Out[3]: Click here to toggle on/off the raw code.

### Question 4

#### **Loading Abalone dataset**

### using PCA-preprocessing on abalone dataset

Out[14]:		PC1	PC2	PC3
	0	-1.756019	-0.390532	-0.329928
	1	-3.362734	-0.105153	0.252264
	2	-0.482338	0.252055	-0.443918
	3	-1.509041	0.207608	-0.000519
	4	-3.654006	-0.272819	0.275035
	4172	0.801361	0.385426	-0.064832
	4173	0.719312	-0.329146	-0.293062
	4174	2.167373	0.724010	0.402521
	4175	1.647501	-0.305166	-0.306030
	4176	4.894542	-0.705798	0.550942

4177 rows × 3 columns

# using LDA-preprocessing on abalone dataset

Rings			
15	-0.791003	-0.235208	0.359351
7	-2.355522	0.336978	0.214024
9	0.766719	-0.246564	1.129422
10	-0.611434	0.098075	0.230542
7	-2.674301	0.527509	0.102575
11	0.921330	-0.612381	-0.272399
10	0.425796	-0.894428	-0.034727
9	1.064523	-0.385654	-0.787231
10	0.840757	-1.513723	-0.864217
12	0.843580	0.352389	-2.262564

4177 rows × 3 columns

# Loading wine dataset

Out[16]:

	fixed acidity	volatile acidity	citric acid	residual sugar	chlorides	free sulfur dioxide	total sulfur dioxide	density	рН	sulphates	alcoho
0	7.0	0.270	0.36	20.7	0.045	45.0	170.0	1.0010	3.00	0.45	8.
1	6.3	0.300	0.34	1.6	0.049	14.0	132.0	0.9940	3.30	0.49	9.
2	8.1	0.280	0.40	6.9	0.050	30.0	97.0	0.9951	3.26	0.44	10.
3	7.2	0.230	0.32	8.5	0.058	47.0	186.0	0.9956	3.19	0.40	9.
4	7.2	0.230	0.32	8.5	0.058	47.0	186.0	0.9956	3.19	0.40	9.
95	7.1	0.260	0.29	12.4	0.044	62.0	240.0	0.9969	3.04	0.42	9.
96	6.0	0.340	0.66	15.9	0.046	26.0	164.0	0.9979	3.14	0.50	8.
97	8.6	0.265	0.36	1.2	0.034	15.0	80.0	0.9913	2.95	0.36	11.
98	9.8	0.360	0.46	10.5	0.038	4.0	83.0	0.9956	2.89	0.30	10.
99	6.0	0.340	0.66	15.9	0.046	26.0	164.0	0.9979	3.14	0.50	8.

100 rows × 13 columns

# using PCA-preprocessing on wine dataset

Out[17]:		PC1	PC2		
	0	-2.185179	3.529983		
	1	-0.247707	-0.553177		
	2	-0.380592	0.365447		
	3	-1.735882	0.929351		
	4	-1.735882	0.929351		
	6492	2.699833	-0.854172		
	6493	2.524458	-1.161039		
	6494	2.775507	-0.761733		
	6495	2.984356	-0.767021		
	6496	1.852698	-0.516246		
6497 rows × 2 columns					

## using LDA-preprocessing on wine dataset

(6497, 2)

#### Out[18]:

quality						
6	0.752078	-1.466209				
6	1.445150	0.392049				
6	-0.123015	0.911451				
6	0.288961	-0.721769				
6	0.288961	-0.721769				
5	0.512278	-0.224430				
6	-0.514707	-0.597340				
6	-0.231160	-0.831907				
5	0.630811	0.158871				
6	-0.668993	-2.296580				

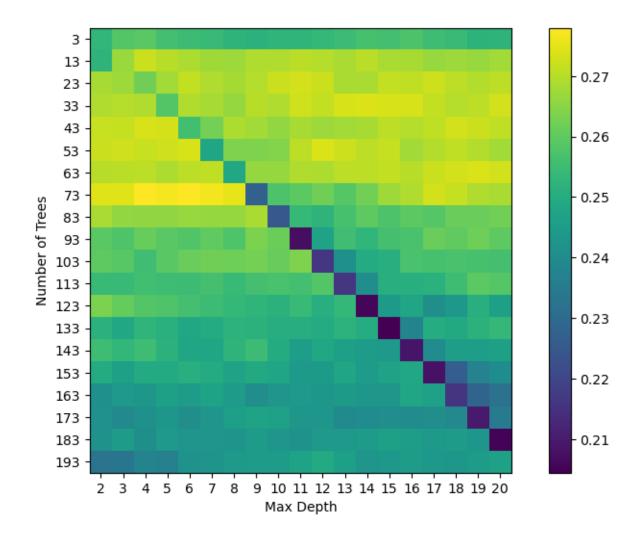
6497 rows × 2 columns

## **Random Forest on Abalone dataset**

#### Printing accuracy and best parameter for raw abalone dataset

Best Parameters: {'max\_depth': 8, 'n\_estimators': 153}
Mean Accuracy: 0.277958055181503

To produce a plot showing the mean accuracy vs. the above parameter settings, we can use the following code:



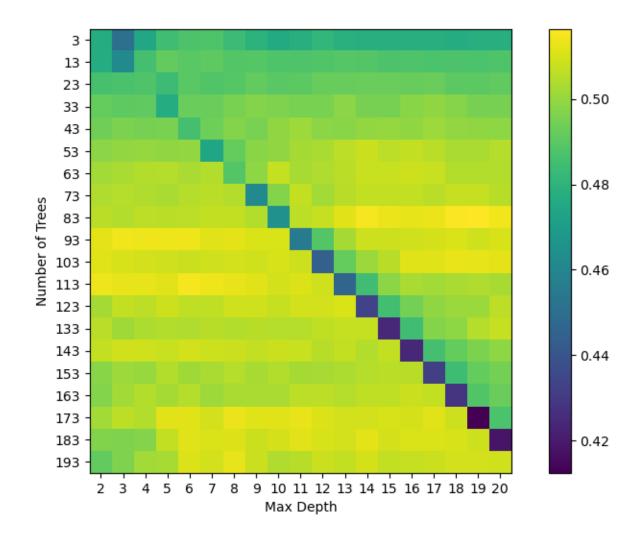
From the heat plot, we can see that the best mean accuracy is achieved with a maximum depth of 8 and 153 trees. from the above colorbar, we can see that if we go on increasing the max depth, which in turn would increase the number of trees which would result the model to overfit and the accuracy will drop. so to get the best parameters, we shall use the parameters that is best suited for the data.

#### Random Forest on Wine - raw dataset:

Printing accuracy and best parameter for raw wine dataset

Best Parameters: {'max\_depth': 10, 'n\_estimators': 93}

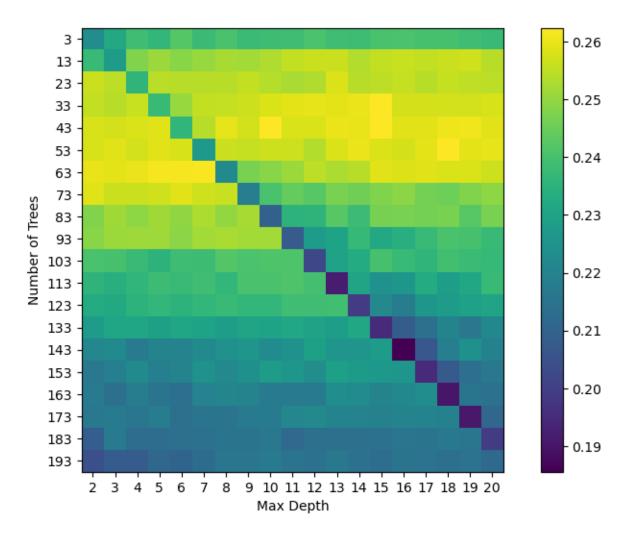
Mean Accuracy: 0.5163887013679161



From the heat plot, we can see that the best mean accuracy is achieved with a maximum depth of 10 and 93 trees.

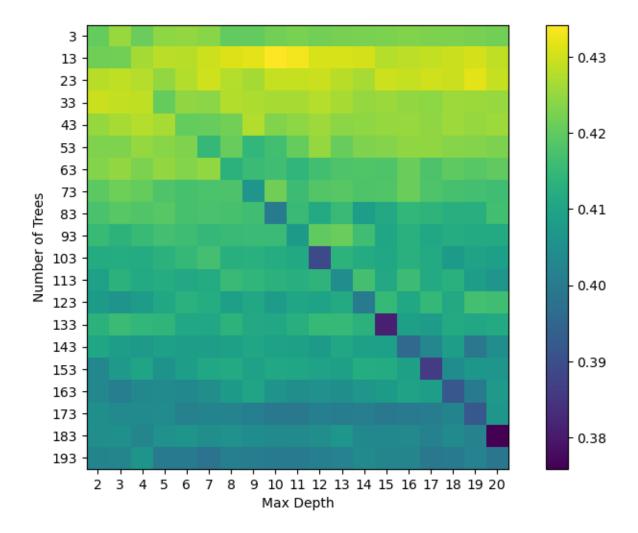
# Random Forest - Abalone PCA dataset

Best Parameters: {'max\_depth': 6, 'n\_estimators': 43}



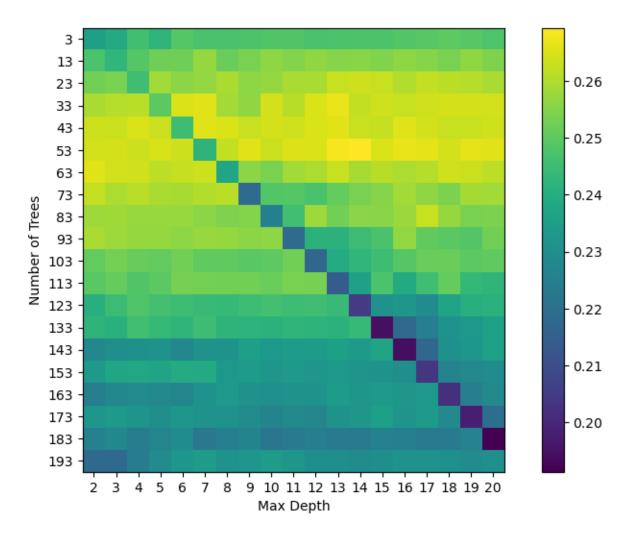
# **Random Forest - Wine PCA dataset**

Best Parameters: {'max\_depth': 3, 'n\_estimators': 73}



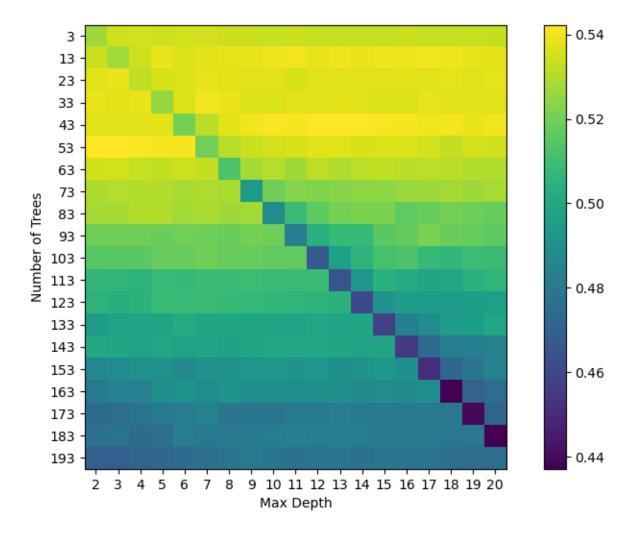
# Random Forest - Abalone LDA dataset

Best Parameters: {'max\_depth': 7, 'n\_estimators': 73}



# **Random Forest - Wine LDA dataset**

Best Parameters: {'max\_depth': 6, 'n\_estimators': 73}



#### Conclusion

PCA reduces the dimensionality of the data by creating new features that capture the most important variation in the data. This can help reduce overfitting and improve the generalization performance of the model. However, in this case, we see that the accuracy is lower than the raw data setting, which could indicate that some important information was lost during the PCA transformation.

LDA is a supervised dimensionality reduction technique that can be used to project the data onto a lower-dimensional space that maximizes class separation. This can help improve the accuracy of the model by reducing the amount of noise and irrelevant features in the data. In this case, we see that the accuracy is slightly higher than the raw data setting, indicating that LDA was able to capture important discriminative information for the classification task.