

# LAB12

August 25, 2019

```
[1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, OneHotEncoder
```

```
/home/rahul/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/importlib/_bootstrap.py:219: RuntimeWarning:
numpy.ufunc size changed, may indicate binary incompatibility. Expected 216, got
192
```

```
    return f(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
/home/rahul/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/importlib/_bootstrap.py:219: RuntimeWarning:
numpy.ufunc size changed, may indicate binary incompatibility. Expected 216, got
192
```

```
    return f(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
[3]: datasets = pd.read_csv('Data_for_Categorical_Values.csv')
print("\n\nData :\n", datasets)
print("\n\nData Statistics:\n", datasets.describe())
```

Data :

	Country	Age	Salary	Purchased
0	France	44	72000	No
1	Spain	27	48000	Yes
2	Germany	30	54000	No
3	Spain	38	61000	No
4	Germany	40	68000	Yes
5	France	35	58000	Yes
6	Spain	39	52000	No
7	France	48	79000	Yes
8	Germany	50	83000	No
9	France	37	67000	Yes
10	Spain	45	55000	No

Data Statistics:

	Age	Salary
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```

count    11.000000    11.000000
mean     39.363636   63363.636364
std       7.131237   11386.594989
min      27.000000   48000.000000
25%      36.000000   54500.000000
50%      39.000000   61000.000000
75%      44.500000   70000.000000
max      50.000000   83000.000000

```

```

[4]: X = datasets.iloc[:, :-1].values
     Y = datasets.iloc[:, -1].values
     print("\n\nInput : \n", X)
     print("\n\nOutput: \n", Y)

```

Input :

```

[['France' 44 72000]
 ['Spain' 27 48000]
 ['Germany' 30 54000]
 ['Spain' 38 61000]
 ['Germany' 40 68000]
 ['France' 35 58000]
 ['Spain' 39 52000]
 ['France' 48 79000]
 ['Germany' 50 83000]
 ['France' 37 67000]
 ['Spain' 45 55000]]

```

Output:

```

['No' 'Yes' 'No' 'No' 'Yes' 'Yes' 'No' 'Yes' 'No' 'Yes' 'No']

```

```

[5]: le = LabelEncoder()
     X[:,0] = le.fit_transform(X[:,0])
     print("\n\nInput : \n",X)

```

Input :

```

[[0 44 72000]
 [2 27 48000]
 [1 30 54000]
 [2 38 61000]
 [1 40 68000]
 [0 35 58000]
 [2 39 52000]

```

```
[0 48 79000]
[1 50 83000]
[0 37 67000]
[2 45 55000]]
```

```
[6]: ohe = OneHotEncoder(categorical_features=[0])
X = ohe.fit_transform(X)
print("\n\nInput : \n", X.toarray())
```

Input :

```
[[1.0e+00 0.0e+00 0.0e+00 4.4e+01 7.2e+04]
[0.0e+00 0.0e+00 1.0e+00 2.7e+01 4.8e+04]
[0.0e+00 1.0e+00 0.0e+00 3.0e+01 5.4e+04]
[0.0e+00 0.0e+00 1.0e+00 3.8e+01 6.1e+04]
[0.0e+00 1.0e+00 0.0e+00 4.0e+01 6.8e+04]
[1.0e+00 0.0e+00 0.0e+00 3.5e+01 5.8e+04]
[0.0e+00 0.0e+00 1.0e+00 3.9e+01 5.2e+04]
[1.0e+00 0.0e+00 0.0e+00 4.8e+01 7.9e+04]
[0.0e+00 1.0e+00 0.0e+00 5.0e+01 8.3e+04]
[1.0e+00 0.0e+00 0.0e+00 3.7e+01 6.7e+04]
[0.0e+00 0.0e+00 1.0e+00 4.5e+01 5.5e+04]]
```

/home/rahul/.local/lib/python3.7/site-

packages/sklearn/preprocessing/\_encoders.py:415: FutureWarning: The handling of integer data will change in version 0.22. Currently, the categories are determined based on the range [0, max(values)], while in the future they will be determined based on the unique values.

If you want the future behaviour and silence this warning, you can specify "categories='auto'".

In case you used a LabelEncoder before this OneHotEncoder to convert the categories to integers, then you can now use the OneHotEncoder directly.

warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)

```
[7]: dummy = pd.get_dummies(datasets['Country'])
print("\n\nDummy : \n", dummy)
datasets = datasets.drop(['Country', 'Purchased'], axis=1)
datasets = pd.concat([dummy, datasets], axis=1)
print("\n\nFinal Data : \n", datasets)
```

Dummy :

	France	Germany	Spain
0	1	0	0
1	0	0	1

2	0	1	0
3	0	0	1
4	0	1	0
5	1	0	0
6	0	0	1
7	1	0	0
8	0	1	0
9	1	0	0
10	0	0	1

Final Data :

	France	Germany	Spain	Age	Salary
0	1	0	0	44	72000
1	0	0	1	27	48000
2	0	1	0	30	54000
3	0	0	1	38	61000
4	0	1	0	40	68000
5	1	0	0	35	58000
6	0	0	1	39	52000
7	1	0	0	48	79000
8	0	1	0	50	83000
9	1	0	0	37	67000
10	0	0	1	45	55000

[ ]: