

Introdução.

Este notebook investiga a base de dados de propriedades acústicas disponíveis no site

<http://www.primaryobjects.com/2016/06/22/identifying-the-gender-of-a-voice-using-machine-learning/>

(<http://www.primaryobjects.com/2016/06/22/identifying-the-gender-of-a-voice-using-machine-learning/>)

Objetivo da investigação é determinar as chances de algum algoritmo para detecção de gênero, seja por estatística tradicional ou por meio técnicas machine learning, possibilitando a implantação em dispositivos embarcados de baixo custo.

Propriedades acústicas medidas

As seguintes propriedades acústicas de cada voz são medidas:

- **meanfreq** : frequência média (em kHz) sobre as amostras compostas no sinal de arquivo de voz;
- **sd** : desvio padrão da frequência, sobre as amostras compostas no sinal de arquivo de voz;
- **mediana** : frequência mediana (em kHz) sobre as amostras compostas no sinal de arquivo de voz;
- **Q25** : primeiro quartil (em kHz) sobre as amostras compostas no sinal de arquivo de voz;
- **Q75** : terceiro quartil (em kHz) sobre as amostras compostas no sinal de arquivo de voz;
- **IQR** : intervalo interquartil (em kHz) sobre as amostras compostas no sinal de arquivo de voz;
- **skew** : média de assimetria da distribuição das frequências de vocal predominante;
- **kurt** : curtose distribuição espectral da voz, domínio da frequência;
- **sp.ent** : entropia espectral, pureza da distribuição da voz em relação ao nível de ruído;
- **sfm** : nivelamento espectral, estima a planaridade de um espectro de frequência;
- **modo** : frequência de modo, ou seja, frequência dominante da voz;
- **centrod** : frequência central máxima visto no domínio da frequência;
- **meanfun** : média da frequência fundamental medida através do sinal acústico (Tonalidade base da voz);
- **minfun** : frequência fundamental mínima medida no sinal acústico (Tonalidade base da voz);
- **maxfun** : frequência fundamental máxima medida através do sinal acústico (Tonalidade base da voz);
- **meandom** : média da frequência dominante medida através do sinal acústico (média total das notas musicais mais graves da voz em relação ao sinal gravado);
- **mindom** : mínimo de frequência dominante medido através do sinal acústico;
- **maxdom** : máxima da frequência dominante medida através do sinal acústico;
- **dfrange** : faixa de frequência dominante medida através do sinal acústico;
- **modindx** : índice de modulação. Calculado como a diferença absoluta acumulada entre medições adjacentes de frequências fundamentais divididas pela faixa de frequência.
- **label** : rótulo de identificador da amostra em relação ao sexo, adicionado durante a gravação "male" ou "female".

Análise em python da base de propriedades acústicas.

```
In [1]: %matplotlib inline
```

```
In [2]: # Importa as bibliotecas
import pandas
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy
#from pandas.tools.plotting import scatter_matrix
from pandas.plotting import scatter_matrix
import seaborn as sb
```

```
In [3]: # Carrega os dados
url = "../../../baseDados/voice.csv"
colunas = ["meanfreq", "sd", "median", "Q25", "Q75", "IQR", "skew", "kurt", "sp.ent", "sfm", "mode", "centroid", "meanfun", "minfun", "maxfun", "meandom", "mindom", "maxdom", "dfrange", "modindx", "label"]
dataset = pandas.read_csv(url, names=colunas, sep = ",")
```

```
In [4]: # PANDAS: Verificando alguns dados
exemplos = dataset.head(2)
print(exemplos)
```

	meanfreq	sd	median	Q25	Q75	IQR	skew	\
0	0.059781	0.064241	0.032027	0.015071	0.090193	0.075122	12.863462	
1	0.066009	0.067310	0.040229	0.019414	0.092666	0.073252	22.423285	

	kurt	sp.ent	sfm	...	centroid	meanfun	minfun	\
0	274.402906	0.893369	0.491918	...	0.059781	0.084279	0.015702	
1	634.613855	0.892193	0.513724	...	0.066009	0.107937	0.015826	

	maxfun	meandom	mindom	maxdom	dfrange	modindx	label
0	0.275862	0.007812	0.007812	0.007812	0.000000	0.000000	male
1	0.250000	0.009014	0.007812	0.054688	0.046875	0.052632	male

[2 rows x 21 columns]

```
In [5]: dataset.head()
```

Out[5]:

	meanfreq	sd	median	Q25	Q75	IQR	skew	kurt	sp.ent	sfm	...	cer
0	0.059781	0.064241	0.032027	0.015071	0.090193	0.075122	12.863462	274.402906	0.893369	0.491918	...	0.05
1	0.066009	0.067310	0.040229	0.019414	0.092666	0.073252	22.423285	634.613855	0.892193	0.513724	...	0.06
2	0.077316	0.083829	0.036718	0.008701	0.131908	0.123207	30.757155	1024.927705	0.846389	0.478905	...	0.07
3	0.151228	0.072111	0.158011	0.096582	0.207955	0.111374	1.232831	4.177296	0.963322	0.727232	...	0.15
4	0.135120	0.079146	0.124656	0.078720	0.206045	0.127325	1.101174	4.333713	0.971955	0.783568	...	0.15

5 rows x 21 columns

```
In [6]: dataset.tail()
exemplos = dataset.tail(2)
print(exemplos)
```

	meanfreq	sd	median	Q25	Q75	IQR	skew	\
3166	0.143659	0.090628	0.184976	0.043508	0.219943	0.176435	1.591065	
3167	0.165509	0.092884	0.183044	0.070072	0.250827	0.180756	1.705029	

	kurt	sp.ent	sfm	...	centroid	meanfun	minfun	\
3166	5.388298	0.950436	0.675470	...	0.143659	0.172375	0.034483	
3167	5.769115	0.938829	0.601529	...	0.165509	0.185607	0.062257	

	maxfun	meandom	mindom	maxdom	dfrange	modindx	label
3166	0.250000	0.791360	0.007812	3.593750	3.585938	0.311002	female
3167	0.271186	0.227022	0.007812	0.554688	0.546875	0.350000	female

[2 rows x 21 columns]

Verificando valores nulos.

```
In [7]: dfnull = dataset.isnull()
```

```
In [8]: dfnull.isnull().sum()
```

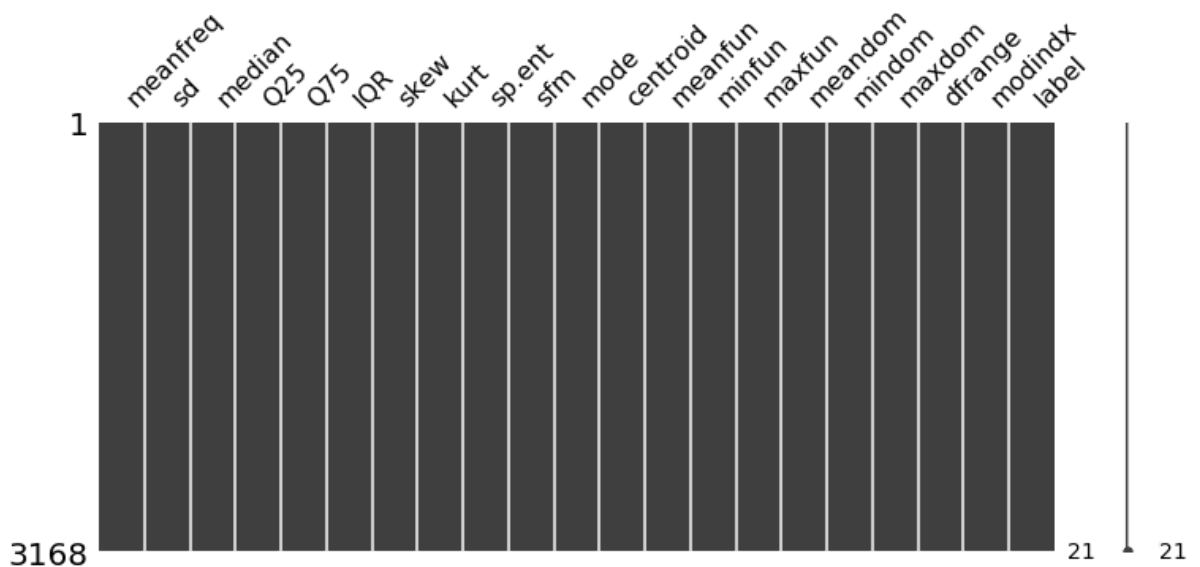
```
Out[8]: meanfreq    0
sd              0
median          0
Q25             0
Q75             0
IQR             0
skew            0
kurt            0
sp.ent          0
sfm             0
mode            0
centroid        0
meanfun         0
minfun          0
maxfun          0
meandom         0
mindom          0
maxdom          0
dfrange         0
modindx         0
label           0
dtype: int64
```

Gerando gráfico com valores nulos.

```
In [9]: #!/pip install missingno
#!/pip3 install missingno

import missingno as msno
msno.matrix(dataset, figsize=(12,5))
```

```
Out[9]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x13921670>
```



A tabela sem elementos nulos tem a mesma dimensão da tabela original, portanto a base não possui valores nulos.

Verifica os tipos de dados de cada atributo.

```
In [10]: tipos = dataset.dtypes  
print(tipos)
```

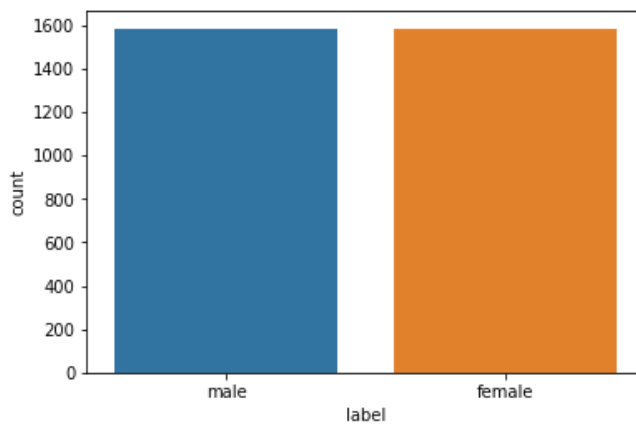
```
meanfreq    float64  
sd           float64  
median      float64  
Q25         float64  
Q75         float64  
IQR         float64  
skew        float64  
kurt        float64  
sp.ent      float64  
sfm         float64  
mode        float64  
centroid    float64  
meanfun     float64  
minfun      float64  
maxfun      float64  
meandom     float64  
mindom      float64  
maxdom      float64  
dfrange     float64  
modindx     float64  
label       object  
dtype: object
```

Variáveis Categóricas

```
In [11]: contagem = dataset.groupby('label').size()  
print(contagem)
```

```
label  
female    1584  
male      1584  
dtype: int64
```

```
In [12]: sb.countplot('label',data=dataset)  
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10,5)  
plt.show()
```



```
In [13]: ## Separação dos dados pela classe label, vozes de homens e mulheres.  
dfHomens = dataset[dataset["label"] == "male"]  
dfMulheres = dataset[dataset["label"] == "female"]
```


Conferindo segmentações das vozes masculinas.

In [14]: dfHomens.head(2)

Out[14]:

	meanfreq	sd	median	Q25	Q75	IQR	skew	kurt	sp.ent	sfm	...	cent
0	0.059781	0.064241	0.032027	0.015071	0.090193	0.075122	12.863462	274.402906	0.893369	0.491918	...	0.056
1	0.066009	0.067310	0.040229	0.019414	0.092666	0.073252	22.423285	634.613855	0.892193	0.513724	...	0.066

2 rows × 21 columns




In [15]: dfHomens.tail(2)

Out[15]:

	meanfreq	sd	median	Q25	Q75	IQR	skew	kurt	sp.ent	sfm	...	cer
1582	0.162350	0.060335	0.140085	0.112611	0.224204	0.111593	3.506742	20.298964	0.907180	0.412580	...	0.16
1583	0.158781	0.059852	0.147013	0.107879	0.216797	0.108918	3.648593	20.799925	0.898225	0.401169	...	0.16

2 rows × 21 columns




Conferindo segmentações das vozes femininas.

