

ОТЧЕТ ПО ЛАБОРАТОРНОЙ РАБОТЕ № 7

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Вариант: 4

Automobile Data Set

lib imports

```
In [1]: from ucimlrepo import fetch_ucirepo
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from scipy.stats import zscore
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import plotly.express as px
import seaborn as sns
```

task 1

```
In [2]: automobile = fetch_ucirepo(id=10)

X = automobile.data.features
y = automobile.data.targets
```

```
In [3]: data = pd.concat([X[["horsepower"]], X[["price"]], X[["compression-ratio"]], y], axis=1)
data.sample(5)
```

```
Out[3]:    horsepower      price  compression-ratio  symboling
157        70.0     7198.0             9.0          0
90         55.0     7099.0            21.9          1
24         68.0     6229.0            9.4          1
127        207.0    34028.0            9.5          3
197        114.0    16515.0            9.5         -1
```

task 2

```
In [4]: data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 205 entries, 0 to 204
Data columns (total 4 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   horsepower      203 non-null    float64
 1   price           201 non-null    float64
 2   compression-ratio 205 non-null    float64
 3   symboling       205 non-null    int64  
dtypes: float64(3), int64(1)
memory usage: 6.5 KB
```

```
In [5]: data.isna().sum()
```

```
Out[5]: horsepower      2
         price          4
         compression-ratio 0
         symboling       0
         dtype: int64
```

```
In [6]: data.dropna(subset=["symboling"], inplace=True)
```

```
rows_with_nan = data.drop(columns=["symboling"]).isna().any(axis=1).sum()
percent_nan_rows = rows_with_nan / len(data) * 100

print(f"Процент записей с пропущенными значениями в признаках: {percent_nan_rows:.2f}%")

if rows_with_nan > 0:
    for col in data.columns:
        if col != "symboling":
            data[col] = data[col].fillna(data[col].mean())
else:
    z_scores = np.abs(zscore(data.drop(columns=["symboling"])))
    outlier_mask = (z_scores > 3).any(axis=1)

    removed = outlier_mask.sum()
    percent_removed = removed / len(data) * 100

    if percent_removed < 5:
        z_scores = np.abs(zscore(data.drop(columns=["symboling"])))
        outlier_mask = (z_scores > 2.5).any(axis=1)
        removed = outlier_mask.sum()
        percent_removed = removed / len(data) * 100

    data.drop(index=data.index[outlier_mask], inplace=True)

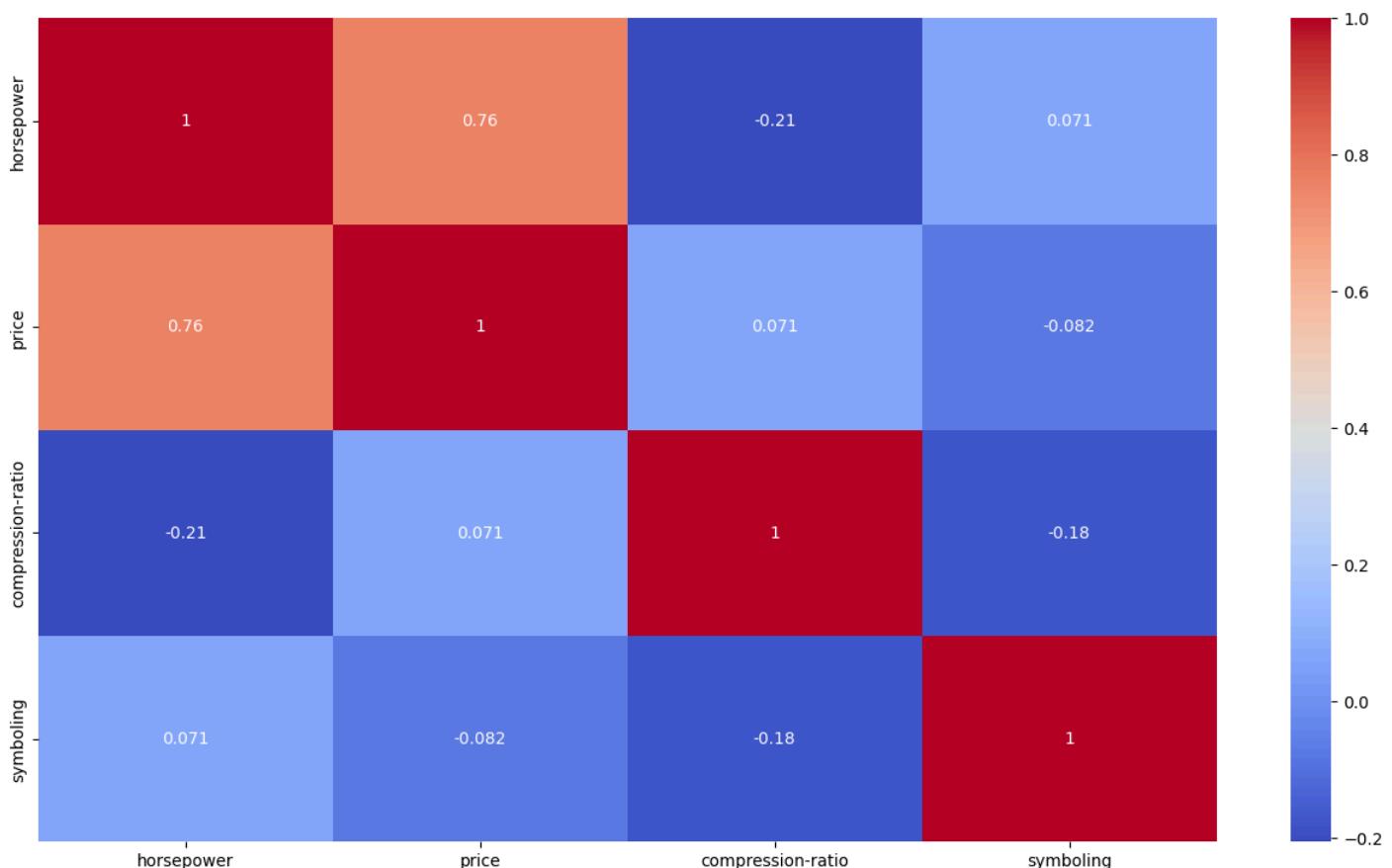
print(f"Процент удалённых точек: {percent_removed:.2f}%")

print(f"Итоговый размер набора данных: {data.shape}")
```

Процент записей с пропущенными значениями в признаках: 2.93%
Итоговый размер набора данных: (205, 4)

task 3

```
In [7]: plt.figure(figsize=(16, 9))
sns.heatmap(data.corr(), annot=True, cmap="coolwarm")
plt.show()
```



```
In [8]: features = data.drop(columns=["symboling"])

corr_matrix = features.corr().abs()
corr_matrix.values[[range(len(corr_matrix))]*2] = 0

x_feature, y_feature = corr_matrix.unstack().idxmax()

size_feature = [col for col in features.columns if col not in (x_feature, y_feature)][0]

fig = px.scatter(
    data,
    x=x_feature,
    y=y_feature,
    color="symboling",
    size=size_feature,
    title="Диаграмма рассеяния по признакам с наибольшей корреляцией"
)

fig.show()
```

task 4

```
In [9]: features = data.drop(columns=["symboling"])

variances = features.var()

min_var_feature = variances.idxmin()
max_var_feature = variances.idxmax()

data_sorted = data.sort_values(by=min_var_feature)

fig = px.line(
```

```
        data_sorted,
        x=min_var_feature,
        y=max_var_feature,
        color="symboling",
        title="Линейная зависимость признаков с минимальной и максимальной дисперсией"
    )
fig.show()
```

task 5

```
In [10]: features = data.drop(columns=["symboling"])

variances = features.var()

min_var_feature = variances.idxmin()

fig = px.violin(
    data,
    x="symboling",
    y=min_var_feature,
    box=True,
    points="all",
    title="Скрипичная диаграмма признака с наименьшей дисперсией по классам"
)

fig.show()
```

```
In [11]: features = data.drop(columns=["symboling"])

variances = features.var()

max_var_feature = variances.idxmax()

fig = px.box(
    data,
    x="symboling",
    y=max_var_feature,
    points="all",
    title="Диаграмма размаха признака с наибольшей дисперсией по классам"
)

fig.show()

q1 = data[max_var_feature].quantile(0.25)
q3 = data[max_var_feature].quantile(0.75)
iqr = q3 - q1

outliers = data[(data[max_var_feature] < q1 - 1.5 * iqr) | (data[max_var_feature] > q3 + 1.5 * iqr)]

print(f"Признаки с выбросами: {max_var_feature}")
print(f"Количество выбросов: {len(outliers)})")
```

Признаки с выбросами: price
Количество выбросов: 14

task 7

```
In [12]: features = data.drop(columns=["symboling"])

iqr_values = features.quantile(0.75) - features.quantile(0.25)
feature_max_iqr = iqr_values.idxmax()

fig = px.bar(
    data.groupby("symboling")[feature_max_iqr].mean().reset_index(),
    x="symboling",
    y=feature_max_iqr,
    title="Столбчатая диаграмма признака с наибольшей IQR по классам"
)

fig.show()
```

task 8

```
In [13]: first_feature = data.columns[0]
third_feature = data.columns[2]

fig = px.histogram(
    data,
    x=first_feature,
    y=third_feature,
    nbins=20,
    title=f"Гистограмма зависимости {first_feature} и {third_feature}"
)

fig.show()
```

task 9

```
In [14]: features = data.columns[:3]

fig = px.line_3d(
    data,
    x=features[0],
    y=features[1],
    z=features[2],
    color="symboling",
    title="3D линейный график для трех признаков по классам"
)

fig.show()
```

task 10

```
In [15]: features = data.columns[:3]

fig = px.scatter_3d(
    data,
    x=features[0],
    y=features[1],
    z=features[2],
```

```
color="symboling",
title="3D диаграмма рассеяния для трех признаков по классам"
```

```
)
```

```
fig.show()
```

In []: