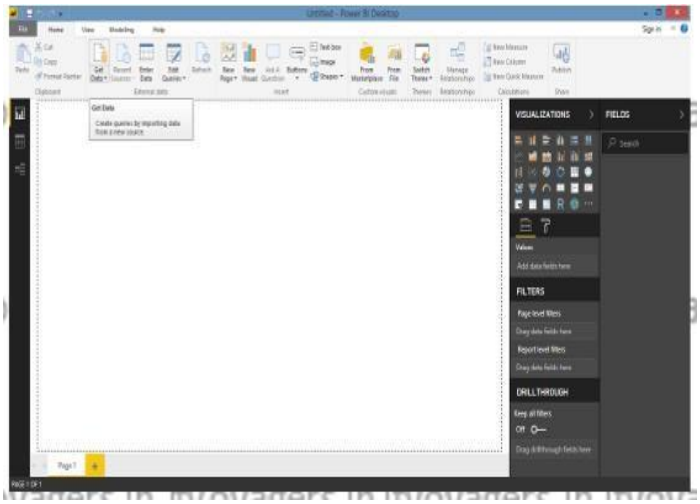
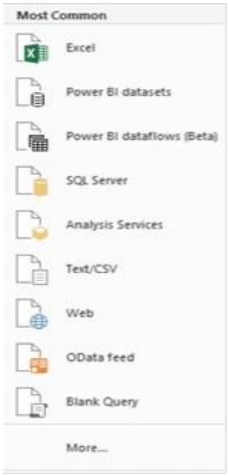
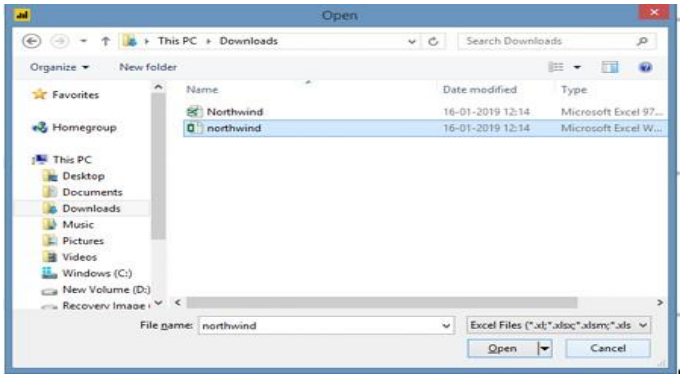
Step 1: Open Power BI



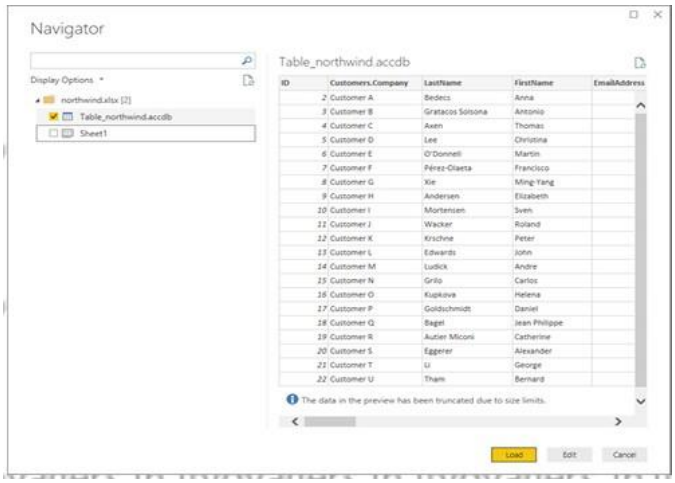
Step 2: Click on Get data following list will be displayed → select Excel



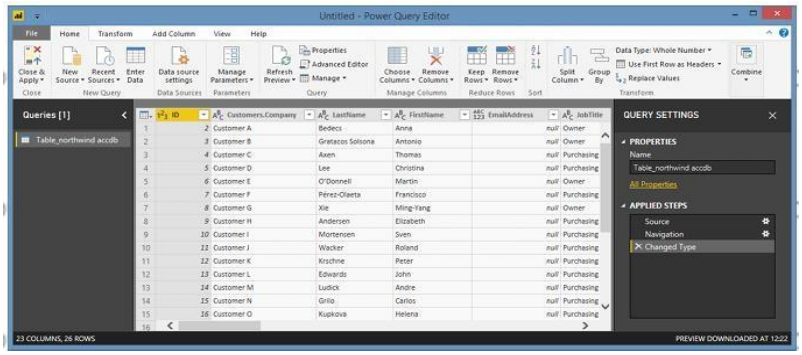
Step 3: Select required file and click on Open, Navigator screen appears



