

# PCA\_LDA\_QDA\_NB\_FS

December 18, 2021

```
[3]: import numpy as np # linear algebra
import pandas as pd # data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read_csv)
import matplotlib as plt
```

```
import os
for dirname, _, filenames in os.walk('/kaggle/input'):
    for filename in filenames:
        print(os.path.join(dirname, filename))
```

```
[4]: app_df = pd.read_csv("archive/application_data.csv")
```

```
[5]: #missing data
missing_fractions = app_df.isnull().mean().sort_values(ascending=False)
missing_fractions.head(10)
```

```
[5]: COMMONAREA_MEDI      0.698723
COMMONAREA_AVG          0.698723
COMMONAREA_MODE          0.698723
NONLIVINGAPARTMENTS_MODE 0.694330
NONLIVINGAPARTMENTS_AVG  0.694330
NONLIVINGAPARTMENTS_MEDI 0.694330
FONDKAPREMONT_MODE       0.683862
LIVINGAPARTMENTS_MODE     0.683550
LIVINGAPARTMENTS_AVG      0.683550
LIVINGAPARTMENTS_MEDI     0.683550
dtype: float64
```

## 1 1.Drop features

## 2 Limit the Feature Space

The full dataset has 122 features for each loan. We'll select features in two steps:

1. Drop features with more than 30% of their data missing.

2. Of the remaining features, choose only those that would be available to an investor before deciding to fund the loan.

```
[6]: import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib as mpl
%matplotlib inline
mpl.style.use('ggplot')
sns.set(style='whitegrid')
```

### 3 1.1 Drop features missing more than 30% percent data

```
[7]: drop_list = sorted(list(missing_fractions[missing_fractions > 0.3].index))
app_df.drop(labels=drop_list, axis=1, inplace=True)
```

## 4 Columns of choice

```
[8]: #useless columns:
["SK_ID_CURR"]
app_df.drop(labels=["SK_ID_CURR"], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

## 5 Pearson correlation matrix

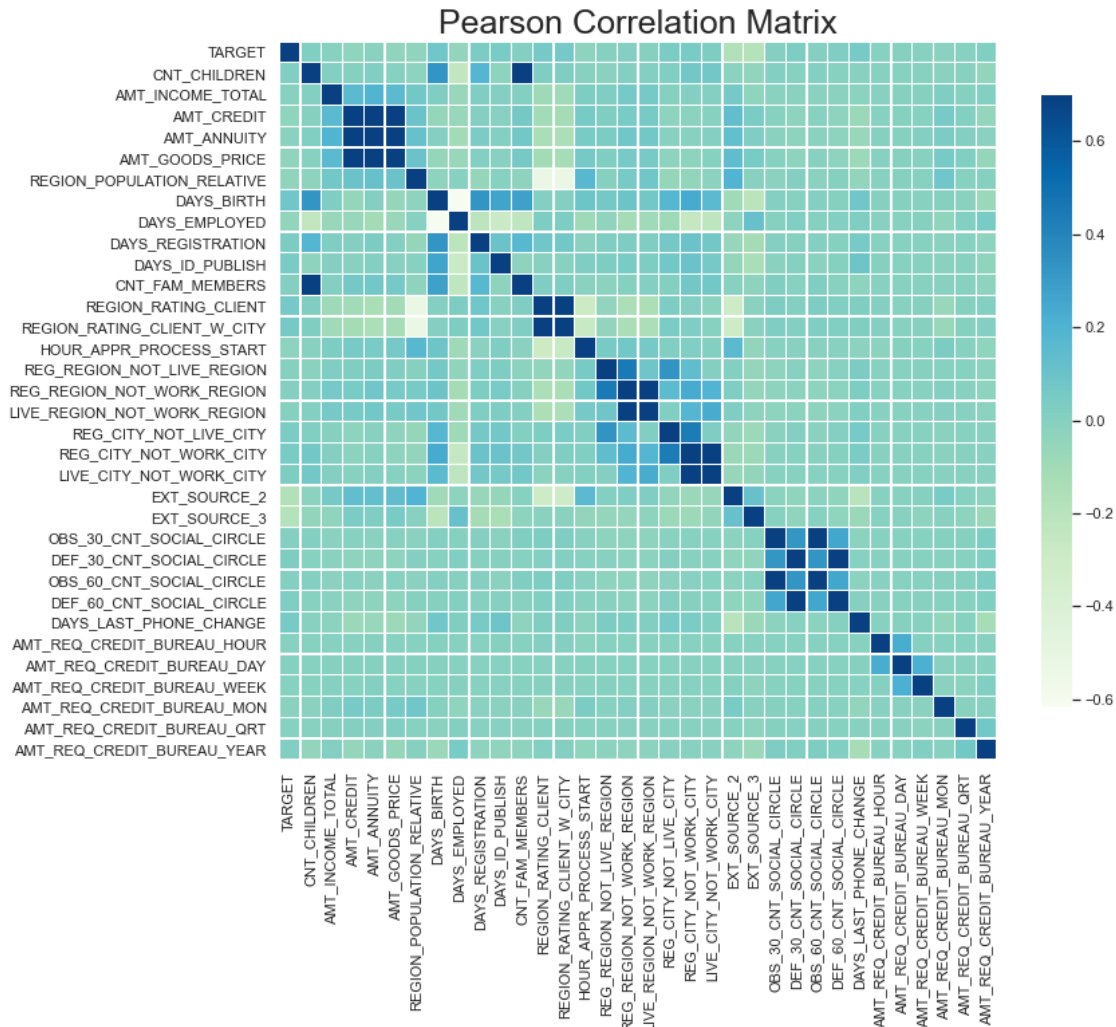
```
[9]: # indicator (dummy variable) whether the applicant provided ...
Flag=['FLAG_MOBIL',
      'FLAG_EMP_PHONE', 'FLAG_WORK_PHONE', 'FLAG_CONT_MOBILE', 'FLAG_PHONE',
      'FLAG_EMAIL', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_2', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_3',
      'FLAG_DOCUMENT_4', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_5', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_6',
      'FLAG_DOCUMENT_7', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_8', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_9',
      'FLAG_DOCUMENT_10', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_11', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_12',
      'FLAG_DOCUMENT_13', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_14', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_15',
      'FLAG_DOCUMENT_16', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_17', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_18',
      'FLAG_DOCUMENT_19', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_20', 'FLAG_DOCUMENT_21']
```

