# Importing required libraries

```
In [1]:
         import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [2]:
In [29]: | from sklearn.datasets import load_digits
In [3]: pip install scikit-learn matplotlib
         Requirement already satisfied: scikit-learn in d:\jupyter\lib\site-packages
         (1.3.0)
         Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in d:\jupyter\lib\site-packages (3.
         7.2)
         Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.17.3 in d:\jupyter\lib\site-packages
         (from scikit-learn) (1.24.3)
         Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=1.5.0 in d:\jupyter\lib\site-packages
         (from scikit-learn) (1.11.1)
         Requirement already satisfied: joblib>=1.1.1 in d:\jupyter\lib\site-packages
         (from scikit-learn) (1.2.0)
         Requirement already satisfied: threadpoolctl>=2.0.0 in d:\jupyter\lib\site-pa
         ckages (from scikit-learn) (2.2.0)
         Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in d:\jupyter\lib\site-packag
         es (from matplotlib) (1.0.5)
         Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in d:\jupyter\lib\site-packages
         (from matplotlib) (0.11.0)
         Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in d:\jupyter\lib\site-packa
         ges (from matplotlib) (4.25.0)
         Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in d:\jupyter\lib\site-packa
         ges (from matplotlib) (1.4.4)
         Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in d:\jupyter\lib\site-package
         s (from matplotlib) (23.1)
         Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in d:\jupyter\lib\site-packages
         (from matplotlib) (10.0.1)
         Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing<3.1,>=2.3.1 in d:\jupyter\lib\site-p
         ackages (from matplotlib) (3.0.9)
         Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in d:\jupyter\lib\site-pa
         ckages (from matplotlib) (2.8.2)
         Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in d:\jupyter\lib\site-packages (from
         python-dateutil>=2.7->matplotlib) (1.16.0)
         Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.
```

### Find and load the Olivetti faces dataset

```
In [4]: from sklearn.datasets import fetch_olivetti_faces
In [5]: olivetti_faces = fetch_olivetti_faces(shuffle=True,random_state=42)
```

## Description for this dataset

In [7]: print("Description of Olivetti faces dataset:")
 print(olivetti\_faces.DESCR)

Description of Olivetti faces dataset: .. olivetti faces dataset:

The Olivetti faces dataset

`This dataset contains a set of face images`\_ taken between April 1992 and April 1994 at AT&T Laboratories Cambridge. The :func:`sklearn.datasets.fetch\_olivetti\_faces` function is the data fetching / caching function that downloads the data archive from AT&T.

.. \_This dataset contains a set of face images: https://cam-orl.co.uk/facedatabase.html (https://cam-orl.co.uk/facedatabase.html)

As described on the original website:

There are ten different images of each of 40 distinct subjects. For some subjects, the images were taken at different times, varying the lighting, facial expressions (open / closed eyes, smiling / not smiling) and facial details (glasses / no glasses). All the images were taken against a dark homogeneous background with the subjects in an upright, frontal position (with tolerance for some side movement).

\*\*Data Set Characteristics:\*\*

Classes 40
Samples total 400
Dimensionality 4096
Features real, between 0 and 1

The image is quantized to 256 grey levels and stored as unsigned 8-bit integers; the loader will convert these to floating point values on the interval [0, 1], which are easier to work with for many algorithms.

The "target" for this database is an integer from 0 to 39 indicating the identity of the person pictured; however, with only 10 examples per class, the is

relatively small dataset is more interesting from an unsupervised or semi-supervised perspective.

The original dataset consisted of 92 x 112, while the version available here consists of 64x64 images.

When using these images, please give credit to AT&T Laboratories Cambridge.

