In [229... import numpy as np import random import pandas as pd import seaborn as sns import scipy.stats as stats import matplotlib.pyplot as plt from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer from sklearn.impute import MissingIndicator from sklearn.impute import KNNImputer from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler from sklearn.linear model import Lasso from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor from sklearn.experimental import enable iterative imputer from sklearn.impute import IterativeImputer from IPython.display import Image %matplotlib inline sns.set(style="ticks") data = pd.read csv('WineQT.csv', sep = ',') data.head() free total fixed volatile citric residual sulfur density pH sulphates alcohol quality Id chlorides sulfur acidity acidity acid sugar dioxide dioxide 0 7.4 0.70 0.00 1.9 0.076 11.0 34.0 0.9978 3.51 0.56 9.4 0 1 7.8 88.0 0.00 2.6 0.098 25.0 67.0 0.9968 3.20 0.68 9.8 2 7.8 0.76 0.04 2.3 0.092 15.0 54.0 0.9970 3.26 0.65 9.8 5 2 3 11.2 0.28 0.56 1.9 0.075 17.0 60.0 0.9980 3.16 0.58 9.8 6 0.9978 3.51 4 7.4 0.70 0.00 1.9 0.076 11.0 34.0 0.56 9.4 5 data.shape Out[232... (1143, 13) data.dtypes Out[233... fixed acidity float64 volatile acidity float64 citric acid float64 residual sugar float64 chlorides float64 free sulfur dioxide float64 total sulfur dioxide float64 density float64 float64 рН sulphates float64 alcohol float64 quality int64 int64 dtype: object In [234... # Для студентов группы ИУ5-24М, ИУ5И-24М - для произвольной колонки данных построить #"Скрипичная диаграмма (violin plot) sns.violinplot(x = data['fixed acidity']) Out[234... <AxesSubplot:xlabel='fixed acidity'> 12 14 8 10 16 fixed acidity def diagnostic plots(df, variable): fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,7))# гистограмма plt.subplot(2, 2, 1) df[variable].hist(bins=30) ## Q-Q plot plt.subplot(2, 2, 2) stats.probplot(df[variable], dist="norm", plot=plt) # ящик с усами plt.subplot(2, 2, 3) sns.violinplot(x=df[variable]) # ящик с усами plt.subplot(2, 2, 4) sns.boxplot(x=df[variable]) plt.show() # Задача 26 # Для набора данных для одного (произвольного) числового признака проведите # обнаружение и замену (найденными верхними и нижними границами) выбросов на основе п col name = 'citric acid' diagnostic\_plots(data, col\_name) Probability Plot 1.00 150 0.75 0.50 100 0.25 0.00 50 -0.25 1.0 0.8 Theoretical quantiles 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 citric acid citric acid In [238... # среднее арифм. +\- среднеквадратичное отклонение \* 3low = data[col\_name].mean() - (k\*data[col\_name].std()) up = data[col\_name].mean() + (k\*data[col\_name].std()) data[col\_name] = np.where(data[col\_name] > up, up, np.where(data[col\_name] < low, low, diagnostic\_plots(data, col\_name) Probability Plot 150 0.8 125 0.6 Values 100 0.4 Ordered 0.2 -75 0.0 50 -0.225 -0.40.0 0.6 0.8 0 -2 Theoretical quantiles 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 0.0 0.4 0.6 0.8 citric acid citric acid In [219... # Для набора данных проведите устранение пропусков для одного (произвольного) числовог # использованием метода заполнения средним значением. data2 = pd.read csv('houses to rent.csv', sep = ',') data2.head() **Unnamed:** parking rent property city area rooms bathroom floor animal furniture hoa spaces amount tax ins acept furnished 0 0 240 3 3 4 R\$0 R\$8,000 R\$1,000 not 1 1 0 64 10 R\$540 R\$820 R\$122 acept furnished 5 acept furnished 2 2 1 443 5 3 R\$4,172 R\$7,000 R\$1,417 not 3 3 73 2 2 12 R\$700 R\$1,250 R\$150 acept furnished not not 1 19 1 1 0 R\$0 R\$1,200 R\$41 acept furnished data2.dtypes Unnamed: 0 int64 city int64 area int64 rooms int64 int64 bathroom parking spaces int64 floor object animal object furniture object hoa object rent amount object property tax object object fire insurance total object dtype: object # data2['floor'] = data2['floor'].astype('float') data2['floor'] = pd.to numeric(data2['floor'], errors = 'coerce') def get loss(some data): for col in some data.columns: #some data[col] = np.where(some data[col] == '-', np.nan, some data[col]) null counter = some data[some data[col].isnull()].shape[0] print("{} : {}".format(col,null counter)) In [224... get loss(data2) Unnamed: 0 : 0 city: 0 area : 0 rooms : 0 bathroom : 0 parking spaces : 0 floor : 1555 animal : 0 furniture : 0 hoa : 0 rent amount : 0 property tax: 0 fire insurance : 0 total : 0 data3 = data2.copy() data3['floor'].fillna(data2['floor'].mean(), inplace = True) get\_loss(data3) Unnamed: 0 : 0 city: 0 area: 0 rooms : 0 bathroom : 0 parking spaces : 0 floor : 0 animal : 0furniture : 0 hoa : 0 rent amount : 0 property tax : 0 fire insurance : 0 total : 0 data3.head() **Unnamed:** parking rent property area rooms bathroom floor animal furniture hoa city 0 amount spaces tax 0 240 3 3 7.621436 R\$0 R\$8,000 0 1 furnished R\$1,000 acept not 1 2 R\$540 R\$820 1 0 64 1 10.000000 R\$122 acept furnished 5 R\$4,172 R\$7,000 2 2 443 5 3.000000 1 acept furnished R\$1,417 not R\$700 R\$1,250 3 3 73 2 2 12.000000 R\$150 1 acept furnished not not 4 4 1 19 1 1 7.621436 R\$0 R\$1,200 R\$41 acept furnished