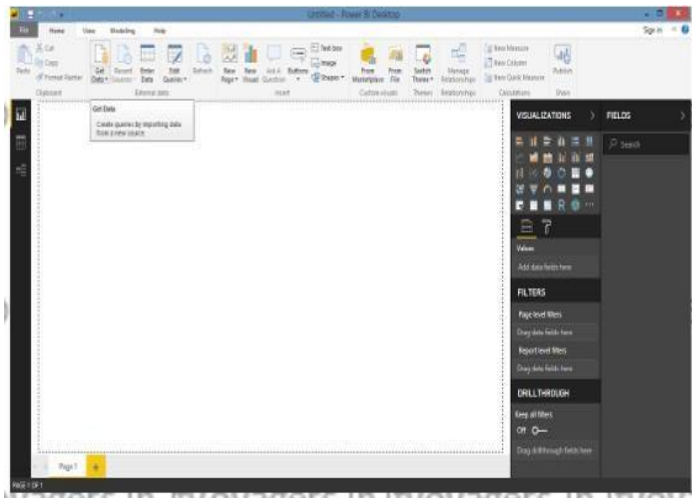
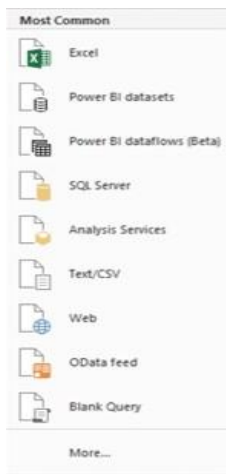


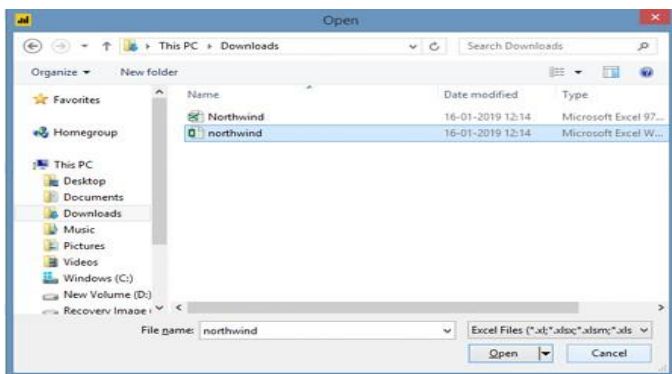
## Step 1: Open Power BI



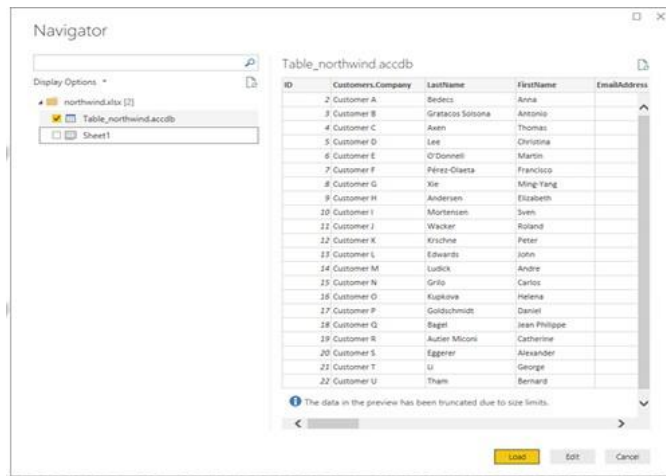
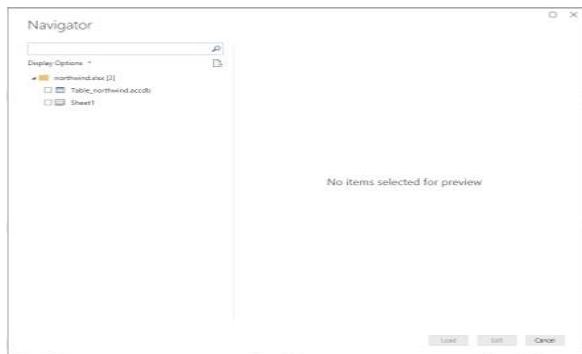
## Step 2: Click on Get data following list will be displayed → select Excel



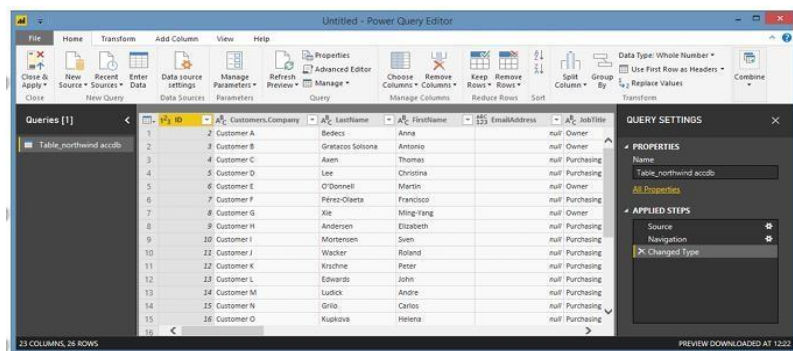
## Step 3: Select required file and click on Open, Navigator screen appears



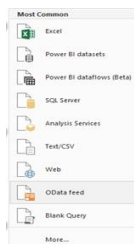
## Step 4: Select file and click on edit



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



OData feed

Basic Advanced

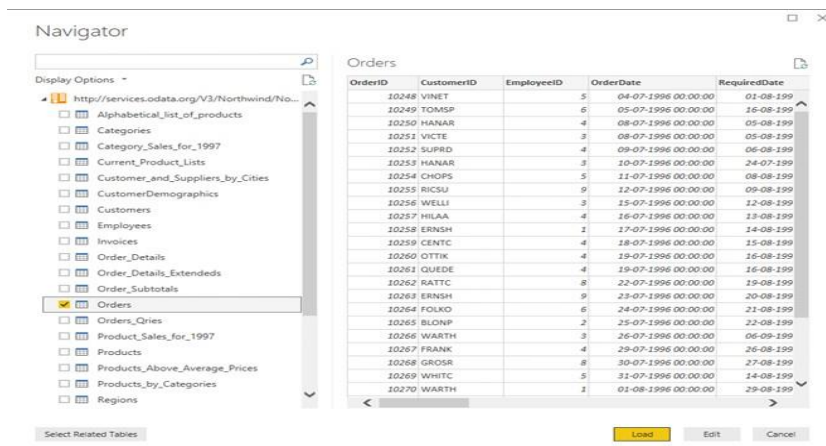
URL

OK Cancel

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



Navigator

Display Options

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

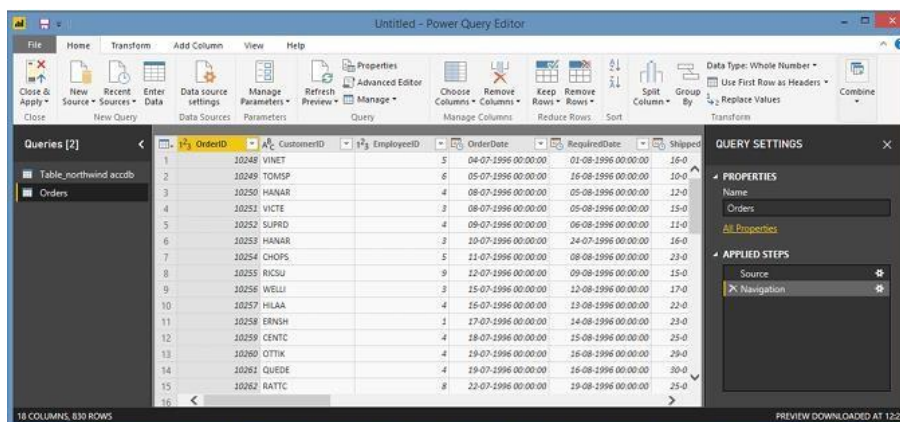
- Alphabetical\_list\_of\_products
- Categories
- Category\_Sales\_for\_1997
- Current\_Product\_Lists
- Customer\_and\_Suppliers\_by\_Cities
- CustomerDemographics
- Customers
- Employees
- Invoices
- Order\_Details
- Order\_Details\_Extendeds
- Order\_Subtotals
- ☒ Orders
- Orders\_Qries
- Product\_Sales\_for\_1997
- Products
- Products\_Above\_Average\_Prices
- Products\_by\_Categories
- Regions

Select Related Tables

Load Edit Cancel

Orders

OrderID	CustomerID	EmployeeID	OrderDate	RequiredDate
10248	VINET	5	04-07-1996 00:00:00	01-08-1996
10249	TOMSP	6	05-07-1996 00:00:00	16-08-1996
10250	HANAR	4	08-07-1996 00:00:00	05-08-1996
10251	VICTE	3	08-07-1996 00:00:00	05-08-1996
10252	SUPRD	4	09-07-1996 00:00:00	06-08-1996
10253	HANAR	3	10-07-1996 00:00:00	24-07-1996
10254	CHOPS	5	11-07-1996 00:00:00	08-08-1996
10255	RICSU	9	12-07-1996 00:00:00	09-08-1996
10256	WELLI	3	15-07-1996 00:00:00	12-08-1996
10257	HLAA	4	16-07-1996 00:00:00	13-08-1996
10258	ERNSH	1	17-07-1996 00:00:00	14-08-1996
10259	CENTC	4	18-07-1996 00:00:00	15-08-1996
10260	OTTIK	4	19-07-1996 00:00:00	16-08-1996
10261	QUIDE	4	19-07-1996 00:00:00	16-08-1996
10262	RATTC	8	22-07-1996 00:00:00	19-08-1996
10263	ERNSH	9	23-07-1996 00:00:00	20-08-1996
10264	FOLKO	6	24-07-1996 00:00:00	21-08-1996
10265	BLONP	2	25-07-1996 00:00:00	22-08-1996
10266	WARTH	3	26-07-1996 00:00:00	06-09-1996
10267	FRANK	4	29-07-1996 00:00:00	26-08-1996
10268	GROSR	8	30-07-1996 00:00:00	27-08-1996
10269	WHITC	5	31-07-1996 00:00:00	14-08-1996
10270	WARTH	1	01-08-1996 00:00:00	29-08-1996



Untitled - Power Query Editor

File Home Transform Add Column View Help

Close & Apply New Query Recent Enter Data source settings Data Sources Manage Parameters Refresh Preview Query

Choose Columns Remove Columns Keep Rows Remove Rows Sort Split Column Group By Data Type: Whole Number Use First Row as Headers Replace Values Combine

Queries [2]

- Table\_northwind\_accdb
- Orders

18 COLUMNS, 830 ROWS

PREVIEW DOWNLOADED AT 12:23

QUERY SETTINGS

PROPERTIES

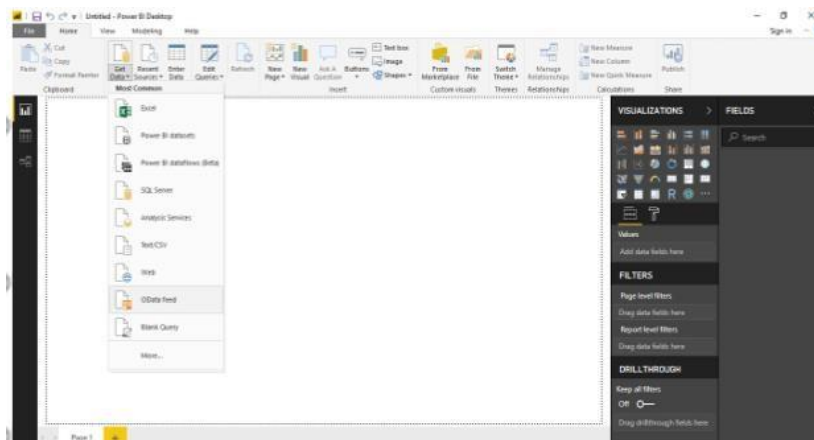
Name: Orders

APPLIED STEPS

Source

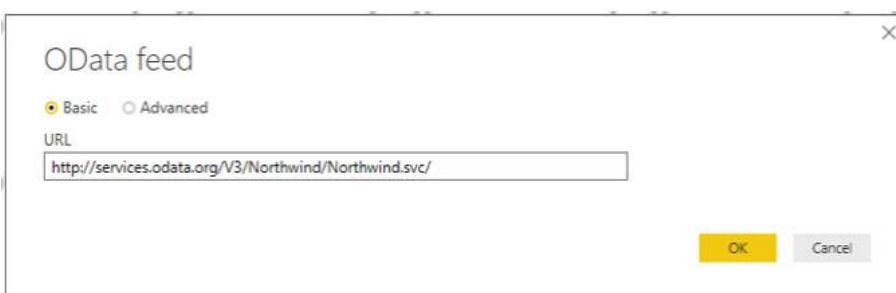
X Navigation

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

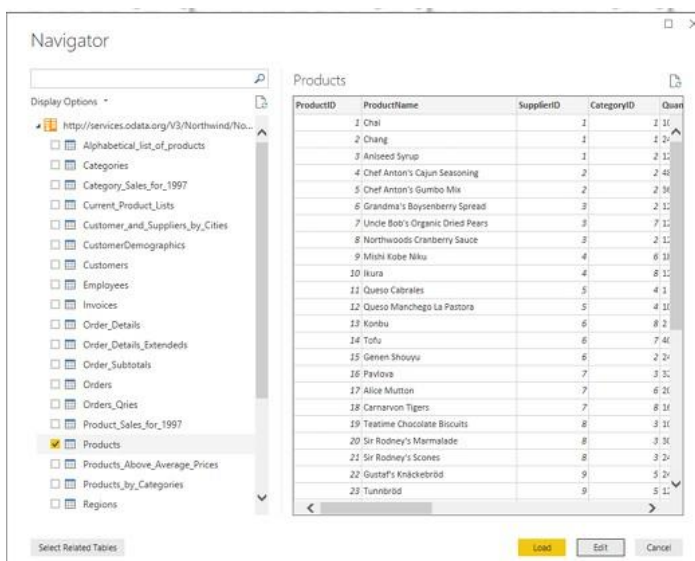


Paste Url : <http://services.odata.org/V3/Northwind/Northwind.svc/>

And Click OK



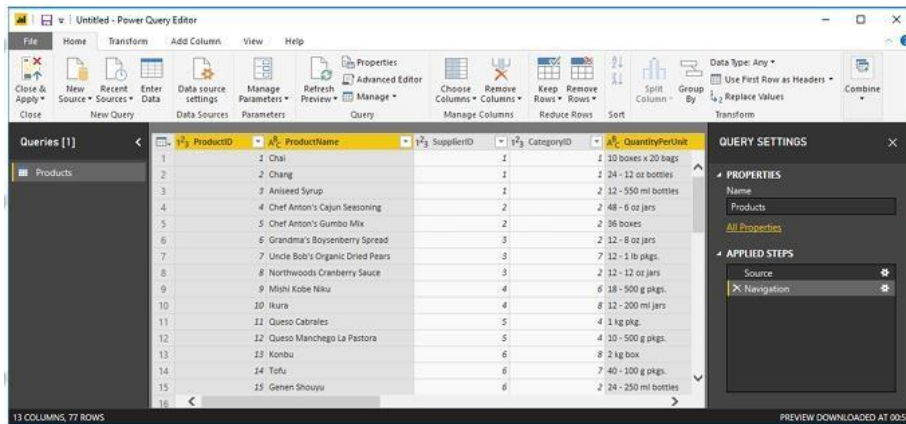
Step 2: Click on Check Box of Products table and then click on Edit



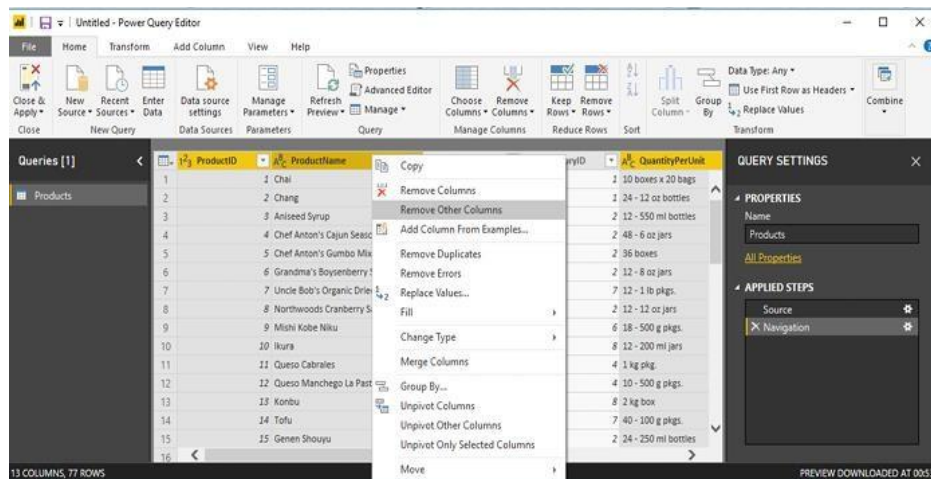
1) Remove other columns to only display columns of interest

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

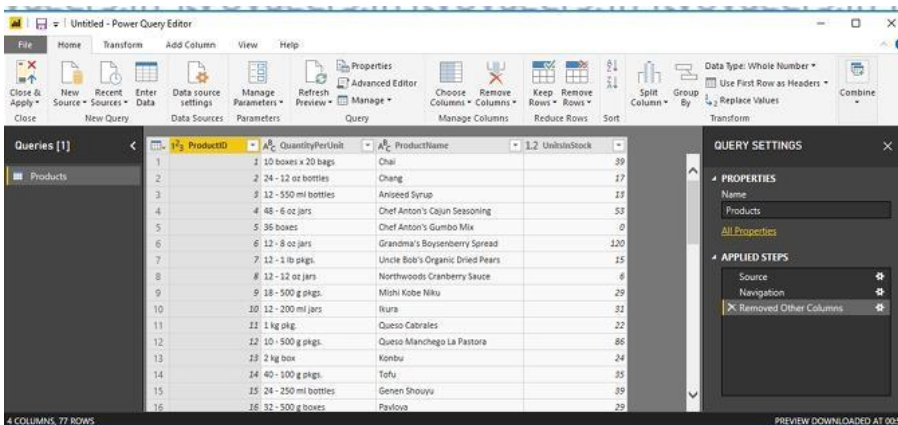
columns (use Ctrl+Click to select more than one column, or Shift+Click to select columns that are beside each other).



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

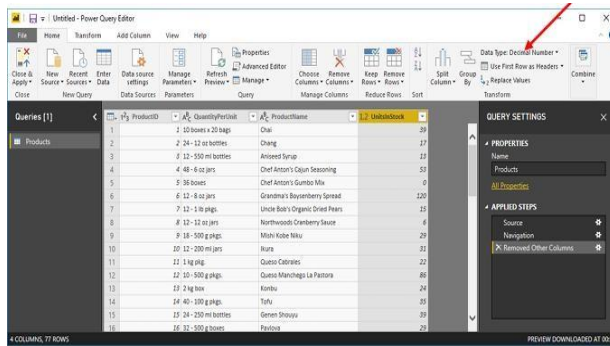


After selecting Remove Other Columns only selected four columns are displayed other columns are discarded.



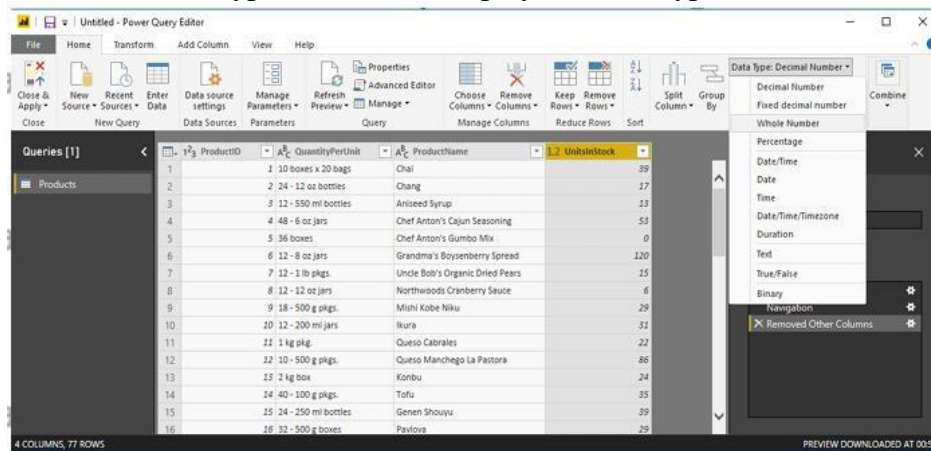
Change the data type of the UnitsInStock column

a) Select the UnitsInStock column.

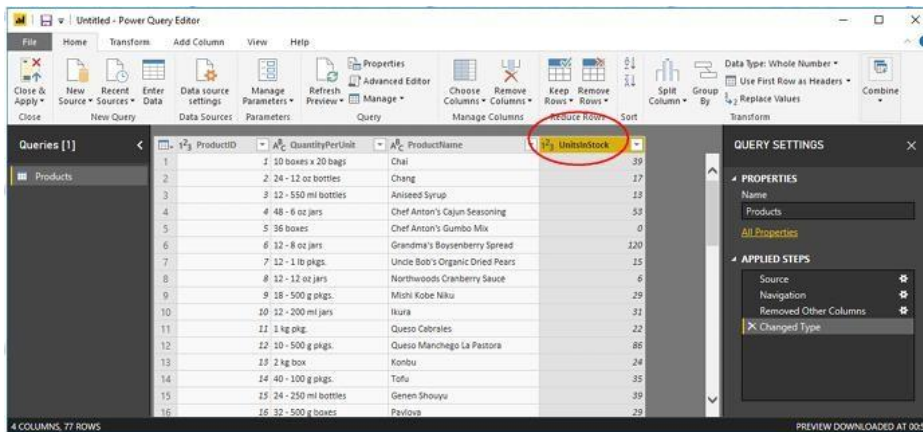


b) Select the Data Type drop-down button in the Home ribbon.

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 header of UnitsInStock

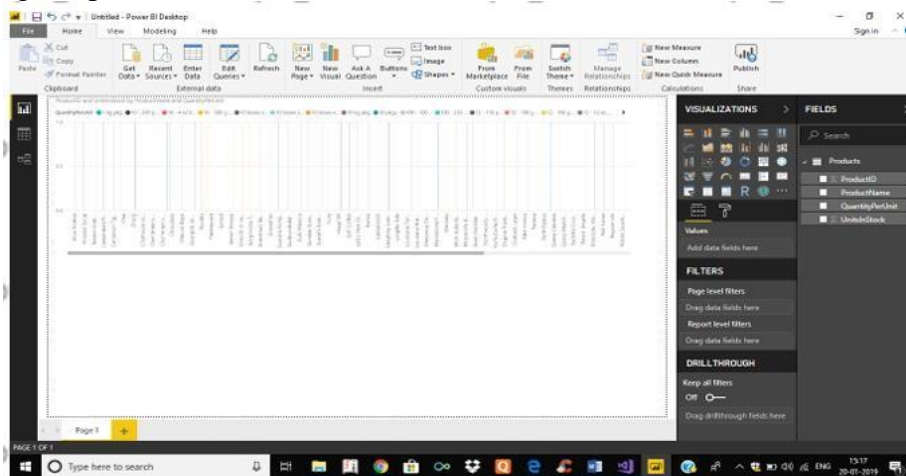


After above step, close query editor and click on Yes to save changes.

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

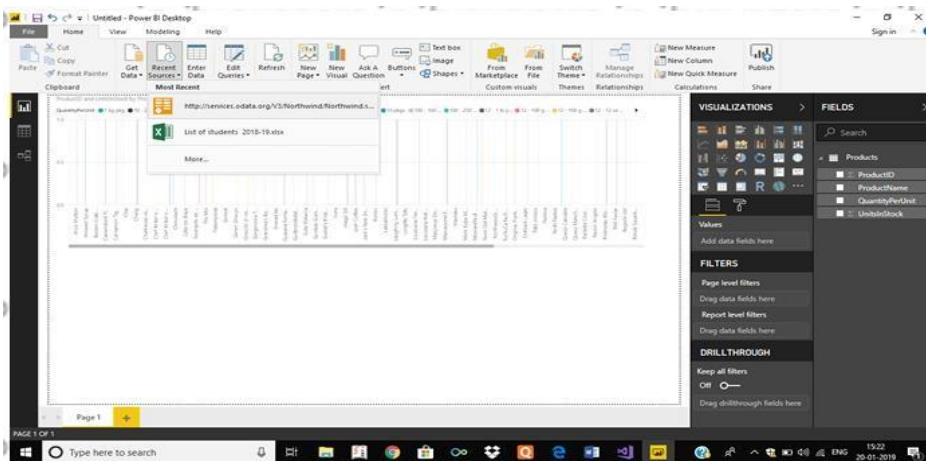


get representation in charts form.

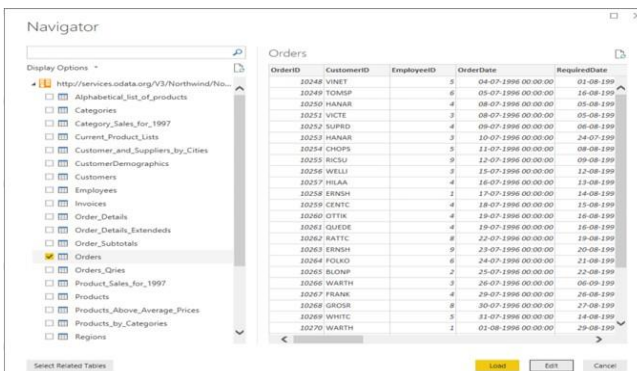


### 3. Expand the Orders table

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

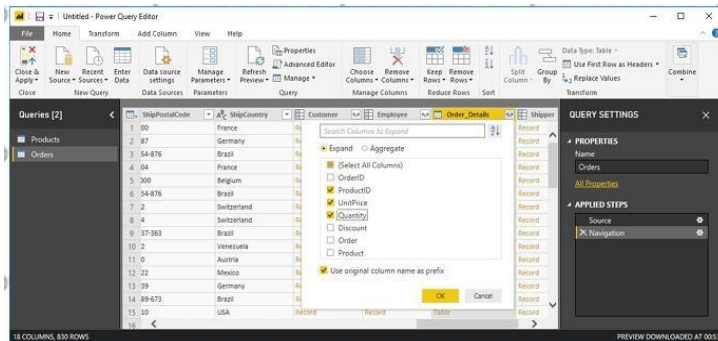


After selecting the URL, Navigator window will appear from which you can select Orders table.  
Click on Edit.

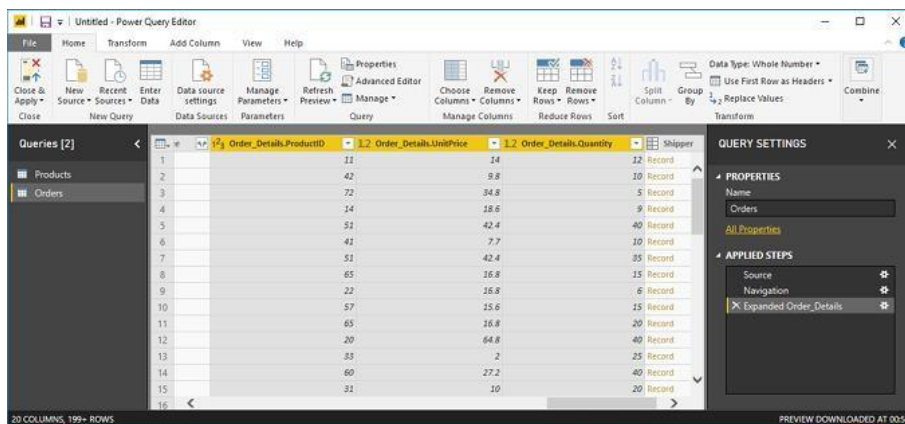


Query Editor Window will appear

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



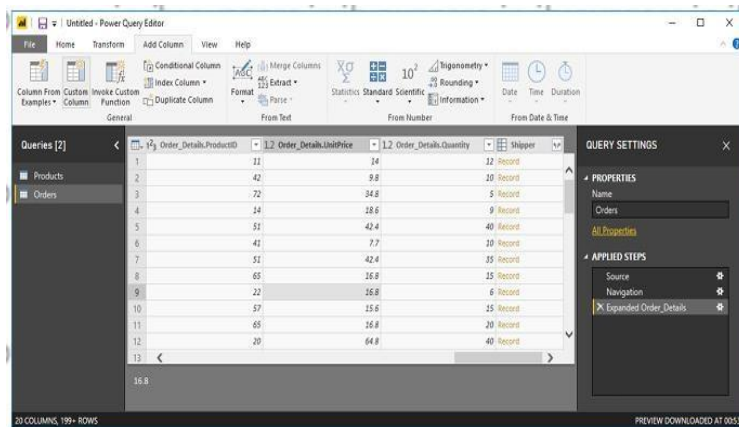
4. Calculate the line total for each Order\_Details row

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.

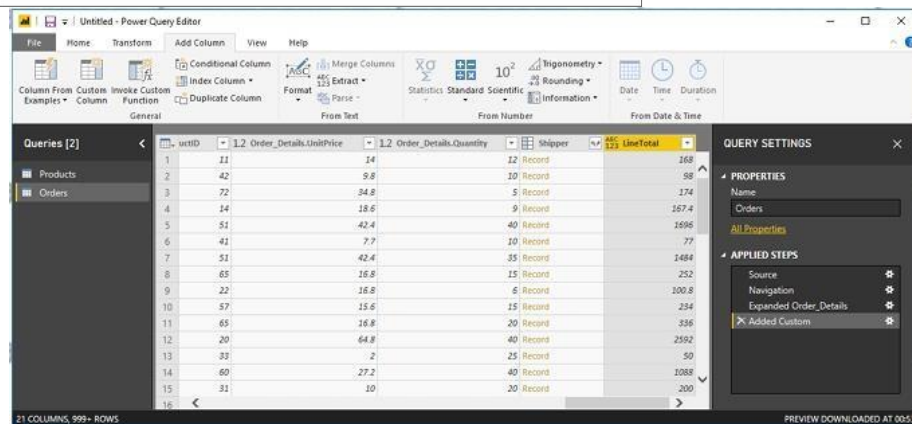




b) In the Custom Column dialog box, in the Custom Column Formula textbox, enter [Order\_Details.UnitPrice] \* [Order\_Details.Quantity] by selecting from available columns and click on insert for each column.

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.

	ShipPostalCode	ShipCountry	LikeTotal	Customer	Employee
1	null	France	168	Record	Record
2	null	France	98	Record	Record
3	null	France	174	Record	Record
4	null	Germany	167.4	Record	Record
5	null	Germany	1696	Record	Record
6	05454-876	Brazil	77	Record	Record
7	05454-876	Brazil	1484	Record	Record
8	05454-876	Brazil	252	Record	Record
9	null	France	100.8	Record	Record
10	null	France	234	Record	Record
11	null	France	336	Record	Record
12	null	Belgium	2592	Record	Record
13	null	Belgium	50	Record	Record
14	null	Belgium	1088	Record	Record
15	05454-876	Brazil	200	Record	Record

- 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.

	Customer	Employee	ProductID	UnitPrice	Quantity	Shipper
1	Record	Record	11	14	12	Record
2	Record	Record	42	9.8	10	Record
3	Record	Record	72	34.8	5	Record
4	Record	Record	14	18.6	9	Record
5	Record	Record	51	42.4	40	Record
6	Record	Record	41	7.7	10	Record
7	Record	Record	51	42.4	15	Record
8	Record	Record	65	16.8	15	Record
9	Record	Record	22	16.8	6	Record
10	Record	Record	57	15.6	15	Record
11	Record	Record	65	16.8	20	Record
12	Record	Record	20	64.8	40	Record
13	Record	Record	33	2	25	Record
14	Record	Record	60	27.2	40	Record
15	Record	Record	31	10	20	Record

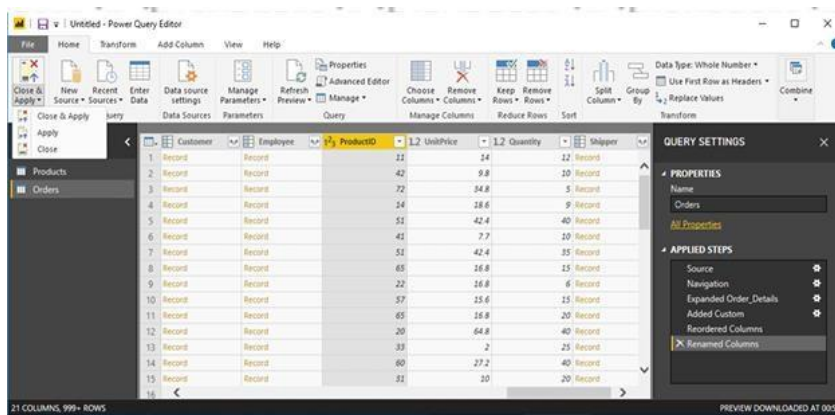
#### 4. Combine the Products and Total Sales queries

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

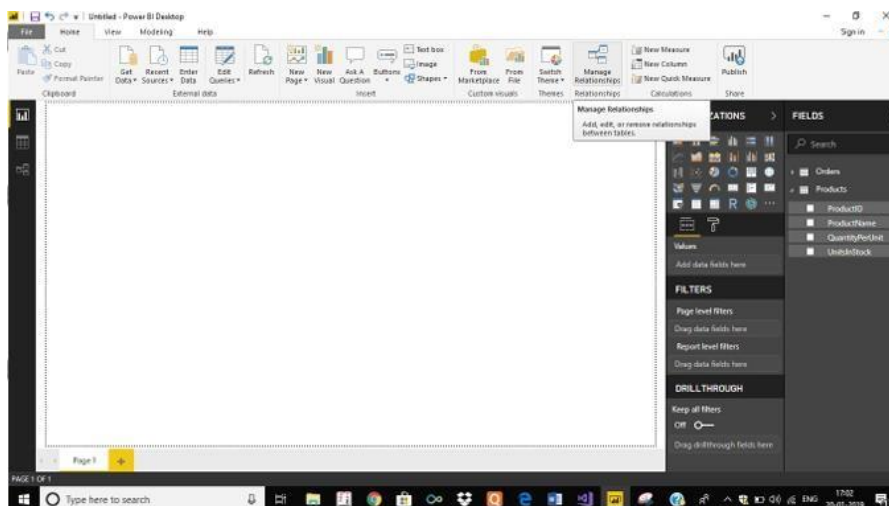
Step 1: Confirm the relationship between Products and Total Sales 1. First, we need to load the model that we created in Query Editor into Power BI Desktop. From the Home ribbon of Query Editor, select Close & Apply.



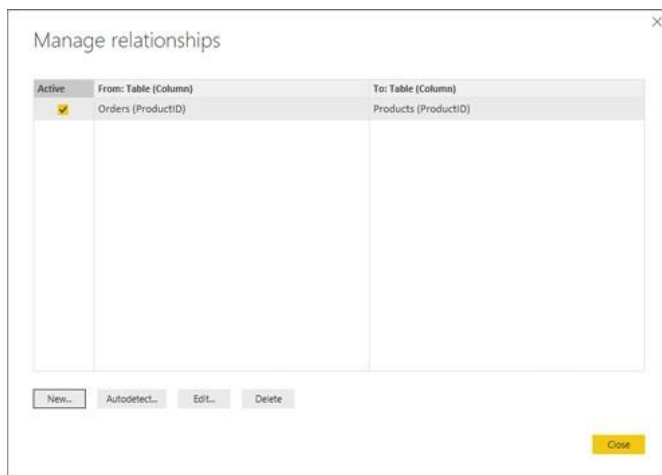
Step 2: Power BI Desktop loads the data from the two queries.



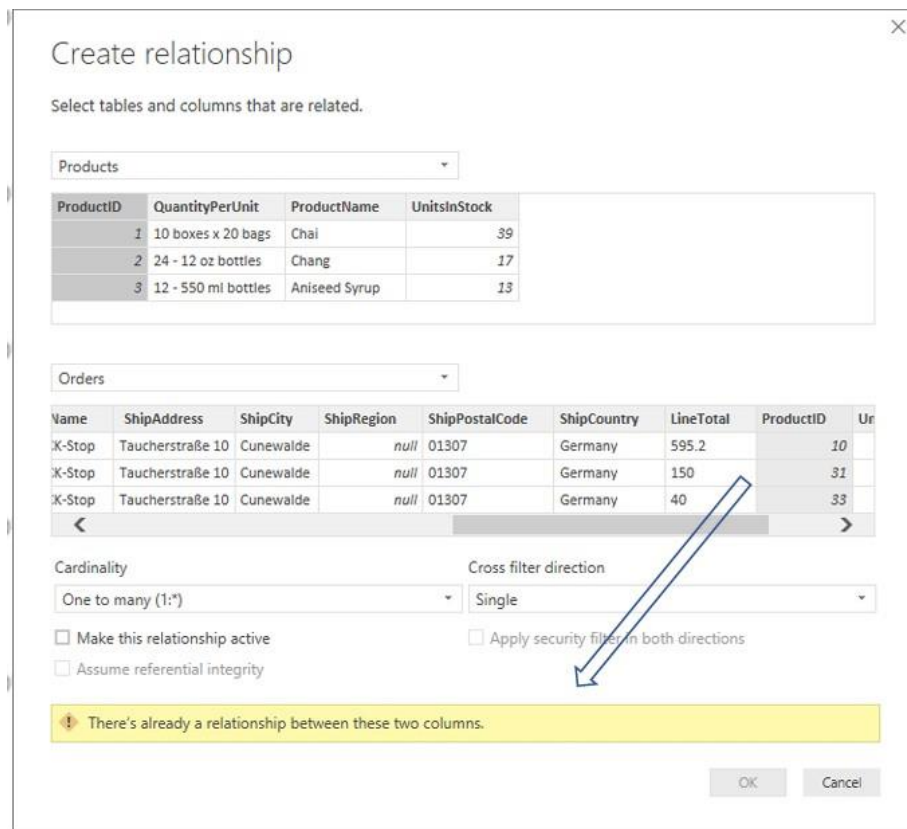
Step 3: Once the data is loaded, select the Manage Relationships button Home ribbon



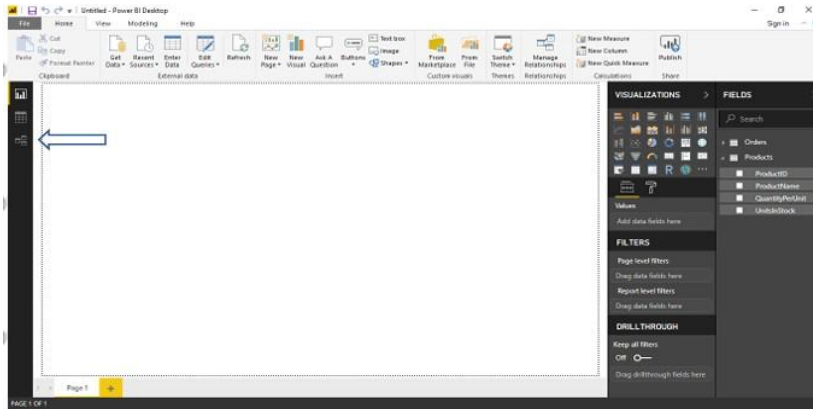
Step 4. Select the New... button



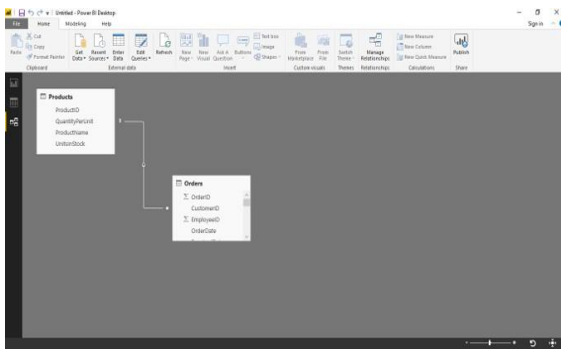
Step 5: When we attempt to create the relationship, we see that one already exists! As shown in the Create Relationship dialog (by the shaded columns), the ProductsID fields in each query already have an established relationship.



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.

Edit relationship

Select tables and columns that are related.

Orders

OrderID	CustomerID	EmployeeID	OrderDate	RequiredDate	ShippedDate	ShipVia	Freight
10273	QUICK	3	05-08-1996 00:00:00	02-09-1996 00:00:00	12-08-1996 00:00:00	3	
10273	QUICK	3	05-08-1996 00:00:00	02-09-1996 00:00:00	12-08-1996 00:00:00	3	
10273	QUICK	3	05-08-1996 00:00:00	02-09-1996 00:00:00	12-08-1996 00:00:00	3	

Products

ProductID	QuantityPerUnit	ProductName	UnitsInStock
1	10 boxes x 20 bags	Chai	39
2	24 - 12 oz bottles	Chang	17
3	12 - 550 ml bottles	Aniseed Syrup	13

Cardinality

Many to one (":1)

Cross filter direction

Single

☒ Make this relationship active

☐ Assume referential integrity

☐ Apply security filter in both directions

OK

Cancel

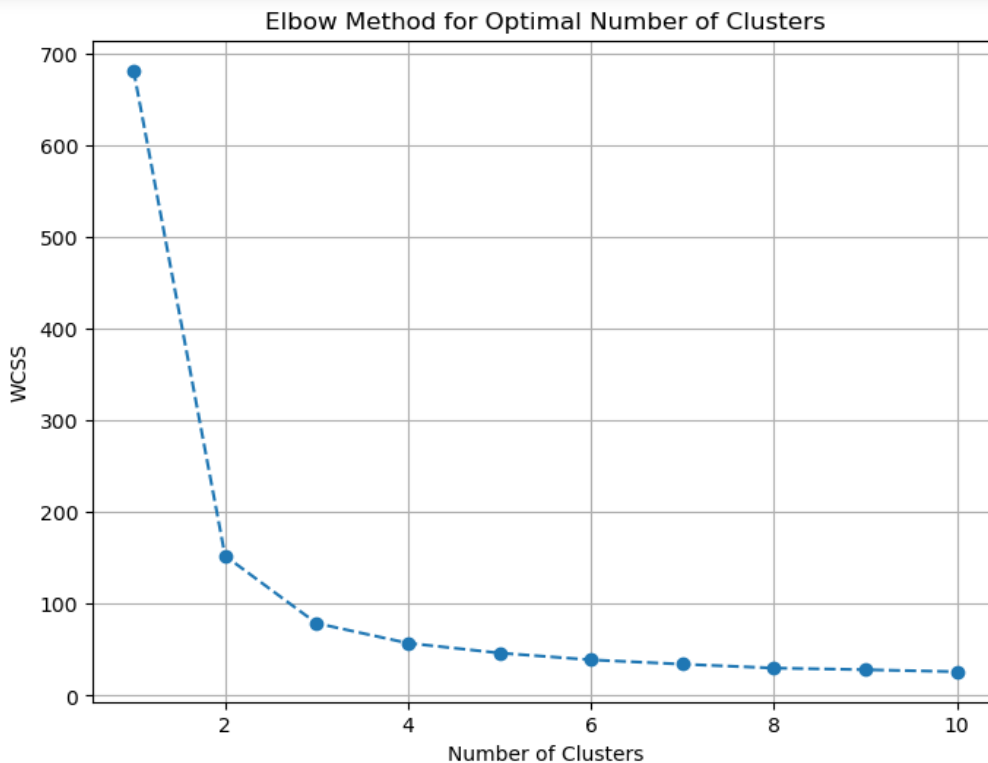
Step 9: No need to make any changes, so we'll just select Cancel to close the Edit Relationship dialog.

```
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()
```

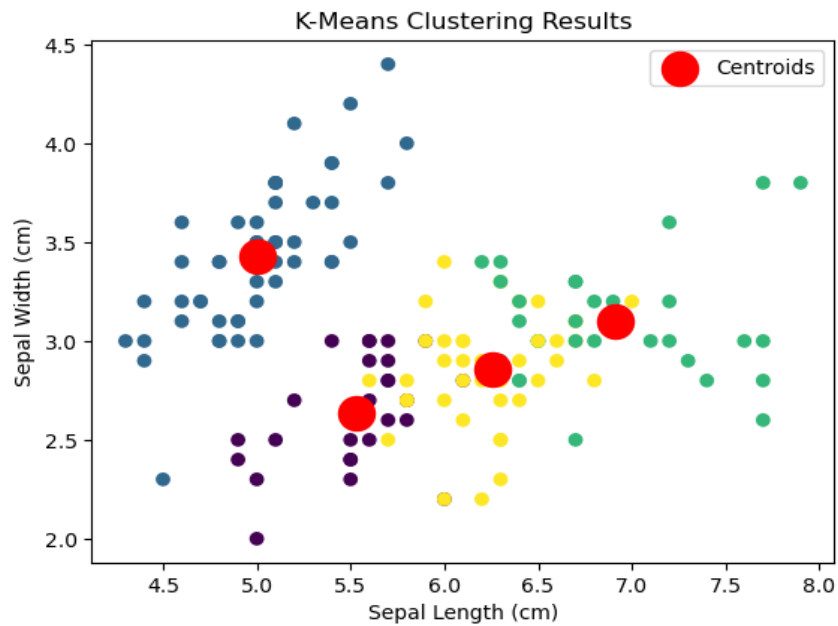


```
In [5]: optimal_num_clusters = 4
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=optimal_num_clusters, init='k-means++', max_iter=300, n_init=10, random_state=0)
cluster_labels = kmeans.fit_predict(data)

# 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, 0], kmeans.cluster_centers_[0, 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 x 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()
```