**Targets** 

```
In [8]: targets = olivetti_faces.target
print("\nTargets:")
print(targets)
```

#### Targets:

```
[20 28 3 21
               8 32 9 26 12 0 36 5
                                       7 13 4 27 37 23 38
                           5 23 11 11 34 15 14 38
                                                    5
                                                      7
                                                          2
                                                            8 38 14 18
 0 39 11 22 26 10 39 19 26
      4 32 33
               7 37
                      3 22 17
                               3 15 12 29 25
                                             7 10
                                                    3 35 26 39
                                                                7 32 14
                            1 20 25 27
                                        6 24 30 10
    4 38 24 22 36 17 28
                         0
                                                    9 23 33 11 22 18 31
         7 24 11
                      6 15
                            0
                               1 13 35 34 13 38 29 38 29
                                                         6
             2 17 35 33 16 24 31 14 25 17 11 19 22 26 21 30
       1 34
                                                             3 13 29 15
                  0 33 27 15
                               1 19 10
19 28
       5 11 16 36
                                        8 31 39 37 20 28 16 35
14 22
          6 12
                9 14 32
                         9 23
                               6
                                  2
                                     3 14 12 18
                                                6 19 32 21 31 19 12 14
       9
    8 33 34 33 35 33 30 18 20 28 21 28 12
                                          3
                                             1 32 18 22 11 17 32 29 11
36 27 38 28 36 16 25 13 15 19 19 39
                                     0 20 11 23 23
                                                    2 12 35 22 36 37 35
       7 32
             2
                8 38 10 24 29 13 24 18 29
                                          4 36
                                                 6
                                                    8 24 18 15
                                                               1 3 2
                   5 24 29 30 17
                                  4 31 20 25 33
17 14 31 27 22
                9
                                                 0 25 35 10 22 34 21 17
 9 21
       6
          4
             3 26 20 35
                         2 31 23 26 28 16 37 13
                                                 6 13 12
                                                             6 30
                                                          0
 4 36 32 21 27 34 23 20 21 29 36 25 39 36 30 26 20 16
                                                       4 21 19 30 25 10
 5
         8 20
               3 26
                     9 33
                            5 34 26 24 1 31 8 27 16 32 39 13 30 38 31
                            4 34 23 25
    5
       5 17 18 39 18 16
                         5
                                       2 31 16 27 19 29 34 25 30 14 13
            8 33 21 12 39
                            2 18
                                 7 10 27 34 10]
```

## **Features**

```
In [9]: features = olivetti_faces.data
print("\nFeatures:")
print(features)
```

# Features:

Data an labeled data

```
In [10]: print("\nData Shape:")
        print(features)
        Data Shape:
        [[0.1983471 0.23553719 0.35123968 ... 0.06198347 0.12809917 0.09090909]
         [0.18595041 0.12809917 0.11570248 ... 0.19008264 0.2107438 0.2107438 ]
         [0.61157024 0.6446281 0.6570248 ... 0.17768595 0.2107438 0.2231405 ]
         [0.28512397 0.29338843 0.29752067 ... 0.53305787 0.53305787 0.5371901 ]
         To print Shape and datatype of various items
        print("\nTarget Shape:")
In [12]:
        print(targets.shape)
        print("\nFeatures Datatype:")
        print(features.dtype)
        Target Shape:
        (400,)
        Features Datatype:
        float32
        Display varios items
In [32]: fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 5, figsize=(10, 4),
                              subplot_kw={'xticks':[], 'yticks':[]},
                              gridspec_kw=dict(hspace=0.1, wspace=0.1))
        for i, ax in enumerate(axes.flat):
           ax.imshow(features[i].reshape(64, 64), cmap='gray')
           ax.text(0.05, 0.05, str(targets[i]), transform=ax.transAxes, color='green'
        plt.show()
```

## plotting the digits and labeling the image with the target value



II - - [0.520.05 0.2.0522 0.200550 ... 0.2.0.550. 0.50252520 0.25.02.0 ]]

```
Data an labeled data
```

```
[18]: print("\nData shape:", features.shape)
print("Targets shape:", targets.shape)

Data shape: (400, 4096)
Targets shape: (400,)
```