

In [1]:

```
!pip install jupyterthemes  
!jt -t chesterish
```

Requirement already satisfied: jupyterthemes in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (0.20.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: jupyter-core in c:\users\nikita\appdata\roaming\python\python38\site-packages (from jupyterthemes) (4.7.1)  
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib>=1.4.3 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from jupyterthemes) (3.3.2)  
Requirement already satisfied: notebook>=5.6.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from jupyterthemes) (6.1.4)  
Requirement already satisfied: lesscpy>=0.11.2 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from jupyterthemes) (0.14.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: ipython>=5.4.1 in c:\users\nikita\appdata\roaming\python\python38\site-packages (from jupyterthemes) (7.22.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: pywin32>=1.0; sys\_platform == "win32" in c:\users\nikita\appdata\roaming\python\python38\site-packages (from jupyter-core->jupyterthemes) (300)  
Requirement already satisfied: traitlets in c:\users\nikita\appdata\roaming\python\python38\site-packages (from jupyter-core->jupyterthemes) (5.0.5)  
Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=1.4.3->jupyterthemes) (1.3.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: cyclor>=0.10 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=1.4.3->jupyterthemes) (0.10.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2020.06.20 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=1.4.3->jupyterthemes) (2020.6.20)  
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.1 in c:\users\nikita\appdata\roaming\python\python38\site-packages (from matplotlib>=1.4.3->jupyterthemes) (2.8.1)  
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.15 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=1.4.3->jupyterthemes) (1.19.2)  
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing!=2.0.4,!=2.1.2,!=2.1.6,>=2.0.3 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=1.4.3->jupyterthemes) (2.4.7)  
Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=1.4.3->jupyterthemes) (8.0.1)  
Requirement already satisfied: ipython-genutils in c:\users\nikita\appdata\roaming\python\python38\site-packages (from notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (0.2.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: jupyter-client>=5.3.4 in c:\users\nikita\appdata\roaming\python\python38\site-packages (from notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (6.1.12)  
Requirement already satisfied: jinja2 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (2.11.2)  
Requirement already satisfied: nbconvert in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (6.0.7)  
Requirement already satisfied: nbformat in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (5.0.8)  
Requirement already satisfied: ipykernel in c:\users\nikita\appdata\roaming\python\python38\site-packages (from notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (5.5.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: prometheus-client in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (0.8.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: terminado>=0.8.3 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (0.9.1)  
Requirement already satisfied: Send2Trash in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (1.5.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: tornado>=5.0 in c:\users\nikita\appdata\roaming\python\python38\site-packages (from notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (6.1)  
Requirement already satisfied: argon2-cffi in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (20.1.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: pyzmq>=17 in c:\users\nikita\appdata\roaming\python\python38\site-packages (from notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (22.0.3)  
Requirement already satisfied: six in c:\users\nikita\appdata\roaming\python\python38\site-packages (from lesscpy>=0.11.2->jupyterthemes) (1.14.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: ply in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from lesscpy>=0.11.2->jupyterthemes) (3.11)  
Requirement already satisfied: pickleshare in c:\users\nikita\appdata\roaming\python\python38\site-packages (from ipython>=5.4.1->jupyterthemes) (0.7.5)  
Requirement already satisfied: decorator in c:\users\nikita\appdata\roaming\python\python38\site-packages (from ipython>=5.4.1->jupyterthemes) (4.4.2)  
Requirement already satisfied: setuptools>=18.5 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from ipython>=5.4.1->jupyterthemes) (50.3.1.post20201107)

Requirement already satisfied: backcall in c:\users\nikita\appdata\roaming\python\python38\site-packages (from ipython>=5.4.1->jupyterthemes) (0.2.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: jedi>=0.16 in c:\users\nikita\appdata\roaming\python\python38\site-packages (from ipython>=5.4.1->jupyterthemes) (0.18.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: prompt-toolkit!=3.0.0,!<3.0.1,<3.1.0,>=2.0.0 in c:\users\nikita\appdata\roaming\python\python38\site-packages (from ipython>=5.4.1->jupyterthemes) (3.0.18)  
Requirement already satisfied: pygments in c:\users\nikita\appdata\roaming\python\python38\site-packages (from ipython>=5.4.1->jupyterthemes) (2.8.1)  
Requirement already satisfied: colorama; sys\_platform == "win32" in c:\users\nikita\appdata\roaming\python\python38\site-packages (from ipython>=5.4.1->jupyterthemes) (0.4.3)  
Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=0.23 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from jinja2->notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (1.1.1)  
Requirement already satisfied: entrypoints>=0.2.2 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbconvert->notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (0.3)  
Requirement already satisfied: nbclient<0.6.0,>=0.5.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbconvert->notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (0.5.1)  
Requirement already satisfied: jupyterlab-pygments in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbconvert->notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (0.1.2)  
Requirement already satisfied: pandocfilters>=1.4.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbconvert->notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (1.4.3)  
Requirement already satisfied: testpath in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbconvert->notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (0.4.4)  
Requirement already satisfied: bleach in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbconvert->notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (3.2.1)  
Requirement already satisfied: mistune<2,>=0.8.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbconvert->notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (0.8.4)  
Requirement already satisfied: defusedxml in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbconvert->notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (0.6.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: jsonschema!=2.5.0,>=2.4 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbformat->notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (3.2.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: pywinpty>=0.5 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from terminado>=0.8.3->notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (0.5.7)  
Requirement already satisfied: cffi>=1.0.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from argon2-cffi->notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (1.14.3)  
Requirement already satisfied: parso<0.9.0,>=0.8.0 in c:\users\nikita\appdata\roaming\python\python38\site-packages (from jedi>=0.16->ipython>=5.4.1->jupyterthemes) (0.8.1)  
Requirement already satisfied: wcwidth in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from prompt-toolkit!=3.0.0,!<3.0.1,<3.1.0,>=2.0.0->ipython>=5.4.1->jupyterthemes) (0.2.5)  
Requirement already satisfied: nest-asyncio in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbclient<0.6.0,>=0.5.0->nbconvert->notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (1.4.2)  
Requirement already satisfied: async-generator in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from nbclient<0.6.0,>=0.5.0->nbconvert->notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (1.10)  
Requirement already satisfied: packaging in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from bleach->nbconvert->notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (20.4)  
Requirement already satisfied: webencodings in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from bleach->nbconvert->notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (0.5.1)  
Requirement already satisfied: attrs>=17.4.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from jsonschema!=2.5.0,>=2.4->nbformat->notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (20.3.0)  
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=0.14.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from jsonschema!=2.5.0,>=2.4->nbformat->notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (0.17.3)  
Requirement already satisfied: pycparser in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from cffi>=1.0.0->argon2-cffi->notebook>=5.6.0->jupyterthemes) (2.20)

## Обработка пропусков в данных, кодирование категориальных признаков, масштабирование данных.

### Зачем обрабатывать пропуски?

- Если в данных есть пропуски, то большинство алгоритмов машинного обучения не будут с ними работать. Даже корреляционная матрица не будет строиться корректно.

- Большинство алгоритмов машинного обучения требуют явного перекодирования категориальных признаков в числовые. Даже если алгоритм не требует этого явно, такое перекодирование возможно стоит попробовать, чтобы повысить качество модели.
- Большинство алгоритмов показывает лучшее качество на масштабированных признаках, в особенности алгоритмы, использующие методы градиентного спуска.

# 1) Загрузка, импорт и первичный анализ данных

---

## Импорт библиотек

Импортируем библиотеки с помощью команды `import`. Будем подключать все библиотеки последовательно, по мере их использования.

```
In [2]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
sns.set(style="ticks")
```

Используем данные из прошлой лабораторной работы, а именно `vgsales.csv`

```
In [3]: data = pd.read_csv('database/vgsales.csv', sep = ",")
```

```
In [4]: # размер набора данных
print(f'Строк - {data.shape[0]}\nСтолбцов - {data.shape[1]}')
```

Строк - 16598  
Столбцов - 11

```
In [5]: # ТИПЫ КОЛОНОК
data.dtypes
```

```
Out[5]: Rank          int64
Name          object
Platform      object
Year          float64
Genre         object
Publisher     object
NA_Sales      float64
EU_Sales      float64
JP_Sales      float64
Other_Sales   float64
Global_Sales  float64
dtype: object
```

```
In [6]: # проверим есть ли пропущенные значения
data.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[6]: Rank          0
Name          0
```

```
Platform      0
Year          271
Genre         1
Publisher     59
NA_Sales      0
EU_Sales      0
JP_Sales      0
Other_Sales   0
Global_Sales  0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [7]: # Первые 5 строк датасета
data.head(6)
```

```
Out[7]:
```