In [16]: dfMulheres.head(2)

Out[16]:

	meanfreq	sd	median	Q25	Q75	IQR	skew	kurt	sp.ent	sfm	...	cer
1584	0.158108	0.082782	0.191191	0.062350	0.224552	0.162202	2.801344	19.929617	0.952161	0.679223	...	0.16
1585	0.182855	0.067789	0.200639	0.175489	0.226068	0.050579	3.001890	19.865482	0.910458	0.506099	...	0.16

2 rows × 21 columns




In [17]: dfMulheres.tail(2)

Out[17]:

	meanfreq	sd	median	Q25	Q75	IQR	skew	kurt	sp.ent	sfm	...	cent
3166	0.143659	0.090628	0.184976	0.043508	0.219943	0.176435	1.591065	5.388298	0.950436	0.675470	...	0.14
3167	0.165509	0.092884	0.183044	0.070072	0.250827	0.180756	1.705029	5.769115	0.938829	0.601529	...	0.16

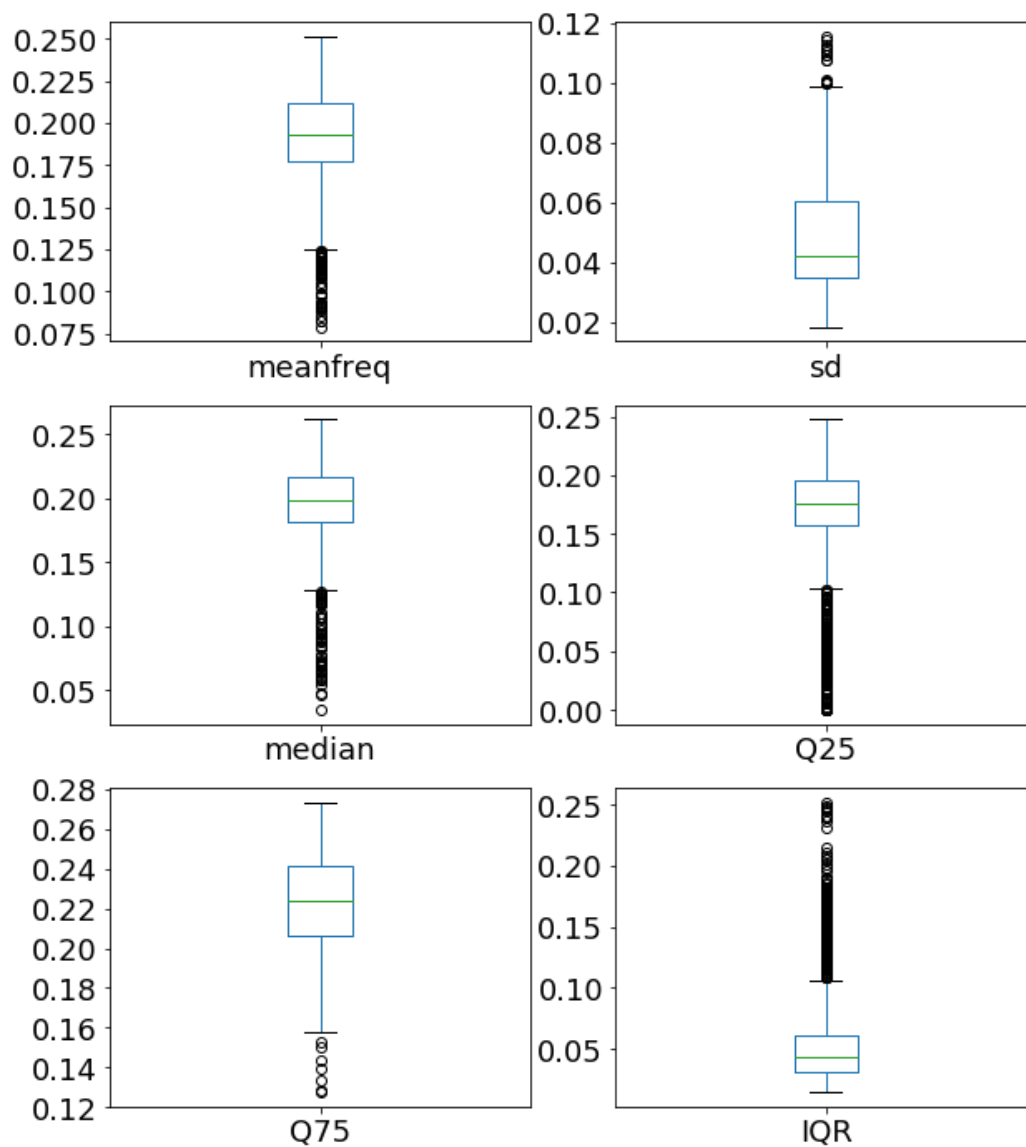
2 rows × 21 columns



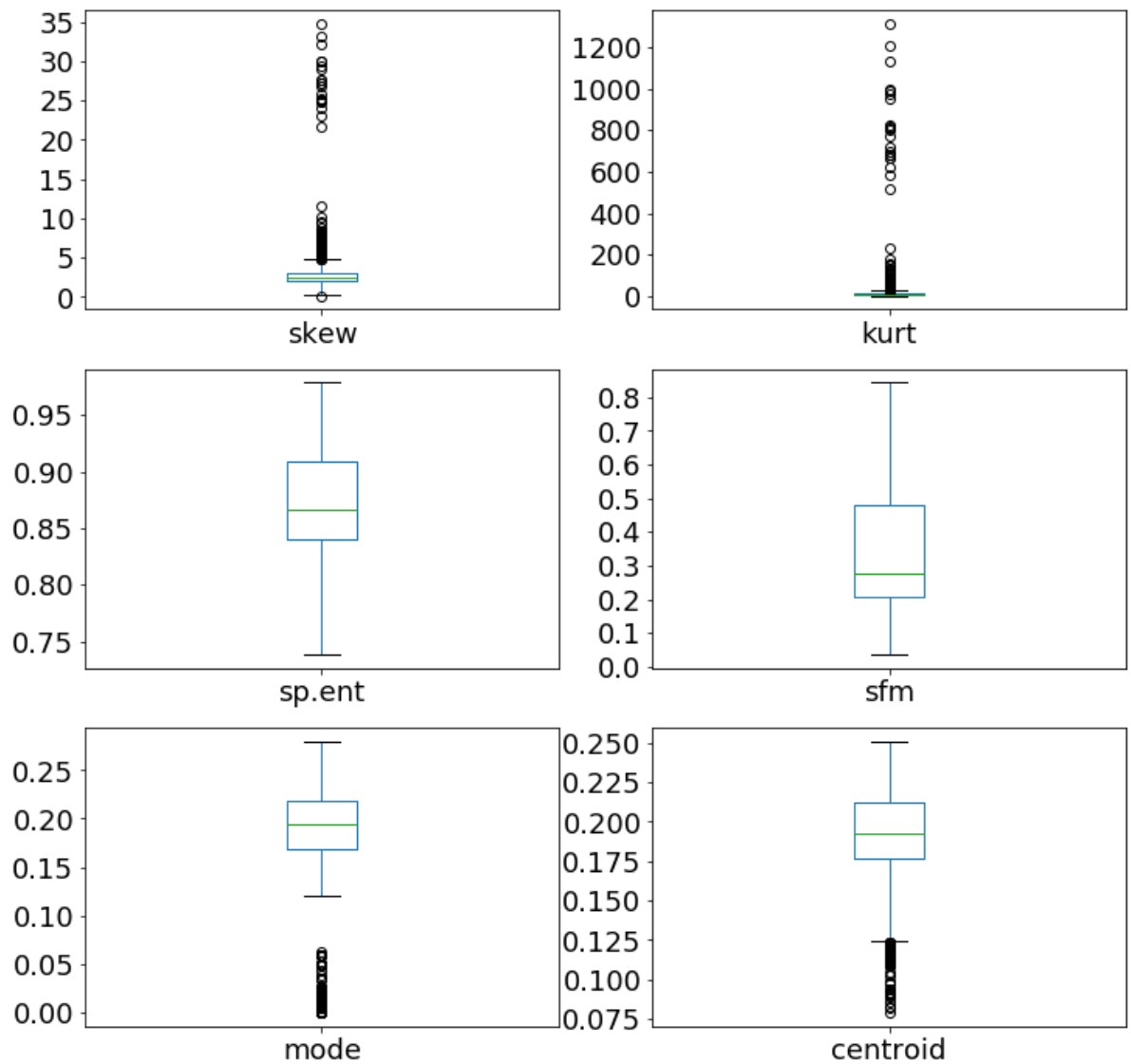
BOXPLOT: vozes femininas - Verificando discrepâncias

```
In [18]: print(colunas)
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10,12)
dfMulheres[colunas[0:6]].plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(3,2), sharex=False, sharey=False, fontsize=18)
plt.show()
```

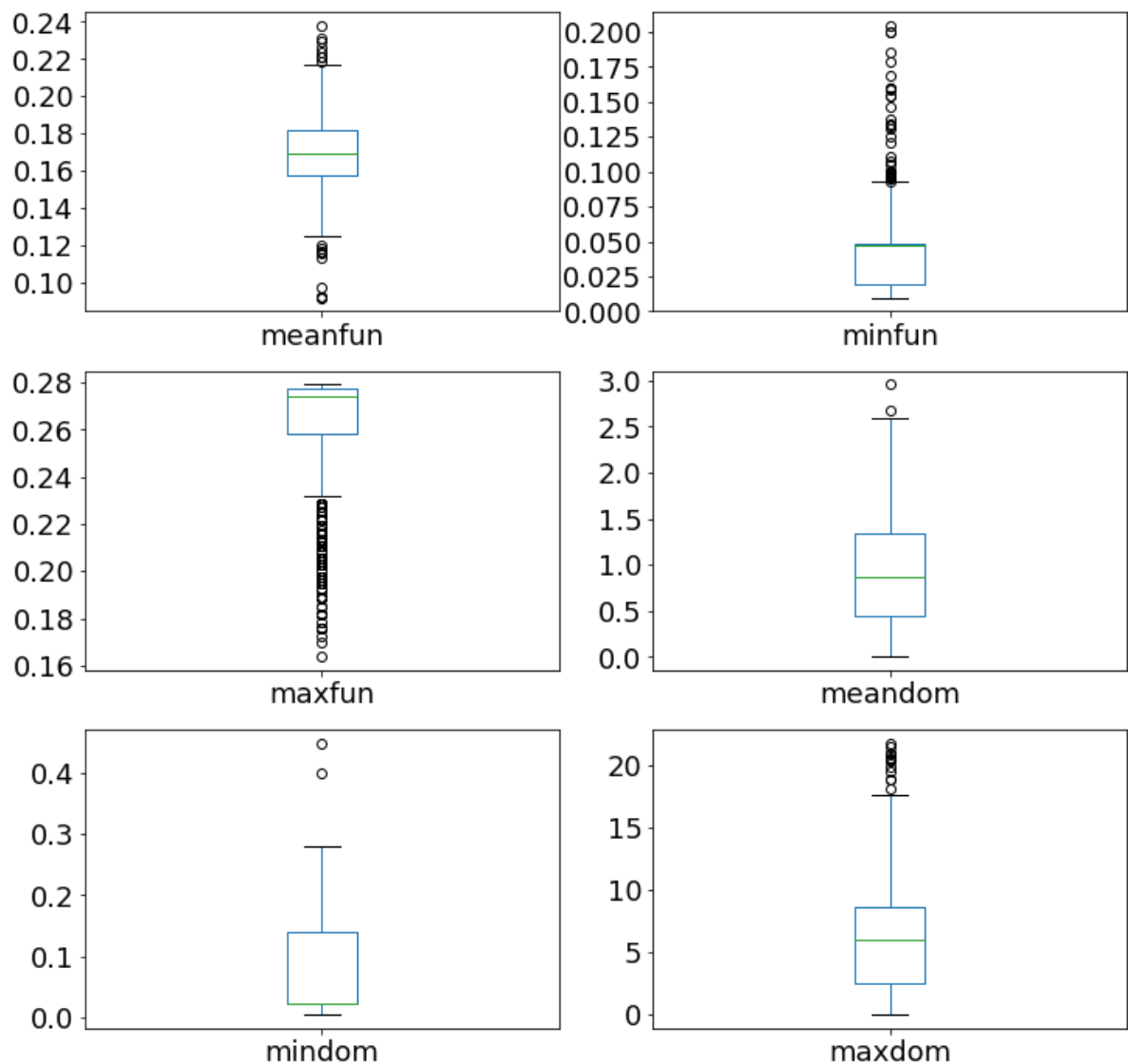
```
['meanfreq', 'sd', 'median', 'Q25', 'Q75', 'IQR', 'skew', 'kurt', 'sp.ent', 'sfm', 'mode', 'c
entroid', 'meanfun', 'minfun', 'maxfun', 'meandom', 'mindom', 'maxdom', 'dfrange', 'modindx',
'label']
```



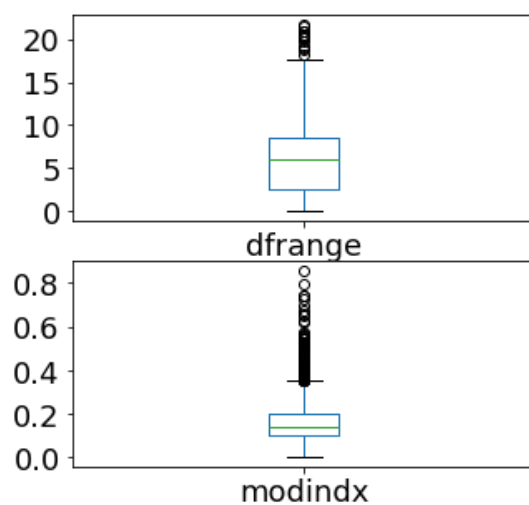
```
In [19]: plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (12,12)
dfMulheres[colunas[6:12]].plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(3,2), sharex=False, sharey=False, fontsize=18)
plt.show()
```



```
In [20]: plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (12,12)
dfMulheres[colunas[12:18]].plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(3,2), sharex=False, sharey=False, fontsize=18)
plt.show()
```



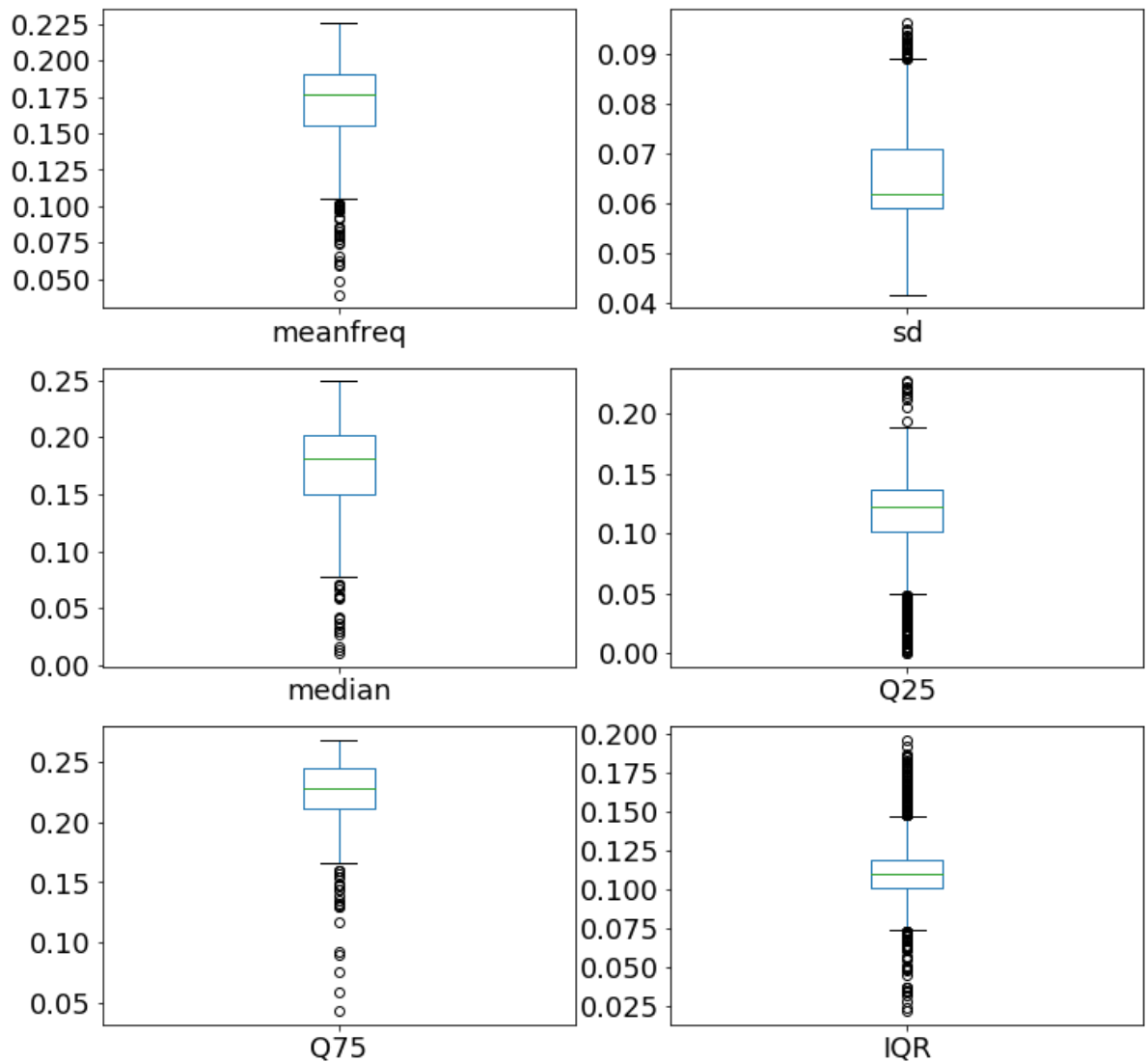
```
In [21]: plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (5,5)
dfMulheres[colunas[18:20]].plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(2,1), sharex=False, sharey=False, fontsize=18)
plt.show()
```



BOXPLOT: vozes masculinas - Verificando discrepâncias

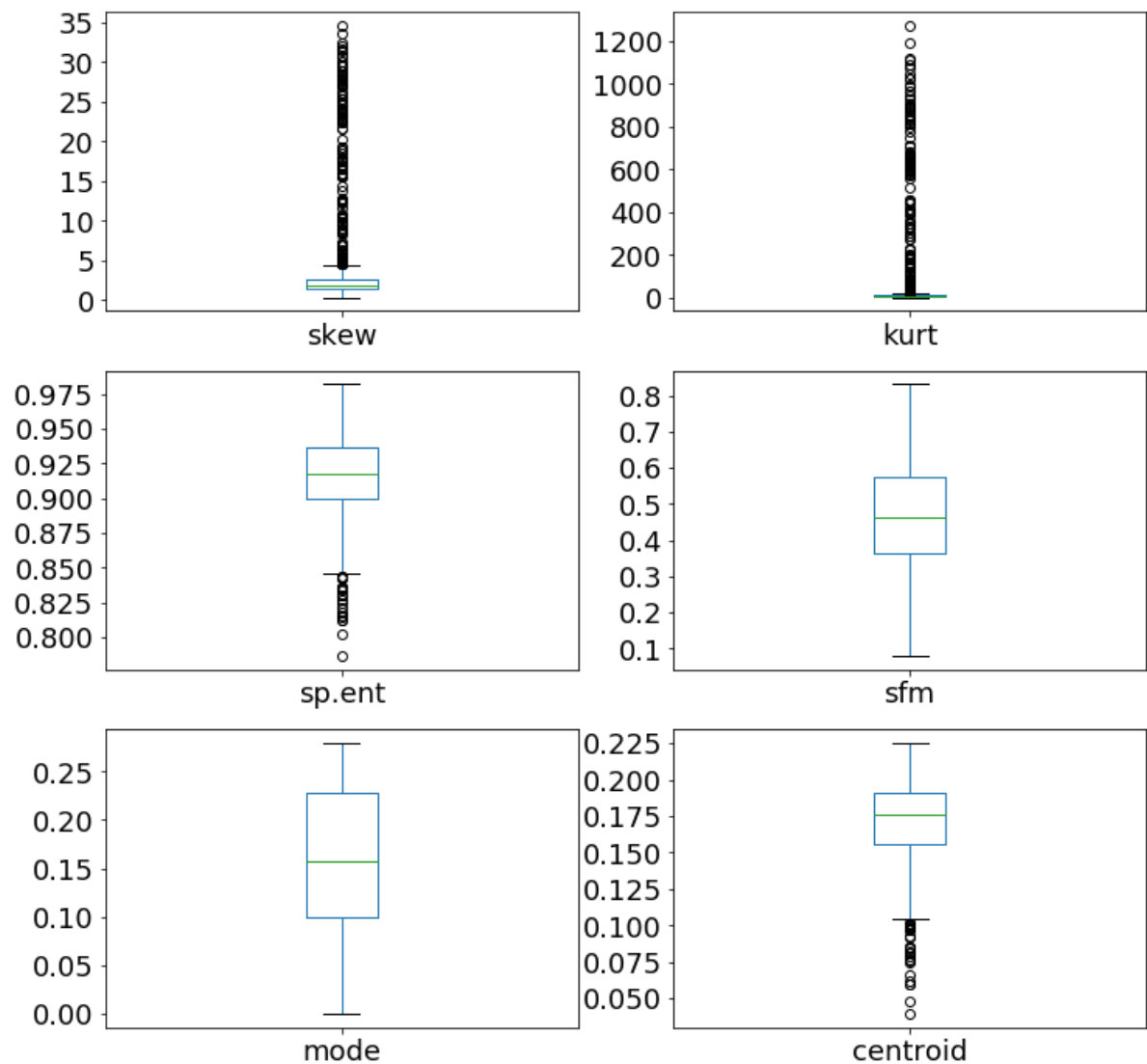
```
In [22]: print(colunas)
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (12,12)
dfHomens[colunas[0:6]].plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(3,2), sharex=False, sharey=False,
fontSize=18)
plt.show()
```

```
['meanfreq', 'sd', 'median', 'Q25', 'Q75', 'IQR', 'skew', 'kurt', 'sp.ent', 'sfm', 'mode', 'c
entroid', 'meanfun', 'minfun', 'maxfun', 'meandom', 'mindom', 'maxdom', 'dfrange', 'modindx',
'label']
```



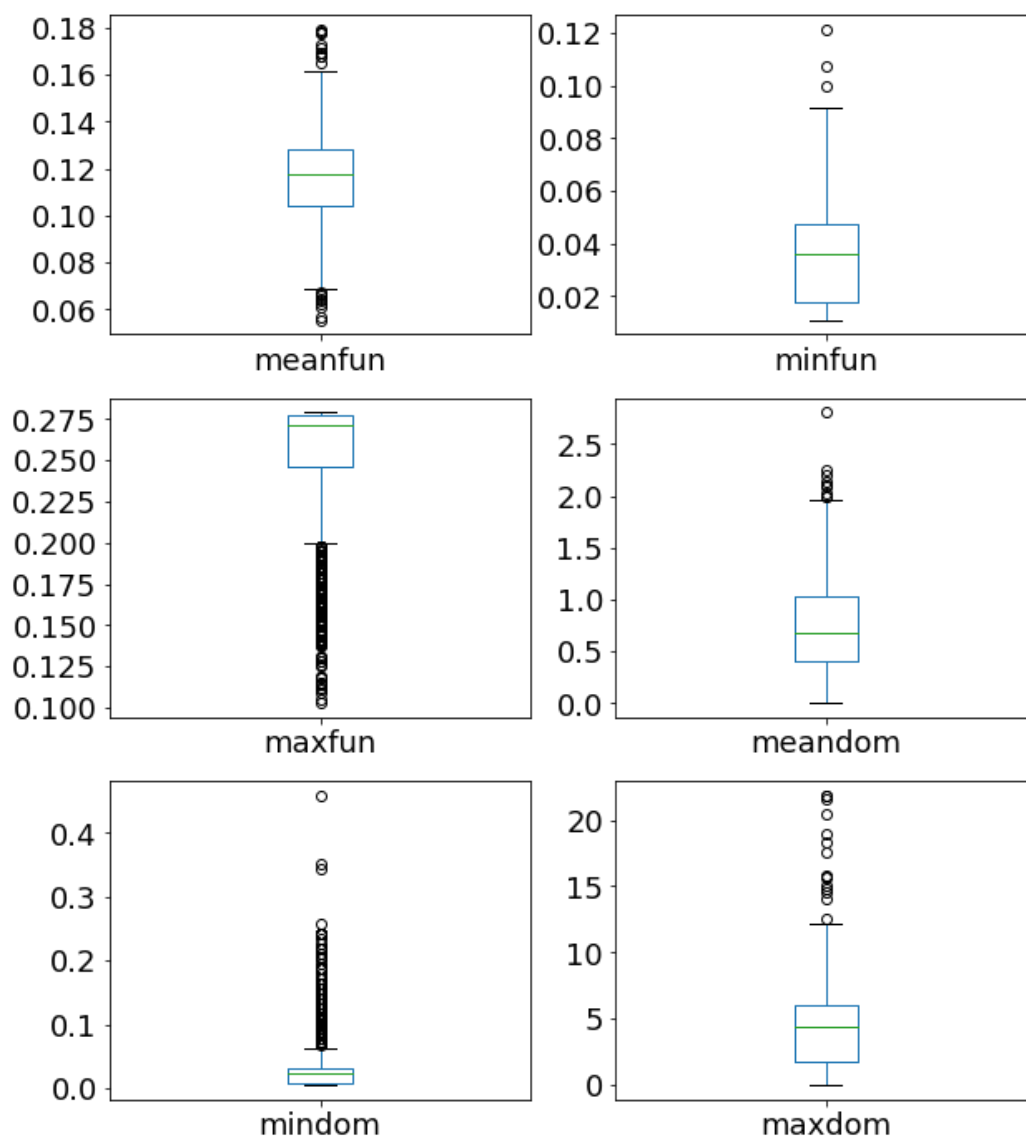
```
In [23]: print(colunas)
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (12,12)
dfHomens[colunas[6:12]].plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(3,2), sharex=False, sharey=False, fontsize=18)
plt.show()
```

```
['meanfreq', 'sd', 'median', 'Q25', 'Q75', 'IQR', 'skew', 'kurt', 'sp.ent', 'sfm', 'mode', 'centroid', 'meanfun', 'minfun', 'maxfun', 'meandom', 'mindom', 'maxdom', 'dfrange', 'modindx', 'label']
```



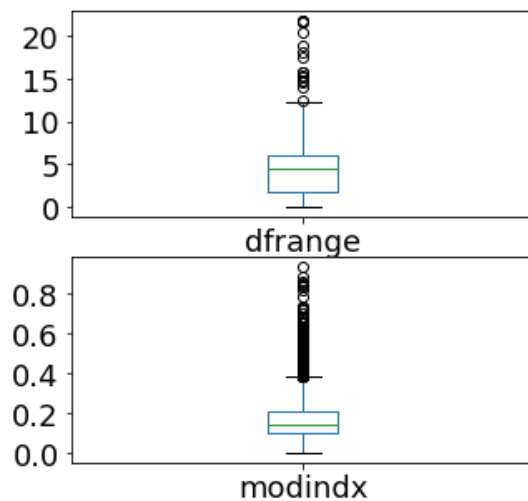
```
In [24]: print(colunas)
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10,12)
dfHomens[colunas[12:18]].plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(3,2), sharex=False, sharey=False, fontsize=18)
plt.show()
```

```
['meanfreq', 'sd', 'median', 'Q25', 'Q75', 'IQR', 'skew', 'kurt', 'sp.ent', 'sfm', 'mode', 'c
entroid', 'meanfun', 'minfun', 'maxfun', 'meandom', 'mindom', 'maxdom', 'dfrange', 'modindx',
'label']
```



```
In [25]: print(colunas)
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (5,5)
dfHomens[colunas[18:20]].plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(2,1), sharex=False, sharey=False, fontsize=18)
plt.show()
```

```
['meanfreq', 'sd', 'median', 'Q25', 'Q75', 'IQR', 'skew', 'kurt', 'sp.ent', 'sfm', 'mode', 'c
entroid', 'meanfun', 'minfun', 'maxfun', 'meandom', 'mindom', 'maxdom', 'dfrange', 'modindx',
'label']
```



Método de interquartil.