Step 4: Select file and click on edit



Step 5: Power query editor appears

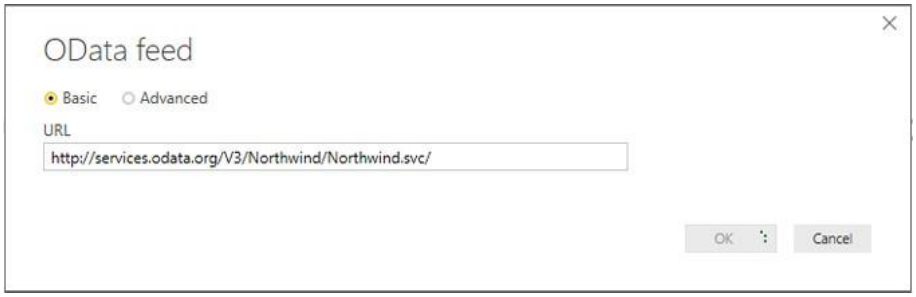


Step 6: Again, go to Get Data and select OData feed

Step 7: Paste url as

http://services.odata.org/V3/Northwind/Northwind.svc/

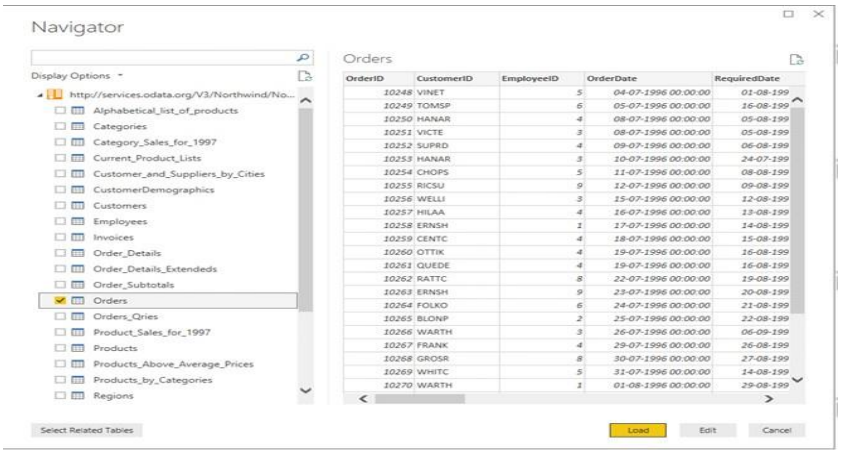
Click on ok

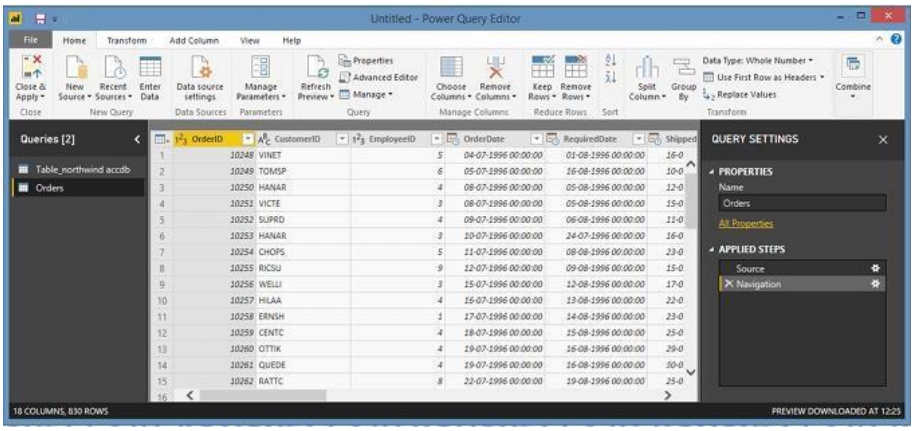


Step 8: Select orders table and click on edit

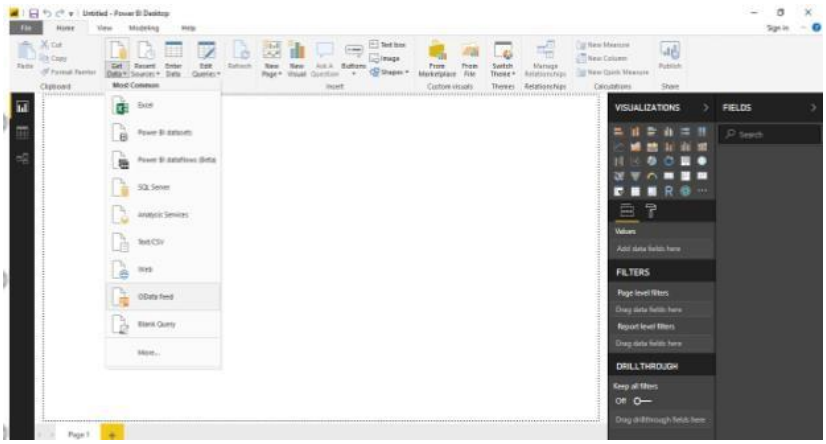
Note: If you just want to see preview you can just click on table name without clicking on checkbox

Click on edit to view table





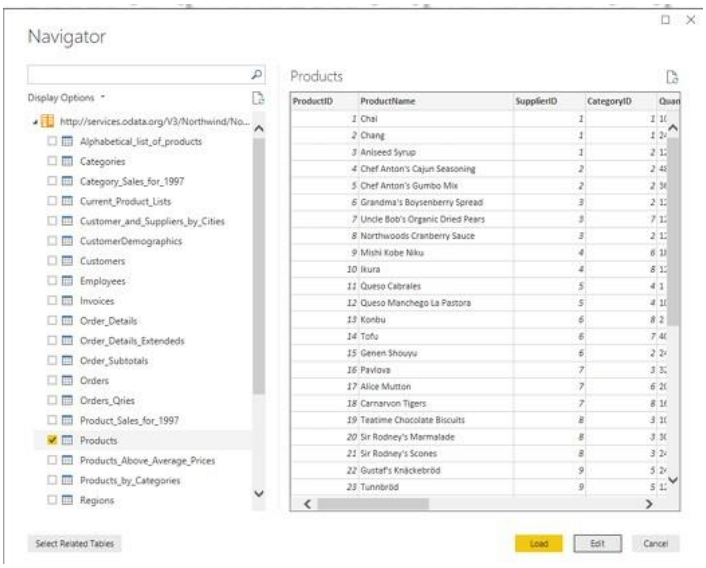
Step 1: Open Power BI, Click on Get Data → OData Feed



Paste Url : http://services.odata.org/V3/Northwind/Northwind.svc/

And Click OK

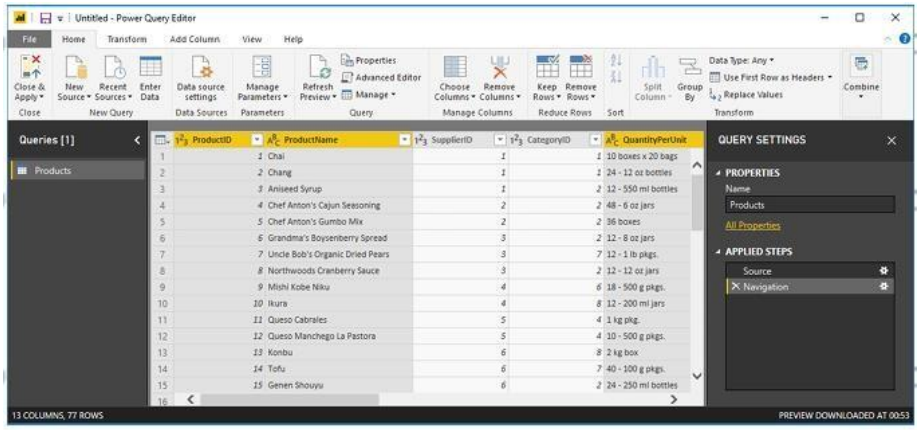
Step 2: Click on Check Box of Products table and then click on Edit



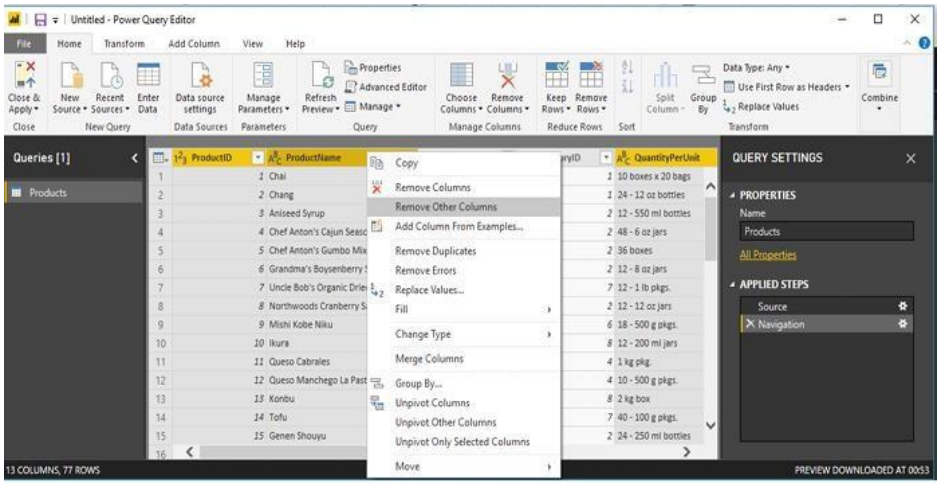
1) Remove other columns to only display columns of interest

In Query Editor, select the ProductID, ProductName, QuantityPerUnit, and UnitsInStock

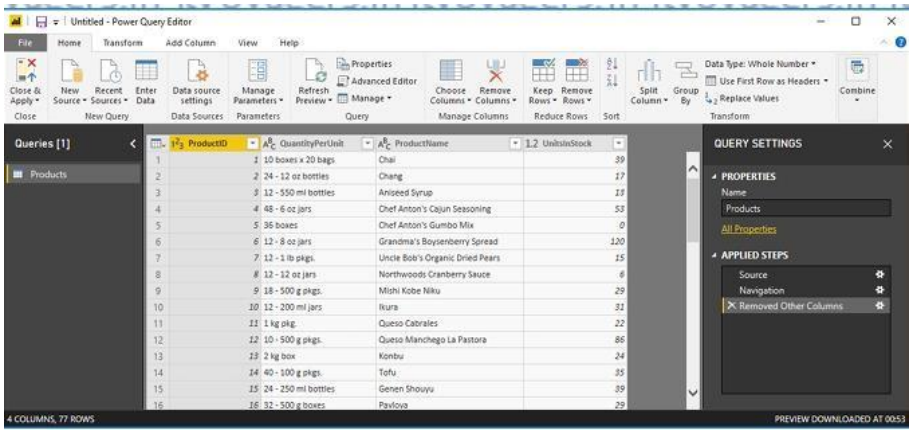
columns (use Ctrl+Click to select more than one column, or Shift+Click to select columns that are beside each other).



Select Remove Columns > Remove Other Columns from the ribbon, or right click on a column header and click Remove Other Columns

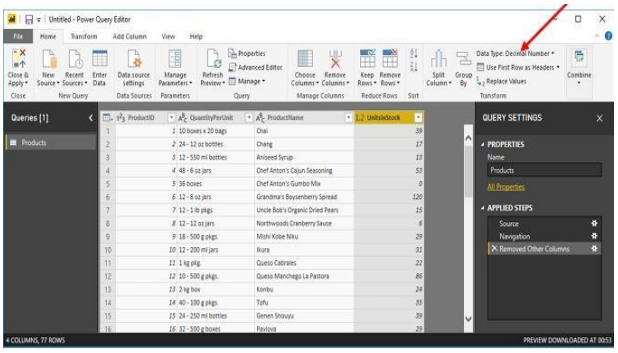


After selecting Remove Other Columns only selected four columns are displayed other columns are discarded.



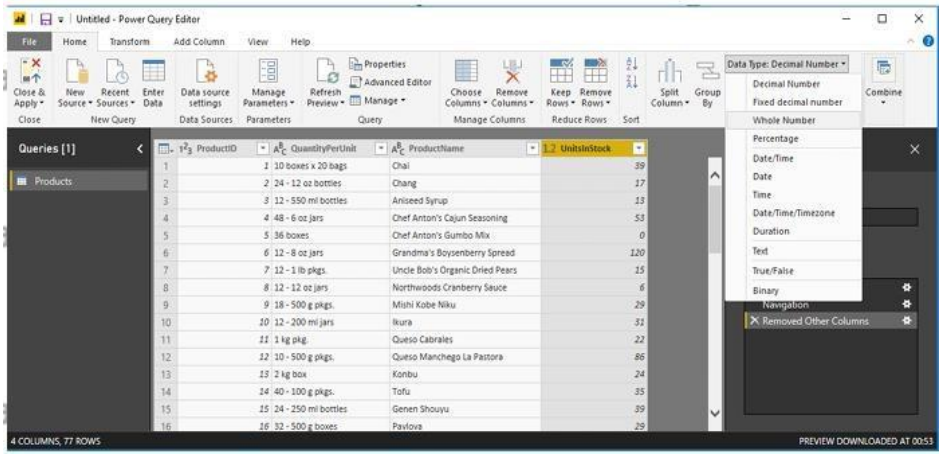
Change the data type of the UnitsInStock column

a) Select the UnitsInStock column.

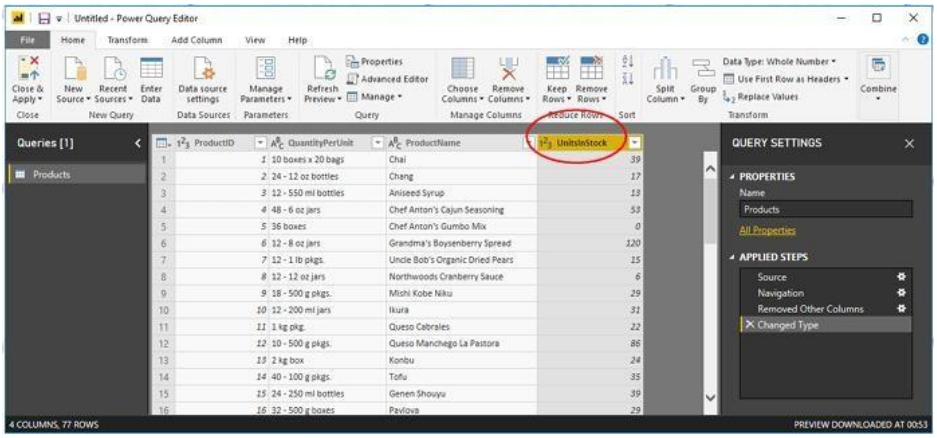


b) Select the Data Type drop-down button in the Home ribbon.

c) If not already a Whole Number, select Whole Number for data type from the drop down (the Data Type: button also displays the data type for the current selection).



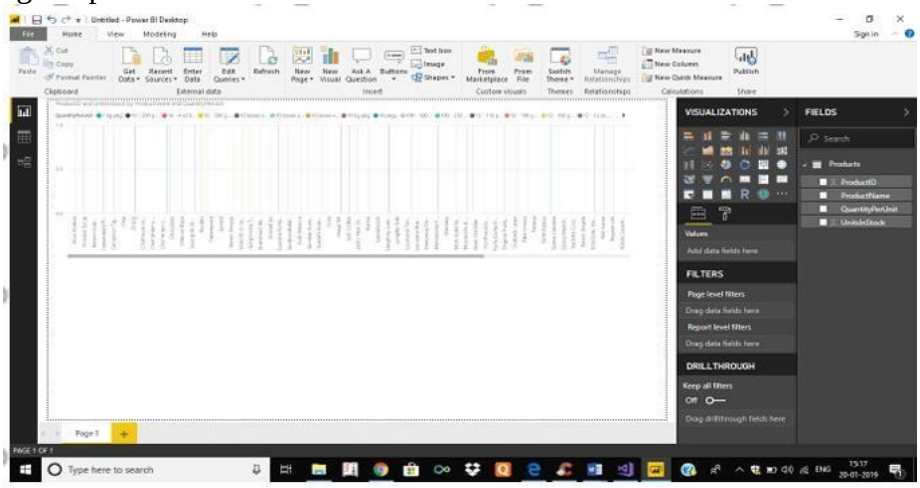
After clicking on Whole number, you can see the changed Datatype in column headerof UnitsInStock



After above step, close query editor and click on Yes to save changes.

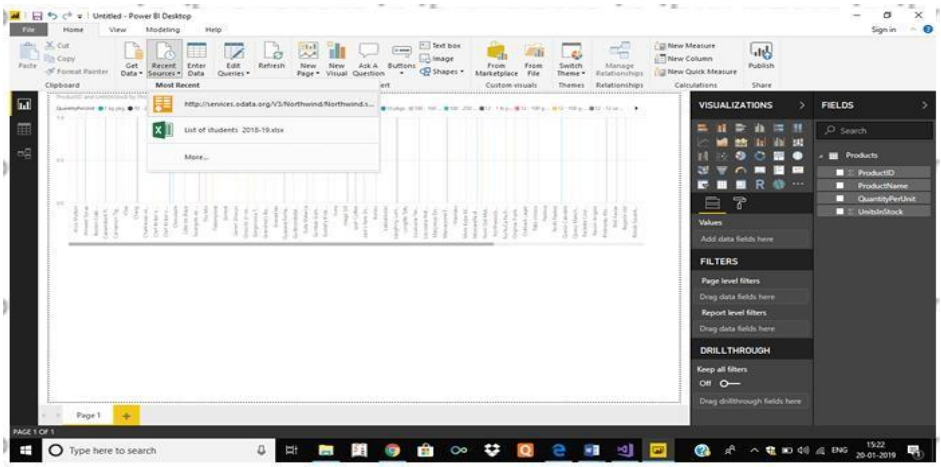
Now you can view fields of Products table on right side, check all the fields of table to

get representation in charts form.

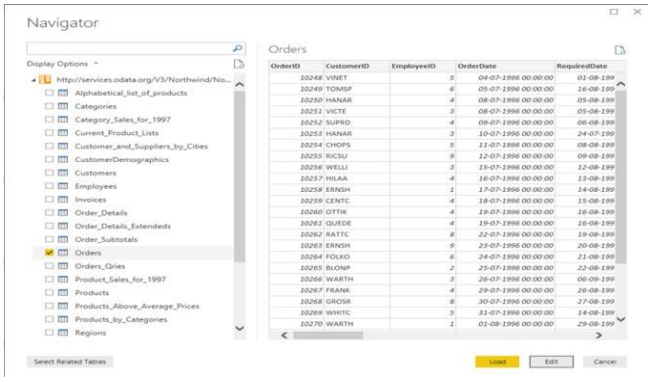


3. Expand the Orders table

Once You have loaded a data source, you can click on Recent Sources to select desired table (Orders).

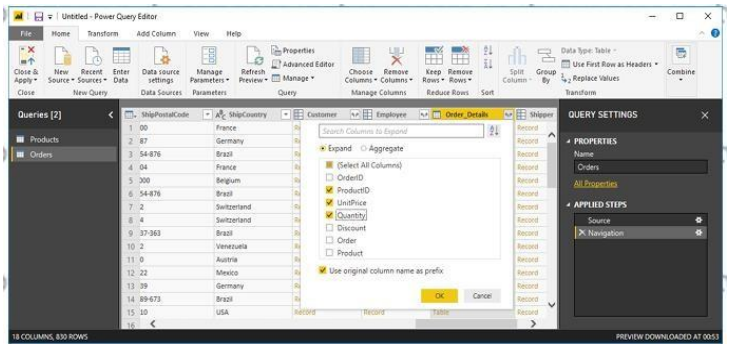


After selecting the URL, Navigator window will appear from which you can select Orders table.
Click on Edit.

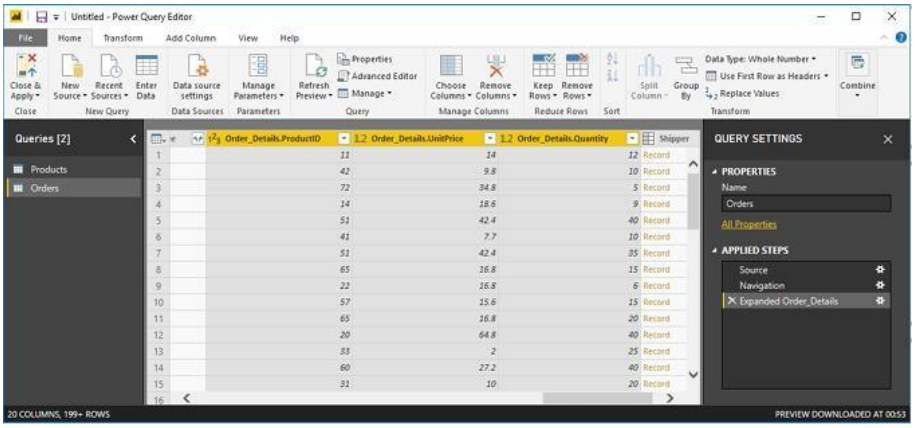


Query Editor Window will appear

1. In the Query View, scroll to the Order_Details column.
2. In the Order_Details column, select the expand icon.
3. In the Expand drop-down:
    a. Select (Select All Columns) to clear all columns.
    b. Select ProductID, UnitPrice, and Quantity.
    c. Click OK.



After clicking on OK following screen appears with combined columns

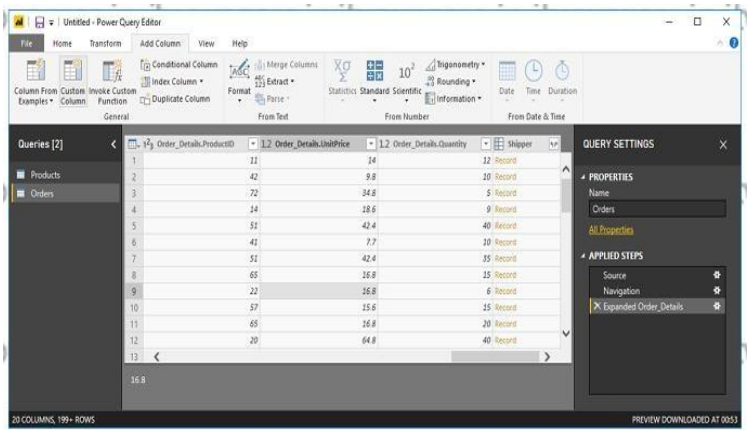


4. Calculate the line total for each Order_Details row

Power BI Desktop lets you to create calculations based on the columns you are importing, so you can enrich the data that you connect to. In this step, you create a Custom Column to calculate the line total for each Order_Details row.

Calculate the line total for each Order_Details row:

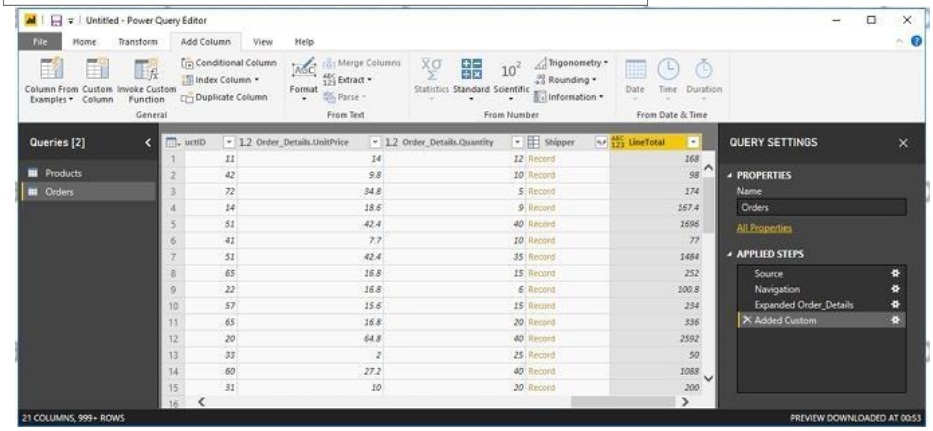
a) In the Add Column ribbon tab, click Add Custom Column.



b) In the Custom Column dialog box, in the Custom Column Formula textbox, enter [Order_Details.UnitPrice] * [Order_Details.Quantity] by selecting from available columns and click on insert for each column.

c) In the New column name textbox, enter LineTotal.

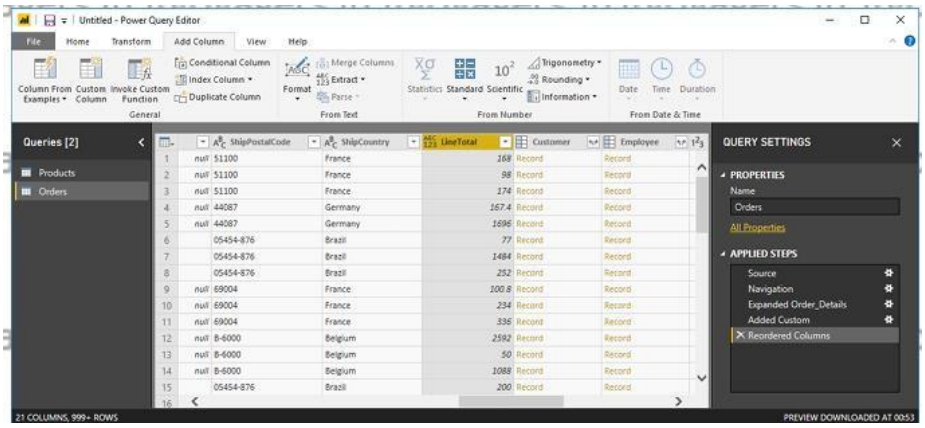
d) Click OK.



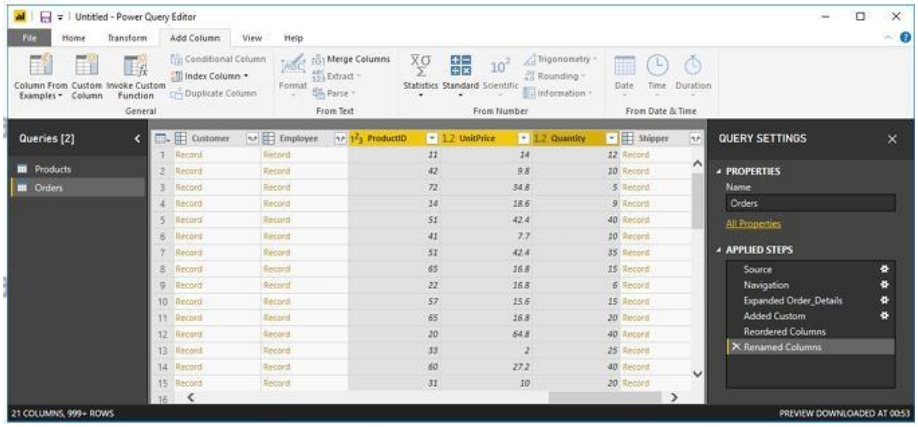
5. Rename and reorder columns in the query

In this step you finish making the model easy to work with when creating reports, by renaming the final columns and changing their order.

a) In Query Editor, drag the LineTotal column to the left, after ShipCountry.



b) Remove the Order_Details. prefix from the Order_Details.ProductID, Order_Details.UnitPrice and Order_Details.Quantity columns, by double-clicking on each column header, and then deleting that text from the column name.



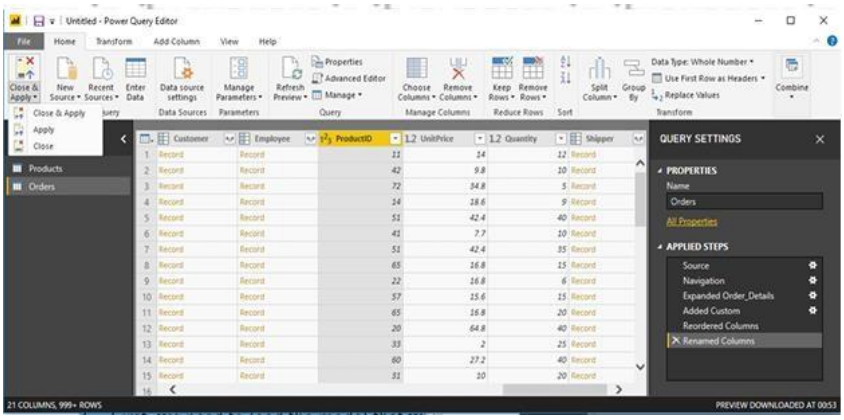
4. Combine the Products and Total Sales queries

Power BI Desktop does not require you to combine queries to report on them. Instead, you can create relationships between datasets. These relationships can be created on any column that is common to your datasets.

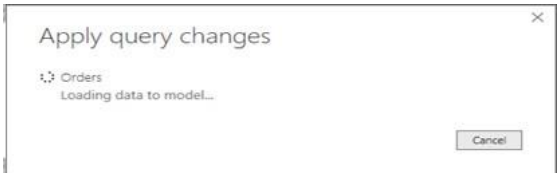
We have Orders and Products data that share a common 'ProductID' field, so we need to ensure there's a relationship between them in the model we're using with Power BI Desktop. Simply specify in Power BI Desktop that the columns from each table are related (i.e. columns that have the same values). Power BI Desktop works out the direction and cardinality of the relationship for you. In some cases, it will even detect the relationships automatically.

In this task, you confirm that a relationship is established in Power BI Desktop between the Products and Total Sales queries

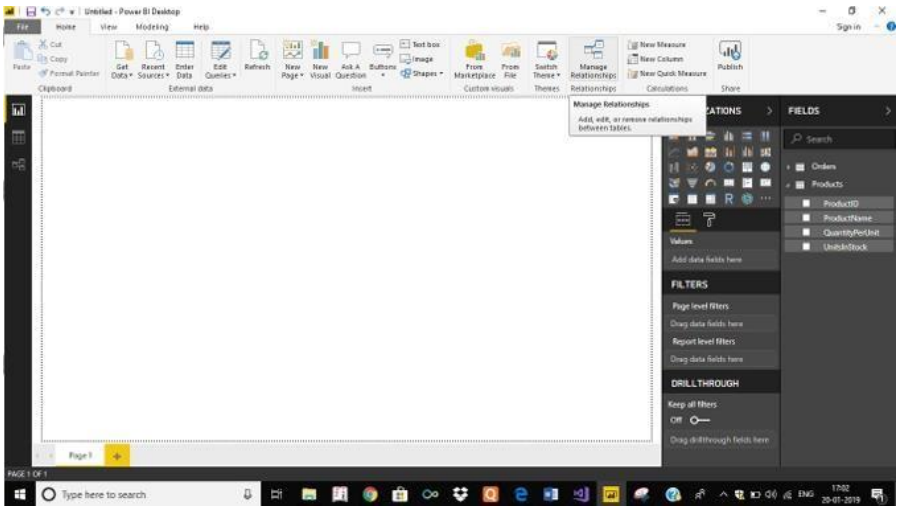
Step 1: Confirm the relationship between Products and Total Sales 1. First, we need to load the model that we created in Query Editor into Power BI Desktop. From the Home ribbon of Query Editor, select Close & Apply.



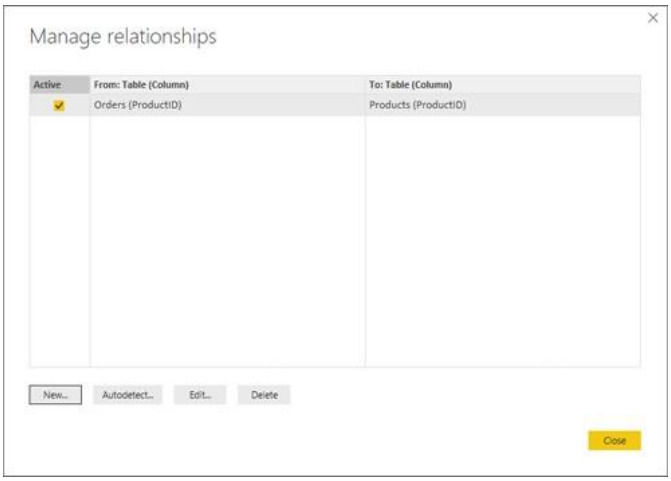
Step 2: Power BI Desktop loads the data from the two queries.



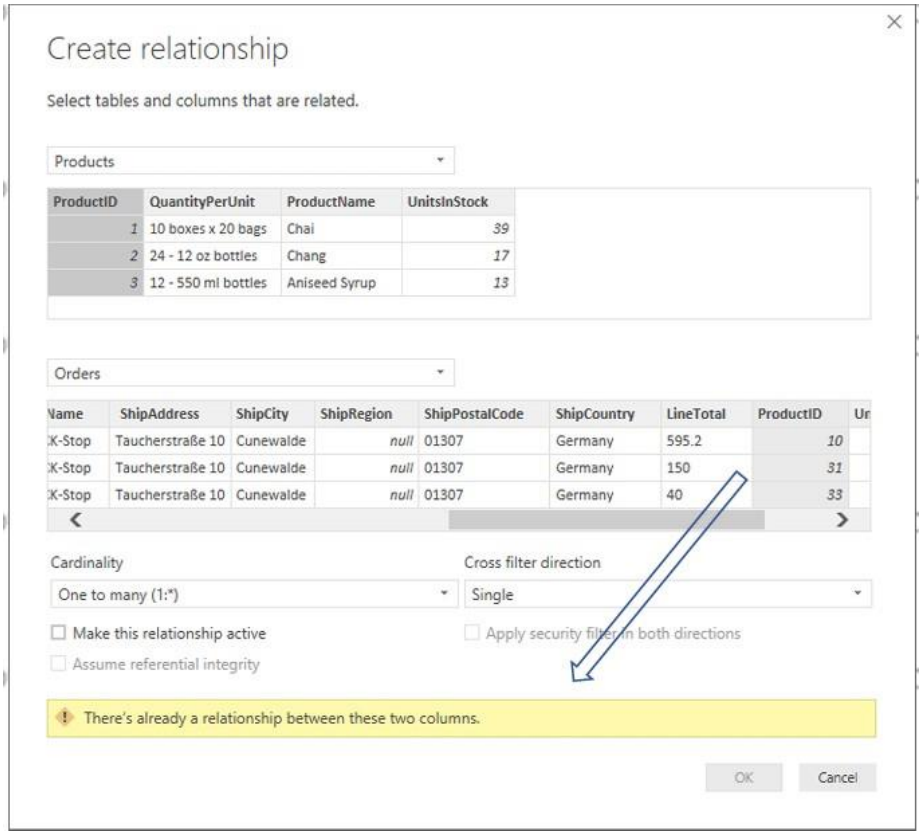
Step 3: Once the data is loaded, select the Manage Relationships button Home ribbon