	Rank	Name	Platform	Year	Genre	Publisher	NA_Sales	EU_Sales	JP_Sales	Other_Sales	Global_S
0	1	Wii Sports	Wii	2006.0	Sports	Nintendo	41.49	29.02	3.77	8.46	8
1	2	Super Mario Bros.	NES	1985.0	Platform	Nintendo	29.08	3.58	6.81	0.77	4
2	3	Mario Kart Wii	Wii	2008.0	NaN	NaN	15.85	12.88	3.79	3.31	3
3	4	Wii Sports Resort	Wii	2009.0	Sports	Nintendo	15.75	11.01	3.28	2.96	3
4	5	Pokemon Red/Pokemon Blue	GB	1996.0	Role-Playing	Nintendo	11.27	8.89	10.22	1.00	3
5	6	Tetris	GB	1989.0	Puzzle	Nintendo	23.20	2.26	4.22	0.58	3

## Обработка пропусков в данных

### Простые стратегии - удаление или заполнение нулями

Удаление колонок, содержащих пустые значения `res = data.dropna(axis=1, how='any')`

Удаление строк, содержащих пустые значения `res = data.dropna(axis=0, how='any')`

На всякий случай вот [документация](#)

**Удаление может производиться для группы строк или колонок.**

```
In [8]: # Удаление колонок, содержащих пустые значения
data_new_1 = data.dropna(axis=1, how='any')
(data.shape, data_new_1.shape)
```

```
Out[8]: ((16598, 11), (16598, 8))
```

```
In [9]: # Удаление строк, содержащих пустые значения
data_new_2 = data.dropna(axis=0, how='any')
(data.shape, data_new_2.shape)
```

```
Out[9]: ((16598, 11), (16290, 11))
```

```
In [10]: data.head()
```

Out[10]:

	Rank	Name	Platform	Year	Genre	Publisher	NA_Sales	EU_Sales	JP_Sales	Other_Sales	Global_S
0	1	Wii Sports	Wii	2006.0	Sports	Nintendo	41.49	29.02	3.77	8.46	8
1	2	Super Mario Bros.	NES	1985.0	Platform	Nintendo	29.08	3.58	6.81	0.77	4
2	3	Mario Kart Wii	Wii	2008.0	NaN	NaN	15.85	12.88	3.79	3.31	3
3	4	Wii Sports Resort	Wii	2009.0	Sports	Nintendo	15.75	11.01	3.28	2.96	3
4	5	Pokemon Red/Pokemon Blue	GB	1996.0	Role-Playing	Nintendo	11.27	8.89	10.22	1.00	3

In [11]:

```
# В данном случае это некорректно, так как нулями заполняются в том числе категориальные колонки
data_new_3 = data.fillna(0)
data_new_3.head(6)
```

Out[11]:

	Rank	Name	Platform	Year	Genre	Publisher	NA_Sales	EU_Sales	JP_Sales	Other_Sales	Global_S
0	1	Wii Sports	Wii	2006.0	Sports	Nintendo	41.49	29.02	3.77	8.46	8
1	2	Super Mario Bros.	NES	1985.0	Platform	Nintendo	29.08	3.58	6.81	0.77	4
2	3	Mario Kart Wii	Wii	2008.0	0	0	15.85	12.88	3.79	3.31	3
3	4	Wii Sports Resort	Wii	2009.0	Sports	Nintendo	15.75	11.01	3.28	2.96	3
4	5	Pokemon Red/Pokemon Blue	GB	1996.0	Role-Playing	Nintendo	11.27	8.89	10.22	1.00	3
5	6	Tetris	GB	1989.0	Puzzle	Nintendo	23.20	2.26	4.22	0.58	3

## "Внедрение значений" - импьютация (imputation)

### Обработка пропусков в числовых данных

In [12]:

```
# Выберем числовые колонки с пропущенными значениями
# Цикл по колонкам датасета
num_cols = []
for col in data.columns:
    # Количество пустых значений
    temp_null_count = data[data[col].isnull()].shape[0]
    #print(f'temp_null_count {temp_null_count}')
    dt = str(data[col].dtype)
    #print(f'dt {dt}')
```

```

    if temp_null_count>0 and (dt=='float64' or dt=='int64'):
        num_cols.append(col)
        temp_perc = round((temp_null_count / data.shape[0]) * 100.0, 2)
        print(f'Колонка {col}. Тип данных {dt}. Количество пустых значений {temp_null_count}, {temp_perc}%.')

```

Колонка Year. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 271, 1.63%.

In [13]:

```

# Фильтр по колонкам с пропущенными значениями
data_num = data[num_cols]
data_num

```

Out[13]:

	Year
0	2006.0
1	1985.0
2	2008.0
3	2009.0
4	1996.0
...	...
16593	2002.0
16594	2003.0
16595	2008.0
16596	2010.0
16597	2003.0

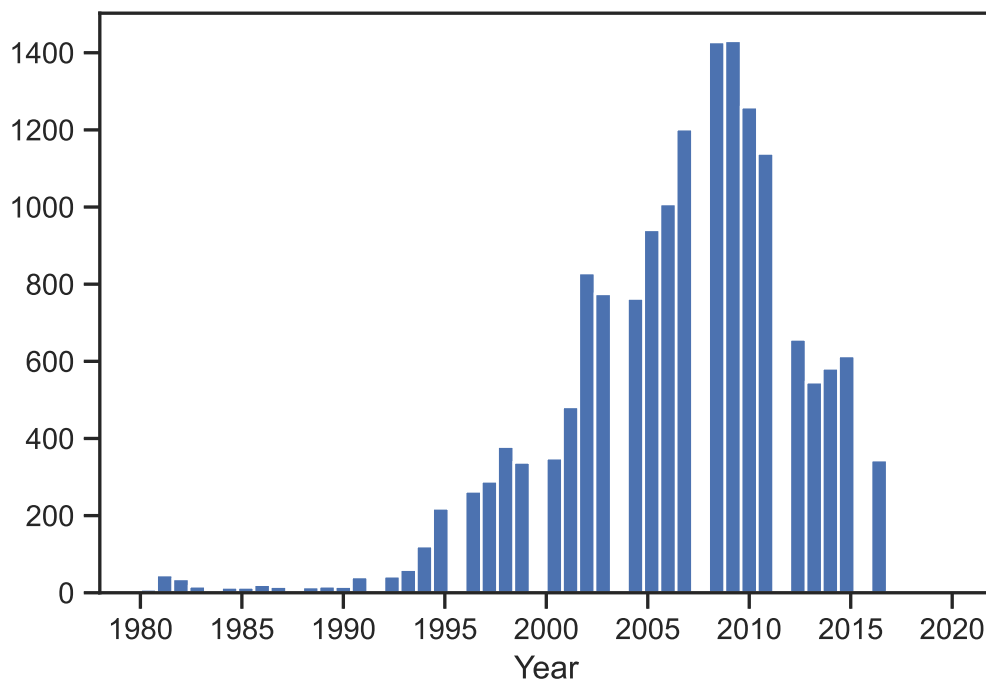
16598 rows × 1 columns

In [14]:

```

# Гистограмма по признакам
for col in data_num:
    plt.hist(data[col], 50)
    plt.xlabel(col)
    plt.show()

```



Будем использовать встроенные средства импьютации библиотеки scikit-learn - [ссылка](#)

```
In [15]: data_num_MasVnrArea = data_num[['Year']]
data_num_MasVnrArea.head()
```

Out[15]:

	Year
0	2006.0
1	1985.0
2	2008.0
3	2009.0
4	1996.0

```
In [16]: from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
from sklearn.impute import MissingIndicator
```

```
In [17]: # Фильтр для проверки заполнения пустых значений
indicator = MissingIndicator()
mask_missing_values_only = indicator.fit_transform(data_num_MasVnrArea)
mask_missing_values_only
```

Out[17]: array([[False],  
[False],  
[False],  
...,  
[False],  
[False],  
[False]])

С помощью класса [SimpleImputer](#) можно проводить импьютацию различными [показателями центра распределения](#)

In [18]:

```
strategies=['mean', 'median', 'most_frequent']
```

```
def test_num_impute(strategy_param):
    imp_num = SimpleImputer(strategy=strategy_param)
    data_num_imp = imp_num.fit_transform(data_num_MasVnrArea)
    return data_num_imp[mask_missing_values_only]
```

```
strategies[0], test_num_impute(strategies[0])
```

[illegible]



```
In [21]: strategies[1], test_num_impute(strategies[1])
```

```
In [22]: strategies[2], test num impute(strategies[2])
```