Definição A gama interquartil (IQR), também chamado o midspread ou meio de 50%, ou tecnicamente H-propagação , é uma medida da dispersão estatística, sendo igual à diferença entre os percentis 75 e 25 de, ou entre os quartis superiores e inferiores, $IQR = Q_3 - Q_1$. Em outras palavras, o IQR é o primeiro quartil subtraído do terceiro quartil; esses quartis podem ser vistos claramente em um gráfico de caixa nos dados. É uma medida da dispersão semelhante ao desvio ou variância padrão, mas é muito mais robusta contra valores extremos.

Aplicando nos dados de vozes femininas, Técnica do Interquartil

```
In [26]: dfgrafico_test = dfMulheres
NV=6
for z in range(0,NV):
    for y in colunas:
        if y == "label":
            continue
        Q1 = dfgrafico_test[y].quantile(0.25)
        Q3 = dfgrafico_test[y].quantile(0.75)
        IQR = Q3 - Q1
        df_sem_Outliersx = dfgrafico_test[y][~((dfgrafico_test[y] < (Q1 - 1.5 * IQR)) | (dfgrafico_test[y] > (Q3 + 1.5 * IQR)))]
        dfgrafico_test[y] = df_sem_Outliersx
```

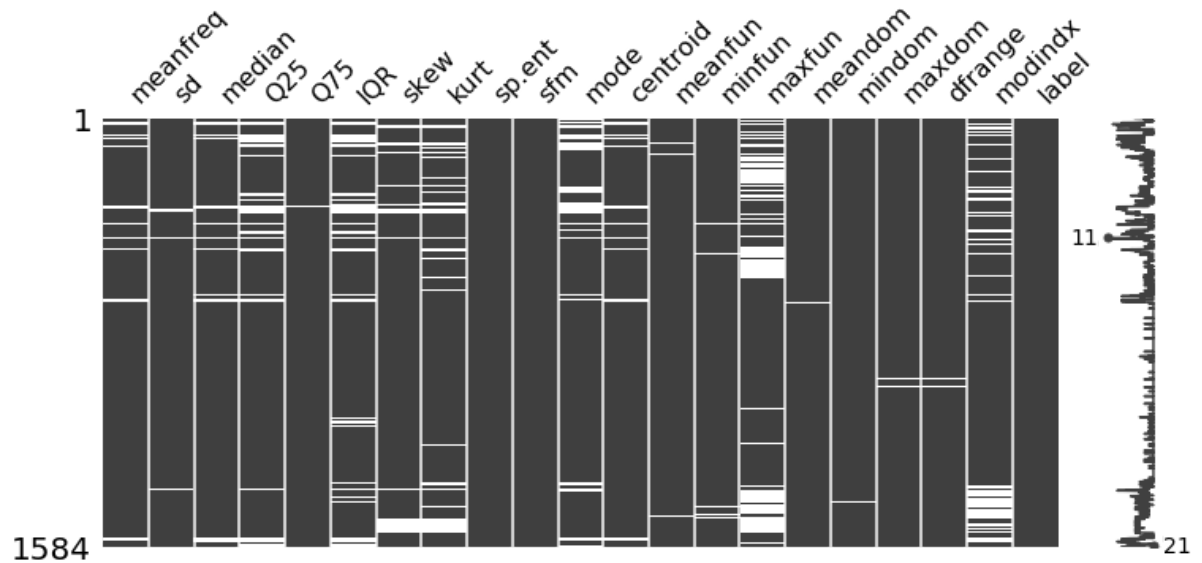
c:\users\jorge\appdata\local\programs\python\python37-32\lib\site-packages\ipykernel_launcher.py:11: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
This is added back by InteractiveShellApp.init_path()

Imprimindo os dados discrepantes removidos nos dados de vozes femininas

```
In [27]: msno.matrix(dfgrafico_test,figsize=(12,5))
```

```
Out[27]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x13fa09d0>
```



```
In [28]: dfgrafico_test = dfMulheres
for z in range(0,NV):
    for y in columnas:
        if y == "label":
            continue
        Q1 = dfMulheres[y].quantile(0.25)
        Q3 = dfMulheres[y].quantile(0.75)
        IQR = Q3 - Q1
        df_sem_Outliersx = dfMulheres[y][~((dfMulheres[y] < (Q1 - 1.5 * IQR)) | (dfMulheres[y]
> (Q3 + 1.5 * IQR)))]
        dfMulheres[y] = df_sem_Outliersx
        dfMulheres=dfMulheres.fillna(dfMulheres.mean())
```

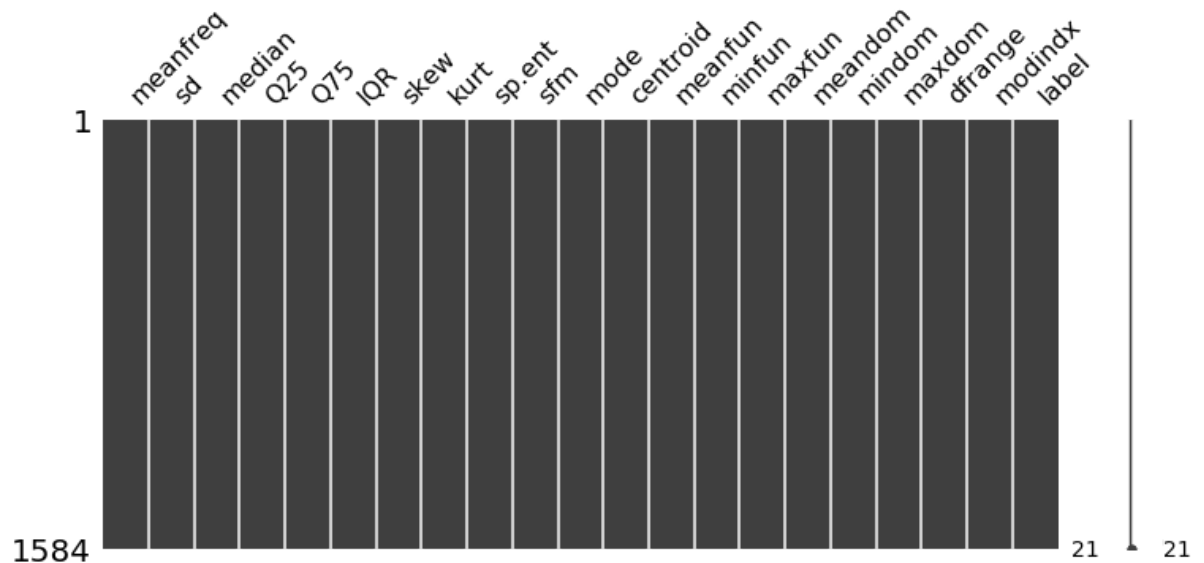
c:\users\jorge\appdata\local\programs\python\python37-32\lib\site-packages\ipykernel_launcher
r.py:10: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
Remove the CWD from sys.path while we load stuff.

```
In [29]: ### Imprime dados normalizados de vozes femininas
```

```
In [30]: msno.matrix(dfMulheres,figsize=(12,5))
```

```
Out[30]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x13df77f0>
```



Aplicando nos dados de vozes masculinas, Técnica do Interquartil

```
In [31]: dfgrafico_test = dfHomens
NV=6
for z in range(0,NV):
    for y in columnas:
        if y == "label":
            continue
        Q1 = dfgrafico_test[y].quantile(0.25)
        Q3 = dfgrafico_test[y].quantile(0.75)
        IQR = Q3 - Q1
        df_sem_Outliersx = dfgrafico_test[y][~((dfgrafico_test[y] < (Q1 - 1.5 * IQR)) | (dfgrafico_test[y] > (Q3 + 1.5 * IQR)))]
        dfgrafico_test[y] = df_sem_Outliersx
```

c:\users\jorge\appdata\local\programs\python\python37-32\lib\site-packages\ipykernel_launcher.py:11: SettingWithCopyWarning:

A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

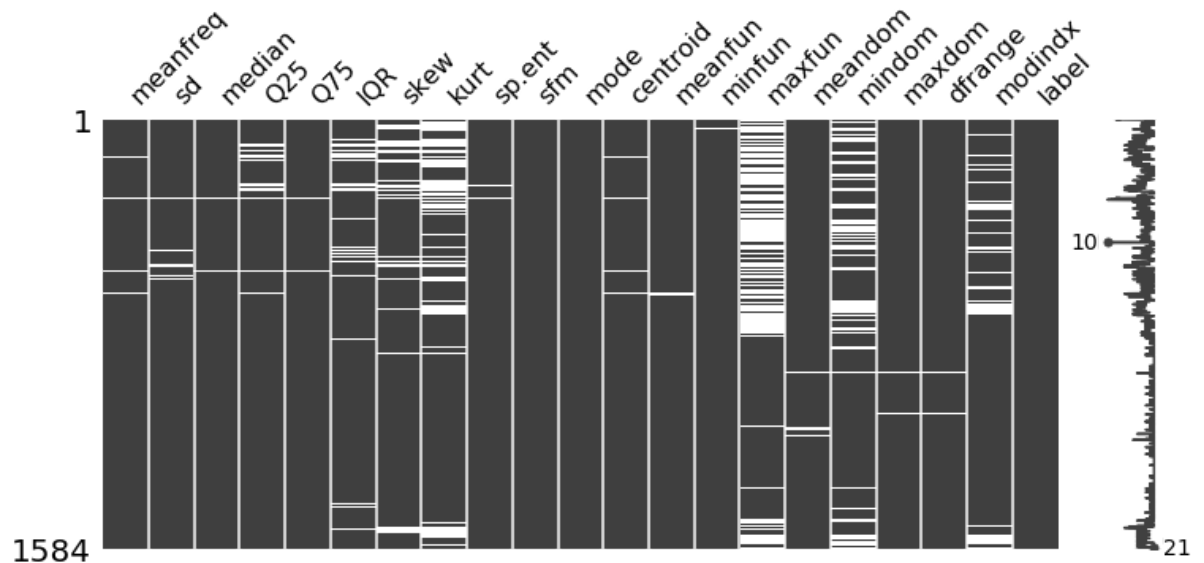
See the caveats in the documentation: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
# This is added back by InteractiveShellApp.init_path()
```

Imprimindo os dados discrepantes removidos nos dados de vozes masculinas

```
In [32]: msno.matrix(dfgrafico_test,figsize=(12,5))
```

```
Out[32]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x12794590>
```



```
In [33]: dfgrafico_test = dfHomens
for z in range(0,NV):
    for y in columnas:
        if y == "label":
            continue
        Q1 = dfHomens[y].quantile(0.25)
        Q3 = dfHomens[y].quantile(0.75)
        IQR = Q3 - Q1
        df_sem_Outliersx = dfHomens[y][~((dfHomens[y] < (Q1 - 1.5 * IQR)) | (dfHomens[y] > (Q3
+ 1.5 * IQR)))]
        dfHomens[y] = df_sem_Outliersx
        dfHomens=dfHomens.fillna(dfHomens.mean())
```

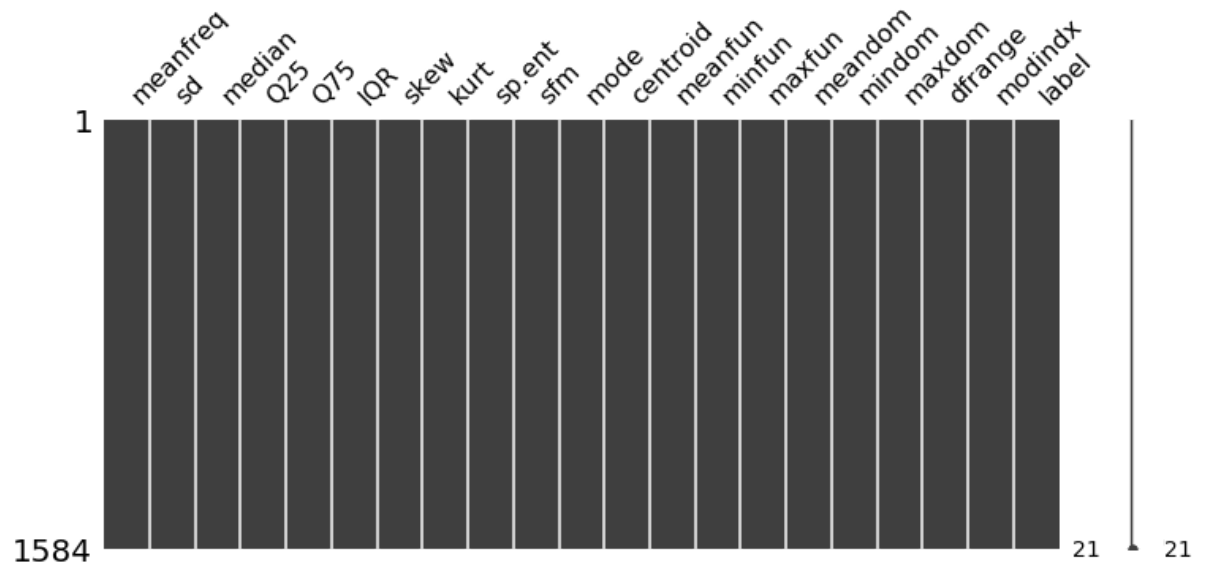
c:\users\jorge\appdata\local\programs\python\python37-32\lib\site-packages\ipykernel_launcher
r.py:10: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
Remove the CWD from sys.path while we load stuff.

Imprimindo os dados normalizados de vozes masculinas

