



Laxmi Charitable Trust's
Sheth L.U.J College of Arts & Sir
M.V. College
Of Science & Commerce

RAM KUMAR SINGH

PRACTICAL NO.9

AIM:Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

Perform PCA on a dataset to reduce dimensionality.

Evaluate the explained variance and select the appropriate number of principal components.

Visualize the data in the reduced-dimensional space.

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("/content/energy_dataset.csv")

print("\nFirst 5 Rows of Dataset:")
print(df.head())
print("Shape:", df.shape)
```

```
      time  generation biomass \
0  2015-01-01 00:00:00+01:00      447.0
1  2015-01-01 01:00:00+01:00      449.0
2  2015-01-01 02:00:00+01:00      448.0
3  2015-01-01 03:00:00+01:00      438.0
4  2015-01-01 04:00:00+01:00      428.0

      generation fossil brown coal/lignite  generation fossil coal-derived gas \
0                      329.0                      0.0
1                      328.0                      0.0
2                      323.0                      0.0
3                      254.0                      0.0
4                      187.0                      0.0

      generation fossil gas  generation fossil hard coal  generation fossil oil \
0                4844.0                4821.0                162.0
1                5196.0                4755.0                158.0
```

	generation fossil oil shale	generation fossil peat	generation geothermal	\
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	

	... generation waste	generation wind offshore	generation wind onshore	\
0 ...	196.0	0.0	6378.0	
1 ...	195.0	0.0	5890.0	
2 ...	196.0	0.0	5461.0	
3 ...	191.0	0.0	5238.0	
4 ...	189.0	0.0	4935.0	

	forecast solar day ahead	forecast wind offshore eday ahead	\
0	17.0	NaN	
1	16.0	NaN	
2	8.0	NaN	
3	2.0	NaN	
4	9.0	NaN	

	forecast wind onshore day ahead	total load forecast	total load actual	\
0	6436.0	26118.0	25385.0	
1	5856.0	24934.0	24382.0	
2	5454.0	23515.0	22734.0	
3	5151.0	22642.0	21286.0	
4	4861.0	21785.0	20264.0	

	price day ahead	price actual
0	50.10	65.41
1	48.10	64.92
2	47.33	64.48
3	42.27	59.32
4	38.41	56.04

[5 rows x 29 columns]
Shape: (35064, 29)

```
numeric_cols = df.select_dtypes(include=[np.number]).columns.tolist()
print("\nNumeric Columns:", numeric_cols)
```

```
X = df[numeric_cols].copy()
```

```
Numeric Columns: ['generation biomass', 'generation fossil brown coal/lignite', 'genera
```

```
if "price actual" in X.columns:
    y = X["price actual"].copy()
    X = X.drop(columns=["price actual"])
    target_name = "price actual"
    print("Using 'price actual' as pseudo-target.")
else:
    y = pd.Series(np.zeros(len(X)), name="target")
    target_name = "target"
    print("Using dummy target.")
```

Using 'price actual' as pseudo-target.

```
cols_all_nan = X.columns[X.isna().all()]
print("\nColumns completely NaN (removed):", list(cols_all_nan))

X = X.drop(columns=cols_all_nan)
print("Shape after removing NaN-only columns:", X.shape)
```

```
Columns completely NaN (removed): ['generation hydro pumped storage aggregated', 'forecast']
Shape after removing NaN-only columns: (35064, 25)
```

```
imputer = SimpleImputer(strategy="mean")
X_imputed = pd.DataFrame(imputer.fit_transform(X), columns=X.columns)

# Also handle NaNs in target, if any
if y.isna().any():
    y = y.fillna(y.mean())

print("Remaining NaNs:", X_imputed.isna().sum().sum())
print("First 5 rows after imputation:")
print(X_imputed.head())
```

```
generation fossil coal-derived gas  generation fossil gas  \
0                                0.0                4844.0
1                                0.0                5196.0
2                                0.0                4857.0
3                                0.0                4314.0
4                                0.0                4130.0

generation fossil hard coal  generation fossil oil  \
0                4821.0                162.0
1                4755.0                158.0
2                4581.0                157.0
3                4131.0                160.0
4                3840.0                156.0

generation fossil oil shale  generation fossil peat  generation geothermal  \
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

generation hydro pumped storage consumption  ...  \
0                        863.0  ...
1                        920.0  ...
```

3	75.0	50.0	191.0
4	74.0	42.0	189.0

	generation wind offshore	generation wind onshore \
0	0.0	6378.0
1	0.0	5890.0
2	0.0	5461.0
3	0.0	5238.0
4	0.0	4935.0

	forecast solar day ahead	forecast wind onshore day ahead \
0	17.0	6436.0
1	16.0	5856.0
2	8.0	5454.0
3	2.0	5151.0
4	9.0	4861.0

	total load forecast	total load actual	price day ahead
0	26118.0	25385.0	50.10
1	24934.0	24382.0	48.10
2	23515.0	22734.0	47.33
3	22642.0	21286.0	42.27
4	21785.0	20264.0	38.41

[5 rows x 25 columns]

```
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_imputed)

print("\nStandardScaler Parameters:")
print(scaler.get_params())
```

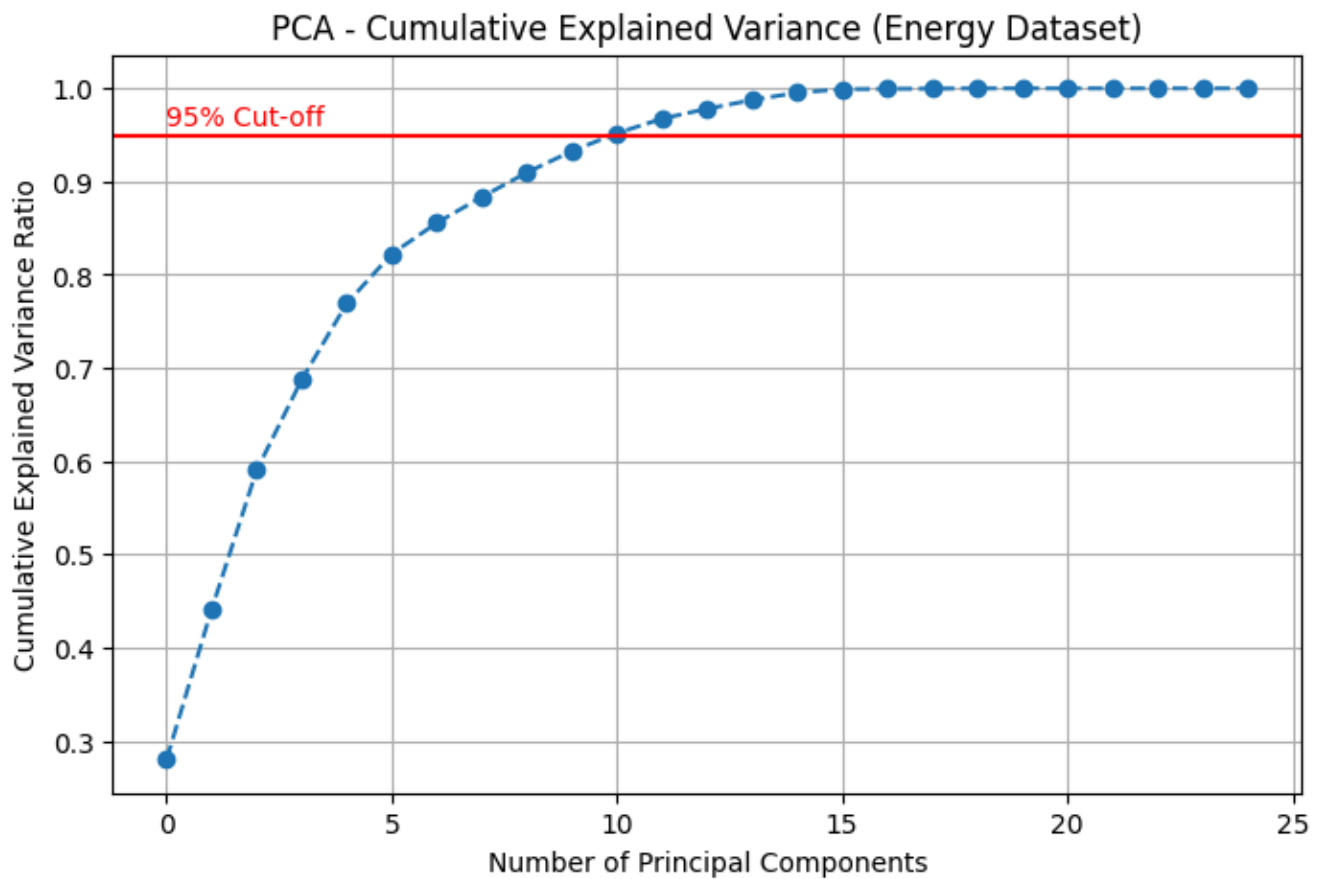
```
StandardScaler Parameters:
{'copy': True, 'with_mean': True, 'with_std': True}
```

```
pca_full = PCA()
pca_full.fit(X_scaled)

explained_variance_ratio = pca_full.explained_variance_ratio_
cumulative_variance = np.cumsum(explained_variance_ratio)

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
plt.plot(cumulative_variance, marker='o', linestyle='--')
plt.axhline(y=0.95, linestyle='-', color='r')
plt.text(0, 0.96, '95% Cut-off', color='red')
plt.xlabel('Number of Principal Components')
plt.ylabel('Cumulative Explained Variance Ratio')
plt.title('PCA - Cumulative Explained Variance (Energy Dataset)')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

n_components = np.argmax(cumulative_variance >= 0.95) + 1
print(f"\nNumber of components for 95% variance: {n_components}")
```



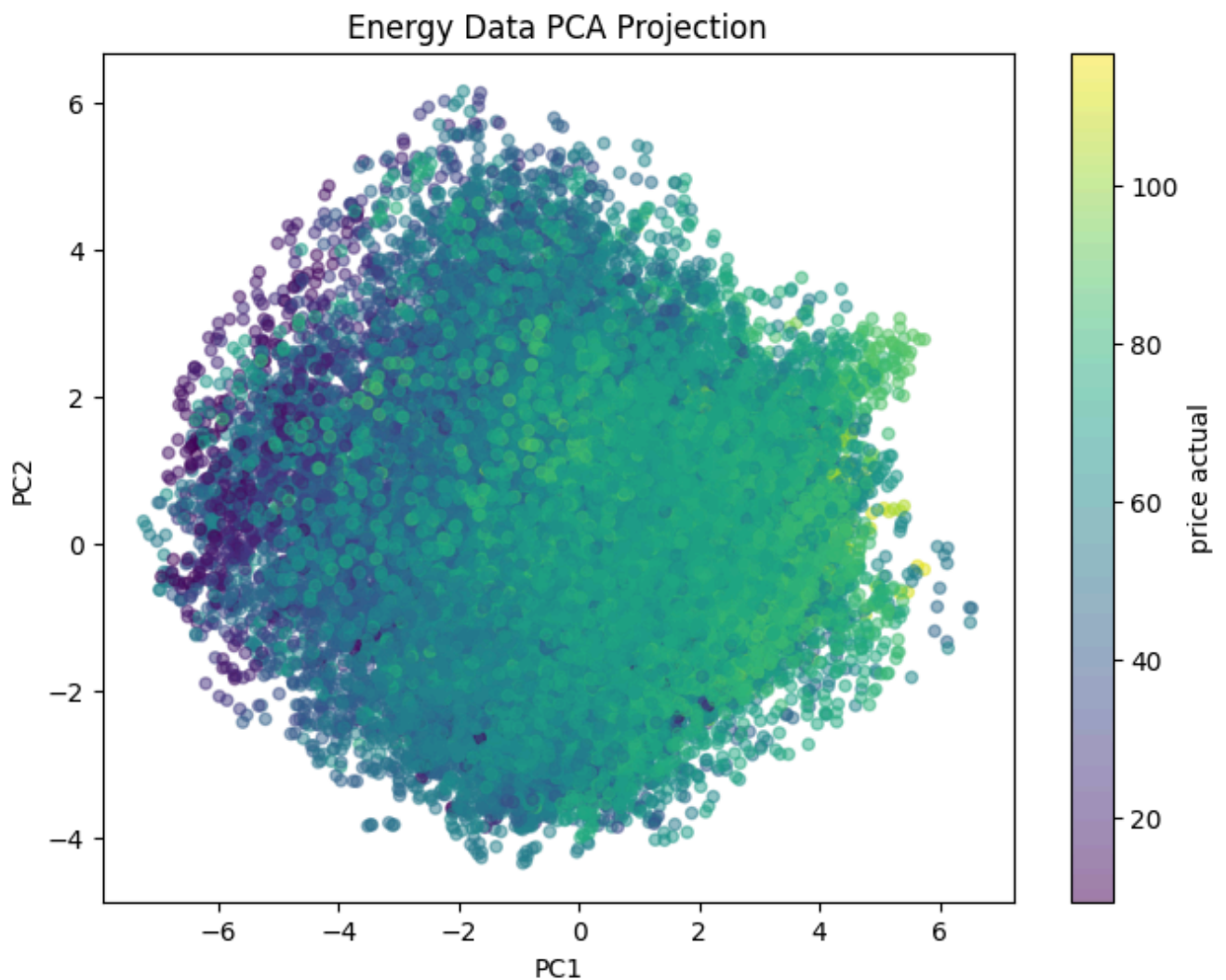
Number of components for 95% variance: 11

```
pca = PCA(n_components=n_components)
X_reduced = pca.fit_transform(X_scaled)

print("\nFinal PCA Parameters:")
print(pca.get_params())
```

```
Final PCA Parameters:
{'copy': True, 'iterated_power': 'auto', 'n_components': np.int64(11), 'n_oversamples':
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.scatter(X_reduced[:, 0], X_reduced[:, 1], c=y, cmap='viridis', s=20, alpha=0.5)
plt.colorbar(label=target_name)
plt.xlabel('PC1')
plt.ylabel('PC2')
plt.title('Energy Data PCA Projection')
plt.show()
```



```
pca_cols = [f"PC{i+1}" for i in range(n_components)]
pca_df = pd.DataFrame(X_reduced, columns=pca_cols)
pca_df[target_name] = y.values

output_file = "/content/energy_pca_reduced.csv"
pca_df.to_csv(output_file, index=False)

print("\nFirst 5 rows of PCA reduced data:")
print(pca_df.head())
print("\nSaved to:", output_file)
```

First 5 rows of PCA reduced data:

	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5	PC6	PC7	\
0	-1.939891	-0.803230	0.699363	-0.021090	0.369430	0.884504	-1.011903	
1	-2.057097	-1.116139	0.845545	0.238332	0.443172	0.891167	-1.141480	
2	-2.373668	-1.533295	0.908606	0.482030	0.434244	0.877217	-1.069578	
3	-2.960248	-1.804342	0.940045	0.750306	0.321394	0.845386	-1.062811	
4	-3.439316	-1.948464	0.951263	1.003525	0.372551	0.862805	-1.207829	

	PC8	PC9	PC10	PC11	price actual
0	-0.882678	-1.921679	-0.832382	-0.884281	65.41
1	-0.863688	-1.850541	-0.963886	-0.791646	64.92
2	-0.859786	-1.585825	-0.897589	-0.875170	64.48
3	-0.716736	-1.185771	-0.887189	-0.939449	59.32
4	-0.789941	-0.925156	-0.895755	-0.876701	56.04

Saved to: /content/energy_pca_reduced.csv