data preprocessing 数据预处理

首先,导入必备的数据处理库:

```
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

然后,导入数据集(是否购买某产品):

其中,iloc为根据索引定位来获取指定的数据,[]中第一个参数为行号,第二个参数为列号。

```
dataset = pd.read_csv('Data.csv')
X = dataset.iloc[:,:-1].values
y = dataset.iloc[:,3].values
```

数据集内容如下图,包括4个特征,国家,年龄,薪水,是否购买了该产品。

X为除了最后一列的所有数据, y为最后一列(即第3列, 因为索引从0开始算)。

A	A	В	C	D	Ε
1	Country	Age	Salary	Purchased	
2	France	44	72000	No	
3	Spain	27	48000	Yes	
4	Germany	30	54000	No	
5	Spain	38	61000	No	
6	Germany	40		Yes	
7	France	35	58000	Yes	
8	Spain	819	52000	No	
9	France	48	79000	Yes	
10	Germany	50	83000	No	
11	France	37	67000	Yes	
12					
13					

可以看出来,Age和Salary中都有missing data,所以需要将其补全。

补全连续特征的缺失值,通常可以使用均值和中位数,也可以使用众数或通过其他特征来进行回归预测。而补全离散特征的缺失值可以用众数或利用其他特征来预测补全。

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import Imputer
imputer = Imputer(missing_values = 'NaN', strategy = 'mean', axis = 0)
imputer = imputer.fit(X[:, 1:3])
X[:, 1:3] = imputer.transform(X[:, 1:3])
```

其中Imputer为填补缺失值的类,主要参数说明:

missing_values:缺失值,可以为整数或者NaN((缺失值numpy.nan用字符串'NaN'表示) strategy:替换策略,字符串,默认用均值'mean'替换

①若为mean时,用特征列的均值替换

②若为median时,用特征列的中位数替换

③若为most_frequent时,用特征列的众数替换

axis:指定轴数,默认axis=o代表列,axis=1代表行

可以把Imputer当成一个模型,首先要imputer.fit(X[:,需要补全的列]),将模型训练出来然后利用fit好的模型,执行:X[:,需要补全的列] = imputer..transform(X[:,需要补全的列])将其变换。

由于国家是分类特征,且是无顺序的,所以要将其转换为分类特征,即dummy variable 而target转换为0,1

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, OneHotEncoder
labelencoder_X = LabelEncoder()
X[:, 0] = labelencoder_X.fit_transform(X[:, 0])
onehotencoder = OneHotEncoder(categorical_features = [0])
X = onehotencoder.fit_transform(X).toarray()

labelencoder_y = LabelEncoder()
y = labelencoder_y.fit_transform(y)
```

全部代码:

```
# Data Preprocessing
# Importing the libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
# Importing the dataset
dataset = pd.read csv('Data.csv')
X = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values
y = dataset.iloc[:, 3].values
# Taking care of missing data
from sklearn.preprocessing import Imputer
imputer = Imputer(missing values = 'NaN', strategy = 'mean', axis = 0)
imputer = imputer.fit(X[:, 1:3])
X[:, 1:3] = imputer.transform(X[:, 1:3])
#Take care of missing data
from sklearn.preprocessing import Imputer
imputer = Imputer(missing values="NaN", strategy="mean", axis=0, verbose=1)
imputer = imputer.fit(X[:,1:3])
X[:,1:3] = imputer.transform(X[:,1:3])
#Encode categorical data
#labelEncoder
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, OneHotEncoder
labelencoder X = LabelEncoder()
X[:, 0] = labelencoder X.fit transform(X[:, 0])
onehotencoder = OneHotEncoder(categorical features = [0])
X = onehotencoder.fit transform(X).toarray()
# Encoding the Dependent Variable
labelencoder_y = LabelEncoder()
y = labelencoder y.fit transform(y)
```

代码github地址: data preprocessing template.pv