```
In [34]: msno.matrix(dfHomens,figsize=(12,5))
```

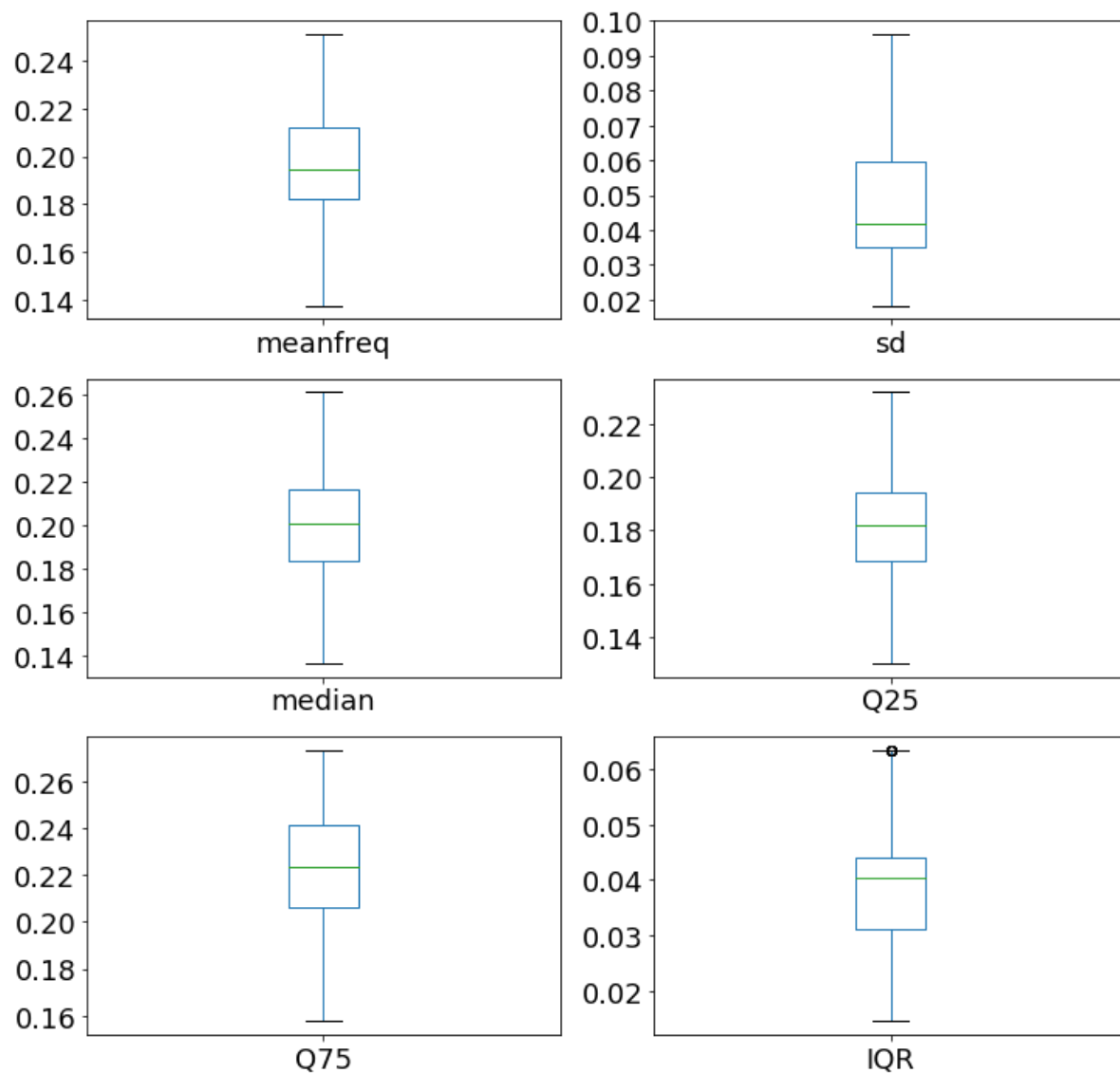
```
Out[34]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x12823d50>
```



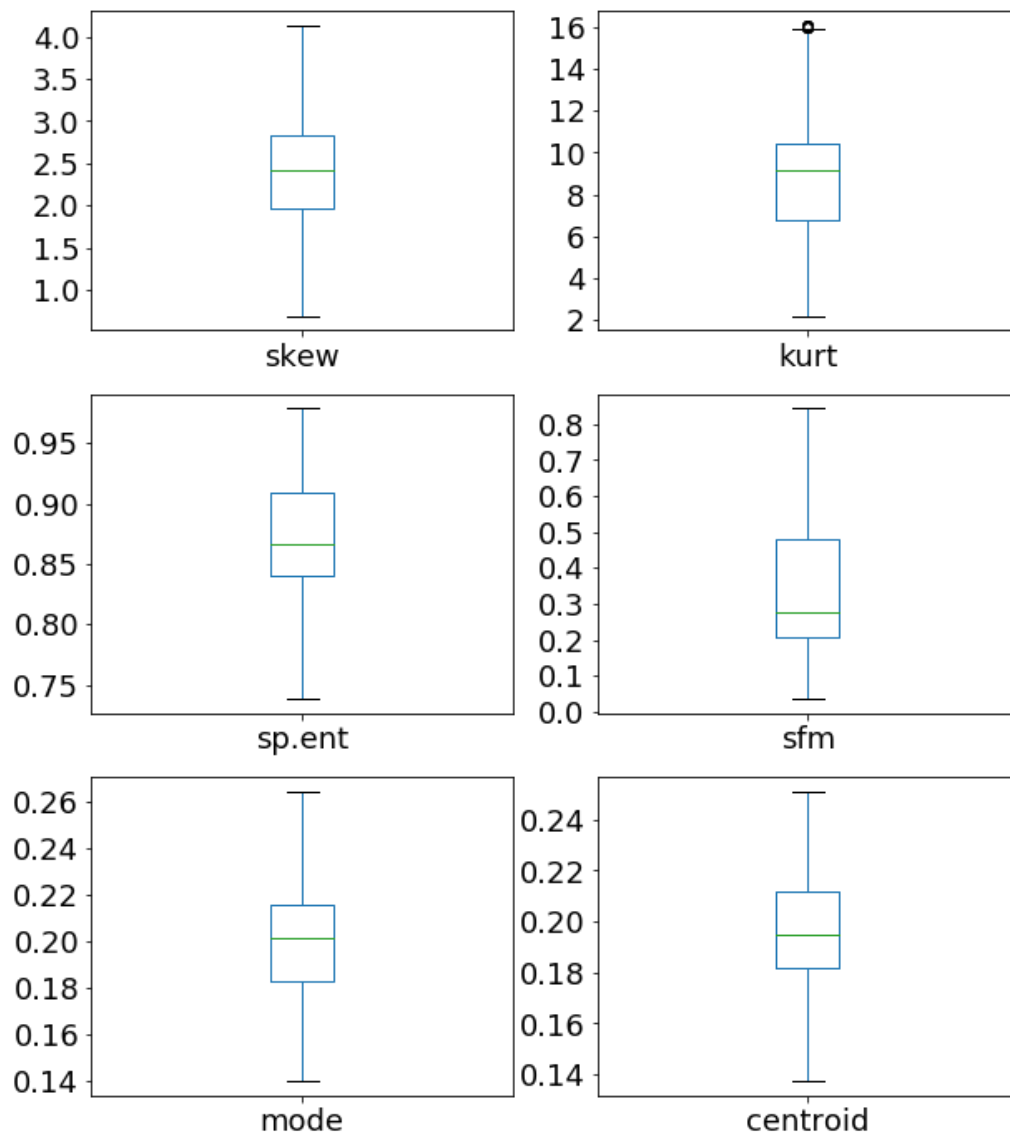
BOXPLOT: vozes femininas


```
In [35]: print(colunas)
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (12,12)
dfMulheres[colunas[0:6]].plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(3,2), sharex=False, sharey=False, fontsize=18)
plt.show()
```

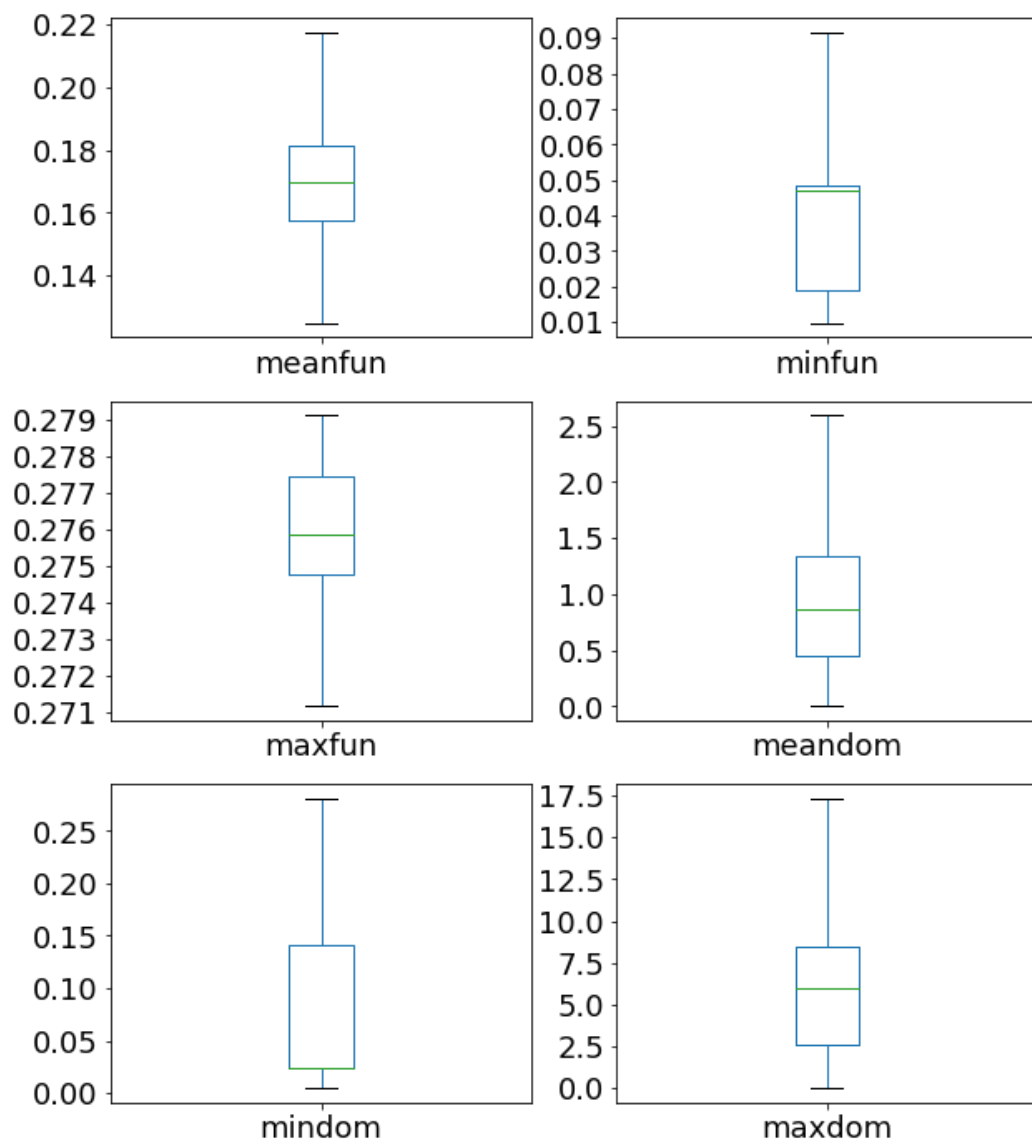
```
['meanfreq', 'sd', 'median', 'Q25', 'Q75', 'IQR', 'skew', 'kurt', 'sp.ent', 'sfm', 'mode', 'c
entroid', 'meanfun', 'minfun', 'maxfun', 'meandom', 'mindom', 'maxdom', 'dfrange', 'modindx',
'label']
```



```
In [36]: plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10,12)
dfMulheres[colunas[6:12]].plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(3,2), sharex=False, sharey=False, fontsize=18)
plt.show()
```

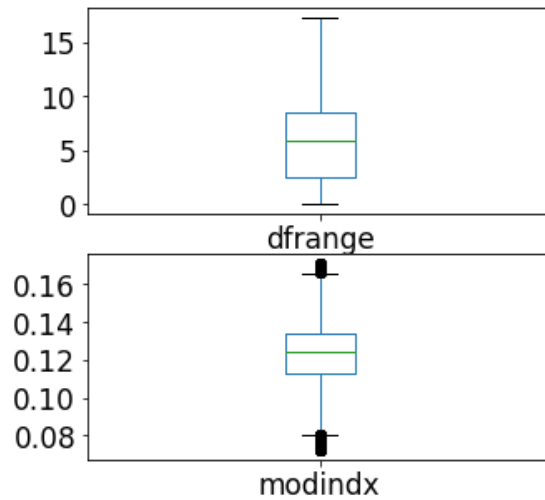


