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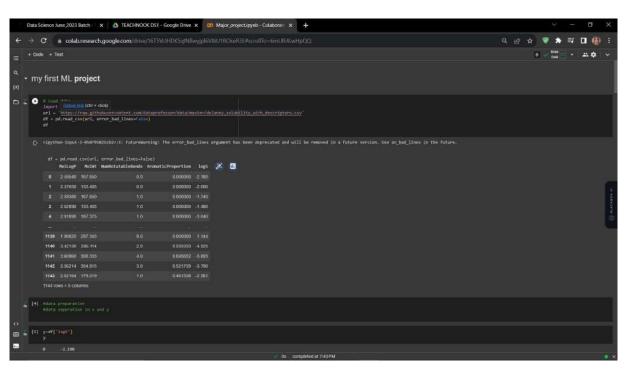
Subject- DATA SCIENCE MAJOR PROJECT

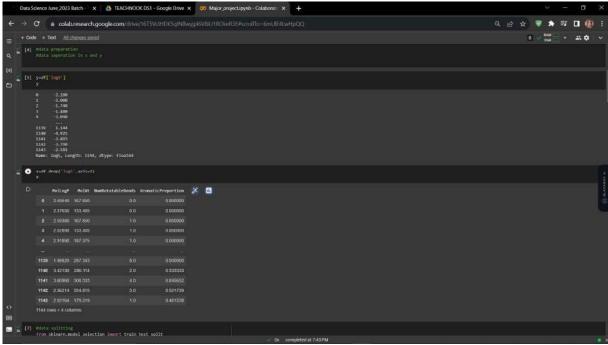
Choose any dataset of your choice ,apply a suitable algorithm(Regression/Classification) and create a model.

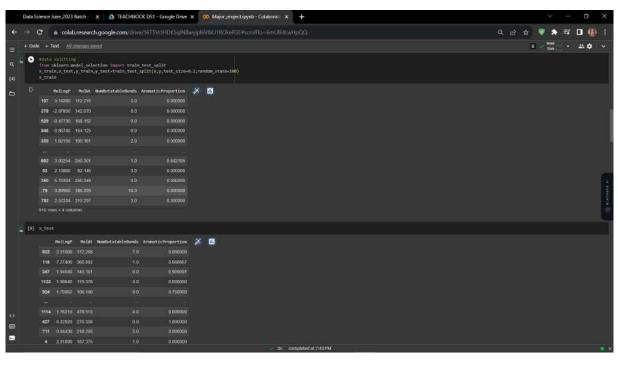
Topic- To build predictive model using the Delaney solubility dataset.

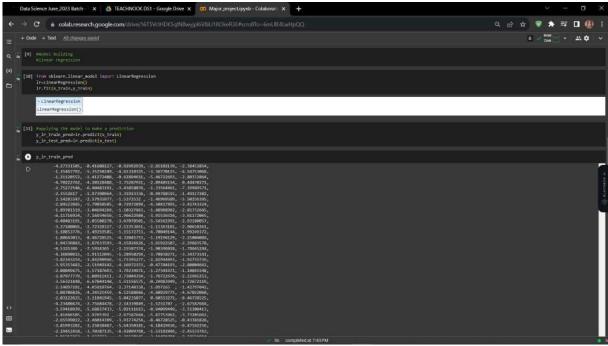
Dataset link

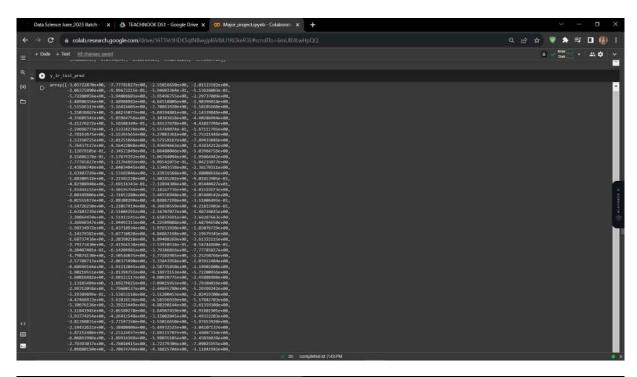
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/dataprofessor/data/master/delaney_solubility_with_des criptors.csv

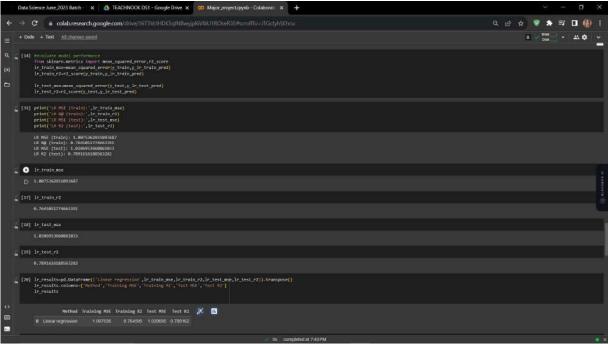


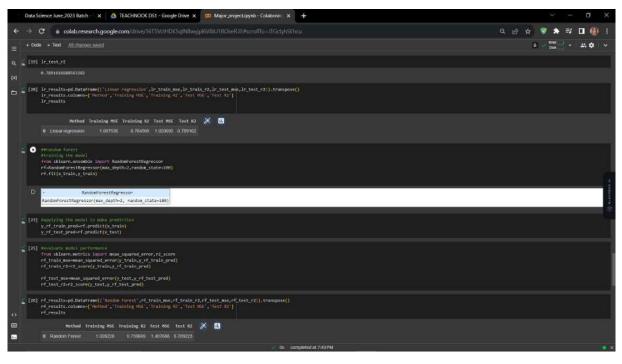


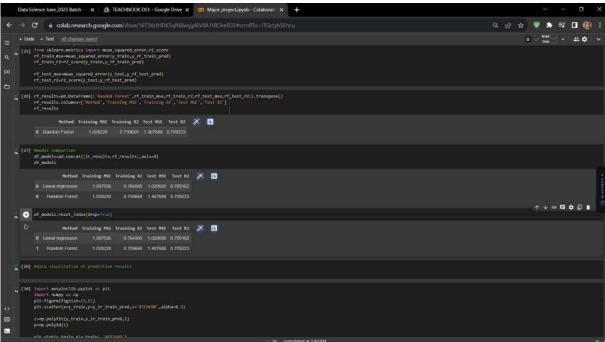


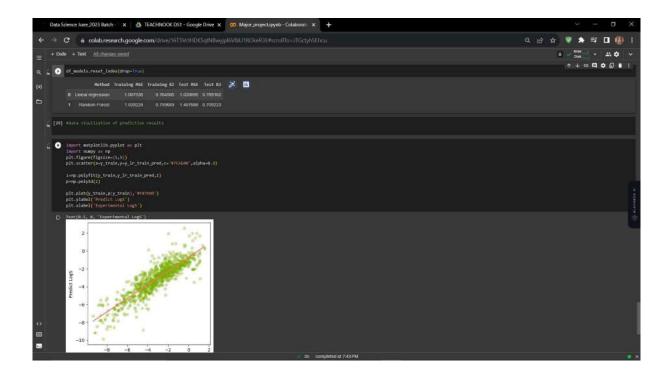












Code->

Load data

import pandas as pd

url =

 $'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/dataprofessor/data/master/delaney_solubilit y_with_descriptors.csv'$

df = pd.read_csv(url, error_bad_lines=False)

df

#data preparation

#data seperation in x and y

y=df['logS']

```
У
x=df.drop('logS',axis=1)
Χ
#data splitting
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=100)
x_train
x_test
#model building
#linear regression
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
lr=LinearRegression()
lr.fit(x_train,y_train)
#applying the model to make a prediction
y_lr_train_pred=lr.predict(x_train)
y_lr_test_pred=lr.predict(x_test)
y_lr_train_pred
y_lr_test_pred
```

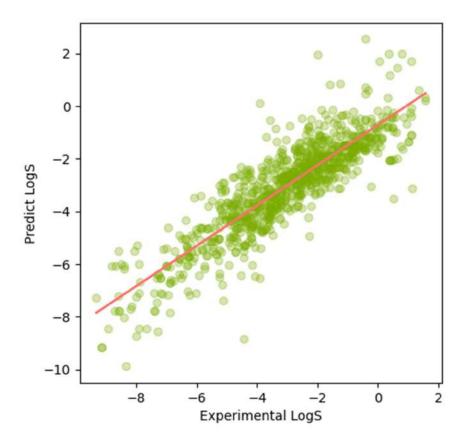
```
#evaluate model performance
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error,r2_score
lr_train_mse=mean_squared_error(y_train,y_lr_train_pred)
lr_train_r2=r2_score(y_train,y_lr_train_pred)
lr_test_mse=mean_squared_error(y_test,y_lr_test_pred)
lr_test_r2=r2_score(y_test,y_lr_test_pred)
print('LR MSE (train):',lr_train_mse)
print('LR R@ (train):',lr_train_r2)
print('LR MSE (test):',lr_test_mse)
print('LR R2 (test):',lr_test_r2)
lr_train_mse
Ir_train_r2
lr_test_mse
lr_test_r2
Ir results=pd.DataFrame(('Linear
regression',lr_train_mse,lr_train_r2,lr_test_mse,lr_test_r2)).transpose()
Ir results.columns=['Method','Training MSE','Training R2','Test MSE','Test R2']
Ir_results
```

```
#training the model
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
rf=RandomForestRegressor(max_depth=2,random_state=100)
rf.fit(x_train,y_train)
#applying the model to make prediction
y_rf_train_pred=rf.predict(x_train)
y_rf_test_pred=rf.predict(x_test)
#evaluate model performance
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error,r2 score
rf_train_mse=mean_squared_error(y_train,y_rf_train_pred)
rf train r2=r2 score(y train,y rf train pred)
rf_test_mse=mean_squared_error(y_test,y_rf_test_pred)
rf_test_r2=r2_score(y_test,y_rf_test_pred)
#model comparison
df_models=pd.concat((Ir_results,rf_results),axis=0)
df models
df_models.reset_index()
```

##random forest

```
#data visulization of prediction results
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
plt.scatter(x=y_train,y=y_lr_train_pred,c='#7CAE00',alpha=0.3)
z=np.polyfit(y_train,y_lr_train_pred,1)
p=np.poly1d(z)
plt.plot(y_train,p(y_train),'#FB766D')
plt.ylabel('Predict LogS')
plt.xlabel('Experimental LogS')
```

Output->



Terminologies-

The Delaney solubility dataset is a well-known dataset in the field of quantitative structure-property relationship (QSPR) modeling and cheminformatics. It is often used to develop predictive models for estimating the aqueous solubility of chemical compounds based on their molecular descriptors.

 Chemical Compounds: These are individual molecules or compounds for which the solubility data is collected. Each compound has a unique structure that can be represented by its molecular formula, which specifies the types and counts of atoms in the molecule.

- 2. Molecular Descriptors: Molecular descriptors are numerical representations of the structural and physicochemical properties of chemical compounds. They provide information about a compound's size, shape, bonding patterns, and other characteristics. Examples of molecular descriptors include:
 - Molecular weight: The sum of the atomic weights of all atoms in the molecule.
 - Number of atoms: Count of different types of atoms (e.g., carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, etc.).
 - Number of bonds: Count of different types of chemical bonds (e.g., single, double, triple bonds).
 - LogP (Partition Coefficient): A measure of a compound's lipophilicity (ability to dissolve in lipids) and hydrophilicity (ability to dissolve in water).
 - Polar Surface Area (PSA): A measure of a compound's surface area that is capable of hydrogen bonding.
 - etc.
- 3. Aqueous Solubility: This is the experimental measurement of how much of a given compound can dissolve in water. It is typically reported as a concentration value (e.g., in mg/L or mol/L) at which the compound reaches its saturation point in water under specific conditions.

Working Model:

To develop a predictive model for estimating aqueous solubility based on molecular descriptors, a machine learning approach can be used. Here's a general outline of how the working model could be constructed:

1. Data Preprocessing:

- Load the Delaney solubility dataset, which includes compound structures,
 molecular descriptors, and experimental solubility values.
- Perform any necessary data cleaning, such as handling missing values or outliers.

2. Feature Selection/Engineering:

- Select relevant molecular descriptors that are likely to influence solubility.
- Optionally, create new features by combining or transforming existing descriptors if it enhances model performance.

3. Splitting the Data:

 Divide the dataset into training and testing subsets. The training set is used to build the model, while the testing set is used to evaluate its performance.

4. Model Selection:

Choose a suitable machine learning algorithm for regression, as solubility is
a continuous property prediction task. Common algorithms include linear
regression, random forests, support vector machines, and neural networks.

5. Model Training:

 Train the chosen model using the training data and their corresponding solubility values.

6. Model Evaluation:

 Evaluate the model's performance on the testing data using appropriate metrics such as mean squared error (MSE), root mean squared error (RMSE), or coefficient of determination (R-squared).

7. Prediction and Interpretation:

- Use the trained model to predict solubility for new compounds based on their molecular descriptors.
- Interpret the model's predictions and understand which descriptors have the most significant impact on solubility predictions.

8. Model Refinement (Optional):

 Fine-tune the model parameters or try different algorithms to improve performance.