



# SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Coimbatore-35  
An Autonomous Institution



Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A++' Grade  
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

- ▶ DEPARTMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING
  - ▶ 23AMB201 - MACHINE LEARNING
    - ▶ II YEAR IV SEM
- ▶ UNIT I – INTRODUCTION
  - ▶ Exercise 3 & 4



## Programs

3. Implement Resource Description Frame work by DBpedia

4. Create one- and two-dimensional random dataset and implement Series and Data Frames in python using slicing methods.



### 3. Resource description framework by DBpedia

```
!pip install rdflib
from rdflib import Graph

# Create an RDF graph
g = Graph()

# Try parsing a specific DBpedia resource known to provide RDF/XML
try:
    g.parse("http://dbpedia.org/resource/Berlin", format="xml") # Changed URL
    print("Parsing successful!")

    # Query and display results (limit to 10 for brevity)
    for p in list(g)[:10]:
        print(f"{p}")

except Exception as e:
    print(f"Error during parsing: {e}")
```



### 3. Resource description framework by DBpedia

Parsing successful!

```
(rdflib.term.URIRef('http://dbpedia.org/resource/Arnold_Rieck'), rdflib.term.URIRef('http://dbpedia.org/resource/Ferdinand_Georg_Frobenius'), rdflib.term.URIRef('http://dbpedia.org/resource/Siegfried_Landau'), rdflib.term.URIRef('http://dbpedia.org/resource/German_language_in_the_Basic_Law'), rdflib.term.URIRef('http://dbpedia.org/resource/Fergie_(DJ)'), rdflib.term.URIRef('http://dbpedia.org/resource/List_of_Swedish_records_in_athletics'), rdflib.term.URIRef('http://dbpedia.org/resource/COSMO_(German_radio_station)'), rdflib.term.URIRef('http://dbpedia.org/resource/Kurt_Krüger_(diplomat)'), rdflib.term.URIRef('http://dbpedia.org/resource/European_Film_Academy'), rdflib.term.URIRef('http://dbpedia.org/resource/2012-13_Basketball_Bundesliga'))
```





## 4. Slicing Dataset

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

```
data = np.random.randint(1, 100, size=(5, 4))
columns = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D']
df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=columns)
```

```
series_A = df['A']
```

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

```
print("\nSliced DataFrame (First 3 rows):")
print(df[:3]) # Slicing first 3 rows
```

```
print("\nSliced DataFrame (Columns B to D):")
print(df.loc[:, 'B':'D']) # Slicing columns from B to D
```

```
print("\nSeries (Column A):")
print(series_A)
```

```
print("\nSliced Series (First 3 values from Column A):")
print(series_A[:3])
```

⇒ Original DataFrame:

	A	B	C	D
0	64	60	21	33
1	76	58	22	89
2	49	91	59	42
3	92	60	80	15
4	62	62	47	62

Sliced DataFrame (First 3 rows):

	A	B	C	D
0	64	60	21	33
1	76	58	22	89
2	49	91	59	42

Sliced DataFrame (Columns B to D):

	B	C	D
0	60	21	33
1	58	22	89
2	91	59	42
3	60	80	15
4	62	47	62

Series (Column A):

0	64
1	76
2	49
3	92
4	62

Name: A, dtype: int64

Sliced Series (First 3 values from Column A):

0	64
1	76
2	49

Name: A, dtype: int64





# References

1. Aurélien Géron "Hands-On Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn and TensorFlow" Publisher(s): O'Reilly Media, Inc 2017.