```
[10]: app_df_2=app_df.drop(labels=Flag, axis=1)
```

```
[11]: sns.set(style="whitegrid", font_scale=1)
plt.figure(figsize=(12,12))
plt.title('Pearson Correlation Matrix',fontsize=25)
sns.heatmap(app_df_2.corr(),linewidths=0.25,vmax=0.
    ↪7,square=True,cmap="GnBu",linecolor='w',
```

```
annot=False, cbar_kws={"shrink": .7})
```

```
[11]: <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'Pearson Correlation Matrix'}>
```



```
[12]: drop_list_2=['AMT_ANNUITY', 'AMT_GOODS_PRICE', 'REGION_RATING_CLIENT']
```

```
[13]: app_df.drop(labels=drop_list_2, axis=1, inplace=True)
```

```
[14]: app_df
```

```
[14]:
```

	TARGET	NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE	CODE_GENDER	FLAG_OWN_CAR	FLAG_OWN_REALTY	\
0	1	Cash loans	M	N	Y	
1	0	Cash loans	F	N	N	
2	0	Revolving loans	M	Y	Y	
3	0	Cash loans	F	N	Y	

4	0	Cash loans	M	N	Y
...	...	...	...	...	...
307506	0	Cash loans	M	N	N
307507	0	Cash loans	F	N	Y
307508	0	Cash loans	F	N	Y
307509	1	Cash loans	F	N	Y
307510	0	Cash loans	F	N	N

	CNT_CHILDREN	AMT_INCOME_TOTAL	AMT_CREDIT	NAME_TYPE_SUITE	\
0	0	202500.0	406597.5	Unaccompanied	
1	0	270000.0	1293502.5	Family	
2	0	67500.0	135000.0	Unaccompanied	
3	0	135000.0	312682.5	Unaccompanied	
4	0	121500.0	513000.0	Unaccompanied	
...	...	...	...	...	
307506	0	157500.0	254700.0	Unaccompanied	
307507	0	72000.0	269550.0	Unaccompanied	
307508	0	153000.0	677664.0	Unaccompanied	
307509	0	171000.0	370107.0	Unaccompanied	
307510	0	157500.0	675000.0	Unaccompanied	

	NAME_INCOME_TYPE	...	FLAG_DOCUMENT_18	FLAG_DOCUMENT_19	\
0	Working	...	0	0	
1	State servant	...	0	0	
2	Working	...	0	0	
3	Working	...	0	0	
4	Working	...	0	0	
...	...	...	...	...	
307506	Working	...	0	0	
307507	Pensioner	...	0	0	
307508	Working	...	0	0	
307509	Commercial associate	...	0	0	
307510	Commercial associate	...	0	0	

	FLAG_DOCUMENT_20	FLAG_DOCUMENT_21	AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_HOUR	\
0	0	0	0.0	
1	0	0	0.0	
2	0	0	0.0	
3	0	0	NaN	
4	0	0	0.0	
...	...	...	...	
307506	0	0	NaN	
307507	0	0	NaN	
307508	0	0	1.0	
307509	0	0	0.0	
307510	0	0	0.0	

	AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_DAY	AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_WEEK	\
0	0.0	0.0	
1	0.0	0.0	
2	0.0	0.0	
3	NaN	NaN	
4	0.0	0.0	
...	...	...	
307506	NaN	NaN	
307507	NaN	NaN	
307508	0.0	0.0	
307509	0.0	0.0	
307510	0.0	0.0	

	AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_MON	AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_QRT	\
0	0.0	0.0	
1	0.0	0.0	
2	0.0	0.0	
3	NaN	NaN	
4	0.0	0.0	
...	...	...	
307506	NaN	NaN	
307507	NaN	NaN	
307508	1.0	0.0	
307509	0.0	0.0	
307510	2.0	0.0	

	AMT_REQ_CREDIT_BUREAU_YEAR
0	1.0
1	0.0
2	0.0
3	NaN
4	0.0
...	...
307506	NaN
307507	NaN
307508	1.0
307509	0.0
307510	1.0

[307511 rows x 68 columns]

## 6 For linear model only, other team member please delete this part(2. Multicollinearity) in your code!

### 7 2. Multicollinearity

Although highly correlated features (multicollinearity) aren't a problem for the machine learning models based on decision trees (as used here), these features decrease importances of each other and can make feature analysis more difficult. Therefore, I calculate feature correlations and remove the features with very high correlation coefficients before applying machine learning.

```
[15]: from statsmodels.stats.outliers_influence import variance_inflation_factor
```

```
[16]: #column that doesn't contain object input
value_column=[]
for i in range(app_df.shape[1]):
    if type(app_df.iloc[1,i])!=str:
        value_column.append(i)
```

```
[17]: app_df_3=app_df.iloc[:,value_column]
```

```
[16]: # Create a dataframe that will contain the names of all the feature variables
      ↪and their respective VIFs
vif = pd.DataFrame()
X=app_df_3.drop(labels=['TARGET'],axis=1)
#use the following line if you don't want to see the warning
#X=app_df_3.drop(labels=['FLAG_DOCUMENT_2'],axis=1).
  ↪drop(labels=['TARGET'],axis=1)
X=X.dropna()
vif['Features'] = X.columns
vif['VIF'] = [variance_inflation_factor(X.values, i) for i in range(X.shape[1])]
vif['VIF'] = round(vif['VIF'], 2)
vif = vif.sort_values(by = "VIF", ascending = False)
vif
```

```
/Users/yihomhguo/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/statsmodels/regression/linear_model.py:1715: RuntimeWarning: invalid
value encountered in double_scalars
    return 1 - self.ssr/self.centered_tss
```

```
↳ -----
```

```
KeyboardInterrupt                                Traceback (most recent call↳
↳last)
```

```
<ipython-input-16-c163844f1093> in <module>
```

```

        6 X=X.dropna()
        7 vif['Features'] = X.columns
----> 8 vif['VIF'] = [variance_inflation_factor(X.values, i) for i in
↳range(X.shape[1])]
        9 vif['VIF'] = round(vif['VIF'], 2)
       10 vif = vif.sort_values(by = "VIF", ascending = False)

```

```

<ipython-input-16-c163844f1093> in <listcomp>(.0)
        6 X=X.dropna()
        7 vif['Features'] = X.columns
----> 8 vif['VIF'] = [variance_inflation_factor(X.values, i) for i in
↳range(X.shape[1])]
        9 vif['VIF'] = round(vif['VIF'], 2)
       10 vif = vif.sort_values(by = "VIF", ascending = False)

```

```

~/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/statsmodels/stats/
↳outliers_influence.py in variance_inflation_factor(exog, exog_idx)
       190     mask = np.arange(k_vars) != exog_idx
       191     x_noti = exog[:, mask]
--> 192     r_squared_i = OLS(x_i, x_noti).fit().rsquared
       193     vif = 1. / (1. - r_squared_i)
       194     return vif

```

```

~/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/statsmodels/regression/
↳linear_model.py in fit(self, method, cov_type, cov_kwds, use_t, **kwargs)
       303         hasattr(self, 'rank')):
       304
--> 305         self.pinv_wexog, singular_values =
↳pinv_extended(self.wexog)
       306         self.normalized_cov_params = np.dot(
       307             self.pinv_wexog, np.transpose(self.pinv_wexog))

```

```

~/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/statsmodels/tools/tools.py
↳in pinv_extended(x, rcond)
       405     x = np.asarray(x)
       406     x = x.conjugate()
--> 407     u, s, vt = np.linalg.svd(x, False)
       408     s_orig = np.copy(s)
       409     m = u.shape[0]

```

```

<__array_function__ internals> in svd(*args, **kwargs)

```

```

~/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/numpy/linalg/linalg.py in
↳svd(a, full_matrices, compute_uv, hermitian)
1659
1660         signature = 'D->DdD' if isComplexType(t) else 'd->ddd'
-> 1661         u, s, vh = gufunc(a, signature=signature, extobj=extobj)
1662         u = u.astype(result_t, copy=False)
1663         s = s.astype(_realType(result_t), copy=False)

```

KeyboardInterrupt:

