```
mirror_object
       Tor object to mirror
   peration == "MIRROR_X":
Irror_mod.use_x = True
Irror_mod.use_y = False
Irror_mod.use_z = False
Operation == "MIRROR_Y";
  Trror_mod.use_x = False
  lrror_mod.use_y = True
   lrror_mod.use_z = False
    operation == "MIRROR_Z"
    rror_mod.use_x = False
   rror_mod.use_y = False
    rror_mod.use_z = True
    election at the end -add
     ob.select= 1
     er ob.select=1
     ntext.scene.objects.action
    "Selected" + str(modified
     irror ob.select = 0
     bpy.context.selected_obj
    ata.objects[one.name].sel
```

Python for Data

A Quick Review of our Data

ypes.Operator):
 X mirror to the select
ject.mirror_mirror_x"
 ror X"

The Dataset: Online Shopper's Intention

Our dataset regroups data from users on an e-commerce website. The main goal of this dataset is to show the information on how much time users spent on the website, when, and most importantly whether they spent money.

```
Administrative int64 Administrative_Dur... floa... Informational int64 Informational_Dura... float...

ProductRelated int64 ProductRelated_Dur... floa... BounceRates float64 ExitRates float64

PageValues float64 SpecialDay float64 Month object OperatingSystems int64

Browser int64 Region int64 TrafficType int64 VisitorType object Weekend bool Revenue bool
```

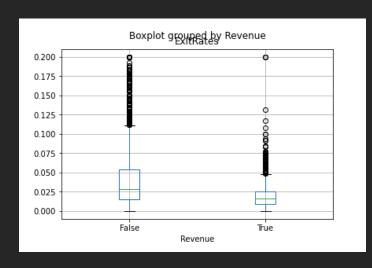
Here we can see the different variables

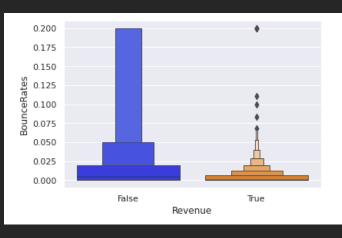
The important data: Revenue

By reviewing the dataset, we could tell that the variable *Revenue* is the most important one.

Indeed, making analysis on why users spent money might be the most relevant analysis.

So, we started analyzing:

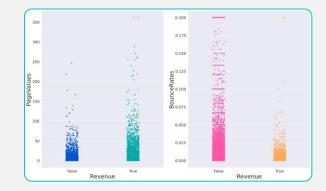


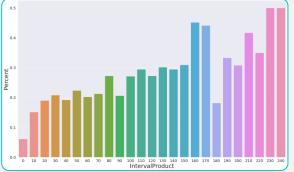


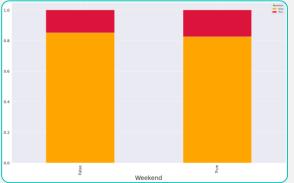
The important data: Revenue

By looking at the variables, we decided to work on the *Revenue* variable. We made a lot of analysis and plots to determine the importance of each variable on *Revenue*.

Before making predictions, we had to make sure that there weren't any superfluous data.



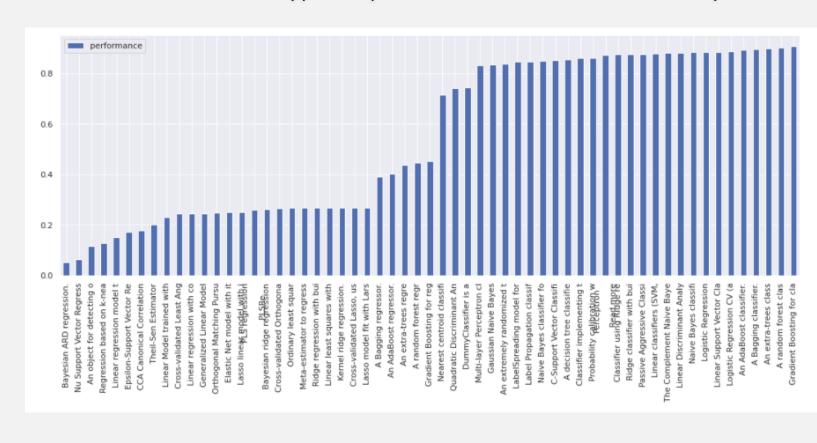




Finally, after this step, we ran into the predictions.

Predictions

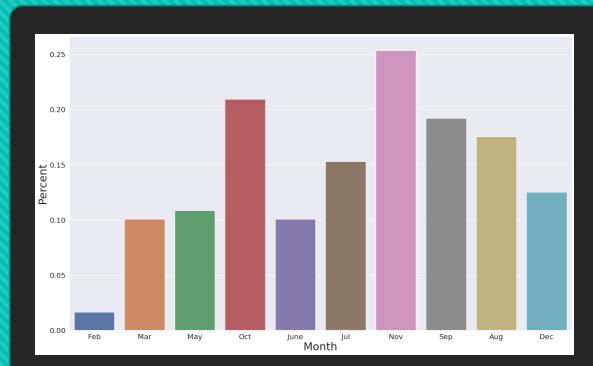
We tried different type of prediction thanks to the library scikit-learn

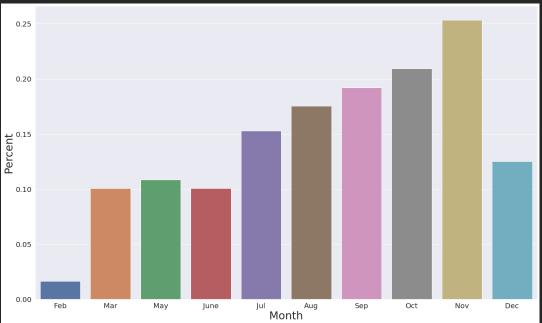


We compared the performances of each algorithm to obtain the optimal result

New variables in the dataset

- month_no (int): made from month variable. It allows to easily sort values by using int
 instead of string.
- IntervalProduct (int): we made intervals for the number of product related pages visited in the session to decrease the number of categories in a bar chart.
- New_Visitor, Other, Returning_Visitor: label binarizer for scikit-learn



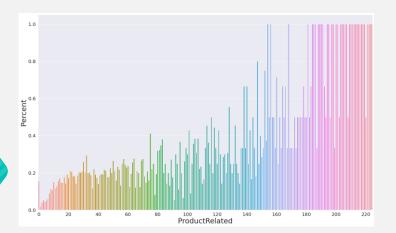


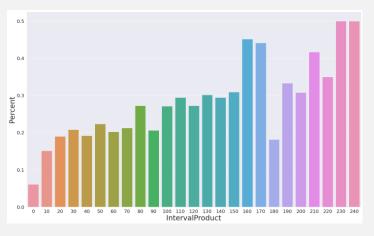
month_no

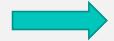
Without the *month_no* variable, the plots with month in x axis could'nt be ordered correctly, and so, were more difficult to read and interpret.

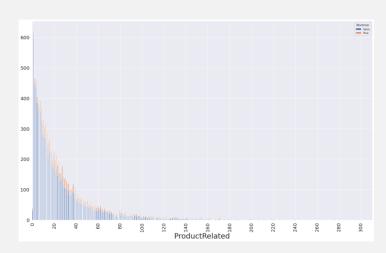
IntervalProduct

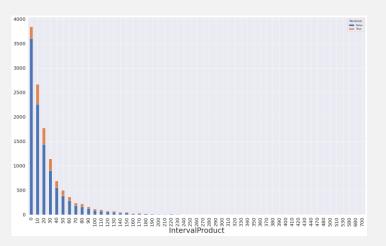
We created intervals of 10 pages to reduce the number of bars in the chart. The first line of plots represents the percentage of customers who buy and the second line the absolute frequency.











The Flask API