[illegible]

In [23]:

```
In [24]:
```

Out[24]:

```
In [25]:
```

Out[25]:

```
('Year', 'mean', 271, 2006.4064433147546, 2006.4064433147546)
```

```
In [26]: test_num_impute_col(data, 'Year', strategies[1])
```

```
Out[26]: ('Year', 'median', 271, 2007.0, 2007.0)
```

```
In [27]: test_num_impute_col(data, 'Year', strategies[2])
```

```
Out[27]: ('Year', 'most_frequent', 271, 2009.0, 2009.0)
```

## Обработка пропусков в категориальных данных

```
In [28]: # Выберем категориальные колонки с пропущенными значениями
# Цикл по колонкам датасета
cat_cols = []
for col in data.columns:
    # Количество пустых значений
    temp_null_count = data[data[col].isnull()].shape[0]
    dt = str(data[col].dtype)
    if temp_null_count > 0 and (dt == 'object'):
        cat_cols.append(col)
        temp_perc = round((temp_null_count / data.shape[0]) * 100.0, 2)
        print('Колонка {}. Тип данных {}. Количество пустых значений {},
        {}%.'.format(col, dt, temp_null_count, temp_perc))
```

Колонка Genre. Тип данных object. Количество пустых значений 1, 0.01%.  
Колонка Publisher. Тип данных object. Количество пустых значений 59, 0.36%.

Класс SimpleImputer можно использовать для категориальных признаков со стратегиями "most\_frequent" или "constant".

```
In [29]: cat_temp_data = data[['Publisher']]
cat_temp_data.head()
```

```
Out[29]:
```

	Publisher
0	Nintendo
1	Nintendo
2	NaN
3	Nintendo
4	Nintendo

```
In [30]: # Будем выводить только первые 10, т.к там уникальных значений свыше 1000
cat_temp_data['Publisher'].unique()[0:10]
```

```
Out[30]: array(['Nintendo', nan, 'Microsoft Game Studios', 'Take-Two Interactive',
        'Sony Computer Entertainment', 'Activision', 'Ubisoft',
        'Bethesda Softworks', 'Electronic Arts', 'Sega'], dtype=object)
```

```
In [31]: cat_temp_data[cat_temp_data['Publisher'].isnull()].shape
```

```
Out[31]: (59, 1)
```

```
In [32]: # Импыютация наиболее частыми значениями

imp2 = SimpleImputer(missing_values=np.nan, strategy='most_frequent')
data_imp2 = imp2.fit_transform(cat_temp_data)
data_imp2
```

```
Out[32]: array(['Nintendo'],
               ['Nintendo'],
               ['Electronic Arts'],
               ...,
               ['Activision'],
               ['7G//AMES'],
               ['Wanadoo']], dtype=object)
```

```
In [33]: # Будем выводить только первые 10, т.к там уникальных значений свыше 1000
# Пустые значения отсутствуют
np.unique(data_imp2)[0:10]
```

```
Out[33]: array(['10TACLE Studios', '1C Company', '20th Century Fox Video Games',
               '2D Boy', '3DO', '49Games', '505 Games', '5pb', '7G//AMES',
               '989 Sports'], dtype=object)
```

```
In [34]: # Импыютация константой

imp3 = SimpleImputer(missing_values=np.nan, strategy='constant',
                    fill_value='NA')
data_imp3 = imp3.fit_transform(cat_temp_data)
data_imp3
```

```
Out[34]: array(['Nintendo'],
               ['Nintendo'],
               ['NA'],
               ...,
               ['Activision'],
               ['7G//AMES'],
               ['Wanadoo']], dtype=object)
```

```
In [35]: # Будем выводить только первые 10, т.к там уникальных значений свыше 1000
np.unique(data_imp3)[0:10]
```

```
Out[35]: array(['10TACLE Studios', '1C Company', '20th Century Fox Video Games',
               '2D Boy', '3DO', '49Games', '505 Games', '5pb', '7G//AMES',
               '989 Sports'], dtype=object)
```

```
In [36]: data_imp3[data_imp3=='NA'].size
```

```
Out[36]: 59
```

## Преобразование категориальных признаков в числовые

```
In [37]: cat_enc = pd.DataFrame({'c1':data_imp2.T[0]})
cat_enc
```

Out[37]:

	c1
0	Nintendo
1	Nintendo
2	Electronic Arts
3	Nintendo
4	Nintendo
...	...
16593	Kemco
16594	Infogrames
16595	Activision
16596	7G//AMES
16597	Wanadoo

16598 rows × 1 columns

## Кодирование категорий целочисленными значениями - [label encoding](#)

```
In [38]: from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, OneHotEncoder
```

```
In [39]: le = LabelEncoder()
cat_enc_le = le.fit_transform(cat_enc['c1'])
```

```
In [40]: cat_enc['c1'].unique()[0:10]
```

```
Out[40]: array(['Nintendo', 'Electronic Arts', 'Microsoft Game Studios',
                'Take-Two Interactive', 'Sony Computer Entertainment',
                'Activision', 'Ubisoft', 'Bethesda Softworks', 'Sega',
                'SquareSoft'], dtype=object)
```

```
In [41]: np.unique(cat_enc_le)
```

```
Out[41]: array([ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10, 11, 12,
                13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,
                26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38,
                39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51,
                52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64,
                65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77,
                78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90,
                91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103,
                104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116,
                117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129,
                130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142,
                143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155,
                156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168,
                169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181,
                182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194,
                195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207,
                208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220,
                221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233,
                234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246,
                247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259,
```

```

260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272,
273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285,
286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298,
299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311,
312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324,
325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337,
338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350,
351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363,
364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376,
377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389,
390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402,
403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415,
416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428,
429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441,
442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454,
455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467,
468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480,
481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493,
494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506,
507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519,
520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532,
533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545,
546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558,
559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571,
572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577])

```

```
In [42]: le.inverse_transform([0, 1, 2, 3])
```

```
Out[42]: array(['10TACLE Studios', '1C Company', '20th Century Fox Video Games',
                '2D Boy'], dtype=object)
```

## Кодирование категорий наборами бинарных значений - [one-hot encoding](#)

```
In [43]: ohe = OneHotEncoder()
cat_enc_ohe = ohe.fit_transform(cat_enc[['c1']])
```

```
In [44]: cat_enc.shape
```

```
Out[44]: (16598, 1)
```

```
In [45]: cat_enc_ohe.shape
```

```
Out[45]: (16598, 578)
```

```
In [46]: cat_enc_ohe
```

```
Out[46]: <16598x578 sparse matrix of type '<class 'numpy.float64'>'
         with 16598 stored elements in Compressed Sparse Row format>
```

```
In [47]: cat_enc_ohe.todense()[0:10]
```

```
Out[47]: matrix([[0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.],
                 [0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.],
                 [0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.],
                 ...,
                 [0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.],
                 [0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.],
                 [0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.]])
```

```
In [48]: cat_enc.head(10)
```

Out[48]:

	c1
0	Nintendo
1	Nintendo
2	Electronic Arts
3	Nintendo
4	Nintendo
5	Nintendo
6	Nintendo
7	Nintendo
8	Nintendo
9	Nintendo

Pandas `get_dummies` - быстрый вариант one-hot кодирования

```
In [49]: pd.get_dummies(cat_enc).head()
```

Out[49]:

	c1_10TACLE Studios	c1_1C Company	c1_20th Century Fox Video Games	c1_2D Boy	c1_3DO	c1_49Games	c1_505 Games	c1_5pb	c1_7G//AMES	c1_989 Sports	...	c1_... G
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	

5 rows × 578 columns

```
In [50]: pd.get_dummies(cat_temp_data, dummy_na=True).head()
```

Out[50]:

	Publisher_10TACLE Studios	Publisher_1C Company	Publisher_20th Century Fox Video Games	Publisher_2D Boy	Publisher_3DO	Publisher_49Games	Publisher_50 Gam
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	