```
In [37]: plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10,12)
dfMulheres[colunas[12:18]].plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(3,2), sharex=False, sharey=False, fontsize=18)
plt.show()
```



```
In [38]: print(colunas)
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (5,5)
dfMulheres[colunas[18:20]].plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(2,1), sharex=False, sharey=False, fontsize=17)
plt.show()
```

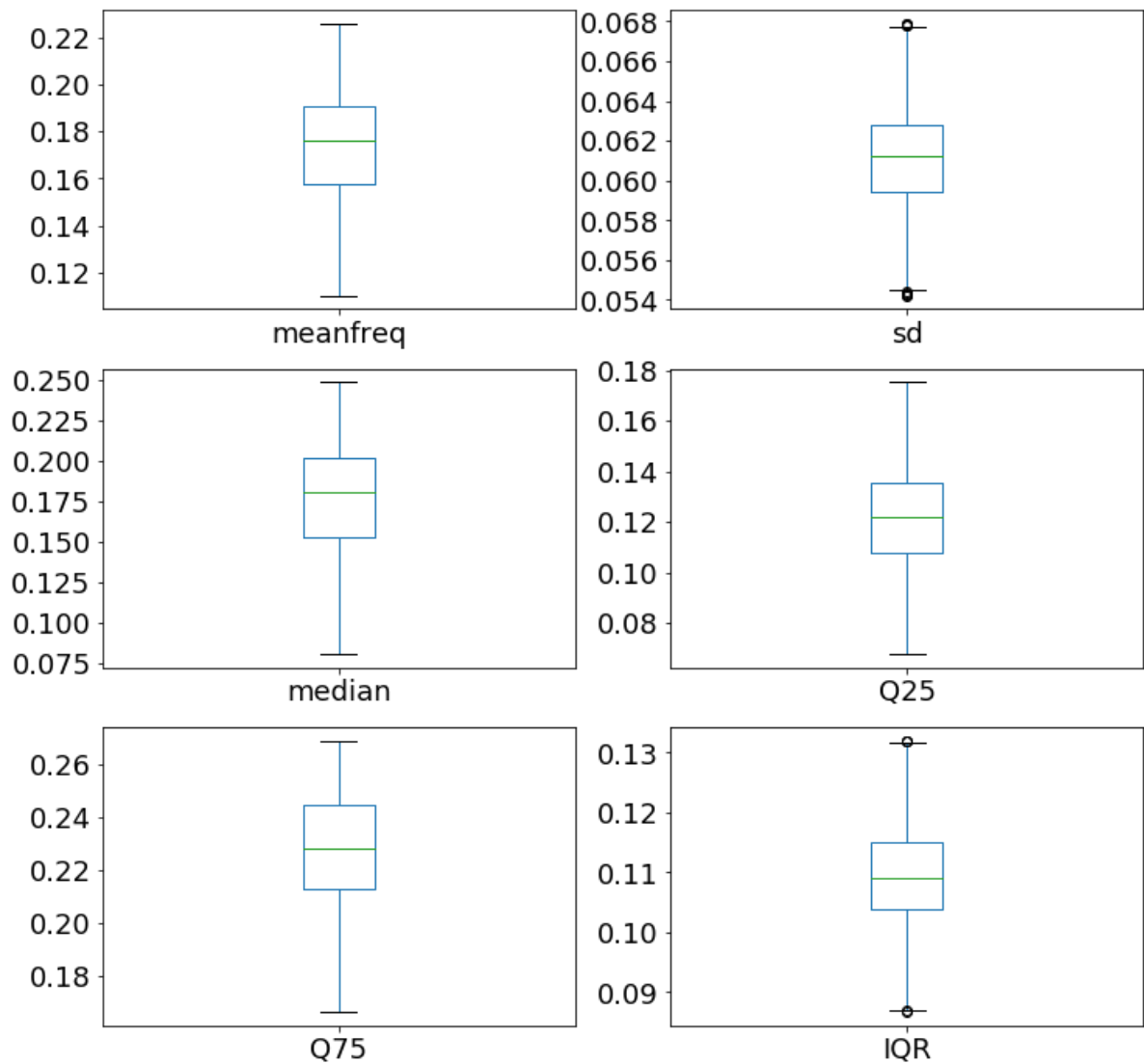
```
['meanfreq', 'sd', 'median', 'Q25', 'Q75', 'IQR', 'skew', 'kurt', 'sp.ent', 'sfm', 'mode', 'c
entroid', 'meanfun', 'minfun', 'maxfun', 'meandom', 'mindom', 'maxdom', 'dfrange', 'modindx',
'label']
```



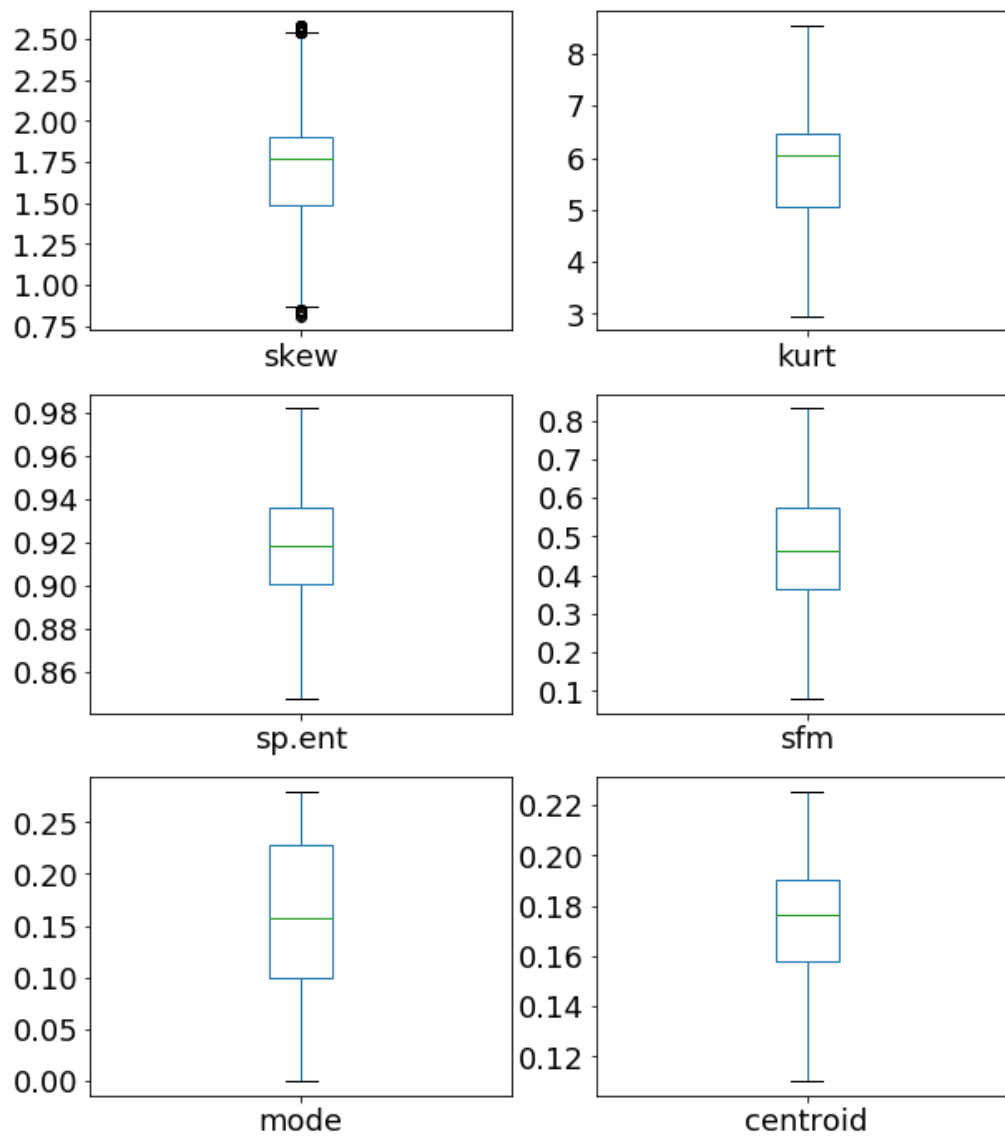
BOXPLOT: vozes masculinas

```
In [39]: print(colunas)
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (12,12)
dfHomens[colunas[0:6]].plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(3,2), sharex=False, sharey=False,
e,fontsize=18)
plt.show()
```

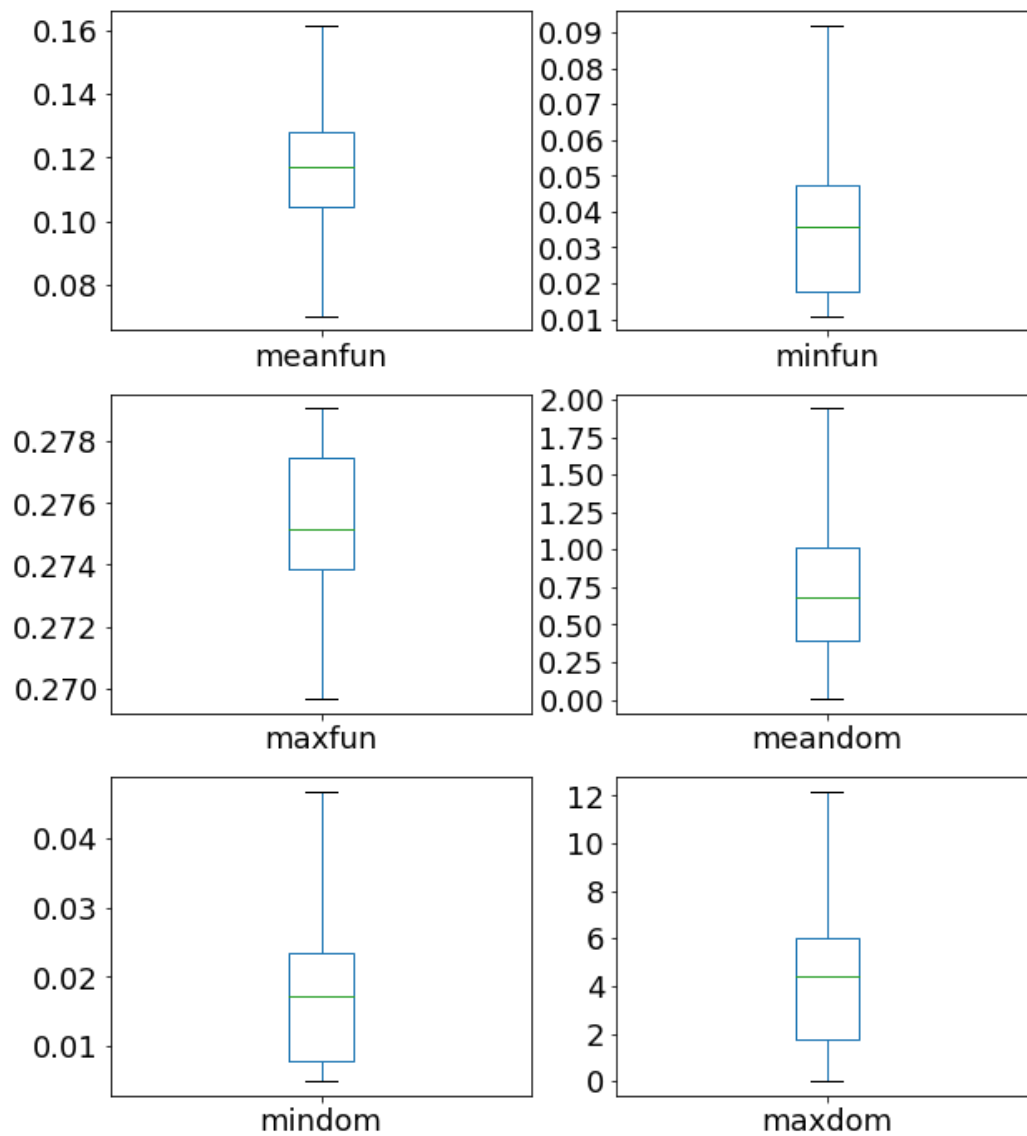
```
['meanfreq', 'sd', 'median', 'Q25', 'Q75', 'IQR', 'skew', 'kurt', 'sp.ent', 'sfm', 'mode', 'c
entroid', 'meanfun', 'minfun', 'maxfun', 'meandom', 'mindom', 'maxdom', 'dfrange', 'modindx',
'label']
```



```
In [40]: plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10,12)
dfHomens[colunas[6:12]].plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(3,2), sharex=False, sharey=False, fontsize=18)
plt.show()
```

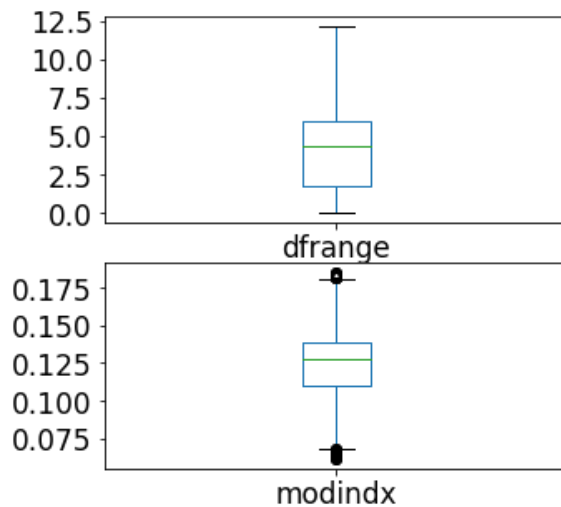


```
In [41]: plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10,12)
dfHomens[colunas[12:18]].plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(3,2), sharex=False, sharey=False, fontsize=18)
plt.show()
```



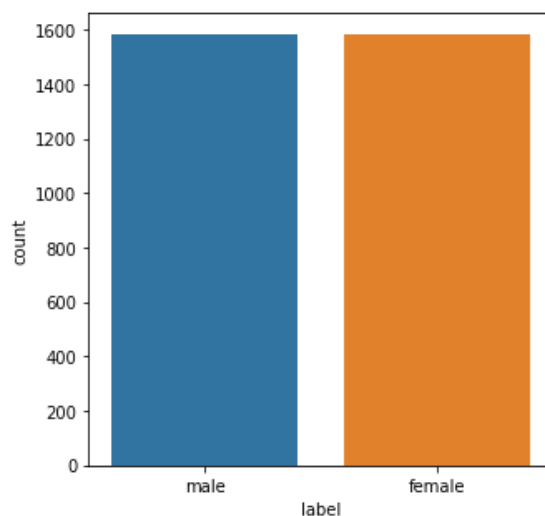
```
In [42]: print(colunas)
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (5,5)
dfHomens[colunas[18:20]].plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(2,1), sharex=False, sharey=False, fontsize=17)
plt.show()
```

```
['meanfreq', 'sd', 'median', 'Q25', 'Q75', 'IQR', 'skew', 'kurt', 'sp.ent', 'sfm', 'mode', 'c
entroid', 'meanfun', 'minfun', 'maxfun', 'meandom', 'mindom', 'maxdom', 'dfrange', 'modindx',
'label']
```



Juntando os dados das vozes masculinas com femininas

```
In [43]: frames = [dfHomens, dfMulheres]
dfresult = pandas.concat(frames)
sb.countplot('label', data=dfresult)
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (5,5)
plt.show()
```



Salvando o arquivo para modelos e para Rstudio

```
In [44]: dfresult.to_csv("..\baseDados\voice_fix.csv", header=False, index=False)
dfresult.to_csv("..\baseDados\Rvoice_fix.csv", header=True, index=False)
```


Fim do pré-processamento

Análise exploratória

```
In [45]: # Carrega os dados limpos
url = ".\\baseDados\\voice_fix.csv"
colunas = ["meanfreq", "sd", "median", "Q25", "Q75", "IQR", "skew", "kurt", "sp.ent", "sfm", "mode", "centroid", "meanfun", "minfun", "maxfun", "meandom", "mindom", "maxdom", "dfrange", "modindx", "label"]
dataset = pandas.read_csv(url, names=colunas, sep = ",")
```

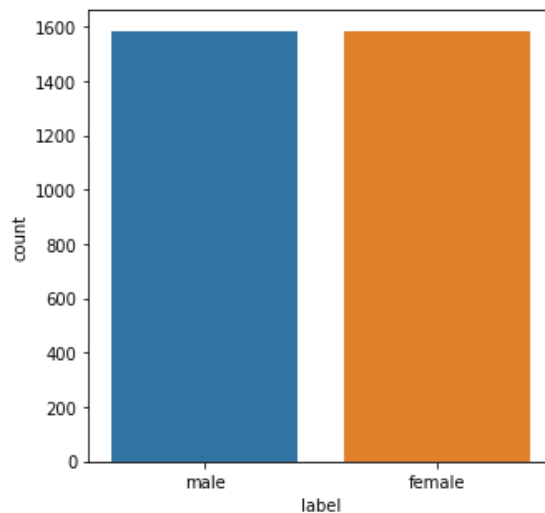
```
In [46]: dataset.head()
```

Out[46]:

	meanfreq	sd	median	Q25	Q75	IQR	skew	kurt	sp.ent	sfm	...	centroid
0	0.172557	0.064241	0.176893	0.121089	0.227842	0.109055	1.906048	6.450221	0.893369	0.491918	...	0.172557
1	0.172557	0.067310	0.176893	0.121089	0.227842	0.109055	1.906048	6.450221	0.892193	0.513724	...	0.172557
2	0.172557	0.063549	0.176893	0.121089	0.227842	0.123207	1.906048	6.450221	0.918553	0.478905	...	0.172557
3	0.151228	0.061216	0.158011	0.096582	0.207955	0.111374	1.232831	4.177296	0.963322	0.727232	...	0.151228
4	0.135120	0.062769	0.124656	0.078720	0.206045	0.127325	1.101174	4.333713	0.971955	0.783568	...	0.135120

5 rows × 21 columns

```
In [47]: sb.countplot('label', data=dataset)
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (5,5)
plt.show()
```



Estatística descritiva

```
dataset.describe()
```

	meanfreq	sd	median	Q25	Q75	IQR	skew	kurt	
count	3168.000000	3168.000000	3168.000000	3168.000000	3168.000000	3168.000000	3168.000000	3168.000000	3168
mean	0.184297	0.054831	0.188770	0.151886	0.225699	0.074269	2.068316	7.398229	
std	0.025580	0.013947	0.031509	0.036212	0.021551	0.036409	0.635557	2.746346	
min	0.110311	0.018363	0.080672	0.067763	0.157750	0.014558	0.692271	2.209673	
25%	0.168020	0.041967	0.172628	0.121645	0.209410	0.040331	1.661839	5.710629	
50%	0.186479	0.059525	0.191252	0.149349	0.226274	0.075076	1.906048	6.450221	
75%	0.199146	0.062449	0.210618	0.181927	0.243660	0.109055	2.428321	9.157991	
max	0.251124	0.096062	0.261224	0.231776	0.273469	0.131996	4.124850	16.052840	

```
pandas.set_option('display.width', 100)
pandas.set_option('precision', 3)
resultado = dataset.describe()
print(resultado)
```

		mean	freq	sd	median	Q25	Q75	IQR	skew	kurt	sp.e
nt \ count	00	3168.000	3168.000	3168.000	3168.000	3168.000	3168.000	3168.000	3168.000	3168.000	3168.000
	mean	0.184	0.055	0.189	0.152	0.226	0.074	2.068	7.398	0.8	
	std	0.026	0.014	0.032	0.036	0.022	0.036	0.636	2.746	0.0	
	min	0.110	0.018	0.081	0.068	0.158	0.015	0.692	2.210	0.7	
	25%	0.168	0.042	0.173	0.122	0.209	0.040	1.662	5.711	0.8	
	50%	0.186	0.060	0.191	0.149	0.226	0.075	1.906	6.450	0.9	
	75%	0.199	0.062	0.211	0.182	0.244	0.109	2.428	9.158	0.9	
	max	0.251	0.096	0.261	0.232	0.273	0.132	4.125	16.053	0.9	
om \ count		sfm	mode	centroid	meanfun	minfun	maxfun	meandom	mindom	maxd	
	00	3168.000	3168.000	3168.000	3168.000	3168.000	3168.000	3168.000	3168.000	3168.000	
	mean	0.408	0.176	0.184	0.143	0.036	0.276	0.823	0.041	4.9	
	std	0.178	0.067	0.026	0.032	0.016	0.002	0.517	0.056	3.2	
	min	0.037	0.000	0.110	0.070	0.010	0.270	0.008	0.005	0.0	
	25%	0.258	0.148	0.168	0.117	0.018	0.274	0.420	0.008	2.0	
	50%	0.396	0.196	0.186	0.140	0.043	0.275	0.760	0.023	4.9	
	75%	0.534	0.219	0.199	0.170	0.048	0.277	1.168	0.023	6.9	
max	0.843	0.280	0.251	0.217	0.092	0.279	2.592	0.281	17.3		
count		dfrange	modindx								
	00	3168.000	3168.000								
	mean	4.870	0.124								
	std	3.262	0.023								
	min	0.000	0.061								
	25%	2.045	0.112								
	50%	4.922	0.126								
	75%	6.906	0.135								
max	17.320	0.185									

Rotacionando a tabela descritiva

```
In [50]: dataset.describe().transpose()
```

Out[50]:

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
meanfreq	3168.0	0.184	0.026	0.110	0.168	0.186	0.199	0.251
sd	3168.0	0.055	0.014	0.018	0.042	0.060	0.062	0.096
median	3168.0	0.189	0.032	0.081	0.173	0.191	0.211	0.261
Q25	3168.0	0.152	0.036	0.068	0.122	0.149	0.182	0.232
Q75	3168.0	0.226	0.022	0.158	0.209	0.226	0.244	0.273
IQR	3168.0	0.074	0.036	0.015	0.040	0.075	0.109	0.132
skew	3168.0	2.068	0.636	0.692	1.662	1.906	2.428	4.125
kurt	3168.0	7.398	2.746	2.210	5.711	6.450	9.158	16.053
sp.ent	3168.0	0.896	0.045	0.739	0.863	0.903	0.929	0.982
sfm	3168.0	0.408	0.178	0.037	0.258	0.396	0.534	0.843
mode	3168.0	0.176	0.067	0.000	0.148	0.196	0.219	0.280
centroid	3168.0	0.184	0.026	0.110	0.168	0.186	0.199	0.251
meanfun	3168.0	0.143	0.032	0.070	0.117	0.140	0.170	0.217
minfun	3168.0	0.036	0.016	0.010	0.018	0.043	0.048	0.092
maxfun	3168.0	0.276	0.002	0.270	0.274	0.275	0.277	0.279
meandom	3168.0	0.823	0.517	0.008	0.420	0.760	1.168	2.592
mindom	3168.0	0.041	0.056	0.005	0.008	0.023	0.023	0.281
maxdom	3168.0	4.922	3.263	0.008	2.070	4.953	6.984	17.344
dfrange	3168.0	4.870	3.262	0.000	2.045	4.922	6.906	17.320
modindx	3168.0	0.124	0.023	0.061	0.112	0.126	0.135	0.185

```
In [51]: print(dataset.describe().transpose())
```

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
meanfreq	3168.0	0.184	0.026	0.110	0.168	0.186	0.199	0.251
sd	3168.0	0.055	0.014	0.018	0.042	0.060	0.062	0.096
median	3168.0	0.189	0.032	0.081	0.173	0.191	0.211	0.261
Q25	3168.0	0.152	0.036	0.068	0.122	0.149	0.182	0.232
Q75	3168.0	0.226	0.022	0.158	0.209	0.226	0.244	0.273
IQR	3168.0	0.074	0.036	0.015	0.040	0.075	0.109	0.132
skew	3168.0	2.068	0.636	0.692	1.662	1.906	2.428	4.125
kurt	3168.0	7.398	2.746	2.210	5.711	6.450	9.158	16.053
sp.ent	3168.0	0.896	0.045	0.739	0.863	0.903	0.929	0.982
sfm	3168.0	0.408	0.178	0.037	0.258	0.396	0.534	0.843
mode	3168.0	0.176	0.067	0.000	0.148	0.196	0.219	0.280
centroid	3168.0	0.184	0.026	0.110	0.168	0.186	0.199	0.251
meanfun	3168.0	0.143	0.032	0.070	0.117	0.140	0.170	0.217
minfun	3168.0	0.036	0.016	0.010	0.018	0.043	0.048	0.092
maxfun	3168.0	0.276	0.002	0.270	0.274	0.275	0.277	0.279
meandom	3168.0	0.823	0.517	0.008	0.420	0.760	1.168	2.592
mindom	3168.0	0.041	0.056	0.005	0.008	0.023	0.023	0.281
maxdom	3168.0	4.922	3.263	0.008	2.070	4.953	6.984	17.344
dfrange	3168.0	4.870	3.262	0.000	2.045	4.922	6.906	17.320
modindx	3168.0	0.124	0.023	0.061	0.112	0.126	0.135	0.185

Nos dados existe apenas um variável *label* que é Qualitativa Nominal sendo que demais são quantitativas contínuas

```
In [52]: dataset.dtypes
A = str(tipos)
A = A.replace('float64', "Quantitativa Contínua")
A = A.replace('object', "Qualitativa Nominal")

print(A)
```

```
meanfreq    Quantitativa Contínua
sd           Quantitativa Contínua
median      Quantitativa Contínua
Q25         Quantitativa Contínua
Q75         Quantitativa Contínua
IQR         Quantitativa Contínua
skew        Quantitativa Contínua
kurt        Quantitativa Contínua
sp.ent      Quantitativa Contínua
sfm         Quantitativa Contínua
mode        Quantitativa Contínua
centroid    Quantitativa Contínua
meanfun     Quantitativa Contínua
minfun      Quantitativa Contínua
maxfun      Quantitativa Contínua
meandom     Quantitativa Contínua
mindom      Quantitativa Contínua
maxdom      Quantitativa Contínua
dfrange     Quantitativa Contínua
modindx     Quantitativa Contínua
label       Qualitativa Nominal
dtype: Qualitativa Nominal
```

MEDIDAS DE POSIÇÃO: Moda, Média, Mediana, Percentis, Quartis.

MEDIDAS DE POSIÇÃO, já estão calculados na tabela *describe* Média , Percentis, Quartis

Mediana e a mesma médias da coluna 50% da tabela.

A média é uma medida de tendência central que indica o valor onde estão concentrados os dados de um conjunto de valores, representando um valor significativo para o mesmo.

A mediana é o valor que separa a metade superior da metade inferior de uma distribuição de dados, ou o valor no centro da distribuição.

A moda é simples. Nada mais é que o valor que mais se repete dentro de um conjunto.

Calculando a moda.

Moda

