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```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler, StandardScaler,
LabelEncoder, OneHotEncoder
import seaborn as sns

iris = load_iris()
data = pd.DataFrame(data= np.c_[iris['data'], iris['target']],
                    columns= iris['feature_names'] + ['target'])
data
```

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	
0.2 \				
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	
0.2				
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	
0.2				
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	
0.2				
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	
0.2				
..	...	...	...	
...				
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	
2.3				
146	6.3	2.5	5.0	
1.9				
147	6.5	3.0	5.2	
2.0				
148	6.2	3.4	5.4	
2.3				
149	5.9	3.0	5.1	
1.8				

	target
0	0.0
1	0.0
2	0.0
3	0.0
4	0.0
..	...
145	2.0
146	2.0
147	2.0

```
148      2.0
149      2.0
```

```
[150 rows x 5 columns]
```

```
print('max = ', max(data['sepal length (cm)']), '\nmin = ',
min(data['sepal length (cm)']))
```

```
max = 7.9
min = 4.3
```

```
mms = MinMaxScaler()
min_max_data = mms.fit_transform(data[['sepal length (cm)']])
print('max = ', max(min_max_data), '\nmin = ', min(min_max_data))
```

```
max = [1.]
min = [0.]
```

```
sts = StandardScaler()
st_scaler_data = sts.fit_transform(data[['sepal length (cm)']])
print('max = ', max(st_scaler_data), '\nmin = ', min(st_scaler_data))
```

```
max = [2.4920192]
min = [-1.87002413]
```

```
names = list(iris.target_names)
mas = []
for item in data['target']:
    mas.append(names[int(item)])
data['target_names'] = mas
data = data.drop(columns=['target'])
```

```
le = LabelEncoder()
le_encoded = le.fit_transform(data['target_names'])
data['encoded_target'] = le_encoded
data
```

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	
0.2 \				
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	
0.2				
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	
0.2				
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	
0.2				
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	
0.2				
..	...	...	...	
...				
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	

2.3			
146	6.3	2.5	5.0
1.9			
147	6.5	3.0	5.2
2.0			
148	6.2	3.4	5.4
2.3			
149	5.9	3.0	5.1
1.8			

	target_names	encoded_target
0	setosa	0
1	setosa	0
2	setosa	0
3	setosa	0
4	setosa	0
..	...	...
145	virginica	2
146	virginica	2
147	virginica	2
148	virginica	2
149	virginica	2

[150 rows x 6 columns]

```

ohe = OneHotEncoder()
ohe_encoded = ohe.fit_transform(data[['target_names']])
data['encoded_setosa'] = list(ohe_encoded.toarray()[:, 0])
data['encoded_versicolor'] = list(ohe_encoded.toarray()[:, 1])
data['encoded_virginica'] = list(ohe_encoded.toarray()[:, 2])
data

```

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	
0.2 \				
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	
0.2				
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	
0.2				
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	
0.2				
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	
0.2				
..	...	...	...	
...				
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	
2.3				
146	6.3	2.5	5.0	
1.9				

147	6.5	3.0	5.2
2.0			
148	6.2	3.4	5.4
2.3			
149	5.9	3.0	5.1
1.8			

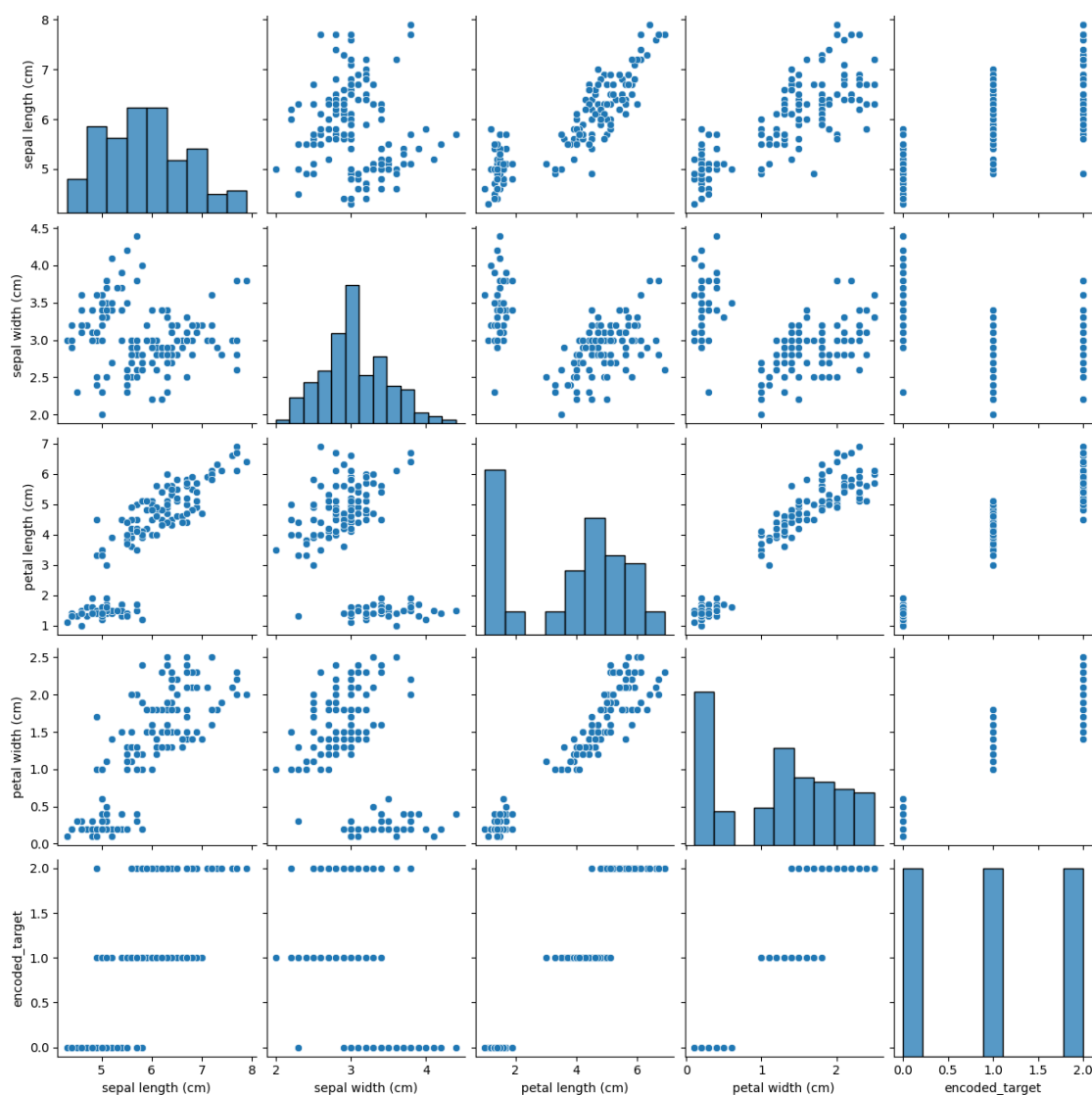
	target_names	encoded_target	encoded_setosa	encoded_versicolor
0	setosa	0	1.0	
0.0 \				
1	setosa	0	1.0	0.0
2	setosa	0	1.0	0.0
3	setosa	0	1.0	0.0
4	setosa	0	1.0	0.0
..	...	...	...	...
145	virginica	2	0.0	0.0
146	virginica	2	0.0	0.0
147	virginica	2	0.0	0.0
148	virginica	2	0.0	0.0
149	virginica	2	0.0	0.0

	encoded_virginica
0	0.0
1	0.0
2	0.0
3	0.0
4	0.0
..	...
145	1.0
146	1.0
147	1.0
148	1.0
149	1.0

[150 rows x 9 columns]

```
sns.pairplot(data=data[['sepal length (cm)', 'sepal width (cm)',
'petal length (cm)', 'petal width (cm)', 'encoded_target']])
```

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x1a68e046cd0>



Для решения задачи использовался метод `fit_transform()`, потому что этот метод считает выборочные мат. ожидание и среднее квадратическое отклонение и преобразовывает признак согласно подсчитанным значениям.