

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

«Московский государственный технический университет имени Н.Э. Баумана

(национальный исследовательский университет)» (МГТУ им. Н.Э. Баумана)

| ФАКУЛЬТЕТ | Информатика, искусственный интеллект и системы управления |
|-----------|---|
| КАФЕДРА | Системы обработки информации и управления |

ОТЧЁТ *К ЛАБОРАТОРНОЙ РАБОТЕ №*3

HA TEMY:

Обработка признаков. Часть 2

Студент: Громоздов Д.Р.

Группа: <u>ИУ5-23М</u>

Преподаватель: Гапанюк Ю.Е.

Цель лабораторной работы: изучение продвинутых способов предварительной обработки данных для дальнейшего формирования моделей. Задание:

- 1. Выбрать один или несколько наборов данных (датасетов) для решения следующих задач. Каждая задача может быть решена на отдельном датасете, или несколько задач могут быть решены на одном датасете. Просьба не использовать датасет, на котором данная задача решалась в лекции.
- 2. Для выбранного датасета (датасетов) на основе материалов лекций решить следующие задачи:
 - І. масштабирование признаков (не менее чем тремя способами);
 - II. обработку выбросов для числовых признаков (по одному способу для удаления выбросов и для замены выбросов);
 - III. обработку по крайней мере одного нестандартного признака (который не является числовым или категориальным);
 - IV. отбор признаков:
 - > один метод из группы методов фильтрации (filter methods);
 - один метод из группы методов обертывания (wrapper methods);
 - > один метод из группы методов вложений (embedded methods).

Лабораторная работа №3. "Обработка признаков (часть 2)"

Выполнил: Громоздов Д.Р.; группа ИУ5-23М

Цель лабораторной работы: изучение продвинутых способов предварительной обработки данных для дальнейшего формирования моделей.

Задание: Выбрать один или несколько наборов данных (датасетов) для решения следующих задач. Каждая задача может быть решена на отдельном датасете, или несколько задач могут быть решены на одном датасете. Просьба не использовать датасет, на котором данная задача решалась в лекции. Для выбранного датасета (датасетов) на основе материалов лекций решить следующие задачи: масштабирование признаков (не менее чем тремя способами); обработку выбросов для числовых признаков (по одному способу для удаления выбросов и для замены выбросов); обработку по крайней мере одного нестандартного признака (который не является числовым или категориальным); отбор признаков: один метод из группы методов фильтрации (filter methods); один метод из группы методов вложений (embedded methods).

Масштабирование признаков

In [29]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import scipy.stats as stats
import datetime
from sklearn.preprocessing import RobustScaler
from sklearn.preprocessing import MaxAbsScaler
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.feature_selection import SelectFromModel
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.feature_selection import VarianceThreshold
from mlxtend.feature_selection import SequentialFeatureSelector as SFS
from category_encoders.one_hot import OneHotEncoder as ce_OneHotEncoder

| Out[2]: | category | room_count | bathroom_count | size | type | price | city | region | log_price |
|---------|-----------------------|------------|----------------|-------|----------|----------|--------|---------------|-----------|
| 0 | Terrains et Fermes | -1.0 | -1.0 | -1.0 | À Vendre | 100000.0 | Ariana | Raoued | 5.000000 |
| 1 | Terrains et Fermes | -1.0 | -1.0 | -1.0 | À Vendre | 316000.0 | Ariana | Autres villes | 5.499687 |
| 2 | Appartements | 2.0 | 1.0 | 80.0 | À Louer | 380.0 | Ariana | Autres villes | 2.579784 |
| 3 | Locations de vacances | 1.0 | 1.0 | 90.0 | À Louer | 70.0 | Ariana | Autres villes | 1.845098 |
| 4 | Appartements | 2.0 | 2.0 | 113.0 | À Vendre | 170000.0 | Ariana | Ariana Ville | 5.230449 |

In [3]: data_load.describe()

Out[3]

|]: | room_count | bathroom_count | size | price | log_price |
|-------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| count | 12748.000000 | 12748.000000 | 12748.000000 | 1.274800e+04 | 12748.000000 |
| mean | 1.759649 | 0.759884 | 130.896219 | 1.601575e+07 | 4.374245 |
| std | 2.171468 | 1.264812 | 184.074990 | 1.016644e+09 | 1.389788 |
| min | -1.000000 | -1.000000 | -1.000000 | 1.000000e+01 | 1.000000 |
| 25% | -1.000000 | -1.000000 | -1.000000 | 8.500000e+02 | 2.929419 |
| 50% | 2.000000 | 1.000000 | 95.000000 | 8.975000e+04 | 4.953033 |
| 75% | 3.000000 | 1.000000 | 150.000000 | 2.600000e+05 | 5.414973 |
| max | 20.000000 | 10.000000 | 2000.000000 | 1.000000e+11 | 11.000000 |

In [4]: data = data_load[["room_count", "bathroom_count", "size", "log_price"]]

In [5]: **def** arr_to_df(arr_scaled):

res = pd.DataFrame(arr_scaled, columns=data.columns)
return res

а) Масштабируем нормализацией по средним. Mean Normalization.

In [6]: class MeanNormalisation:

```
def fit(self, param_df):
    self.means = param_df.mean(axis=0)
    maxs = param_df.max(axis=0)
    mins = param_df.min(axis=0)
    self.ranges = maxs - mins

def transform(self, param_df):
    param_df_scaled = (param_df - self.means) / self.ranges
```

return param_df_scaled

```
def fit_transform(self, param_df):
  self.fit(param df)
  return self.transform(param_df)
```

In [7]: data_mn_scale = MeanNormalisation().fit_transform(data) data_mn_scale.head()

| Out[7]: | room_count | bathroom_count | size | log_price |
|---------|------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 0 | -0.131412 | -0.159989 | -0.065915 | 0.062575 |
| 1 | -0.131412 | -0.159989 | -0.065915 | 0.112544 |
| 2 | 0.011445 | 0.021829 | -0.025435 | -0.179446 |
| 3 | -0.036174 | 0.021829 | -0.020438 | -0.252915 |
| 4 | 0.011445 | 0.112738 | -0.008944 | 0.085620 |

In [8]: data_mn_scale.describe()

| Out[8]: | room_count | bathroom_count | size | log_price |
|---------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| count | 1.274800e+04 | 1.274800e+04 | 1.274800e+04 | 1.274800e+04 |
| mean | 6.131134e-18 | -3.344255e-18 | 2.786879e-18 | -6.026626e-17 |
| std | 1.034032e-01 | 1.149829e-01 | 9.199150e-02 | 1.389788e-01 |
| min | -1.314118e-01 | -1.599894e-01 | -6.591515e-02 | -3.374245e-01 |
| 25% | -1.314118e-01 | -1.599894e-01 | -6.591515e-02 | -1.444826e-01 |
| 50% | 1.144531e-02 | 2.182874e-02 | -1.793914e-02 | 5.787875e-02 |
| 75% | 5.906435e-02 | 2.182874e-02 | 9.547117e-03 | 1.040728e-01 |
| max | 8.685882e-01 | 8.400106e-01 | 9.340848e-01 | 6.625755e-01 |

In [10]: def draw_graph(col_list, data1, data2, label1, label2):

fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(ncols = 2, figsize=(20,6))

ax1.set_title(label1)

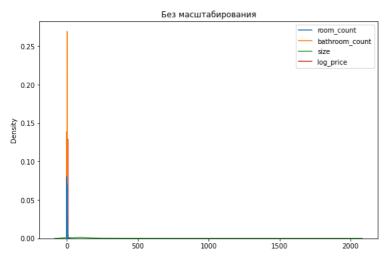
sns.kdeplot(data=data1[col_list], ax=ax1)

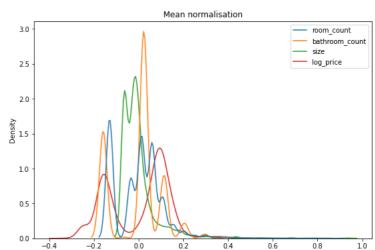
ax2.set_title(label2)

sns.kdeplot(data=data2[col_list], ax=ax2)

plt.show()

In [11]: draw_graph(['room_count', 'bathroom_count', 'size','log_price'], data, data_mn_scale,'Без масштабирования', 'Mean normalisation')



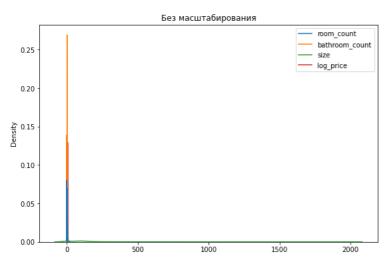


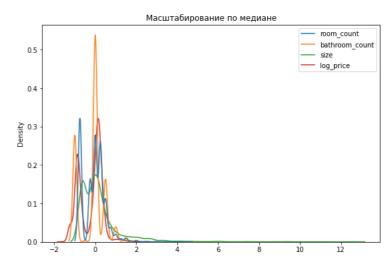
b) Масштабирование по медиане

In [12]: rs = RobustScaler() data_median_scale_arr = rs.fit_transform(data) data_median_scale = arr_to_df(data_median_scale_arr) data_median_scale.describe()

| Out[12]: | room_count | bathroom_count | size | log_price | | |
|----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--|--|
| count | 12748.000000 | 12748.000000 | 12748.000000 | 1.274800e+04 | | |
| mean | -0.060088 | -0.120058 | 0.237723 | -2.328605e-01 | | |
| std | 0.542867 | 0.632406 | 1.219040 | 5.591462e-01 | | |
| min | -0.750000 | -1.000000 | -0.635762 | -1.590403e+00 | | |
| 25% | -0.750000 | -1.000000 | -0.635762 | -8.141499e-01 | | |
| 50% | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 1.786765e-16 | | |
| 75% | 0.250000 | 0.000000 | 0.364238 | 1.858501e-01 | | |
| max | 4.500000 | 4.500000 | 12.615894 | 2.432844e+00 | | |

In [13]: draw_graph(['room_count', 'bathroom_count', 'size', 'log_price'], data, data_median_scale, 'Без масштабирования', 'Mасштабирование по медиане')

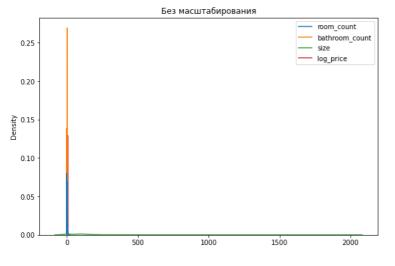


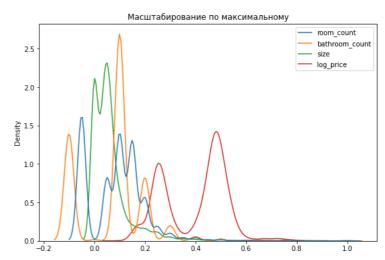


с) Масштабирование по максимальному значению

| Out[14]: | room_count | bathroom_count | size | log_price |
|----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| count | 12748.000000 | 12748.000000 | 12748.000000 | 12748.000000 |
| mean | 0.087982 | 0.075988 | 0.065448 | 0.397659 |
| std | 0.108573 | 0.126481 | 0.092037 | 0.126344 |
| min | -0.050000 | -0.100000 | -0.000500 | 0.090909 |
| 25% | -0.050000 | -0.100000 | -0.000500 | 0.266311 |
| 50% | 0.100000 | 0.100000 | 0.047500 | 0.450276 |
| 75% | 0.150000 | 0.100000 | 0.075000 | 0.492270 |
| max | 1.000000 | 1.000000 | 1.000000 | 1.000000 |

In [15]: draw_graph(['room_count', 'bathroom_count', 'size', 'log_price'], data, data_max_scale, 'Без масштабирования', 'Масштабирование по максимальном





Обработка выбросов(числовые признаки)