5 rows × 579 columns

# Масштабирование данных

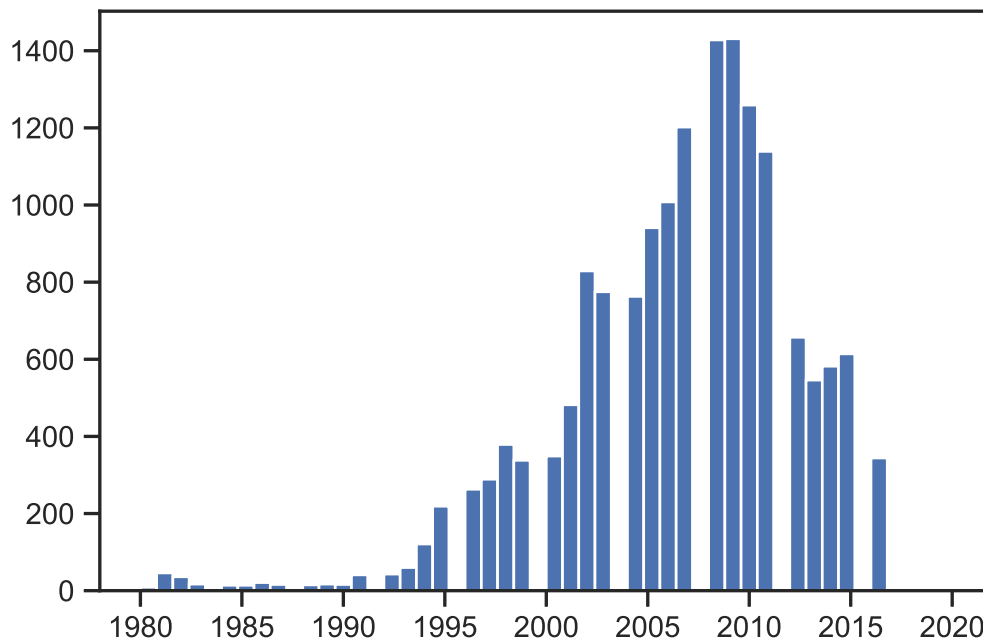
Термины "масштабирование" и "нормализация" часто используются как синонимы. Масштабирование предполагает изменение диапазона измерения величины, а нормализация - изменение распределения этой величины.

```
In [51]: from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler, StandardScaler, Normalizer
```

## MinMax масштабирование

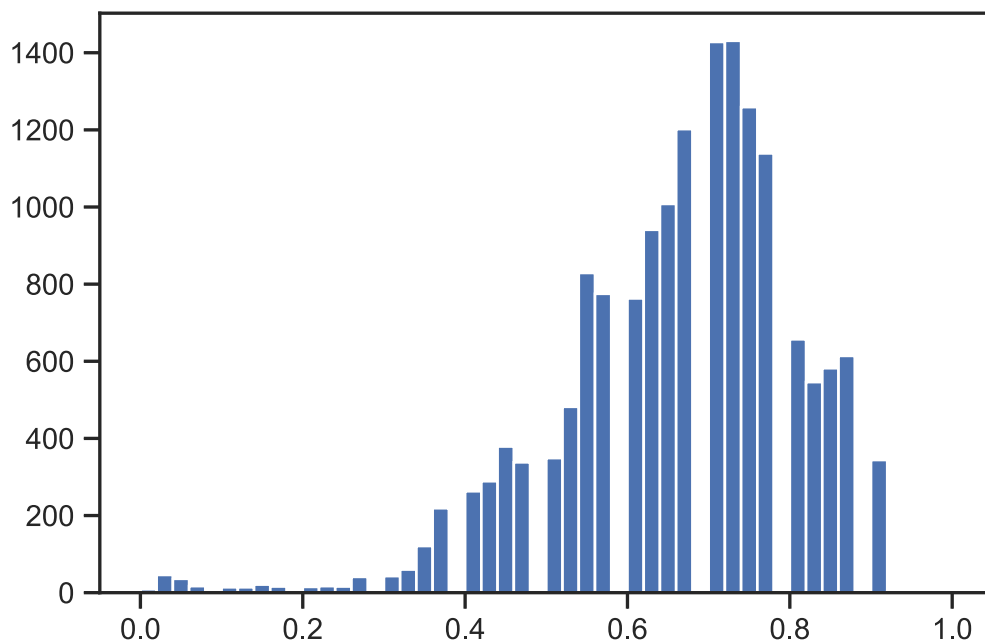
```
In [52]: sc1 = MinMaxScaler()  
sc1_data = sc1.fit_transform(data[['Year']])
```

```
In [53]: plt.hist(data['Year'], 50)  
plt.show()
```



```
In [54]: plt.hist(sc1_data, 50)  
plt.show()
```





## Масштабирование данных на основе Z-оценки - StandardScaler

```
In [55]: sc2 = StandardScaler()
sc2_data = sc2.fit_transform(data[['Year']])
```

```
In [56]: plt.hist(sc2_data, 50)
plt.show()
```

