

# principal\_component\_analysis

November 7, 2024

## 1 Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

### 1.1 Importing the libraries

```
[ ]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

### 1.2 Importing the dataset

```
[ ]: dataset = pd.read_csv('Wine.csv')
X = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values
y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
```

### 1.3 Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set

```
[ ]: 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 = 0)
```

### 1.4 Feature Scaling

```
[ ]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)
```

### 1.5 Applying PCA

```
[ ]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
pca = PCA(n_components = 2)
X_train = pca.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = pca.transform(X_test)
```

## 1.6 Training the Logistic Regression model on the Training set

```
[ ]: from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
classifier = LogisticRegression(random_state = 0)
classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)

[ ]: LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_intercept=True,
                        intercept_scaling=1, l1_ratio=None, max_iter=100,
                        multi_class='auto', n_jobs=None, penalty='l2',
                        random_state=0, solver='lbfgs', tol=0.0001, verbose=0,
                        warm_start=False)
```

## 1.7 Making the Confusion Matrix

```
[ ]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print(cm)
accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
[[14  0  0]
 [ 1 15  0]
 [ 0  0  6]]
```

```
[ ]: 0.9722222222222222
```

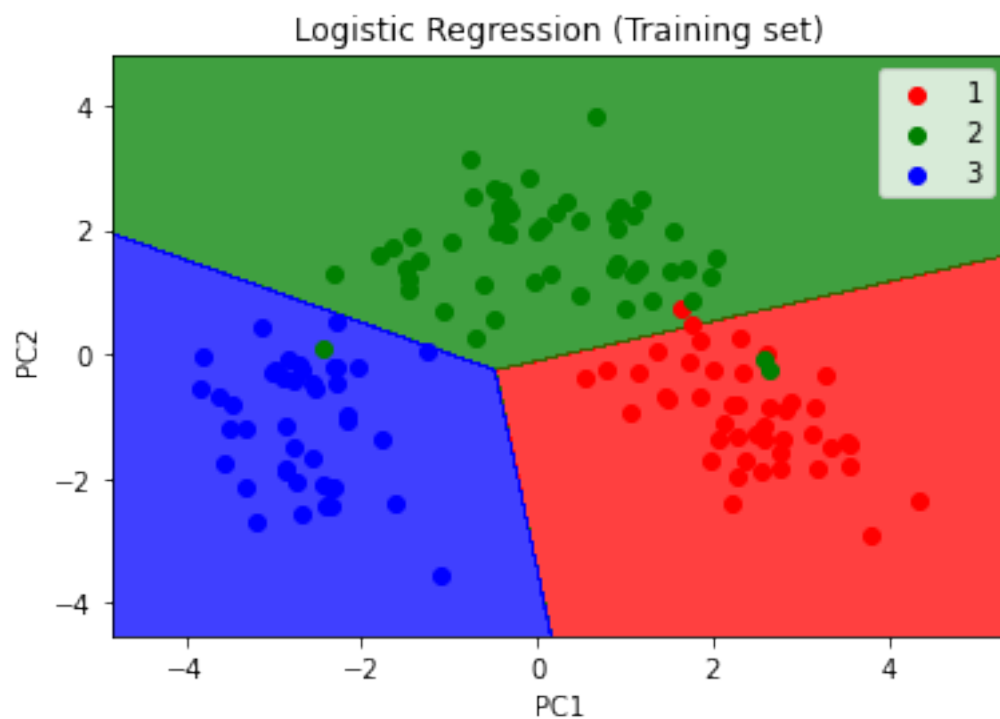
## 1.8 Visualising the Training set results

```
[ ]: from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X_set, y_set = X_train, y_train
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X_set[:, 0].min() - 1, stop = X_set[:, 0].max() + 1, step = 0.01),
                    np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1, stop = X_set[:, 1].max() + 1, step = 0.01))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, classifier.predict(np.array([X1.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T).reshape(X1.shape),
             alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green', 'blue')))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
    plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1],
                c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green', 'blue'))(i), label = j)
plt.title('Logistic Regression (Training set)')
plt.xlabel('PC1')
plt.ylabel('PC2')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

'c' argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided as value-mapping will have precedence in case its length matches with 'x' & 'y'. Please use a 2-D array with a single row if you really want to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points.

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## 1.9 Visualising the Test set results

```
[ ]: from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X_set, y_set = X_test, y_test
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X_set[:, 0].min() - 1, stop = X_set[:, 0].max() + 1, step = 0.01),
                     np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1, stop = X_set[:, 1].max() + 1, step = 0.01))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, classifier.predict(np.array([X1.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T).
             reshape(X1.shape),
```

```

        alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(['red', 'green', 'blue']))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
    plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1],
                c = ListedColormap(['red', 'green', 'blue'))(i), label = j)
plt.title('Logistic Regression (Test set)')
plt.xlabel('PC1')
plt.ylabel('PC2')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```

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