```

[18]: app_df_3=app_df_3.
↳drop(labels=['FLAG_MOBIL', 'FLAG_EMP_PHONE', 'OBS_60_CNT_SOCIAL_CIRCLE'],
↳axis=1)

```

## 8 3. Your code

```

[19]: # one-hot encoding is not necessary for some models! Please be aware.
app_df_one_hot=pd.get_dummies(app_df_3)

```

```

[20]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from imblearn.under_sampling import RandomUnderSampler

app_df_one_hot = app_df_one_hot.dropna(axis=0)
X = app_df_one_hot.drop(['TARGET'],axis=1)
y = app_df_one_hot['TARGET']

x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.3)

rus = RandomUnderSampler(random_state=0)
X_resampled, y_resampled = rus.fit_resample(x_train, y_train)

```

```

[106]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap

xx = ((X_resampled-np.mean(X_resampled,axis=0))/np.std(X_resampled,axis=0)).
↳dropna(axis=1)
n_components = np.array(xx).shape[1]

```



```

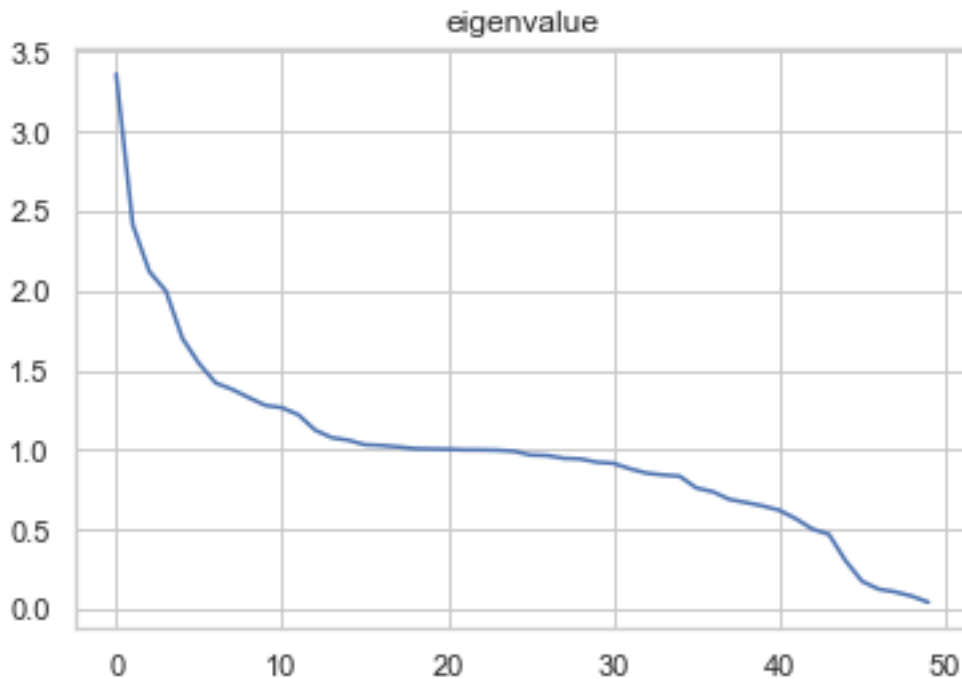
pca = PCA(n_components=n_components)
X_pca = pca.fit_transform(xx)
L = pca.explained_variance_
plt.plot(L);
plt.title('eigenvalue')
plt.show()
# print("Variance explained principal components:",L)
plt.plot(np.arange(len(L)),np.cumsum(L)/sum(L))
plt.title('variance explained')

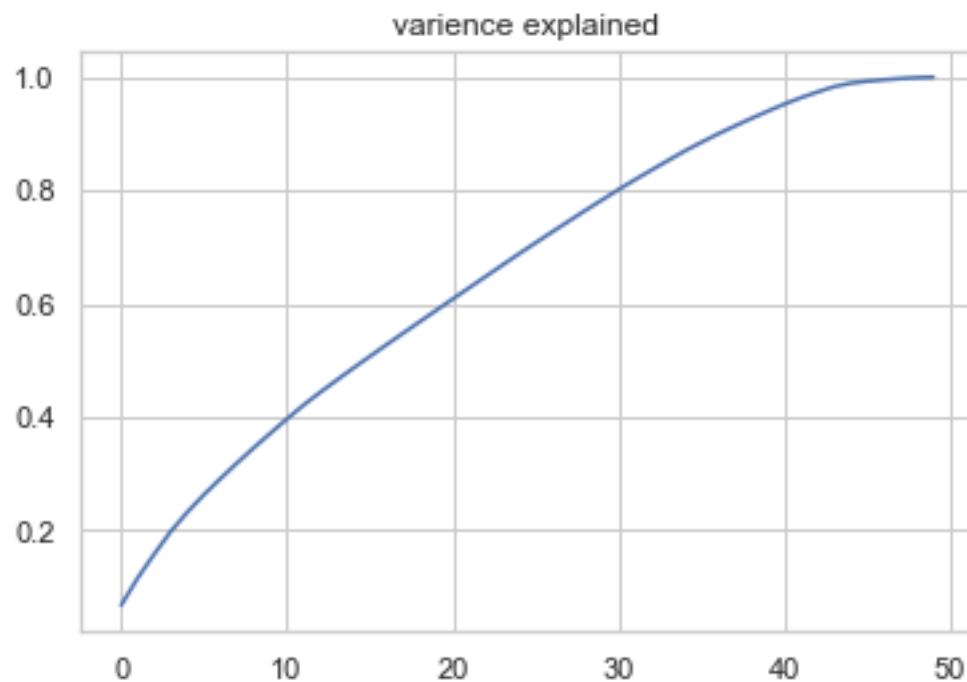
plt.show()
cmap_bold = ListedColormap(['red', 'blue'])
plot_index = np.random.randint(len(xx),size=200)
plt.scatter(X_pca[plot_index][np.array(y_resampled)[plot_index]==0,0],  

    ↪X_pca[plot_index][np.array(y_resampled)[plot_index]==0,1])
plt.scatter(X_pca[plot_index][np.array(y_resampled)[plot_index]==1,0],  

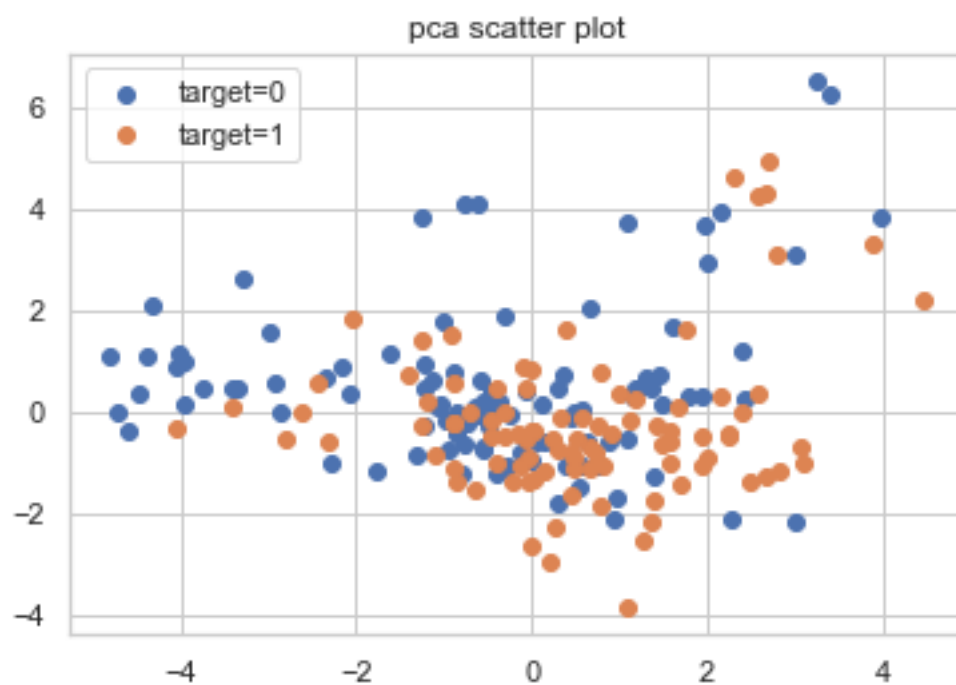
    ↪X_pca[plot_index][np.array(y_resampled)[plot_index]==1,1])
plt.title('pca scatter plot')
plt.legend(['target=0','target=1'])

```





[106]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7fdcf496b390>

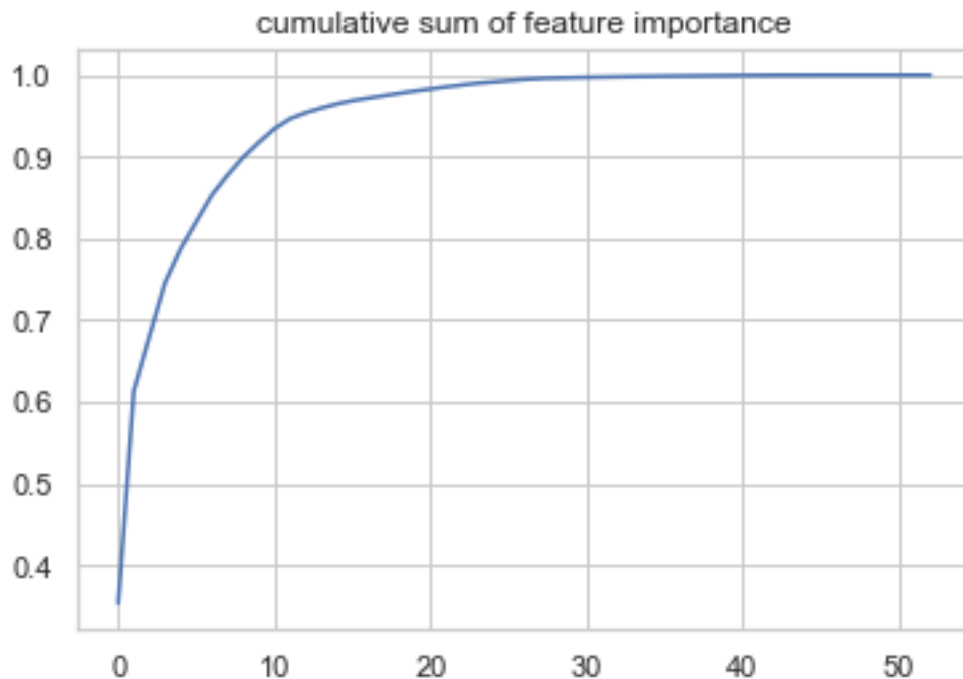


```
[107]: # feature selection
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
clf_rf=RandomForestClassifier(max_depth=5,n_estimators=100)
clf_rf.fit(X_resampled,y_resampled)

clf_rf.feature_importances_
X_resampled.columns
imp = {}
for i in range(len(X_resampled.columns)):
    imp[X_resampled.columns[i]] = clf_rf.feature_importances_[i]

d_order=sorted(imp.items(),key=lambda x:x[1],reverse=True)
key = [i[0] for i in d_order]
value = [i[1] for i in d_order]
plt.plot(np.arange(len(value)),np.cumsum(value))
plt.title('cumulative sum of feature importance')
```

```
[107]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'cumulative sum of feature importance')
```



```
[75]: # pick first ten feature
feature = key[:10]
```

experiment on all feature, first ten feature and first two feature based on random forest feature importance.

Perform Naive Bayes, LDA and QDA

Performance evaluated on AUC and accuracy

```
[86]: from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import LinearDiscriminantAnalysis
      from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import QuadraticDiscriminantAnalysis as QDA

      LDA_model = LinearDiscriminantAnalysis()
      LDA_model.fit(X_resampled[['EXT_SOURCE_2', 'EXT_SOURCE_3']],y_resampled)

      y_pred = LDA_model.predict_proba(x_test[['EXT_SOURCE_2', 'EXT_SOURCE_3']])[:,1]
      y_pred_cls= LDA_model.predict(x_test[['EXT_SOURCE_2', 'EXT_SOURCE_3']])
      print('train')
      print('accuracy','auc')
      y_pred = LDA_model.predict_proba(X_resampled[['EXT_SOURCE_2', 'EXT_SOURCE_3']])[:,1]
      y_pred_cls= LDA_model.predict(X_resampled[['EXT_SOURCE_2', 'EXT_SOURCE_3']])
      print(sum(y_pred_cls==y_resampled)/len(X_resampled))
      print(auc(y_resampled,y_pred))

      print('test')
      y_pred = LDA_model.predict_proba(x_test[['EXT_SOURCE_2', 'EXT_SOURCE_3']])[:,1]
      y_pred_cls= LDA_model.predict(x_test[['EXT_SOURCE_2', 'EXT_SOURCE_3']])
      print(sum(y_pred_cls==y_test)/len(y_test))
      print(auc(y_test,y_pred))
```

```
train
0.6670431443415406
0.7226859635725973
test
0.6778606458273899
0.7165614137592675
```

```
[94]: from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import LinearDiscriminantAnalysis
      from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import QuadraticDiscriminantAnalysis as QDA

      LDA_model = LinearDiscriminantAnalysis()
      LDA_model.fit(X_resampled[feature],y_resampled)
      print('train')
      print('accuracy','auc')
      y_pred = LDA_model.predict_proba(X_resampled[feature])[:,1]
      y_pred_cls= LDA_model.predict(X_resampled[feature])
      print(sum(y_pred_cls==y_resampled)/len(X_resampled))
      print(auc(y_resampled,y_pred))

      print('test')
      y_pred = LDA_model.predict_proba(x_test[feature])[:,1]
```

```

y_pred_cls= LDA_model.predict(x_test[feature])
print(sum(y_pred_cls==y_test)/len(y_test))
print(auc(y_test,y_pred))

```

```

train
0.6744597545365559
0.7308516512357309
test
0.6799391395307767
0.7237661161448519

```

```

[95]: from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import LinearDiscriminantAnalysis
      from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import QuadraticDiscriminantAnalysis as QDA

```

```

LDA_model = LinearDiscriminantAnalysis()
LDA_model.fit(X_resampled,y_resampled)

print('train')
print('accuracy','auc')
y_pred = LDA_model.predict_proba(X_resampled)[: ,1]
y_pred_cls= LDA_model.predict(X_resampled)
print(sum(y_pred_cls==y_resampled)/len(X_resampled))
print(auc(y_resampled,y_pred))

print('test')
y_pred = LDA_model.predict_proba(x_test)[: ,1]
y_pred_cls= LDA_model.predict(x_test)
print(sum(y_pred_cls==y_test)/len(y_test))
print(auc(y_test,y_pred))

```

```

train
0.6769445071907236
0.7376274443261633
test
0.6822485769789841
0.7303508263416456

```

```

[87]: LDA_model = QDA()
      LDA_model.fit(X_resampled[['EXT_SOURCE_2', 'EXT_SOURCE_3']],y_resampled)
      print('train')
      print('accuracy','auc')

      y_pred = LDA_model.predict_proba(X_resampled[['EXT_SOURCE_2', 'EXT_SOURCE_3']])[: ,1]
      y_pred_cls= LDA_model.predict(X_resampled[['EXT_SOURCE_2', 'EXT_SOURCE_3']])
      print(sum(y_pred_cls==y_resampled)/len(X_resampled))
      print(auc(y_resampled,y_pred))

```

```

print('test')
y_pred = LDA_model.predict_proba(x_test[['EXT_SOURCE_2', 'EXT_SOURCE_3']])[:,1]
y_pred_cls= LDA_model.predict(x_test[['EXT_SOURCE_2', 'EXT_SOURCE_3']])
print(sum(y_pred_cls==y_test)/len(y_test))
print(auc(y_test,y_pred))

```

```

train
0.662525412243054
0.7198274148780746
test
0.6862968849764302
0.7134886253869688

```

```

[93]: LDA_model = QDA()
LDA_model.fit(X_resampled[feature],y_resampled)
print('train')
print('accuracy','auc')

y_pred = LDA_model.predict_proba(X_resampled[feature])[:,1]
y_pred_cls= LDA_model.predict(X_resampled[feature])
print(sum(y_pred_cls==y_resampled)/len(X_resampled))
print(auc(y_resampled,y_pred))

print('test')
y_pred = LDA_model.predict_proba(x_test[feature])[:,1]
y_pred_cls= LDA_model.predict(x_test[feature])
print(sum(y_pred_cls==y_test)/len(y_test))
print(auc(y_test,y_pred))

```

```

train
0.6646713349898351
0.7206683227375603
test
0.6556221216937685
0.7109903988891854

```

```

[92]: from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import LinearDiscriminantAnalysis
from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import QuadraticDiscriminantAnalysis as QDA

LDA_model = QDA()
LDA_model.fit(X_resampled,y_resampled)
print('train')
print('accuracy','auc')

y_pred = LDA_model.predict_proba(X_resampled)[:,1]

```

```

y_pred_cls= LDA_model.predict(X_resampled)
print(sum(y_pred_cls==y_resampled)/len(X_resampled))
print(auc(y_resampled,y_pred))

print('test')
y_pred = LDA_model.predict_proba(x_test)[: ,1]
y_pred_cls= LDA_model.predict(x_test)
print(sum(y_pred_cls==y_test)/len(y_test))
print(auc(y_test,y_pred))

```

/Users/yihomhguo/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/discriminant\_analysis.py:878: UserWarning: Variables are collinear

```
warnings.warn("Variables are collinear")
```

```

train
0.5055718695881334
0.5174095879976979
test
0.0936952357663936
0.5144287117655393

```

[91]: `from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB`

```

LDA_model = GaussianNB()
LDA_model.fit(X_resampled,y_resampled)
print('train')
print('accuracy','auc')

y_pred = LDA_model.predict_proba(X_resampled)[: ,1]
y_pred_cls= LDA_model.predict(X_resampled)
print(sum(y_pred_cls==y_resampled)/len(X_resampled))
print(auc(y_resampled,y_pred))

print('test')
y_pred = LDA_model.predict_proba(x_test)[: ,1]
y_pred_cls= LDA_model.predict(x_test)
print(sum(y_pred_cls==y_test)/len(y_test))
print(auc(y_test,y_pred))

```

```

train
0.57811911753633
0.613450973294713
test
0.44945728219967124
0.6105408669202502

```

