```
#importing libraries
In [1]:
           import numpy as np
           import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
           import pandas as pd
        In [2]:
           df = pd.read csv("Data.csv")
         ₩ #View The Data
In [3]:
           df.head()
   Out[3]:
                            Salary Purchased
               Country Age
                France 44.0 72000.0
                                        No
                 Spain 27.0 48000.0
                                        Yes
            2 Germany 30.0 54000.0
                                        No
                 Spain 38.0 61000.0
                                        No
            4 Germany 40.0
                              NaN
                                        Yes
         ₩ #View The Data Info
In [4]:
           df.info()
            <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
           RangeIndex: 10 entries, 0 to 9
           Data columns (total 4 columns):
                           Non-Null Count Dtype
                Column
                                           object
                           10 non-null
                Country
                                           float64
                Age
                           9 non-null
                                           float64
                Salary
                           9 non-null
                 Purchased 10 non-null
                                           object
           dtypes: float64(2), object(2)
           memory usage: 448.0+ bytes
```

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▶ #View The Shape of Data
In [5]:
           df.shape
   Out[5]: (10, 4)
In [6]: ▶ #Check if There is Any NULL Values in Data
           df.isnull().sum()
   Out[6]: Country
                         0
            Age
                         1
           Salary
            Purchased
            dtype: int64
In [7]: ▶ #Defining Features & Label of Data
           X = df.iloc[:, :-1].values
           y = df.iloc[:, 3].values
         #Import SimpleImputer Scikit-Learn Library to Handle the Missing Numeric Data
In [8]:
           from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
           SI = SimpleImputer(missing values=np.nan, strategy='mean')
           X[:, 1:3] = SI.fit transform(X[:, 1:3])
In [9]:
         #View Data
   Out[9]: array([['France', 44.0, 72000.0],
                   ['Spain', 27.0, 48000.0],
                   ['Germany', 30.0, 54000.0],
                   ['Spain', 38.0, 61000.0],
                   ['Germany', 40.0, 63777.777777778],
                   ['France', 35.0, 58000.0],
                   ['Spain', 38.77777777778, 52000.0],
                   ['France', 48.0, 79000.0],
                   ['Germany', 50.0, 83000.0],
                   ['France', 37.0, 67000.0]], dtype=object)
```

```
#View Categories in Country Column
In [10]:
             df["Country"].unique()
   Out[10]: array(['France', 'Spain', 'Germany'], dtype=object)
In [11]: ▶ #Import LabelEncoder Scikit-Learn Library to Handle the Categorical Data
             from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
             LE = LabelEncoder()
             X[:, 0] = LE.fit transform(X[:, 0])
In [12]:
          #View Data
   Out[12]: array([[0, 44.0, 72000.0],
                    [2, 27.0, 48000.0],
                    [1, 30.0, 54000.0],
                    [2, 38.0, 61000.0],
                    [1, 40.0, 63777.7777777778],
                    [0, 35.0, 58000.0],
                    [2, 38.777777777778, 52000.0],
                    [0, 48.0, 79000.0],
                    [1, 50.0, 83000.0],
                    [0, 37.0, 67000.0]], dtype=object)
In [13]:
          | #Import OneHotEncoder Scikit-Learn Library to Handle the Categorical Data
             from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
             OHE = OneHotEncoder(categories = 'auto', sparse output = False)
             X = OHE.fit transform(df[['Country']])
```

```
₩ #View Data
In [14]:
   Out[14]: array([[1., 0., 0.],
                  [0., 0., 1.],
                  [0., 1., 0.],
                  [0., 0., 1.],
                  [0., 1., 0.],
                  [1., 0., 0.],
                  [0., 0., 1.],
                  [1., 0., 0.],
                  [0., 1., 0.],
                  [1., 0., 0.]])
In [15]: ► #Assign LabelEncoder on y Label to Handle Categorical Data
           LE y = LabelEncoder()
           y = LE_y.fit_transform(y)
         #View Label
In [16]:
   Out[16]: array([0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1])
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
           X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=0)
```

```
▶ #Import StandardScaler Scikit-Learn Library to Scale Data
In [18]:
            from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
            SC = StandardScaler()
            X train = SC.fit transform(X train)
            X test = SC.transform(X test)
In [19]:
         #View X train Data
            X train
   Out[19]: array([[-1.
                               , 2.64575131, -0.77459667],
                               , -0.37796447, -0.77459667],
                    [ 1.
                    [-1.
                               , -0.37796447, 1.29099445],
                               , -0.37796447, 1.29099445],
                    [-1.
                               , -0.37796447, -0.77459667],
                    [ 1.
                    「-1.
                               , -0.37796447, 1.29099445],
                               , -0.37796447, -0.77459667],
                    [ 1.
                    [ 1.
                               , -0.37796447, -0.7745966711)
In [20]:
          ₩ #View X test Data
            X test
   Out[20]: array([[-1.
                               , 2.64575131, -0.77459667],
                               , 2.64575131, -0.77459667]])
                    [-1.
 In [ ]: N
```