUDAPEST' 4]]

0s completed at 8:00 PM
```

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook with the following content:

```
[21] [ 'VESZPREM' 'VESZPREM' 18]
      [ 'VESZPREM' 'GYOR' 18]
      [ 'VESZPREM' 'FEJER' 18]
      [ 'VESZPREM' 'VAS' 18]
      [ 'VESZPREM' 'SOMOGY' 18]
      [ 'ZALA' 'VAS' 19]
      [ 'ZALA' 'ZALA' 19]
      [ 'ZALA' 'SOMOGY' 19]
      [ 'ZALA' 'VESZPREM' 19]]
```

```
print(y) # viewing an array of the dependent variable.
```

```
[10  0  1  5 13  6 16  1 16 14  0  8  2 10  5  9 15  8  3 12 10 13  4 10
  0  2  5  6 14 11 16  0 13 18 18 11  7 17 10  8 15  2  3 12 10 13  0  3
 10  5  9  3 13  2  0  8  7  6 11 18 13 13  3  9 12 12  6  4  9  0 10 13
 11 16 18  1 19 14  6  8  3 15 14  0  1 16  6 17 19  7 18 11 19 18  7  6
 17 14 17 19 14 18]
```

The notebook interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Runtime, Tools, Help), a toolbar with icons for code, text, and output, and a status bar at the bottom indicating "0s completed at 8:01 PM".

\*\*\*\*\*