Data Preprocessing Tools

Importing the libraries

```
In [19]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

Importing the dataset

```
dataset = pd.read csv('Data.csv')
In [20]:
         x = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values
         y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
In [21]: print(x)
         [['France' 44.0 72000.0]
          ['Spain' 27.0 48000.0]
          ['Germany' 30.0 54000.0]
          ['Spain' 38.0 61000.0]
          ['Germany' 40.0 nan]
          ['France' 35.0 58000.0]
          ['Spain' nan 52000.0]
          ['France' 48.0 79000.0]
          ['Germany' 50.0 83000.0]
          ['France' 37.0 67000.0]]
In [22]:
         print(y)
         ['No' 'Yes' 'No' 'No' 'Yes' 'Yes' 'No' 'Yes' 'No' 'Yes']
```

Taking care of missing data

```
In [23]:
         from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
         imputer = SimpleImputer(missing_values = np.nan, strategy = 'mean')
         imputer.fit(x[:, 1:3])
         x[:, 1:3] = imputer.transform(x[:, 1:3])
In [24]:
         print(x)
         [['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' 38.7777777777 52000.0]
          ['France' 48.0 79000.0]
          ['Germany' 50.0 83000.0]
          ['France' 37.0 67000.0]]
```

Encoding categorical data

Encoding the Independent Variable

```
In [25]: from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
         from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
         ct = ColumnTransformer(transformers = [('encoder', OneHotEncoder(), [0])], remainder = 'passt
         x = np.array(ct.fit_transform(x))
In [26]:
         print(x)
         [[1.0 0.0 0.0 44.0 72000.0]
          [0.0 0.0 1.0 27.0 48000.0]
          [0.0 1.0 0.0 30.0 54000.0]
          [0.0 0.0 1.0 38.0 61000.0]
          [0.0 1.0 0.0 40.0 63777.7777777778]
          [1.0 0.0 0.0 35.0 58000.0]
          [0.0 0.0 1.0 38.77777777777 52000.0]
          [1.0 0.0 0.0 48.0 79000.0]
          [0.0 1.0 0.0 50.0 83000.0]
          [1.0 0.0 0.0 37.0 67000.0]]
         Encoding the Dependent Variable
In [27]:
         from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
         le = LabelEncoder()
         y = le.fit_transform(y)
In [28]:
         print(y)
         [0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1]
         Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set
```

```
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
In [29]:
         x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size = 0.2, random_state = 1)
         print(x_train)
In [30]:
         [[0.0 0.0 1.0 38.77777777777 52000.0]
          [0.0 1.0 0.0 40.0 63777.7777777778]
          [1.0 0.0 0.0 44.0 72000.0]
          [0.0 0.0 1.0 38.0 61000.0]
          [0.0 0.0 1.0 27.0 48000.0]
          [1.0 0.0 0.0 48.0 79000.0]
          [0.0 1.0 0.0 50.0 83000.0]
          [1.0 0.0 0.0 35.0 58000.0]]
In [31]: print(x_test)
         [[0.0 1.0 0.0 30.0 54000.0]
          [1.0 0.0 0.0 37.0 67000.0]]
In [32]: print(y_train)
         [0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1]
In [33]: print(y_test)
         [0 1]
```

Feature Scaling

```
In [34]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
    sc = StandardScaler()
```