

Hindi Vidya Prachar Samiti's

RAMNIRANJAN JHUNJHUNWALA

COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE &

COMMERCE (AUTONOMOUS)

Python for Data Science Journal



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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify Shraddha Dwivedi of Msc. Data Science and Artificial Intelligence Roll No 733 has successfully completed the practical of Artificial Intelligence for Data Science during the Academic Year 2023-2024.

Date :

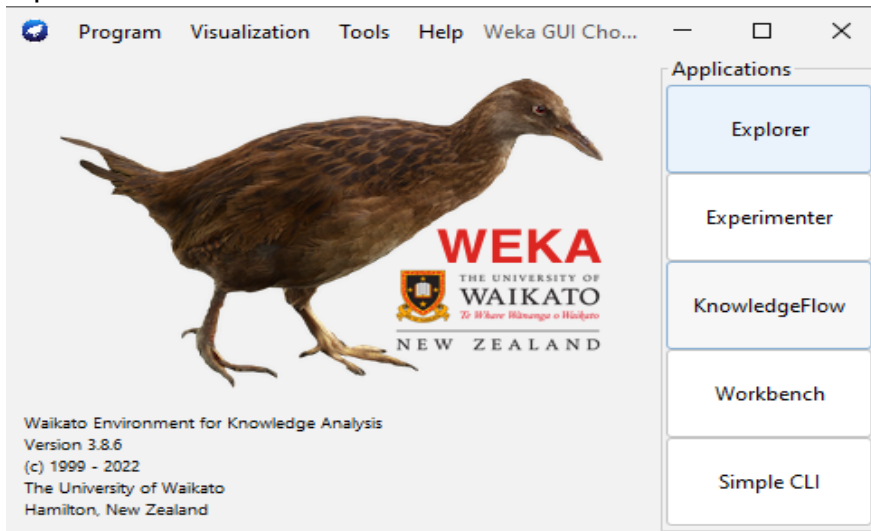
**(Prof. Sujata Kotian)
Prof-In-Charge**

External Examiner

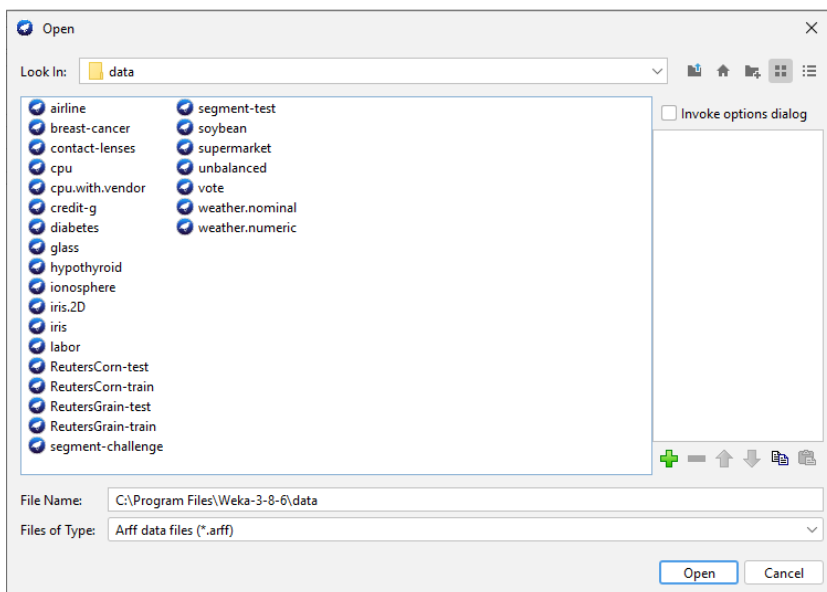
Practical 1 Supervised Learning using Weka tool