```
[90]: from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
```

```
LDA_model = GaussianNB()
LDA_model.fit(X_resampled[feature],y_resampled)

print('train')
print('accuracy','auc')

y_pred = LDA_model.predict_proba(X_resampled[feature])[:,1]
y_pred_cls= LDA_model.predict(X_resampled[feature])
print(sum(y_pred_cls==y_resampled)/len(X_resampled))
print(auc(y_resampled,y_pred))

print('test')
y_pred = LDA_model.predict_proba(x_test[feature])[:,1]
y_pred_cls= LDA_model.predict(x_test[feature])
print(sum(y_pred_cls==y_test)/len(y_test))
print(auc(y_test,y_pred))
```

```
train
0.5810932911678337
0.6138853413925691
test
0.450978793930255
0.6092950849821512
```

```
[89]: from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
```

```
LDA_model = GaussianNB()
LDA_model.fit(X_resampled[['EXT_SOURCE_2', 'EXT_SOURCE_3']],y_resampled)
print('train')
print('accuracy','auc')

y_pred = LDA_model.predict_proba(X_resampled[['EXT_SOURCE_2', 'EXT_SOURCE_3']])[:,1]
y_pred_cls= LDA_model.predict(X_resampled[['EXT_SOURCE_2', 'EXT_SOURCE_3']])
print(sum(y_pred_cls==y_resampled)/len(X_resampled))
print(auc(y_resampled,y_pred))

print('test')
y_pred = LDA_model.predict_proba(x_test[['EXT_SOURCE_2', 'EXT_SOURCE_3']])[:,1]
y_pred_cls= LDA_model.predict(x_test[['EXT_SOURCE_2', 'EXT_SOURCE_3']])
print(sum(y_pred_cls==y_test)/len(y_test))
print(auc(y_test,y_pred))
```

```
train
```



```
0.6622618778706423
0.7205541208243939
test
0.6926274605697518
0.71418064121375
```

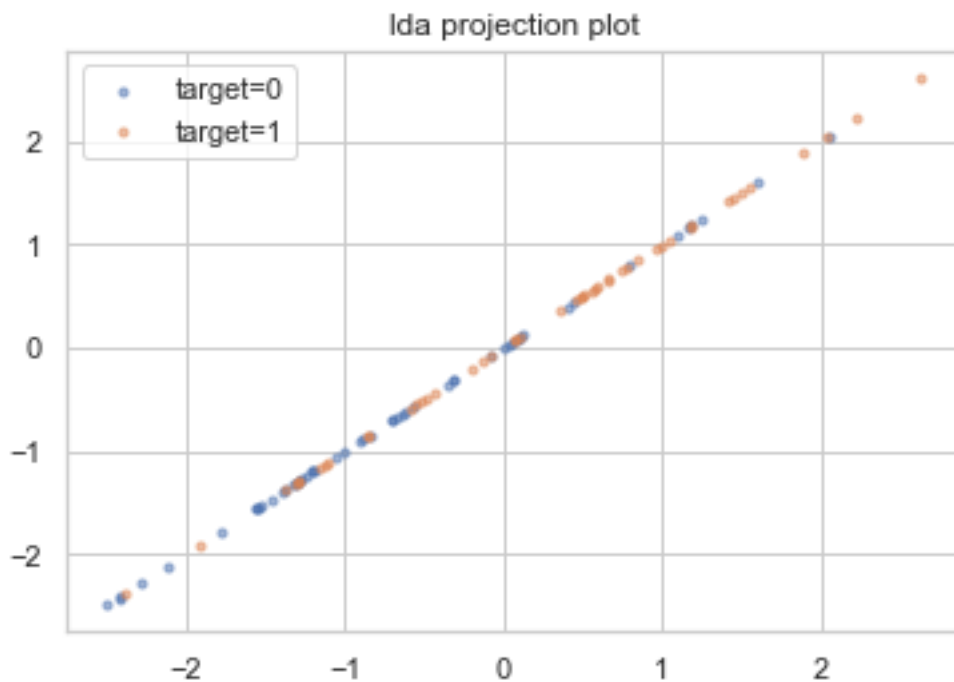
```
[ ]:
```

```
[105]: from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import LinearDiscriminantAnalysis
from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import QuadraticDiscriminantAnalysis as QDA

LDA_model = LinearDiscriminantAnalysis(n_components=1)
LDA_model.fit(X_resampled,y_resampled)
X_pca = LDA_model.transform(X_resampled)

plot_index = np.random.randint(len(xx),size=100)
plt.scatter(X_pca[plot_index][np.array(y_resampled)[plot_index]==0,0],  
            ↪X_pca[plot_index][np.array(y_resampled)[plot_index]==0,0],alpha=0.5,s=10)
plt.scatter(X_pca[plot_index][np.array(y_resampled)[plot_index]==1,0],  
            ↪X_pca[plot_index][np.array(y_resampled)[plot_index]==1,0],alpha=0.5,s=10)
plt.legend(['target=0','target=1'])
plt.title('lda projection plot')
```

```
[105]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'lda projection plot')
```



[ ]: