

# **A PYTHON PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT DIMENSIONALITY REDUCTION USING PCA**

**Ex.No.: 10**

**Date of Experiment: 8/10/2024**

## **AIM:-**

To implement Dimensionality Reduction using PCA in a python program.

## **ALGORITHM:-**

Step1: Import all the necessary libraries and modules(pandas as pd, StandardScaler from sklearn.preprocessing, PCA from sklearn.decomposition and seaborn as sns).

Step2: Import the “iris dataset” from the sklearn library.

Step3: Load the dataset and convert it into a pandas dataframe.

Step4: Standardize the features using the “StandardScaler()” function and create an object of that and display it.

Step5: Use the “sns.heatmap()” function and find out the correlation between the features prior to applying PCA and display it visually.

Step6: Consider 3 principal components, fit them using the “pca.fit()” function, transform using the “pca.transform()” function and convert into a pandas dataframe.

Step7: Once again check the correlation between the features after PCA has been applied on the dataset.

Step8: Visually display the correlation after applying PCA using the “sns.heatmap()”

function. **IMPLEMENTATION:-**

```
from sklearn import datasets
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

```
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
import seaborn as sns
```

```
iris = datasets.load_iris()
df = pd.DataFrame(iris['data'], columns = iris['feature_names'])
df.head()
```

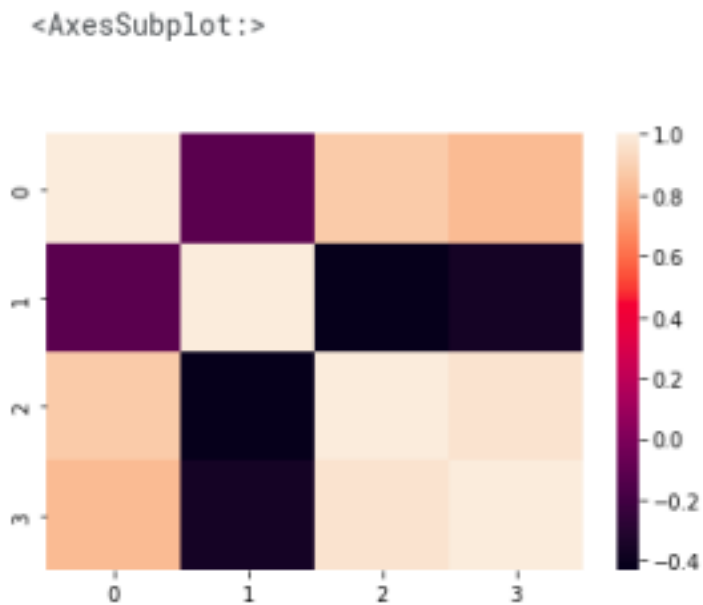
|   | sepal length (cm) | sepal width (cm) | petal length (cm) | petal width (cm) |
|---|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 0 | 5.1               | 3.5              | 1.4               | 0.2              |
| 1 | 4.9               | 3.0              | 1.4               | 0.2              |
| 2 | 4.7               | 3.2              | 1.3               | 0.2              |
| 3 | 4.6               | 3.1              | 1.5               | 0.2              |
| 4 | 5.0               | 3.6              | 1.4               | 0.2              |

```
scalar = StandardScaler()
scaled_data = pd.DataFrame(scalar.fit_transform(df)) #scaling the data
scaled_data
```

|     | 0         | 1         | 2         | 3         |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 0   | -0.900681 | 1.019004  | -1.340227 | -1.315444 |
| 1   | -1.143017 | -0.131979 | -1.340227 | -1.315444 |
| 2   | -1.385353 | 0.328414  | -1.397064 | -1.315444 |
| 3   | -1.506521 | 0.098217  | -1.283389 | -1.315444 |
| 4   | -1.021849 | 1.249201  | -1.340227 | -1.315444 |
| ... | ...       | ...       | ...       | ...       |
| 145 | 1.038005  | -0.131979 | 0.819596  | 1.448832  |
| 146 | 0.553333  | -1.282963 | 0.705921  | 0.922303  |
| 147 | 0.795669  | -0.131979 | 0.819596  | 1.053935  |
| 148 | 0.432165  | 0.788808  | 0.933271  | 1.448832  |
| 149 | 0.068662  | -0.131979 | 0.762758  | 0.790671  |

150 rows × 4 columns

```
sns.heatmap(scaled_data.corr())
```



```
pca = PCA(n_components = 3)
```

```
pca.fit(scaled_data)
```

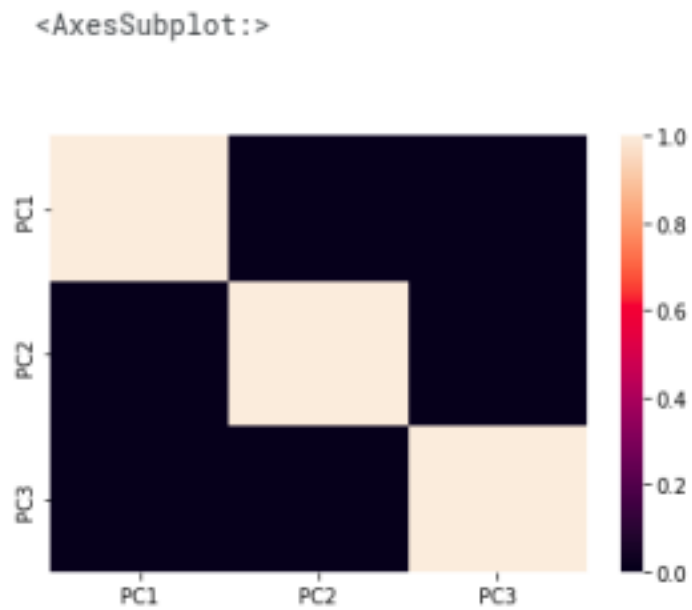
```
data_pca = pca.transform(scaled_data)
```

```
data_pca = pd.DataFrame(data_pca, columns=['PC1', 'PC2', 'PC3'])
```

```
data_pca.head()
```

|   | PC1       | PC2       | PC3       |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 0 | -2.264703 | 0.480027  | -0.127706 |
| 1 | -2.080961 | -0.674134 | -0.234609 |
| 2 | -2.364229 | -0.341908 | 0.044201  |
| 3 | -2.299384 | -0.597395 | 0.091290  |
| 4 | -2.389842 | 0.646835  | 0.015738  |

```
sns.heatmap(data_pca.corr())
```



**RESULT:-**

Thus Dimensionality Reduction has been implemented using PCA in a python program successfully and the results have been analyzed.