1) Decision tools

Open Weka tool



Select data set



Select classifier - J48 from trees

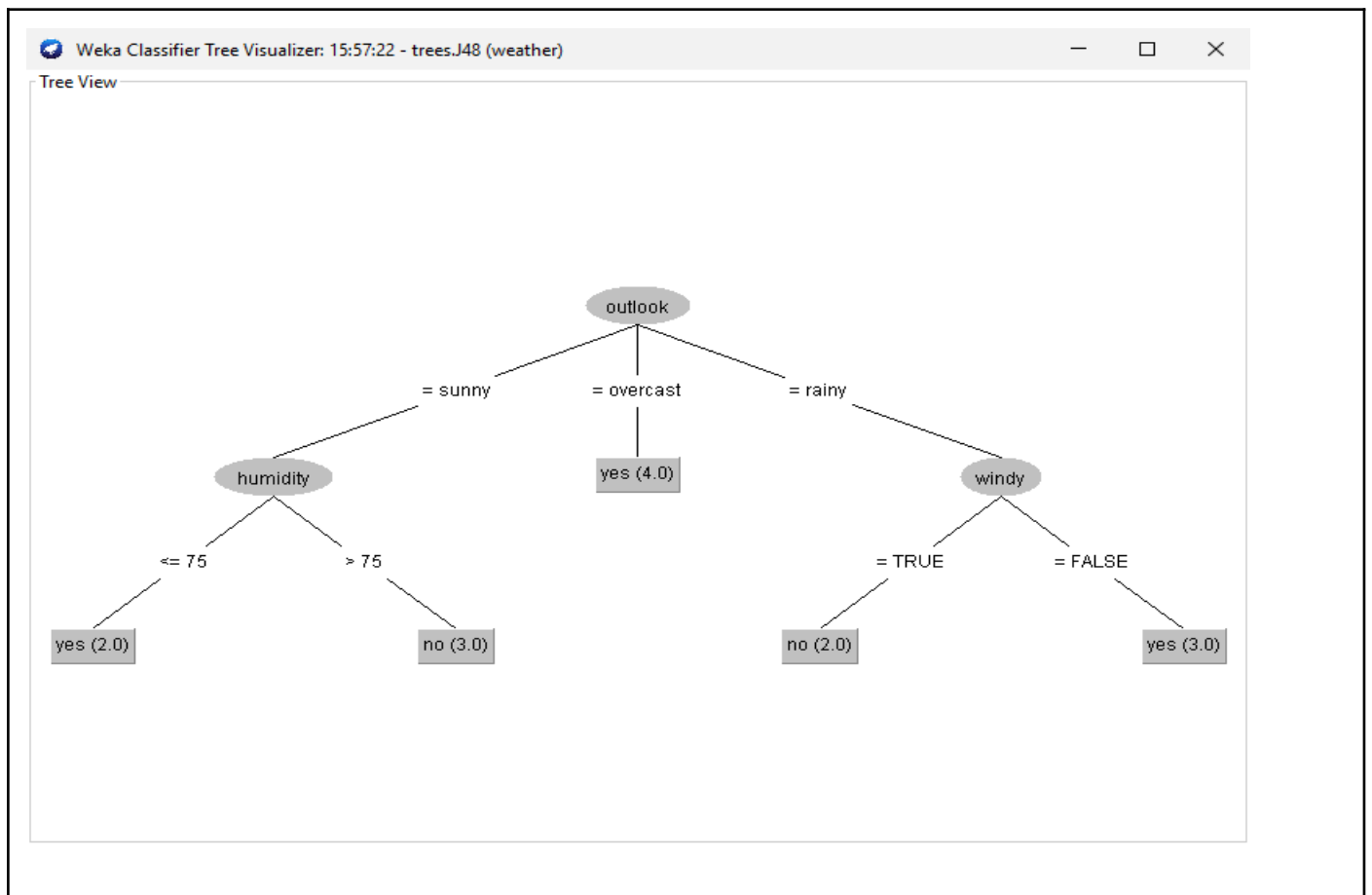
```
=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances      9           64.2857 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances    5           35.7143 %
Kappa statistic                    0.186
Mean absolute error                 0.2857
Root mean squared error             0.4818
Relative absolute error             60 %
Root relative squared error         97.6586 %
Total Number of Instances          14

=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===
               TP Rate  FP Rate  Precision  Recall   F-Measure  MCC      ROC Area  PRC Area  Class
               0.778    0.600    0.700     0.778    0.737     0.189    0.789    0.847    yes
               0.400    0.222    0.500     0.400    0.444     0.189    0.789    0.738    no
Weighted Avg.   0.643    0.465    0.629     0.643    0.632     0.189    0.789    0.808

=== Confusion Matrix ===
 a b  <-- classified as
 7 2 | a = yes
 3 2 | b = no
```

Right click on trees.J48 and select 'visualise tree'



2) Logistics Regression

Select data ionosphere from preprocess

Select logistics from functions classifier

=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances	312	88.8889 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	39	11.1111 %
Kappa statistic	0.753	
Mean absolute error	0.1283	
Root mean squared error	0.3035	
Relative absolute error	27.8593 %	
Root relative squared error	63.2601 %	
Total Number of Instances	351	

=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===

	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	MCC	ROC Area	PRC Area	Class
	0.794	0.058	0.885	0.794	0.837	0.756	0.870	0.896	b
	0.942	0.206	0.891	0.942	0.916	0.756	0.870	0.832	g
Weighted Avg.	0.889	0.153	0.889	0.889	0.887	0.756	0.870	0.855	

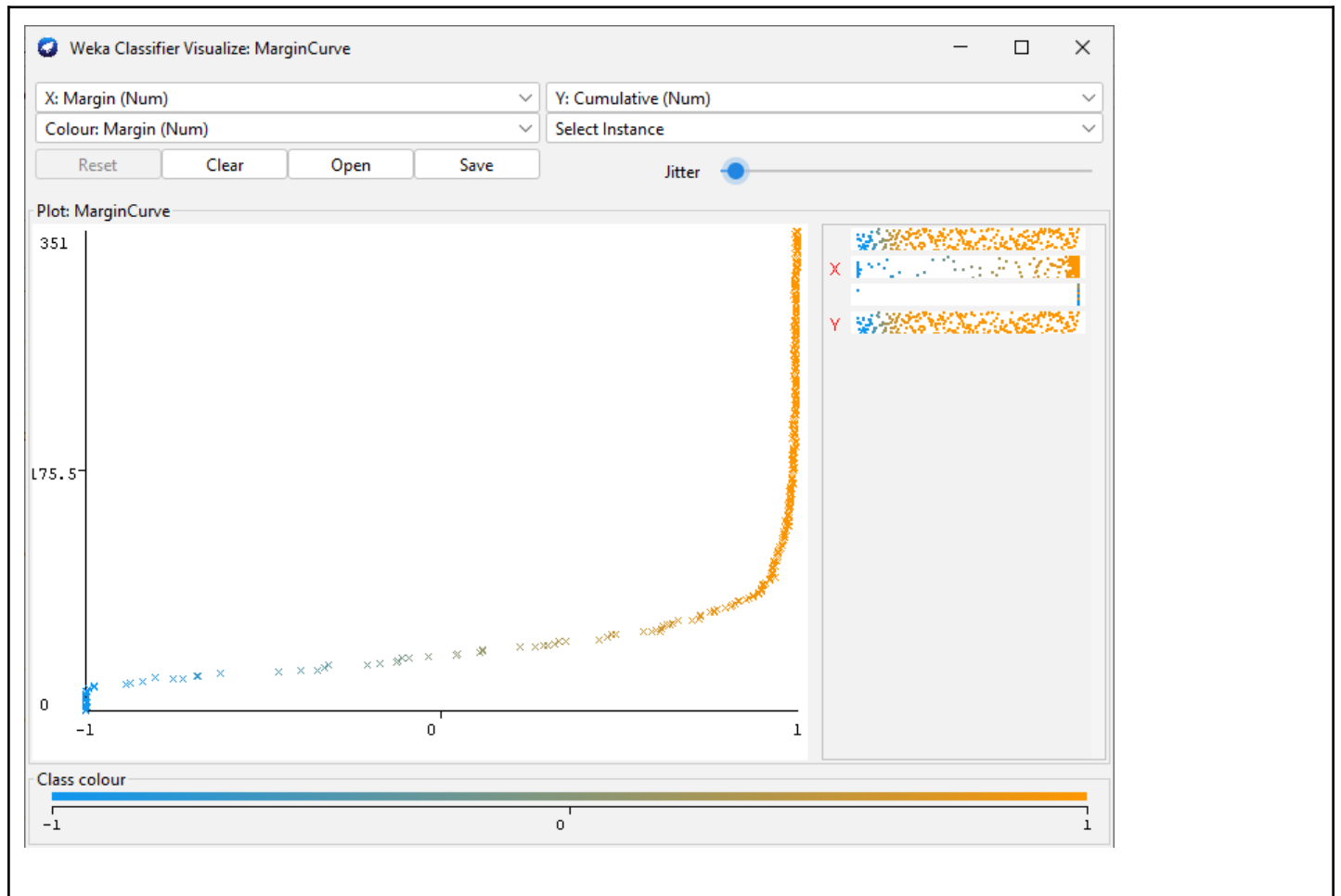
=== Confusion Matrix ===

```

a  b  <-- classified as
100 26 |  a = b
13 212 |  b = g

```

Margin curve



3) Support vector Machine

Select dataset ionosphere

Select SMO from functions classifier

=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances	311	88.604 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	40	11.396 %
Kappa statistic	0.7406	
Mean absolute error	0.114	
Root mean squared error	0.3376	
Relative absolute error	24.7463 %	
Root relative squared error	70.3666 %	
Total Number of Instances	351	

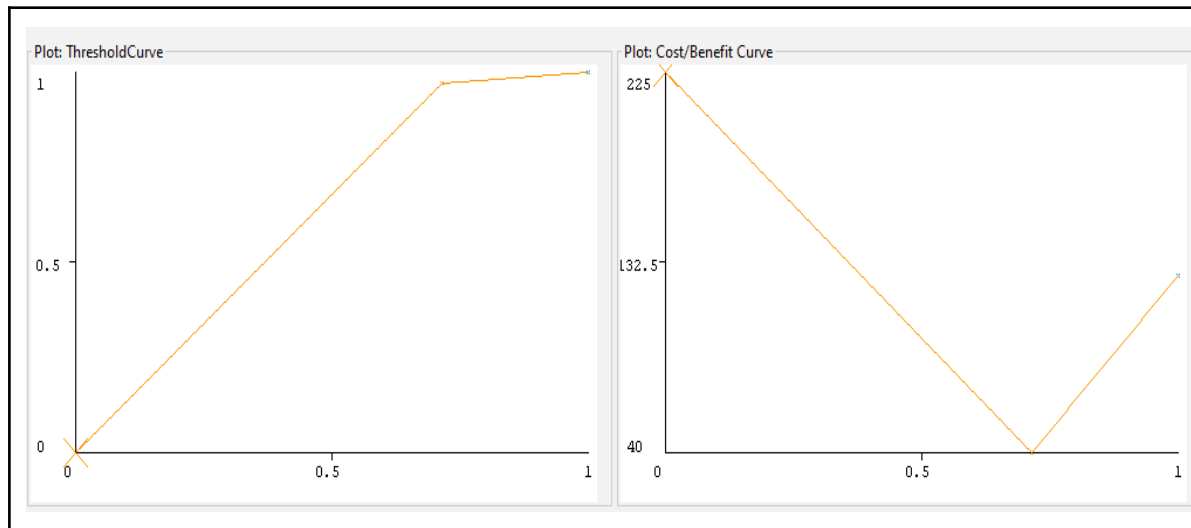
=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===

	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	MCC	ROC Area	PRC Area	Class
	0.738	0.031	0.930	0.738	0.823	0.751	0.853	0.780	b
	0.969	0.262	0.869	0.969	0.916	0.751	0.853	0.861	g
Weighted Avg.	0.886	0.179	0.891	0.886	0.883	0.751	0.853	0.832	

=== Confusion Matrix ===

a	b	<-- classified as
93	33	a = b
7	218	b = g

cost / benefit graph



4) Linear Search

Select dataset diabetes
Select IBk from lazy classifier

=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances	539	70.1823 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	229	29.8177 %
Kappa statistic	0.3304	
Mean absolute error	0.2988	
Root mean squared error	0.5453	
Relative absolute error	65.7327 %	
Root relative squared error	114.3977 %	
Total Number of Instances	768	

=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===

	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	MCC	ROC Area	PRC Area	Class
	0.794	0.470	0.759	0.794	0.776	0.331	0.650	0.732	tested_negative
	0.530	0.206	0.580	0.530	0.554	0.331	0.650	0.469	tested_positive
Weighted Avg.	0.702	0.378	0.696	0.702	0.698	0.331	0.650	0.640	

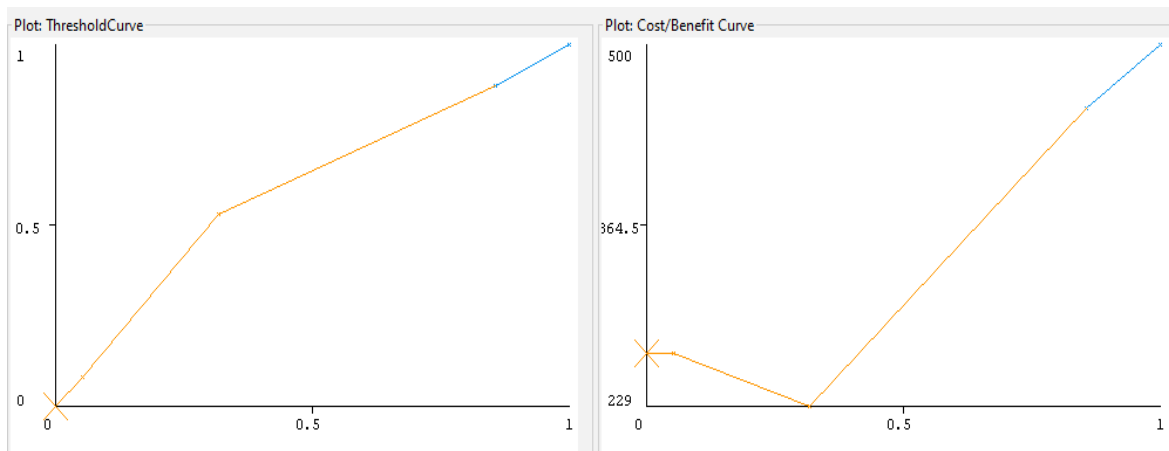
=== Confusion Matrix ===

```

a  b  <-- classified as
397 103 | a = tested_negative
126 142 | b = tested_positive

```

Positive cost benefit curve



Signature: _____

Practical 2 Unsupervised Learning using Weka tool

1)Clustering

Select dataset iris from preprocess

Select EM from cluster

```
Cluster
Attribute      0      1      2      3
                (0.32) (0.33) (0.2) (0.14)
=====
sepal.length
  mean          5.897  5.006  6.9426  6.1304
  std. dev.      0.5279 0.3489  0.498  0.2943

sepal.width
  mean          2.7519  3.418  3.1103  2.8088
  std. dev.      0.3103 0.3772  0.2952  0.2361

petal.length
  mean          4.2267  1.464  5.8559  5.0993
  std. dev.      0.445  0.1718  0.4626  0.2462

petal.width
  mean          1.3134  0.244  2.1495  1.8254
  std. dev.      0.1864 0.1061  0.232  0.2152

class
Iris-setosa      1      51      1      1
Iris-versicolor 48.1125  1  1.0182  3.8693
Iris-virginica   2.0983  1 31.0375 19.8641
[total]         51.2108 53 33.0557 24.7335

Time taken to build model (full training data) : 0.2 seconds

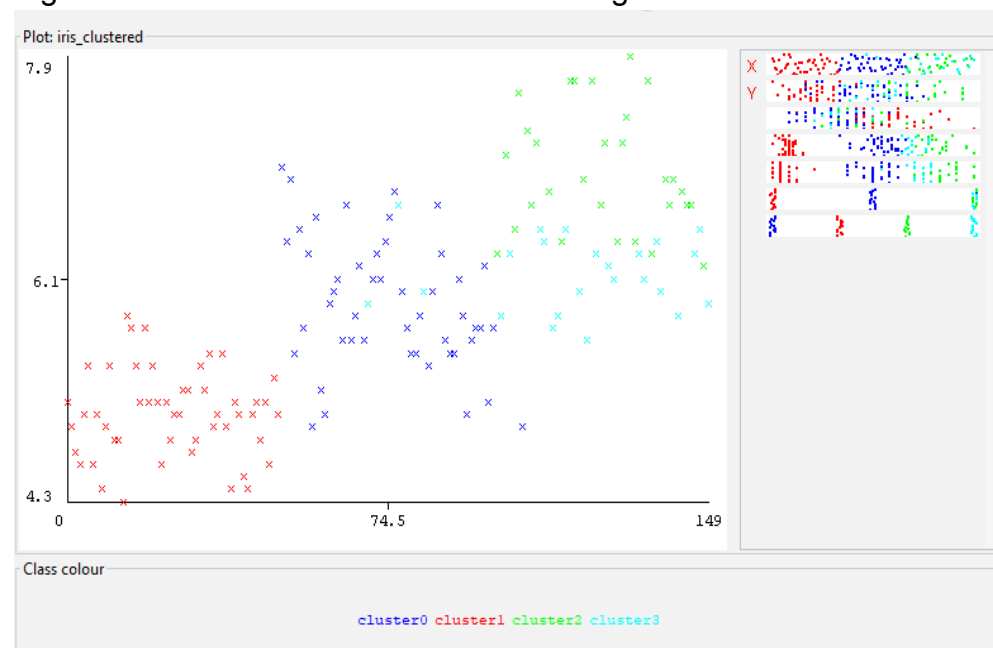
=== Model and evaluation on training set ===

Clustered Instances

0      48 ( 32%)
1      50 ( 33%)
2      29 ( 19%)
3      23 ( 15%)

Log likelihood: -2.03504
```

Right click and select visualize cluster assignments



2) Hierarchical Clustering

Select iris dataset from preprocess

Select cluster>clusterer>Hirarchical clustering>start

- Clusterer output

```
=== Run information ===
```

```
Scheme: weka.clusterers.HierarchicalClusterer -N 2 -L SINGLE -P -A "weka.core.EuclideanDistance -R first-last"
```

```
Relation:      iris
```

```
Instances: 150
```

Attributes: 5

sepal.length

sepalwidth

petallength

petalwidth

```
class
```

```
Test mode:      evaluate on training data
```

```
=== Clustering model (full training set) ===
```

Cluster 0

(((((0.0:0.03254,0.0:0.03254):0.00913,(0.0:0.03254,0.0:0.03254):0.00913):0.00332,((0.0:0.02778,0.0:0.02778):0.00476,0.0:0.03254):0.00332)

Cluster 1

```
(((((1.0:0.07344,((1.0:0.06508,1.0:0.06508):0.00066,(1.0:0.05008,1.0:0.05008):0.01566):0.00224,1.0:0.06798):0.00546):0.00188,(1.0:0.
```

```
Time taken to build model (full training data) : 0.03 seconds
```

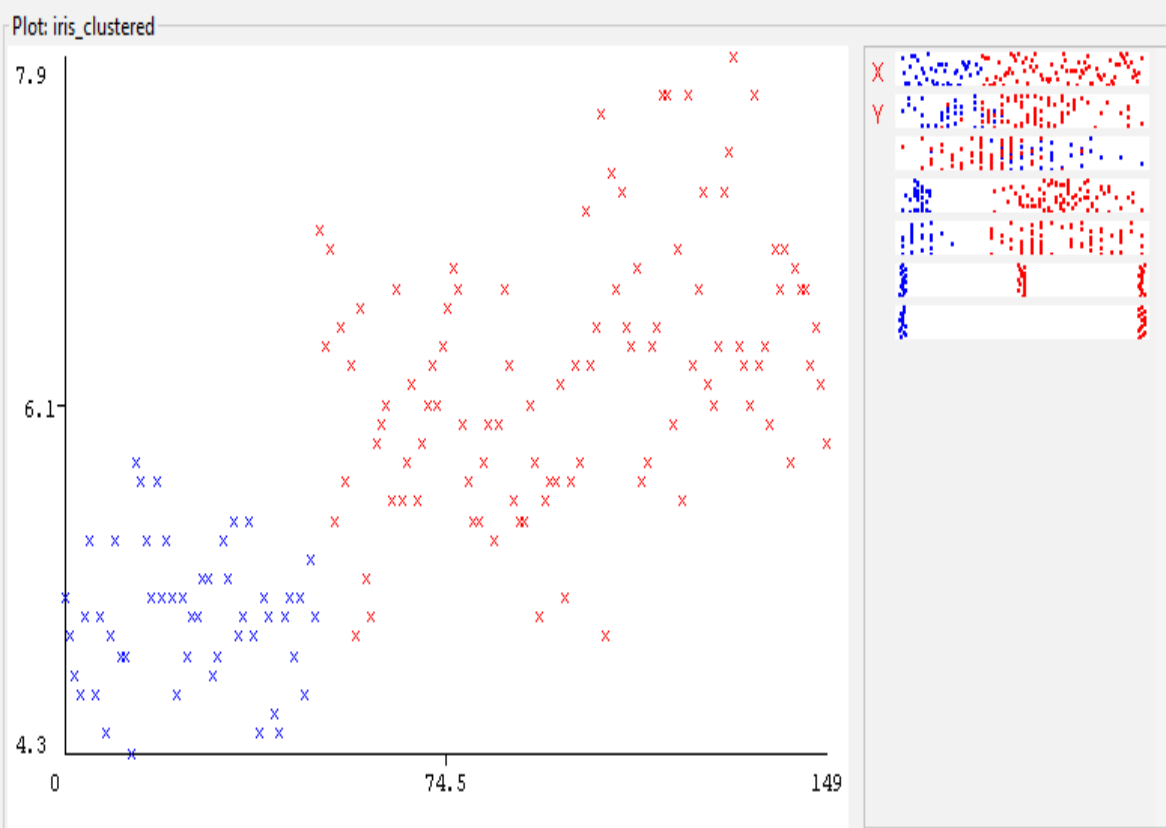
```
=== Model and evaluation on training set ===
```

Clustered Instances

0 50 (33%)

1 100 (67%)

Right click on 'Hirarchical clusterer' and select visualize cluster assignments



3)Density Based Clustering

Select iris dataset from preprocess

Select cluster>clusterer>MakeDensityBasedCluster>start

```
Attribute: sepallength
Normal Distribution. Mean = 6.262 StdDev = 0.6595
Attribute: sepalwidth
Normal Distribution. Mean = 2.872 StdDev = 0.3311
Attribute: petallength
Normal Distribution. Mean = 4.906 StdDev = 0.8214
Attribute: petalwidth
Normal Distribution. Mean = 1.676 StdDev = 0.4226
Attribute: class
Discrete Estimator. Counts = 1 51 51 (Total = 103)

Cluster: 1 Prior probability: 0.3355

Attribute: sepallength
Normal Distribution. Mean = 5.006 StdDev = 0.3489
Attribute: sepalwidth
Normal Distribution. Mean = 3.418 StdDev = 0.3772
Attribute: petallength
Normal Distribution. Mean = 1.464 StdDev = 0.1718
Attribute: petalwidth
Normal Distribution. Mean = 0.244 StdDev = 0.1061
Attribute: class
Discrete Estimator. Counts = 51 1 1 (Total = 53)

Time taken to build model (full training data) : 0 seconds

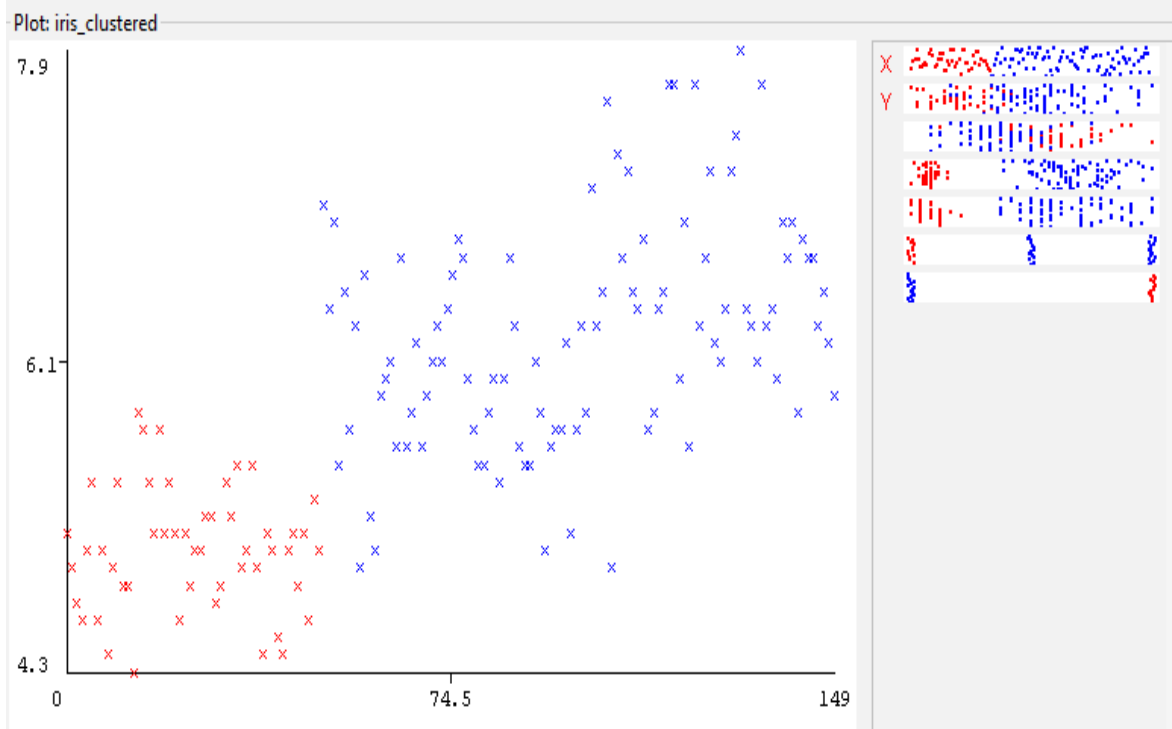
=== Model and evaluation on training set ===

Clustered Instances

0      100 ( 67%)
1       50 ( 33%)

Log likelihood: -3.06315
```

Right click on MakeDensityBasedCluster>Visualise cluster assignments



4) Simple K-means clustering

Select iris dataset from preprocess

Select cluster>clusterer>MakeDensityBasedCluster>start

```
kMeans
=====

Number of iterations: 7
Within cluster sum of squared errors: 62.1436882815797

Initial starting points (random):

Cluster 0: 6.1,2.9,4.7,1.4,Iris-versicolor
Cluster 1: 6.2,2.9,4.3,1.3,Iris-versicolor

Missing values globally replaced with mean/mode

Final cluster centroids:

Attribute          Full Data          Cluster#
                   (150.0)          0          1
                   (100.0)        (50.0)
=====
sepalength          5.8433            6.262            5.006
sepalwidth          3.054             2.872            3.418
petallength         3.7587            4.906            1.464
petalwidth          1.1987            1.676            0.244
class               Iris-setosa Iris-versicolor  Iris-setosa

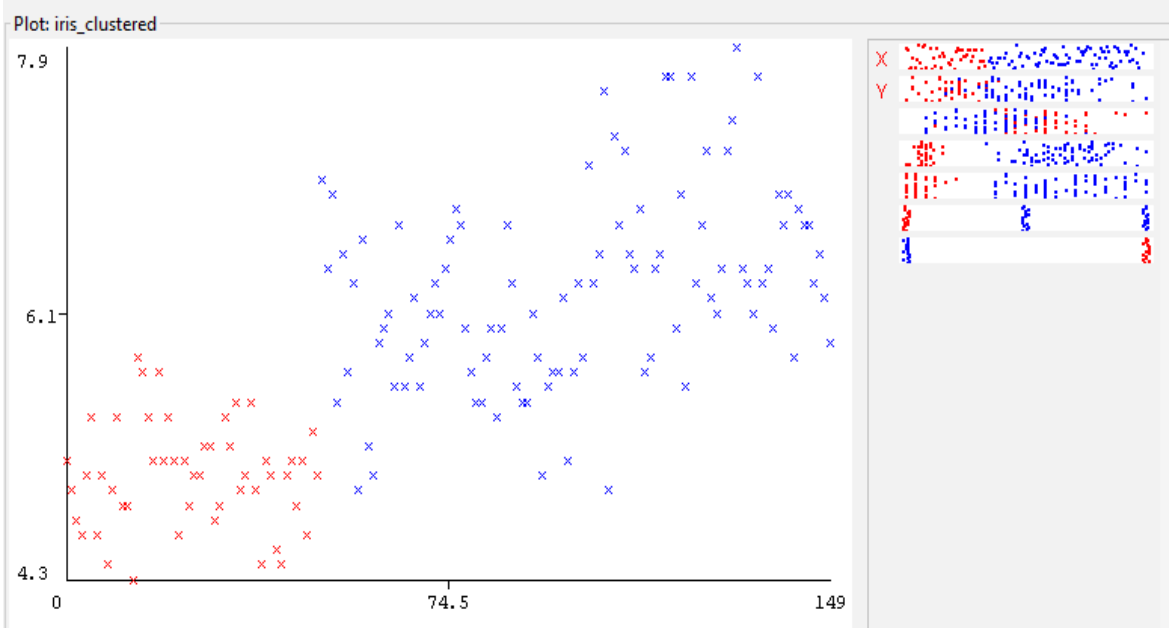
Time taken to build model (full training data) : 0 seconds

=== Model and evaluation on training set ===

Clustered Instances

0      100 ( 67%)
1       50 ( 33%)
```

Right click on 'SimpleKmeans'>visualize cluster assignments



Signature: _____

Practical 3 Association Algorithm

1) Association algorithm

Select iris dataset from preprocess
select> associate>associater>Apriori

```
Apriori
=====

Minimum support: 0.15 (694 instances)
Minimum metric <confidence>: 0.9
Number of cycles performed: 17

Generated sets of large itemsets:

Size of set of large itemsets L(1): 44

Size of set of large itemsets L(2): 380

Size of set of large itemsets L(3): 910

Size of set of large itemsets L(4): 633

Size of set of large itemsets L(5): 105

Size of set of large itemsets L(6): 1

Best rules found:

1. biscuits=t frozen foods=t fruit=t total=high 788 ==> bread and cake=t 723    <conf:(0.92)> lift:(1.27) lev:(0.03
2. baking needs=t biscuits=t fruit=t total=high 760 ==> bread and cake=t 696    <conf:(0.92)> lift:(1.27) lev:(0.03
3. baking needs=t frozen foods=t fruit=t total=high 770 ==> bread and cake=t 705    <conf:(0.92)> lift:(1.27) lev:(
4. biscuits=t fruit=t vegetables=t total=high 815 ==> bread and cake=t 746    <conf:(0.92)> lift:(1.27) lev:(0.03)
5. party snack foods=t fruit=t total=high 854 ==> bread and cake=t 779    <conf:(0.91)> lift:(1.27) lev:(0.04) [164
6. biscuits=t frozen foods=t vegetables=t total=high 797 ==> bread and cake=t 725    <conf:(0.91)> lift:(1.26) lev:
7. baking needs=t biscuits=t vegetables=t total=high 772 ==> bread and cake=t 701    <conf:(0.91)> lift:(1.26) lev:
8. biscuits=t fruit=t total=high 954 ==> bread and cake=t 866    <conf:(0.91)> lift:(1.26) lev:(0.04) [179] conv:(3
9. frozen foods=t fruit=t vegetables=t total=high 834 ==> bread and cake=t 757    <conf:(0.91)> lift:(1.26) lev:(0.
10. frozen foods=t fruit=t total=high 969 ==> bread and cake=t 877    <conf:(0.91)> lift:(1.26) lev:(0.04) [179] con
```

2)Feature Extraction

Select soybean dataset from preprocess
Select select attributes>Attribute Evaluator>CfsSubsetEval
>Search Method>BestFirst

```

=== Attribute Selection on all input data ===

Search Method:
  Best first.
  Start set: no attributes
  Search direction: forward
  Stale search after 5 node expansions
  Total number of subsets evaluated: 552
  Merit of best subset found: 0.702

Attribute Subset Evaluator (supervised, Class (nominal): 36 class):
  CFS Subset Evaluator
  Including locally predictive attributes

Selected attributes: 1,3,4,5,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,17,18,19,22,23,24,26,28,30,35 : 22
  date
  precip
  temp
  hail
  area-damaged
  severity
  seed-tmt
  germination
  plant-growth
  leaves
  leafspots-halo
  leafspot-size
  leaf-malf
  leaf-mild
  stem
  canker-lesion
  fruiting-bodies
  external-decay
  int-discolor
  fruit-pods
  seed

```

3)Name based Classifier/ Bayesian Classifier

Select diabetes dataset from preprocess
 Select classify>bayes>NaiveBayes>Start

```

=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances      586          76.3021 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances    182          23.6979 %
Kappa statistic                    0.4664
Mean absolute error                 0.2841
Root mean squared error             0.4168
Relative absolute error             62.5028 %
Root relative squared error         87.4349 %
Total Number of Instances          768

=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===

          TP Rate  FP Rate  Precision  Recall   F-Measure  MCC      ROC Area  PRC Area  Class
          0.844    0.388    0.802     0.844    0.823     0.468    0.819    0.892    tested_negative
          0.612    0.156    0.678     0.612    0.643     0.468    0.819    0.671    tested_positive
Weighted Avg.   0.763    0.307    0.759     0.763    0.760     0.468    0.819    0.815

=== Confusion Matrix ===

  a  b  <-- classified as
422  78 |  a = tested_negative
104 164 |  b = tested_positive

```

Signature: _____

Practical 4

Q.1.a) Write a prolog program to implement simple facts in Queries

```
ram likes mangoes.  
seema is a girl.  
bill likes cindy.  
rose is red.  
john owns gold.
```

```
%clause
```

```
likes(ram,mangoes).  
girl(seema).  
red(rose).  
likes(bill,cindy).  
owns(john,gold).
```

```
?- lkes(ram,What).  
Correct to: "likes(ram,What)"?  
Please answer 'y' or 'n'? yes  
What = mangoes.
```

```
?- likes(ram,What).  
What = mangoes.
```

```
?- red(What).  
What = rose.
```

```
?- owns(Who,What).  
Who = john,  
What = gold.
```

```
?- likes(bill,Whom).  
Whom = cindy.
```

```
?- likes(Who,Whom).  
Who = ram,  
Whom = mangoes ;  
Who = bill,  
Whom = cindy.
```

```
#FOOD
```

```
%facts
```

```
food(burger).  
food(sandwich).  
food(pizza).  
lunch(sandwich).  
dinner(pizza).
```

```
%Rules
```

```
meal(X):- food(X).
```

```

% c:/Users/User38/Desktop/ShraddhaD/food.pl compiled 0.00 sec, 6 clauses
?- meal(pizza).
true.

?- meal(X).
X = burger ;
X = sandwich ;
X = pizza.

?- food(sandwich).
true.

?- lunch(pizza).
false.

?- dinner(burger).
false.

```

c) Student_Teacher

%facts

```

studies(charlie, csc135).
studies(olivia, csc135).
studies(jack, csc131).
studies(arthur, csc134).

```

```

teaches(kirke, csc135).
teaches(collins, csc131).
teaches(collins, csc171).
teaches(juniper, csc134).

```

%rules

```

professor(X,Y):- teaches(X,C),studies(Y,C).

```

```

% c:/Users/User38/Desktop/ShraddhaD/studies.pl compiled 0.00 sec, 9 clauses
?- studies(charlie, What).
What = csc135.

?- professor(kirke, Students).
Students = charlie ;
Students = olivia.

?- professor(Teaches, arthur).
Teaches = juniper.

```

d)

%facts

```

owns(jack, car(bmw)).
owns(john, car(chevy)).
owns(olivia, car(civic)).
owns(jane, car(chevy)).

```

```

sedan(car(bmw)).
sedan(car(civic)).
truck(car(chevy)).

```

```
?- owns(john,X).
X = car(chevy).

?- owns(Who,car(bmw)).
Who = jack.

?- owns(jane,X), truck(X).
X = car(chevy).

?- owns(olivia,_).
true.
```

e) pet relationships

%facts

```
cat(fubby).
black_spots(fubby).
dog(figaro).
white_spots(figaro).
```

%rules

```
owns(mary,pet):- cat(pet),black_spots(pet).
loves(who,what):- owns(who,what).
```

```
?-
% c:/Users/User38/Desktop/ShraddhaD/pet relations.pl compiled 0.00 sec, 0 clauses
?- owns(mary,_).
true.

?- listing(cat).
cat(fubby).

true.

?- listing(owns).
owns(mary, Pet) :-
    cat(Pet),
    black_spots(Pet).

true.
```

Signature: _____

Practical 5 Write a prolog program for maximum and minimum

```
max(X,Y):-
(
X=Y->
write('both are equal')
;
X>Y->
(
Z is X,
write(Z)
)
;
(
Z is Y,
write(Z)
)
).

:-
% c:/Users/User38/Desktop/ShraddhaD/max(X,Y).pl compiled 0.00 sec, 1 clauses
?- max(5,7).
7
true.

?- max(9,9).
both are equal
true.

?- max(99,7).
99
true.

min(X,Y):-
(
X=Y->
write('both are equal')
;
X<Y->
(
Z is Y,
write(Z)
)
;
(
Z is X,
write(Z)
)
).

```



```
?- min(5,7).
```

```
7
```

```
true.
```

```
?- min(6,6).
```

```
both are equal
```

```
true.
```

```
?- min(99,7).
```

```
99
```

```
true.
```

b) prolog program for arithmetic Expressions

```
?- X is 19+9.
```

```
X = 28.
```

```
?- X is 361/9.
```

```
X = 40.111111111111114.
```

```
?- X is -(16,6).
```

```
X = 10.
```

```
?- X is -(16,-6).
```

```
X = 22.
```

```
?- X is 5 mod 3.
```

```
X = 2.
```

```
?- X is 25 mod 4.
```

```
X = 1.
```

```
?- X is 4 mod 25.
```

```
X = 4.
```

```
?- X is -(-(5,3),6).
```

```
X = -4.
```

Signature: _____

Practical 6

a)

sum(X,Y,Z):- Z is X+Y.

```
-----  
?- sum(9,6,Z).  
Z = 15.
```

```
?- sum(74,16,Z).  
Z = 90.
```

b)

max(X,Y,M):-X>Y,M is X.

max(X,Y,M):-Y>=X,M is Y.

```
~~~~~  
?- max(3,6,M).  
M = 6.
```

```
~-  
?- max(23,6,M).  
M = 23.
```

```
~-  
?- max(16,16,M).  
M = 16.
```

c)

multi(N1,N2,R):-R is N1*N2.

```
~~~~~  
?- multi(2,6,R).  
R = 12.
```

```
~-  
?- multi(200,16,R).  
R = 3200.
```

d)Power function

power(Num,Pow,Ans):-Ans is Num^Pow.

```
~-  
?- power(5,2,Ans).  
Ans = 25.
```

```
~-  
?- power(39,6,Ans).  
Ans = 3518743761.
```

Signature: _____

Practical 7 prolog program to calculate user input

a) Program in prolog to find cube of a number

cube:-

```
write('Write a number:'),  
read(Number),  
process(Number).
```

process(stop):-!.

process(Number):-

C is Number*Number*Number,

write('Cube of'),write(Number),write(': '),write(C),nl,cube.

```
%. c:/Users/User38/Desktop/ShraddhaD/to find cube of number.pl compiled 0.00 sec, 3 clauses  
?- cube.  
Write a number:9.  
Cube of9: 729  
Write a number:|: 16.  
Cube of16: 4096  
Write a number:|: 3.  
Cube of3: 27  
Write a number:|: 19.  
Cube of19: 6859  
Write a number:|: 678.  
Cube of678: 311665752  
Write a number:|: █
```

b) prolog program to implement addition multiplication by taking 2 numbers from user

multiply:-

```
write('Write a number X:'),read(X),nl,  
write('Write a number Y:'),read(Y),nl,  
addmul(X,Y).
```

addmul(X,Y):-

S is X+Y,

M is X*Y,

write('Addition is: '),write(S),nl,

write('Multiplication is: '),write(M).

```
?- start.  
Write a number X:9.  
  
Write a number Y:|: 3.  
  
Addition is: 12  
Multiplication is: 27  
true.
```

Signature: _____

Practical 8 Family Relationship

```
female(pam).
female(liz).
female(pat).
female(ann).
male(jim).
male(bob).
male(tom).
male(peter).
parent(pam,bob).
parent(tom,bob).
parent(tom,liz).
parent(bob,ann).
parent(bob,pat).
parent(pat,jim).
parent(bob,peter).
parent(peter,jim).
mother(X,Y):-parent(X,Y),female(X).
father(X,Y):-parent(X,Y),male(X).
haschild(X):-parent(X,_).
sister(X,Y):-parent(Z,X),parent(Z,Y),female(X),X\==Y.
brother(X,Y):-parent(Z,X),parent(Z,Y),male(X),X\==Y.
```

```
?- parent(X,jim).
X = pat ;
X = peter.
```

```
?- mother(X,Y).
X = pam,
Y = bob ;
X = pat,
Y = jim ;
false.
```

```
?- sister(X,Y).
X = liz,
Y = bob ;
X = ann,
Y = pat ;
X = ann,
Y = peter ;
X = pat,
Y = ann ;
X = pat,
Y = peter ;
false.
```

```
?- haschild(X).
X = pam ;
X = tom ;
X = tom ;
X = bob ;
X = bob ;
X = pat ;
X = bob ;
X = peter.
```

```
?- brother(X,Y).
X = bob,
Y = liz ;
X = peter,
Y = ann ;
X = peter,
Y = pat ■
```

Signature: _____

Practical 9 Tower of Hanoi

Move top disk from source to target
Move top disk from auxiliary to source
Move top disk from auxiliary to target
Move top disk from source to target

```
move(1,X,Y,_):-  
write('Move top disk from '),write(X),write('to'),write('Y'),nl.  
move(N,X,Y,Z):-  
N>1,  
M is N-1,  
move(M,X,Y,Z),  
move(1,X,Y,_),  
move(M,Z,Y,X).
```

```
-----  
% c:/Users/User38/Desktop/ShraddhaD/Move top disk from source to target.pl  
?- move(4,source,target,auxiliary).  
Move top disk from source to Y  
Move top disk from source to Y  
Move top disk from auxiliary to Y  
Move top disk from source to Y  
Move top disk from auxiliary to Y  
Move top disk from auxiliary to Y  
Move top disk from source to Y  
Move top disk from source to Y  
Move top disk from auxiliary to Y  
Move top disk from auxiliary to Y  
Move top disk from source to Y  
Move top disk from auxiliary to Y  
Move top disk from source to Y  
Move top disk from source to Y  
Move top disk from auxiliary to Y  
true ■
```

Signature: _____