In [16]: col_list = ['room_count', 'bathroom_count', 'size', 'log_price']

def diagnostic_plots(df, variable, title): fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,7))# гистограмма plt.subplot(2, 2, 1) df[variable].hist(bins=30) ## Q-Q plot plt.subplot(2, 2, 2) stats.probplot(df[variable], dist="norm", plot=plt) # ящик с усами plt.subplot(2, 2, 3) sns.violinplot(x=df[variable]) # ящик с усами plt.subplot(2, 2, 4) sns.boxplot(x=df[variable]) fig.suptitle(title) plt.show() In [17]: for col in col_list: diagnostic_plots(data, col, '{} - original'.format(col)) room_count - original Probability Plot 20 15 Ordered Values 10 5 0 -5 10 20 -2 ò Theoretical quantiles 10 15 20 Ò 10 15 20 room_count room_count bathroom_count - original Probability Plot 10 8 6 Ordered Values 4 2 0 -2 Theoretical quantiles ó 10 ź 6 10 bathroom_count bathroom_count

3500

3000

2500

2000

1500 1000

500

6000

5000

4000

3000

2000 1000

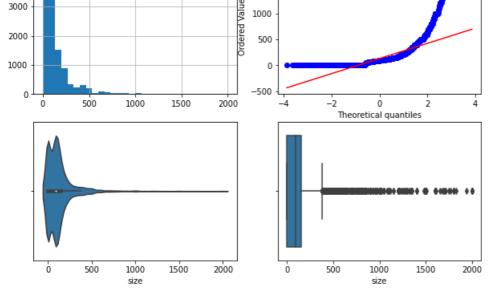
4000

size - original

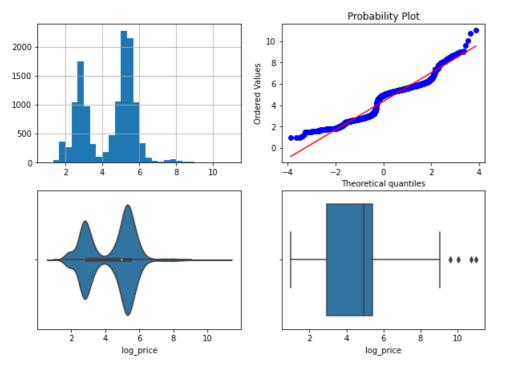
2000

1500

Probability Plot



log_price - original

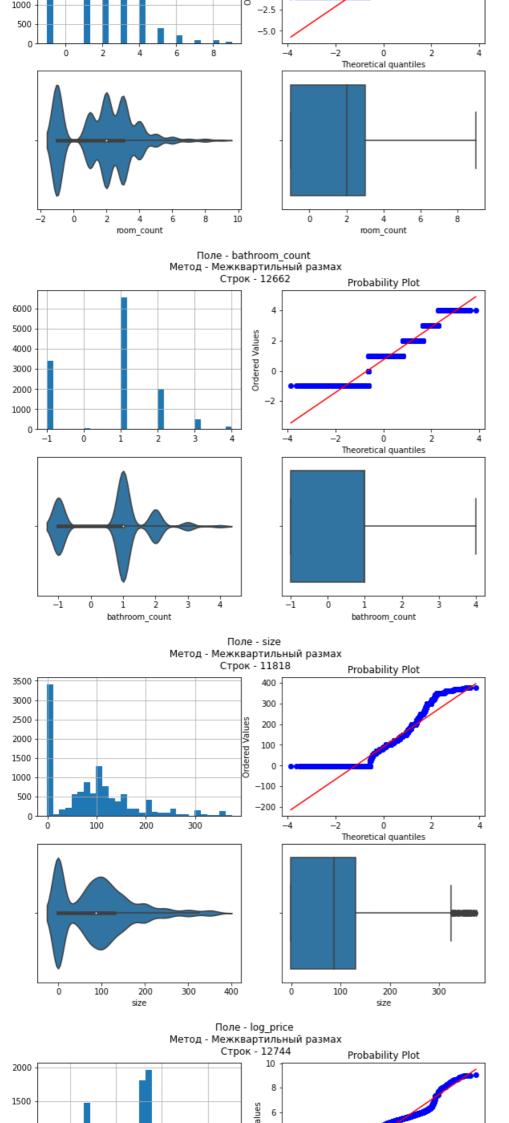


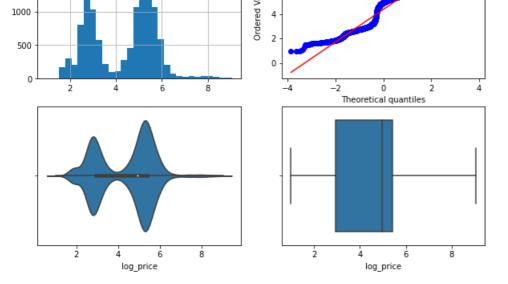
Удаление методом межквартильного размаха.

```
In [18]: #создадим функцию обнаружения выбросов только для ме тода межквартильного размаха
       def get_outlier_boundaries(df, col):
         K2 = 1.5
          IQR = df[col].quantile(0.75) - df[col].quantile(0.25)
          lower_boundary = df[col].quantile(0.25) - (K2 * IQR)
          upper_boundary = df[col].quantile(0.75) + (K2 * IQR)
          return lower_boundary, upper_boundary
In [19]: obt = 'Межквартильный размах'
       for col in col_list:
          # Вычисление верхней и нижней границы
          lower_boundary, upper_boundary = get_outlier_boundaries(data, col)
          # Флаги для удаления выбросов
          outliers_temp = np.where(data[col] > upper_boundary, True,
                        np.where(data[col] < lower_boundary, True, False))
          # Удаление данных на основе флага
          data_trimmed = data.loc[~(outliers_temp), ]
          title = 'Поле - \{ \} \ Meтод - \{ \} \ Ctpok - \{ \}'.format(col, obt, data\_trimmed.shape[0]) \} 
          diagnostic_plots(data_trimmed, col, title)
```



Поле - room_count





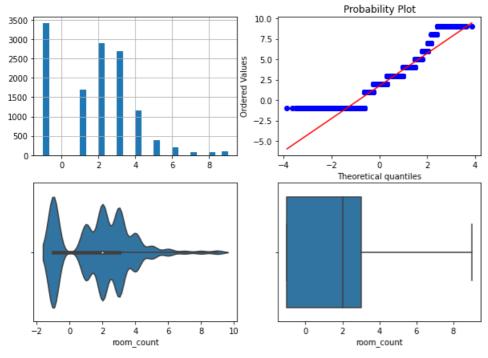
Замена выбросов методом трёх сигм

 $\label{lem:convolation} $$C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_27640\2915231609.py:6: SettingWithCopyWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.$

Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy data[col] = np.where(data[col] > upper_boundary, upper_boundary,

Поле-room_count, метод-Три сигмы

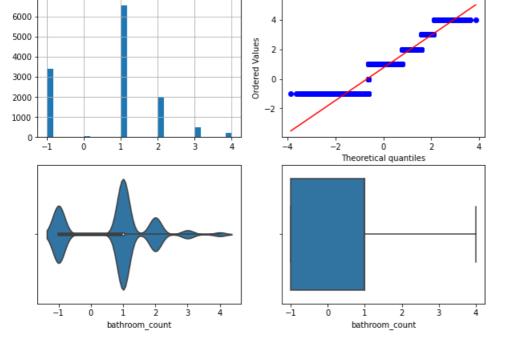


C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_27640\2915231609.py:6: SettingWithCopyWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.

Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy data[col] = np.where(data[col] > upper_boundary, upper_boundary,

Поле-bathroom_count, метод-Три сигмы

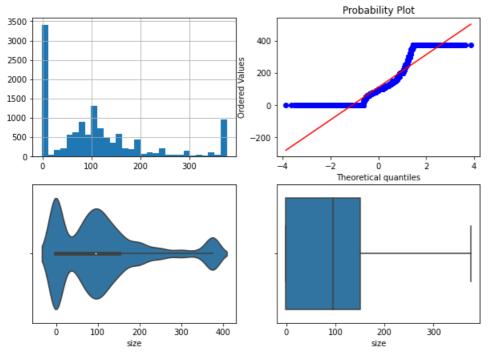


C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_27640\2915231609.py:6: SettingWithCopyWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.

Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy data[col] = np.where(data[col] > upper_boundary, upper_boundary,

Поле-size, метод-Три сигмы

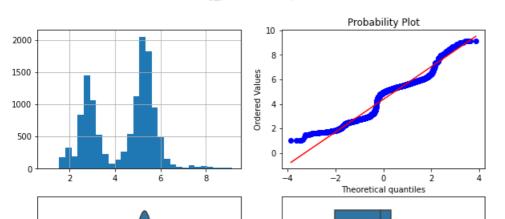


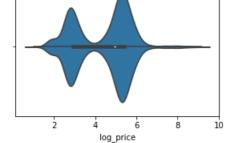
C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_27640\2915231609.py:6: SettingWithCopyWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.

Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: $https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html\#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy \\ data[col] = np.where(data[col] > upper_boundary, upper_boundary, \\ upper_boundary, upper_boundary, \\ up$

Поле-log_price, метод-Три сигмы







Обработка нестандартных признаков

```
In [22]: data_in = pd.read_csv('data/news.csv', sep = ',')
```

In [23]: data_input = data_in.iloc[0:2000, :]

In [24]: data_input

| Out[24]: | date | time | title | content | category | url |
|------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|--------------------------|--|
| | 0 2010-0 | 1-01 9:00 | Enige Litouwse kerncentrale dicht | De enige kerncentrale van Litouwen is oudjaars | Buitenland | https://nos.nl/artikel/126231-enige- litouwse-k |
| | 1 2010-0 02: | 1-01 8:00 | Spanje eerste EU-voorzitter onder nieuw verdrag | Spanje is met ingang van vandaag voorzitter va | Buitenland | https://nos.nl/artikel/126230-spanje- eerste-eu |
| | 2 2010-02: | 1-01 9:00 | Fout justitie in Blackwater-zaak | Vijf werknemers van het omstreden Amerikaanse | Buitenland | https://nos.nl/artikel/126233-fout- justitie-in |
| | 3 2010-05: | 1-01 4:00 | Museumplein vol, minder druk in Rotterdam | Het Oud en Nieuwfeest op het Museumplein in Am | Binnenland | https://nos.nl/artikel/126232- museumplein-vol |
| | 4 2010-05: | 1-01 0:00 | Obama krijgt rapporten over aanslag | President Obama heeft de eerste rapporten gekr | Buitenland | https://nos.nl/artikel/126236-obama- krijgt-rap |
| | | | | | | |
| 199 | 2010-0 11: | 2-24 9:00 | Hoge boetes voor aspergeteelster | Een aspergeteelster uit Someren in Noord- Braba | Binnenland | https://nos.nl/artikel/139429-hoge- boetes-voor |
| 199 | 2010- | | | | | |
| | 12: | 6:00 | 'Dit zijn de angstscenario's van een coach' | Het ging goed mis gisteravond op de tien kilom | Buitenland | https://nos.nl/artikel/139433-dit-zijn- de-angs |
| 199 | 12:- 2010- | 6:00 | | | Buitenland Buitenland | , |
| 199 199 | 2010-(13:0 13:0 13:0 | 6:00 2-24 0:00 | coach' | kilom Door Martijn Bink en Mattijs van de Wiel | | de-angś https://nos.nl/artikel/139551-tragedie- |

2000 rows × 5 columns

```
In [25]: #def substr_in_url(substr):
#lsubstr = substr.lower()
```

#return data_load.apply(lambda x: 1 if lsubstr in x['url'].lower() else 0, axis=1)

```
In [26]: #data_load['is_get'] = substr_in_url('GET')
#data_load['is_php'] = substr_in_url('PHP')
#data_load['is_js'] = substr_in_url('JS')
#data_load['is_woff'] = substr_in_url('WOFF')
#url_features = ['is_get', 'is_php', 'is_js', 'is_woff']
```

Обработаем признак даты и времени.

```
In [27]: #приводим колонку с датой и временем к форме, понятной Datetime data_input['datetime'] = data_input.apply(lambda x: pd.to_datetime(x['datetime'], format='%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S'), axis=1)
```

C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_27640\1421213694.py:1: SettingWithCopyWarning:

A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.

Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy data_input['datetime'] = data_input.apply(lambda x: pd.to_datetime(x['datetime'], format='%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S'), axis=1)

```
In [28]: # День

data_input['day'] = data_input['datetime'].dt.day
# Месяц

data_input['month'] = data_input['datetime'].dt.month
# Год

data_input['year'] = data_input['datetime'].dt.year
# Часы

data_input['hour'] = data_input['datetime'].dt.hour
#Минуты

data_input['minute'] = data_input['datetime'].dt.minute
#Секунды

data_input['second'] = data_input['datetime'].dt.second
#Неделя года

data_input['week'] = data_input['datetime'].dt.isocalendar().week
```

```
#Квартал
       data_input['quarter'] = data_input['datetime'].dt.quarter
       #День недели
       data_input['dayofweek'] = data_input['datetime'].dt.dayofweek
       #Выходной день
       data_input['day_name'] = data_input['datetime'].dt.day_name()
       #data_load['is_holiday'] = data.apply(lambda x: 1 if x['dt'].dayofweek in [5,6] else 0, axis=1)
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
data input['day'] = data input['datetime'].dt.day
C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel 27640\377714258.py:4: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row indexer,col indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
 data_input['month'] = data_input['datetime'].dt.month
C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_27640\377714258.py:6: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
 data_input['year'] = data_input['datetime'].dt.year
C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel 27640\377714258.py:8: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
data input['hour'] = data input['datetime'].dt.hour
C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel 27640\377714258.py:10: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
data_input['minute'] = data_input['datetime'].dt.minute
C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel 27640\377714258.py:12: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
data input['second'] = data input['datetime'].dt.second
C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel 27640\377714258.py:14: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row indexer,col indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
data input['week'] = data input['datetime'].dt.isocalendar().week
C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel 27640\377714258.py:16: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
 data_input['quarter'] = data_input['datetime'].dt.quarter
C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel 27640\377714258.py:18: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
 data_input['dayofweek'] = data_input['datetime'].dt.dayofweek
C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_27640\377714258.py:20: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row indexer,col indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
 data_input['day_name'] = data_input['datetime'].dt.day_name()
In [29]: # Создадим масштабируемые признаки для дальнейших экспериментов
       dt features = ['year', 'day', 'month', 'hour', 'minute', 'second', 'week', 'quarter', 'dayofweek']
       dt_features_scaled = []
       for f in dt_features:
          f_new = str(f + '_scaled')
```

dt_features_scaled.append(f_new)

dt_features_scaled

data_input[f_new] = MinMaxScaler().fit_transform(data_input[[f]])

```
C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_27640\1824856256.py:7: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
 data_input[f_new] = MinMaxScaler().fit_transform(data_input[[f]])
C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel 27640\1824856256.py:7: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
 data input[f_new] = MinMaxScaler().fit_transform(data_input[[f]])
C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel 27640\1824856256.py:7: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
data_input[f_new] = MinMaxScaler().fit_transform(data_input[[f]])
C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel 27640\1824856256.py:7: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row indexer,col indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
 data input[f new] = MinMaxScaler().fit transform(data input[[f]])
C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel 27640\1824856256.py:7: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row indexer,col indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
data_input[f_new] = MinMaxScaler().fit_transform(data_input[[f]])
C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_27640\1824856256.py:7: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
data input[f new] = MinMaxScaler().fit transform(data input[[f]])
C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel 27640\1824856256.py:7: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
 data_input[f_new] = MinMaxScaler().fit_transform(data_input[[f]])
C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel 27640\1824856256.py:7: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
data_input[f_new] = MinMaxScaler().fit_transform(data_input[[f]])
C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel 27640\1824856256.py:7: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
 data input[f new] = MinMaxScaler().fit transform(data input[[f]])
Out[29]:['year_scaled',
        'day_scaled',
        'month scaled'.
        'hour_scaled',
        'minute scaled',
        'second_scaled',
        'week_scaled',
        'quarter scaled'.
        'dayofweek_scaled']
In [30]: #функция кодировки значения синусом или косинусом
       def round_code(v, T, cos_flag = True):
          x = 2*np.pi*v/T
          if cos_flag:
            return np.cos(x)
```

else:

return np.sin(x)

for f in dt_features:

In [31]: #Опеределим периоды для признаков

print(f, data_input[f].min(), data_input[f].max())

```
year 2010 2010
day 1 31
month 12
hour 0 23
minute 0 59
second 0 0
week 1 53
quarter 1 1
dayofweek 0 6
In [37]: dt features_periods = [0, 31, 12, 24, 60, 60, 52, 4, 7]
In [33]: #Датафрейм большой и при его фрагментации нам попались только значения из 2010 года, поэтому колонку года не кодируем
        # объявлем dt_features_round пустым, чтобы инициировать массив для дальнейшей работы с ним
       dt_features_round = []
In [34]: %%time
        # Построим отображение признаков на круг, год пропускаем
       \textbf{for} \ \mathsf{f,p} \ \textbf{in} \ \mathsf{zip}(\mathsf{dt\_features}[1:], \ \mathsf{dt\_features\_periods}[1:]):
          f \cos = str(f + ' \cos')
          f \sin = str(f + ' \sin')
          data_input[f_cos] = data_input.apply(lambda x: round_code(x[f], p), axis=1)
          data_input[f_sin] = data_input.apply(lambda x: round_code(x[f], p, False), axis=1)
          dt_features_round.append(f_cos)
          dt_features_round.append(f_sin)
        dt_features_round
<timed exec>:5: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row indexer,col indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
<timed exec>:6: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
<timed exec>:5: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
<timed exec>:6: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
<timed exec>:5: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
<timed exec>:6: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
<timed exec>:5: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row indexer,col indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
<timed exec>:6: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
<timed exec>:5: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
<timed exec>:6: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
<timed exec>:5: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
```

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.

Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

<timed exec>:6: SettingWithCopyWarning:

Try using .loc[low_indexel;col_indexel] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy <timed exec>:5: SettingWithCopyWarning:

A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.

Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

CPU times: total: 953 ms Wall time: 954 ms

<timed exec>:6: SettingWithCopyWarning:

A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.

Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy <timed exec>:5: SettingWithCopyWarning:

A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.

Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy <timed exec>:6: SettingWithCopyWarning:

A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.

Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy Out[34]:['day_cos',

'day_sin',
'month_cos',
'month_sin',
'hour_cos',
'hour_sin',
'minute_cos',
'minute_sin',
'second_cos',
'second_sin',
'week_cos',
'week_sin',
'quarter_cos',
'quarter_sin',
'dayofweek_cos',
'dayofweek_sin']

In [36]: data_input

| Out[36]: | datetime | title | content | category | url | day | month | year | hour | minute | minute_cos | minute_sin |
|----------|----------------------------|--|--|------------|--|-----|-------|------|------|--------|----------------|-------------------|
| 0 | 2010-01- 01 00:49:00 | Enige Litouwse kerncentrale dicht | De enige kerncentrale van Litouwen is oudjaars | Buitenland | https://nos.nl/artikel/126231- enige-litouwse-k | 1 | 1 | 2010 | 0 | 49 | 0.406737 | -9.135455e- 01 |
| 1 | 2010-01- 01 02:08:00 | Spanje eerste EU-voorzitter onder nieuw verdrag | Spanje is met ingang van vandaag voorzitter va | Buitenland | https://nos.nl/artikel/126230- spanje-eerste-eu | 1 | 1 | 2010 | 2 | 8 | 0.669131 | 7.431448e-01 |
| 2 | 2010-01- 01 02:09:00 | Fout justitie in Blackwater- zaak | Vijf werknemers van het omstreden Amerikaanse | Buitenland | https://nos.nl/artikel/126233- fout-justitie-in | 1 | 1 | 2010 | 2 | 9 | 0.587785 | 8.090170e-01 |
| 3 | 2010-01- 01 05:14:00 | Museumplein vol, minder druk in Rotterdam | Het Oud en Nieuwfeest op het Museumplein in Am | Binnenland | https://nos.nl/artikel/126232- museumplein-vol | 1 | 1 | 2010 | 5 | 14 | 0.104528 | 9.945219e-01 |
| 4 | 2010-01- 01 05:30:00 | Obama krijgt rapporten over aanslag | President Obama heeft de eerste rapporten gekr | Buitenland | https://nos.nl/artikel/126236- obama-krijgt-rap | 1 | 1 | 2010 | 5 | 30 | -1.000000 | 5.665539e-16 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 2010-02- 24 11:59:00 | Hoge boetes voor aspergeteelster | Een aspergeteelster uit Someren in Noord-Braba | Binnenland | https://nos.nl/artikel/139429- hoge-boetes-voor | 24 | 2 | 2010 | 11 | 59 | 0.994522 | -1.045285e- 01 |
| 1996 | 2010-02- 24 12:46:00 | 'Dit zijn de angstscenario's van een coach' | Het ging goed mis gisteravond op de tien kilom | Buitenland | https://nos.nl/artikel/139433- dit-zijn-de-angs | 24 | 2 | 2010 | 12 | 46 | 0.104528 | -9.945219e- 01 |
| 1997 | 2010-02- 24 13:00:00 | Tragedie op Terpstra's laatste Spelen | Door Martijn Bink en Mattijs van de Wiel "Vand | Buitenland | https://nos.nl/artikel/139551- tragedie-op-terp | 24 | 2 | 2010 | 13 | 0 | 1.000000 | 0.000000e+00 |
| 1998 | 2010-02- 24 14:06:00 | Relletjes bij staking Griekenland | In Athene zijn vechtpartijen tussen betogers e | Buitenland | https://nos.nl/artikel/139452- relletjes-bij-st | 24 | 2 | 2010 | 14 | 6 | 0.809017 | 5.877853e-01 |
| 1999 | 2010-02- 24 14:10:00 | Militaire eer voor Britse speurhond | Een Britse speurhond krijgt een militaire onde | Buitenland | https://nos.nl/artikel/139441- militaire-eer-vo | 24 | 2 | 2010 | 14 | 10 | 0.500000 | 8.660254e-01 |

2000 rows × 40 columns

Отбор признаков

In [91]: data_class = pd.read_csv('data/glass.csv', sep=",")
#data_data = data_class.iloc[:, 2:23] #data_data = data_class.iloc[:, 1:22]
#data_targ = data_class[['class']] #data_data data_class.shape

Out[91]:(214, 10)

In [92]: data_class.head()

| Out[92]: | | RI | Na | Mg | ΑI | Si | K | Ca | Ва | Fe | Туре |
|----------|---|---------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|------|
| | 0 | 1.52101 | 13.64 | 4.49 | 1.10 | 71.78 | 0.06 | 8.75 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 |
| | 1 | 1.51761 | 13.89 | 3.60 | 1.36 | 72.73 | 0.48 | 7.83 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 |
| | 2 | 1.51618 | 13.53 | 3.55 | 1.54 | 72.99 | 0.39 | 7.78 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 |
| : | 3 | 1.51766 | 13.21 | 3.69 | 1.29 | 72.61 | 0.57 | 8.22 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 |
| | 4 | 1.51742 | 13.27 | 3.62 | 1.24 | 73.08 | 0.55 | 8.07 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 |

In [93]: data_data = data_class.iloc[:, 0:9] #data_data = data_class.iloc[:, 1:22] data_targ = data_class[['Type']] data_data

```
Out[93]:
                  RI
                                                    Ca
                        Na
                             Mg
                                                          Ba
                                                              Fe
             1.52101
                     13.64
                            4.49
                                  1.10
                                       71.78
                                              0.06
                                                  8.75
                                                        0.00
                                                             0.0
                           3.60 1.36
                                                  7.83 0.00
             1.51761 13.89
                                      72.73
                                             0.48
                                                             0.0
                                       72.99
             1.51618 13.53
                           3.55
                                 1.54
                                             0.39
                                                   7.78
             1.51766 13.21 3.69 1.29 72.61 0.57 8.22 0.00
             1.51742 13.27 3.62 1.24 73.08
                                            0.55
                                                  8.07
                                                        0.00
        209
             1.51623 14.14 0.00 2.88
                                      72.61 0.08 9.18
                                                        1.06
                                                             0.0
            1.51685 14.92 0.00 1.99 73.06
                                             0.00 8.40
                                                        1.59
                                                             0.0
        211 1.52065 14.36 0.00 2.02 73.42
                                             0.00 8.44
                                                        1.64
                                                             0.0
        212 1.51651 14.38 0.00 1.94 73.61 0.00 8.48 1.57 0.0
        213 1.51711 14.23 0.00 2.08 73.36 0.00 8.62 1.67 0.0
       214 rows × 9 columns
Filter method
In [94]: data_class['Fe'].unique()
Out[94]:array([0., 0.26, 0.11, 0.24, 0.17, 0.07, 0.19, 0.14, 0.22, 0.06, 0.3,
            0.16, 0.1, 0.09, 0.31, 0.03, 0.12, 0.32, 0.15, 0.2, 0.34, 0.28,
            0.08, 0.29, 0.21, 0.18, 0.25, 0.35, 0.37, 0.51, 0.05, 0.01
In [95]: data_class['RI'].unique()
Out[95]:array([1.52101, 1.51761, 1.51618, 1.51766, 1.51742, 1.51596, 1.51743,
            1.51756, 1.51918, 1.51755, 1.51571, 1.51763, 1.51589, 1.51748,
            1.51784, 1.52196, 1.51911, 1.51735, 1.5175, 1.51966, 1.51736,
            1.51751, 1.5172, 1.51764, 1.51793, 1.51721, 1.51768, 1.51747,
            1.51775, 1.51753, 1.51783, 1.51567, 1.51909, 1.51797, 1.52213,
            1.51779, 1.5221, 1.51786, 1.519, 1.51869, 1.52667, 1.52223,
            1.51898, 1.5232, 1.51926, 1.51808, 1.51837, 1.51778, 1.51769,
            1.51215, 1.51824, 1.51754, 1.51905, 1.51977, 1.52172, 1.52227,
            1.52099, 1.52152, 1.523 , 1.51574, 1.51848, 1.51593, 1.51631,
            1.5159, 1.51645, 1.51627, 1.51613, 1.51592, 1.51646, 1.51594,
            1.51409, 1.51625, 1.51569, 1.5164, 1.51841, 1.51605, 1.51588,
            1.51629, 1.5186, 1.51689, 1.51811, 1.51655, 1.5173, 1.5182,
            1.52725, 1.5241, 1.52475, 1.53125, 1.53393, 1.52222, 1.51818,
            1.52664, 1.52739, 1.52777, 1.51892, 1.51847, 1.51846, 1.51829,
            1.51708, 1.51673, 1.51652, 1.51844, 1.51663, 1.51687, 1.51707,
            1.52177, 1.51872, 1.51667, 1.52081, 1.52068, 1.5202, 1.52614,
            1.51813, 1.518 , 1.51789, 1.51806, 1.51711, 1.51674, 1.5169 ,
            1.51851, 1.51662, 1.51709, 1.5166, 1.51839, 1.5161, 1.5167,
            1.51643, 1.51665, 1.52127, 1.51694, 1.52121, 1.51776, 1.51796,
            1.51832, 1.51934, 1.52211, 1.51514, 1.51915, 1.52171, 1.52151,
            1.51969, 1.51666, 1.51994, 1.52369, 1.51316, 1.51321, 1.52043,
            1.52058, 1.52119, 1.51937, 1.51852, 1.51299, 1.51888, 1.51916,
            1.51115, 1.51131, 1.51838, 1.52315, 1.52247, 1.52365, 1.51602,
            1.51623, 1.51719, 1.51683, 1.51545, 1.51556, 1.51727, 1.51531,
            1.51609, 1.51508, 1.51653, 1.51658, 1.51617, 1.51732, 1.51831,
            1.51685, 1.52065, 1.51651])
In [99]: data_copy = data_data.iloc[:, 3:8]
In [100]: #удаление константных и псевдоконстантных признаков
        selector fm = VarianceThreshold(threshold = 0.15)
        selector_fm.fit(data_copy)
        selector_fm.variances_
Out[100]:array([0.24810537, 0.59711782, 0.42336657, 2.01590152, 0.24607173])
In [101]: selector_fm.transform(data_copy)
Out[101]:array([[1.100e+00, 7.178e+01, 6.000e-02, 8.750e+00, 0.000e+00],
             [1.360e+00, 7.273e+01, 4.800e-01, 7.830e+00, 0.000e+00],
             [1.540e+00, 7.299e+01, 3.900e-01, 7.780e+00, 0.000e+00],
             [2.020e+00, 7.342e+01, 0.000e+00, 8.440e+00, 1.640e+00],
             [1.940e+00, 7.361e+01, 0.000e+00, 8.480e+00, 1.570e+00],
```

[2.080e+00, 7.336e+01, 0.000e+00, 8.620e+00, 1.670e+00]])

Wrapper method

In [112]: #Sequential Forward Selection

Была удалена колонка содержания железа.

X = data_data targ_y = data_targ

```
y = np.ravel(targ_y)
        feature_names = ('Refractive index', 'Sodium', 'Magnesium', 'Aluminium', 'Silica', 'Potassium', 'Calcium', 'Barium', 'Iron')
        knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=4)
        sfs1 = SFS(knn,
               k features=8.
               forward=True,
               floating=False.
               verbose=2.
               scoring='accuracy',
               cv=0)
        sfs1 = sfs1.fit(X, y, custom_feature_names=feature_names)
        sfs1.subsets
[Parallel(n jobs=1)]: Using backend SequentialBackend with 1 concurrent workers.
[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done 1 out of 1 | elapsed: 0.0s remaining: 0.0s
[Parallel(n jobs=1)]: Done 9 out of 9 | elapsed: 0.0s finished
[2022-04-06 00:46:44] Features: 1/8 -- score: 0.6822429906542056[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Using backend SequentialBackend with 1 concurrent workers.
[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done 1 out of 1 | elapsed: 0.0s remaining: 0.0s
[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done 8 out of 8 | elapsed: 0.0s finished
[2022-04-06 00:46:44] Features: 2/8 -- score: 0.7476635514018691[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Using backend SequentialBackend with 1 concurrent workers.
[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done 1 out of 1 | elapsed: 0.0s remaining: 0.0s
[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done 7 out of 7 | elapsed: 0.0s finished
[2022-04-06 00:46:44] Features: 3/8 -- score: 0.7710280373831776[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Using backend SequentialBackend with 1 concurrent workers.
[Parallel(n jobs=1)]: Done 1 out of 1 | elapsed: 0.0s remaining: 0.0s
[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done 6 out of 6 | elapsed: 0.0s finished
[2022-04-06 00:46:44] Features: 4/8 -- score: 0.8177570093457944[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Using backend SequentialBackend with 1 concurrent workers.
[Parallel(n jobs=1)]: Done 1 out of 1 | elapsed: 0.0s remaining: 0.0s
[Parallel(n jobs=1)]: Done 5 out of 5 | elapsed: 0.0s finished
[2022-04-06 00:46:44] Features: 5/8 -- score: 0.8177570093457944[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Using backend SequentialBackend with 1 concurrent workers.
[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done 1 out of 1 | elapsed: 0.0s remaining: 0.0s
[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done 4 out of 4 | elapsed:
[2022-04-06 00:46:44] Features: 6/8 -- score: 0.8177570093457944[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Using backend SequentialBackend with 1 concurrent workers.
[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done 1 out of 1 | elapsed: 0.0s remaining: 0.0s
[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done 3 out of 3 | elapsed: 0.0s finished
[2022-04-06 00:46:44] Features: 7/8 -- score: 0.8271028037383178[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Using backend SequentialBackend with 1 concurrent workers.
[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done 1 out of 1 | elapsed: 0.0s remaining: 0.0s
[Parallel(n jobs=1)]: Done 2 out of 2 | elapsed: 0.0s finished
[2022-04-06 00:46:44] Features: 8/8 -- score: 0.8364485981308412
Out[112]:{1: {'feature idx': (3,),
          'cv_scores': array([0.68224299]),
          'avg_score': 0.6822429906542056,
          'feature_names': ('Aluminium',)},
         2: {'feature_idx': (2, 3),
          'cv_scores': array([0.74766355]);
          'avg_score': 0.7476635514018691,
          'feature_names': ('Magnesium', 'Aluminium')},
         3: {'feature idx': (2, 3, 6),
          'cv_scores': array([0.77102804]),
          'avg score': 0.7710280373831776,
          'feature_names': ('Magnesium', 'Aluminium', 'Calcium')},
         4: {'feature_idx': (2, 3, 5, 6),
          'cv scores': array([0.81775701]),
          'avg_score': 0.8177570093457944,
          'feature_names': ('Magnesium', 'Aluminium', 'Potassium', 'Calcium')},
         5: {'feature_idx': (0, 2, 3, 5, 6),
          'cv_scores': array([0.81775701])
          'avg_score': 0.8177570093457944.
          'feature_names': ('Refractive index',
          'Magnesium',
          'Aluminium',
          'Potassium',
          'Calcium')},
         6: {'feature_idx': (0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6),
          'cv_scores': array([0.81775701]),
          'avg_score': 0.8177570093457944
          'feature names': ('Refractive index',
           'Sodium'.
          'Magnesium',
          'Aluminium',
          'Potassium',
           'Calcium')},
```

7: {'feature_idx': (0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8),

```
'cv_scores': array([0.8271028]).
          'avg score': 0.8271028037383178,
          'feature_names': ('Refractive index',
          'Sodium',
          'Magnesium',
          'Aluminium',
          'Potassium'.
          'Calcium',
          'Iron')},
         8: {'feature idx': (0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8).
          'cv_scores': array([0.8364486]),
          'avg score': 0.8364485981308412,
          'feature_names': ('Refractive index',
          'Sodium',
          'Magnesium',
          'Aluminium',
          'Potassium',
          'Calcium',
          'Barium',
          'Iron')}}
In [113]: print('Best subset (corresponding names): ', sfs1.k_feature_names_)
Best subset (corresponding names): ('Refractive index', 'Sodium', 'Magnesium', 'Aluminium', 'Potassium', 'Calcium', 'Barium', 'Iron')
Признак содержания кремния не вошёл в лучшие результаты для модели
Embedded method
Воспользуемся моделью логистической регрессии, поскольку имеем задачу классификации:
In [114]: x_val = X.values.tolist()
e_lr1.fit(x_val, y)
        e_lr1.coef_
Out[115]:array([[-8.86388536e-02, -1.09019926e+00, 2.09116409e+00,
             -3.76078373e+00, 1.53850398e-01, 2.85248776e-03,
             4.61957399e-01, 7.67171503e-01, -6.96559946e-01],
            [1.71548520e-01, -3.15750082e-01, 5.26470743e-01,
             -1.46356660e-01. -7.76262033e-03. 1.39110916e+00.
             5.51582432e-01, 1.17023994e+00, 2.16672392e+00],
            [-2.49241501e-02, 3.53495278e-02, 1.77604756e+00,
             -1.63895777e+00, -1.01393377e-01, -6.54039755e-01,
             5.46529031e-01, -3.44259488e-01, 1.09686489e-01],
            [6.61382435e-02, -1.07075727e+00, -9.57281499e-01,
              4.40335077e+00, 6.71671650e-02, 1.92603855e+00,
             3.94878664e-01, -2.42919786e-01, -4.45621283e-01],
            [-1.30922761e-01, 1.69772128e+00, -1.13727199e+00,
              1.70121556e-01, -1.71564241e-01, -3.73898251e+00,
             -7.27391927e-01, -2.56983928e+00, -7.69888213e-01],
            [6.79900094e-03, 7.43635810e-01, -2.29912891e+00,
             9.72625843e-01, 5.97026744e-02, 1.07302207e+00,
             -1.22755560e+00, 1.21960711e+00, -3.64340967e-01]])
In [117]: #только четыре признака из восьми оказались хорошими!
        sel e Ir1 = SelectFromModel(e Ir1)
        sel_e_lr1.fit(x_val, y)
        list(zip(feature_names, sel_e_lr1.get_support()))
Out[117]:[('Refractive index', False),
         ('Sodium', False),
         ('Magnesium', True),
         ('Aluminium', True),
         ('Silica', False),
         ('Potassium', True),
         ('Calcium', False),
         ('Barium', True).
         ('Iron', False)]
```

Оказались хорошими для модели признаки содержания в стекле магния, алюминия, калия, бария.