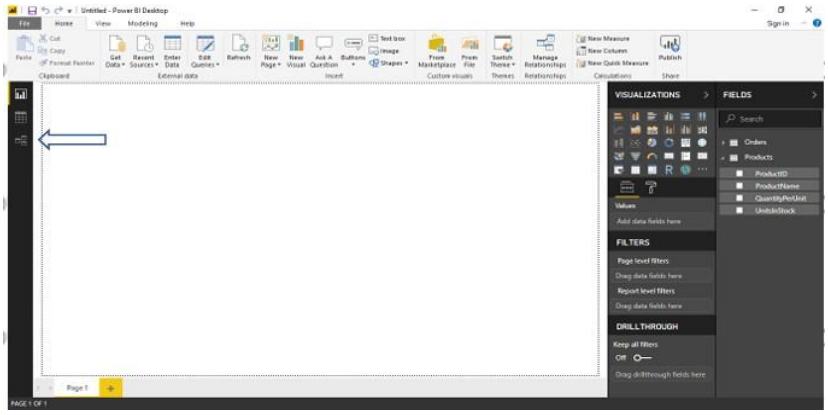
Step 4. Select the New… button



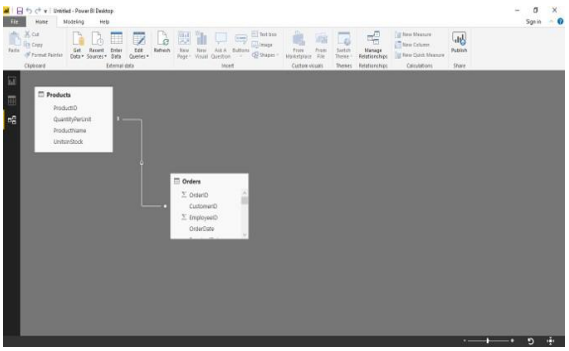
Step 5: When we attempt to create the relationship, we see that one already exists! As shown in the Create Relationship dialog (by the shaded columns), the ProductsID fields in each query already have an established relationship.



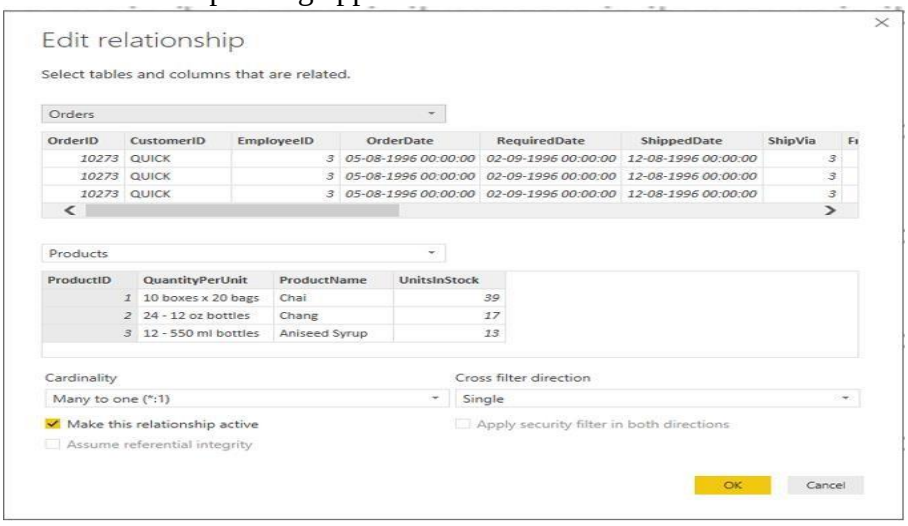
Step 6: Select Cancel, and then select Relationship view in Power BI Desktop.



Step 7: We see the following, which visualizes the relationship between the queries.



Step 8: When you double-click the arrow on the line that connects the to queries, an Edit Relationship dialog appears.



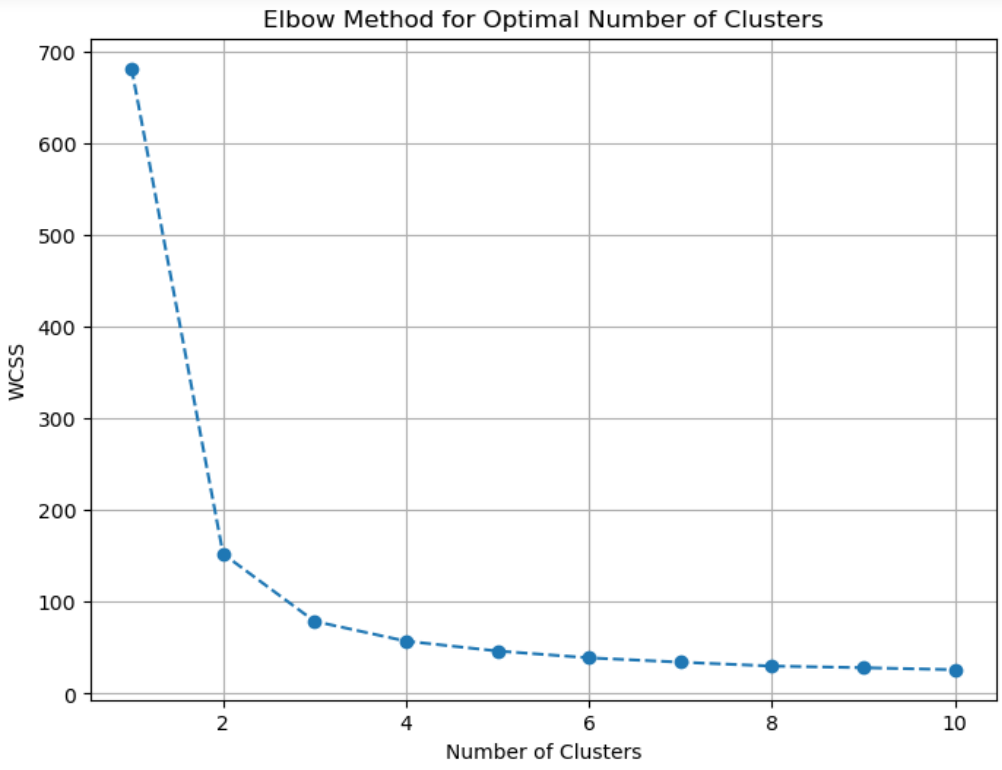
Step 9: No need to make any changes, so we'll just select Cancel to close the Edit Relationship dialog.

In [1]:
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

In [2]:
```
iris = load_iris()
data = pd.DataFrame(iris.data, columns=iris.feature_names)
wcss = []
```

In [3]:
```
for i in range(1, 11):
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=i, init='k-means++', max_iter=300, n_init=10, random_state=0)
    kmeans.fit(data)
    wcss.append(kmeans.inertia_)  # Inertia is the WCSS value
```

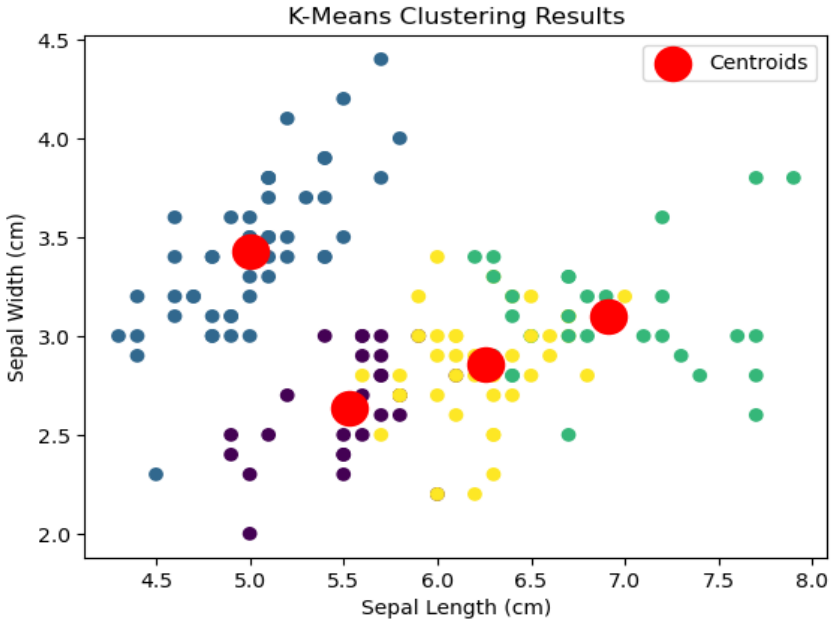
In [4]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.plot(range(1, 11), wcss, marker='o', linestyle='--')
plt.title('Elbow Method for Optimal Number of Clusters')
plt.xlabel('Number of Clusters')
plt.ylabel('WCSS')
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



In [5]:
```
optimal_num_clusters = 4
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=optimal_num_clusters, init='k-means++', max_iter=300, n_init=10, random_state=0)
cluster_labels = kmeans.fit_predict(data)

# Add the cluster labels to the dataset
data['Cluster'] = cluster_labels
```

```
# Visualize the clusters
plt.scatter(data['sepal length (cm)'], data['sepal width (cm)'], c=data['Cluster'], cmap='viridis')
plt.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers_[:, 0], kmeans.cluster_centers_[:, 1], s=300, c='red', label='Centroids')
plt.title('K-Means Clustering Results')
plt.xlabel('Sepal Length (cm)')
plt.ylabel('Sepal Width (cm)')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



In [1]:
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

data=pd.read_csv("gender_classification_v7.csv")
data.head()
```

Out[1]:

	long_hair	forehead_width_cm	forehead_height_cm	nose_wide	nose_long	lips_thin	distance_nose_to_lip_long	gender
0	1	11.8	6.1	1	0	1	1	Male
1	0	14.0	5.4	0	0	1	0	Female
2	0	11.8	6.3	1	1	1	1	Male
3	0	14.4	6.1	0	1	1	1	Male
4	1	13.5	5.9	0	0	0	0	Female

In [2]:
```
data=pd.DataFrame(data)
data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5001 entries, 0 to 5000
Data columns (total 8 columns):
 #   Column                     Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  ------                     --------------  -----  
 0   long_hair                  5001 non-null   int64  
 1   forehead_width_cm          5001 non-null   float64
 2   forehead_height_cm         5001 non-null   float64
 3   nose_wide                  5001 non-null   int64  
 4   nose_long                  5001 non-null   int64  
 5   lips_thin                  5001 non-null   int64  
 6   distance_nose_to_lip_long  5001 non-null   int64  
 7   gender                     5001 non-null   object 
dtypes: float64(2), int64(5), object(1)
memory usage: 312.7+ KB
```

In [3]:
```
data["gender"].value_counts()
data
```

Out[3]:

	long_hair	forehead_width_cm	forehead_height_cm	nose_wide	nose_long	lips_thin	distance_nose_to_lip_long	gender
0	1	11.8	6.1	1	0	1	1	Male
1	0	14.0	5.4	0	0	1	0	Female
2	0	11.8	6.3	1	1	1	1	Male
3	0	14.4	6.1	0	1	1	1	Male
4	1	13.5	5.9	0	0	0	0	Female
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4996	1	13.6	5.1	0	0	0	0	Female
4997	1	11.9	5.4	0	0	0	0	Female
4998	1	12.9	5.7	0	0	0	0	Female
4999	1	13.2	6.2	0	0	0	0	Female
5000	1	15.4	5.4	1	1	1	1	Male

5001 rows × 8 columns

In [4]:
```
f=data[data.gender=="Female"]
m=data[data.gender=="Male"]
data.gender=[1 if each=="Male" else 0 for each in data.gender]
data["gender"].value_counts()
```

Out[4]:
```
0    2501
1    2500
Name: gender, dtype: int64
```

In [14]:
```
x=data.drop(["gender"],axis=1)
y=data.gender.values
x
y
```

Out[14]:
```
array([1, 0, 1, ..., 0, 0, 1], dtype=int64)
```

In [11]:
```
x=(x-np.min(x))/(np.max(x)-np.min(x))
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=42)
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
lr = LogisticRegression()
lr.fit(x_train,y_train)
print("test accuracy: {} ".format(lr.fit(x_train, y_train).score(x_test, y_test)))
print("train accuracy: {} ".format(lr.fit(x_train, y_train).score(x_train, y_train)))
```

```
test accuracy: 0.961038961038961
train accuracy: 0.97025
```

In [12]:
```
y_pred=lr.predict(x_test)
y_true=y_test
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm=confusion_matrix(y_true,y_pred)
cm
```

Out[12]:
```
array([[485,  17],
       [ 22, 477]], dtype=int64)
```

In [13]:
```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
f,ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(5,5))
sns.heatmap(cm,annot = True,linewidths=0.5,linecolor="red",fmt = ".0f",ax=ax)
plt.xlabel("y_pred")
plt.ylabel("y_true")
plt.show()
```