```
In [53]: Modadic = {}
Medianaadic = {}
for x in columnas:
    if x == "label":
        continue
    Modadic[x]=dataset[x].mode()[0]
    Medianaadic[x]=dataset[x].median()
```

```
In [54]: ### Calculado a moda e armazenando em dicionário.
```

```
In [55]: print(Modadic)
print(Medianaadic)
```

```
{'meanfreq': 0.19472718236502165, 'sd': 0.061608105708484566, 'median': 0.20054250178697985,
'Q25': 0.1819274845526179, 'Q75': 0.22784220505424035, 'IQR': 0.041269320645700366, 'skew':
1.9060477321644864, 'kurt': 6.450221192869066, 'sp.ent': 0.9184162126645676, 'sfm': 0.0849343
635514977, 'mode': 0.20183441212714168, 'centroid': 0.19472718236502165, 'meanfun': 0.1157796
5623313086, 'minfun': 0.0469208211143695, 'maxfun': 0.2738630053699619, 'meandom': 0.0078125,
'mindom': 0.0234375, 'maxdom': 0.0078125, 'dfrange': 0.0, 'modindx': 0.13393144660271078}
{'meanfreq': 0.18647868939908246, 'sd': 0.0595253461221969, 'median': 0.19125166792965048, 'Q
25': 0.149349342481418, 'Q75': 0.226274112408729, 'IQR': 0.07507567046154351, 'skew': 1.90604
77321644864, 'kurt': 6.450221192869066, 'sp.ent': 0.902573495041479, 'sfm': 0.39633515683204
9, 'mode': 0.195616438356164, 'centroid': 0.18647868939908246, 'meanfun': 0.14049944322543,
'minfun': 0.043340334680360554, 'maxfun': 0.2751664350544543, 'meandom': 0.7595238095238095,
'mindom': 0.0234375, 'maxdom': 4.953125, 'dfrange': 4.921875, 'modindx': 0.12587436494113735}
```

```
In [56]: ### Transformando os resultados em data frame.
```

```
In [57]: dfModa = pandas.DataFrame.from_dict(Modadic, orient="index").reset_index()
dfModa.columns = ["quantitativas", "moda"]
dfModa
```

Out[57]:

	quantitativas	moda
0	meanfreq	0.195
1	sd	0.062
2	median	0.201
3	Q25	0.182
4	Q75	0.228
5	IQR	0.041
6	skew	1.906
7	kurt	6.450
8	sp.ent	0.918
9	sfm	0.085
10	mode	0.202
11	centroid	0.195
12	meanfun	0.116
13	minfun	0.047
14	maxfun	0.274
15	meandom	0.008
16	mindom	0.023
17	maxdom	0.008
18	dfrange	0.000
19	modindx	0.134

```
In [58]: dfmediana = pandas.DataFrame.from_dict(Medianaadic, orient="index").reset_index()
dfmediana.columns = ["quantitativas", "mediana"]
dfmediana.head()
```

Out[58]:

	quantitativas	mediana
0	meanfreq	0.186
1	sd	0.060
2	median	0.191
3	Q25	0.149
4	Q75	0.226

```
In [59]: ### usado para unir os dataframes.
df50porcento = pandas.DataFrame.from_dict(Medianaadic, orient="index").reset_index()
df50porcento.columns = ["quantitativas", "50%"]
df50porcento.head()
```

Out[59]:

	quantitativas	50%
0	meanfreq	0.186
1	sd	0.060
2	median	0.191
3	Q25	0.149
4	Q75	0.226

```
In [60]: dfmediaModa=pandas.merge(dfModa,dfmediana,how='left',on='quantitativas')
dfmediaModa=pandas.merge(dfmediaModa,df50porcento,how='left',on='quantitativas')
```

```
In [61]: print(dfmediaModa)
```

	quantitativas	moda	mediana	50%
0	meanfreq	0.195	0.186	0.186
1	sd	0.062	0.060	0.060
2	median	0.201	0.191	0.191
3	Q25	0.182	0.149	0.149
4	Q75	0.228	0.226	0.226
5	IQR	0.041	0.075	0.075
6	skew	1.906	1.906	1.906
7	kurt	6.450	6.450	6.450
8	sp.ent	0.918	0.903	0.903
9	sfm	0.085	0.396	0.396
10	mode	0.202	0.196	0.196
11	centroid	0.195	0.186	0.186
12	meanfun	0.116	0.140	0.140
13	minfun	0.047	0.043	0.043
14	maxfun	0.274	0.275	0.275
15	meandom	0.008	0.760	0.760
16	mindom	0.023	0.023	0.023
17	maxdom	0.008	4.953	4.953
18	dfrange	0.000	4.922	4.922
19	modindx	0.134	0.126	0.126

MEDIDAS DE DISPERSÃO: Amplitude, Intervalo-Interquartil, Variância, Desvio Padrão, Coeficiente de Variação. Finalidade: encontrar um valor que resuma a variabilidade de um conjunto de dados A amplitude nada mais é do que a diferença entre o maior e o menor valor de um conjunto de dados. A variância é uma medida que expressa quanto os dados de um conjunto estão afastados de seu valor esperado. O desvio padrão também é uma medida de dispersão, que indica quanto os dados estão afastados da média.

O coeficiente de variação é usado para expressar a variabilidade dos dados estatísticos excluindo a influência da ordem de grandeza da variável.

Amplitude.

```
In [62]: print(dataset['meanfreq'].max() - dataset['meanfreq'].min())
0.14081306990041098
```

Variância.

```
In [63]: print(dataset['meanfreq'].var())
0.0006543292219937714
```

O cálculo do coeficiente de variação é feito através da fórmula:

cv/

Onde, s ? é o desvio padrão X ? ? é a média dos dados CV ? é o coeficiente de variação

$$CV = \frac{s}{\bar{X}} \cdot 100$$

Coeficiente de Variação.

```
In [64]: print( (dataset['meanfreq'].std()/dataset['meanfreq'].mean()) * 100 )  
13.879693499114708
```

Intervalo-Interquartil.

É a diferença entre o terceiro quartil e o primeiro quartil, ou seja, d= Q3-Q1

```
In [65]: print(dataset['meanfreq'].quantile(q=0.75))  
0.1991460508962063
```

```
In [66]: print(dataset['meanfreq'].quantile(q=0.25))  
0.16801958856648527
```

```
In [67]: print(dataset['meanfreq'].quantile(q=0.75) - dataset['meanfreq'].quantile(q=0.25))  
0.031126462329721022
```

Operando todos os cálculos: Amplitude, Variância, Coeficiente de Variação e Intervalo-Interquartil.

```
In [68]: Amplitudedic = {}  
Varianciadic = {}  
CoeficienteVardic = {}  
IntervaloInterquartildic = {}  
for x in columnas:  
    if x == "label":  
        continue  
    Amplitudedic[x]=dataset[x].max() - dataset[x].min()  
    Varianciadic[x] = dataset[x].var()  
    CoeficienteVardic[x] = (dataset[x].std()/dataset[x].mean()) * 100  
    IntervaloInterquartildic[x] = dataset[x].quantile(q=0.75) - dataset[x].quantile(q=0.25)
```

Transformando os resultados em dataframe.

```
In [69]: dfAmplitude = pandas.DataFrame.from_dict(Amplitudedic, orient="index").reset_index()
dfAmplitude.columns = ["quantitativas", "Amplitude"]
dfAmplitude.head()
```

Out[69]:

	quantitativas	Amplitude
0	meanfreq	0.141
1	sd	0.078
2	median	0.181
3	Q25	0.164
4	Q75	0.116

```
In [70]: dfVariancia = pandas.DataFrame.from_dict(Varianciadic, orient="index").reset_index()
dfVariancia.columns = ["quantitativas", "Variancia"]
dfVariancia.head()
```

Out[70]:

	quantitativas	Variancia
0	meanfreq	6.543e-04
1	sd	1.945e-04
2	median	9.928e-04
3	Q25	1.311e-03
4	Q75	4.645e-04

```
In [71]: dfCoeficiente = pandas.DataFrame.from_dict(CoeficienteVardic, orient="index").reset_index()
dfCoeficiente.columns = ["quantitativas", "Coef_Var_%"]
dfCoeficiente.head()
```

Out[71]:

	quantitativas	Coef_Var_%
0	meanfreq	13.880
1	sd	25.437
2	median	16.692
3	Q25	23.842
4	Q75	9.549

```
In [72]: IntervaloInterquartil = pandas.DataFrame.from_dict(IntervaloInterquartildic, orient="index").reset_index()
IntervaloInterquartil.columns = ["quantitativas", "Intervalo_Interquartil"]
IntervaloInterquartil.head()
```

Out[72]:

	quantitativas	Intervalo_Interquartil
0	meanfreq	0.031
1	sd	0.020
2	median	0.038
3	Q25	0.060
4	Q75	0.034

Mesclando os resultados.


```
In [73]: dfresultado_frame=pandas.merge(dfAmplitude,dfVariancia,how='right',on='quantitativas')
dfresultado_frame=pandas.merge(dfresultado_frame,dfCoeficiente,how='right',on='quantitativas')
dfresultado_frame=pandas.merge(dfresultado_frame,IntervaloInterquartil,how='right',on='quantitativas')
print(dfresultado_frame)
dfresultado_frame
```

	quantitativas	Amplitude	Variancia	Coef_Var_%	Intervalo_Interquartil
0	meanfreq	0.141	6.543e-04	13.880	0.031
1	sd	0.078	1.945e-04	25.437	0.020
2	median	0.181	9.928e-04	16.692	0.038
3	Q25	0.164	1.311e-03	23.842	0.060
4	Q75	0.116	4.645e-04	9.549	0.034
5	IQR	0.117	1.326e-03	49.023	0.069
6	skew	3.433	4.039e-01	30.728	0.766
7	kurt	13.843	7.542e+00	37.122	3.447
8	sp.ent	0.243	1.991e-03	4.981	0.066
9	sfm	0.806	3.151e-02	43.487	0.276
10	mode	0.280	4.442e-03	37.779	0.071
11	centroid	0.141	6.543e-04	13.880	0.031
12	meanfun	0.147	1.007e-03	22.223	0.053
13	minfun	0.082	2.529e-04	44.544	0.030
14	maxfun	0.009	5.125e-06	0.822	0.004
15	meandom	2.584	2.672e-01	62.801	0.748
16	mindom	0.276	3.154e-03	137.557	0.016
17	maxdom	17.336	1.065e+01	66.290	4.914
18	dfrange	17.320	1.064e+01	66.985	4.861
19	modindx	0.124	5.403e-04	18.771	0.024

Out[73]:

	quantitativas	Amplitude	Variancia	Coef_Var_%	Intervalo_Interquartil
0	meanfreq	0.141	6.543e-04	13.880	0.031
1	sd	0.078	1.945e-04	25.437	0.020
2	median	0.181	9.928e-04	16.692	0.038
3	Q25	0.164	1.311e-03	23.842	0.060
4	Q75	0.116	4.645e-04	9.549	0.034
5	IQR	0.117	1.326e-03	49.023	0.069
6	skew	3.433	4.039e-01	30.728	0.766
7	kurt	13.843	7.542e+00	37.122	3.447
8	sp.ent	0.243	1.991e-03	4.981	0.066
9	sfm	0.806	3.151e-02	43.487	0.276
10	mode	0.280	4.442e-03	37.779	0.071
11	centroid	0.141	6.543e-04	13.880	0.031
12	meanfun	0.147	1.007e-03	22.223	0.053
13	minfun	0.082	2.529e-04	44.544	0.030
14	maxfun	0.009	5.125e-06	0.822	0.004
15	meandom	2.584	2.672e-01	62.801	0.748
16	mindom	0.276	3.154e-03	137.557	0.016
17	maxdom	17.336	1.065e+01	66.290	4.914
18	dfrange	17.320	1.064e+01	66.985	4.861
19	modindx	0.124	5.403e-04	18.771	0.024

Mesclando os resultados com tabela de resumo estatístico.

```
In [74]: dados_estatisticos = dataset.describe().transpose()
dados_estatisticos=pandas.merge(dfmediaModa,dados_estatisticos,how='right',on='50%')
print(dados_estatisticos)
dados_estatisticos

dados_estatisticos=pandas.merge(dados_estatisticos,dfresultado_frame,how='right',on='quantitativas')
#dados_estatisticos[[quantitativas]]
#dados_estatisticos = dados_estatisticos.drop_duplicates()
print(dados_estatisticos)
#dados_estatisticos = dados_estatisticos[["quantitativas"]]
#print(dados_estatisticos)
dados_estatisticos
```

	quantitativas	moda	mediana	50%	count	mean	std	min	25%	75%	max
0	meanfreq	0.195	0.186	0.186	3168.0	0.184	0.026	0.110	0.168	0.199	0.251
1	centroid	0.195	0.186	0.186	3168.0	0.184	0.026	0.110	0.168	0.199	0.251
2	meanfreq	0.195	0.186	0.186	3168.0	0.184	0.026	0.110	0.168	0.199	0.251
3	centroid	0.195	0.186	0.186	3168.0	0.184	0.026	0.110	0.168	0.199	0.251
4	sd	0.062	0.060	0.060	3168.0	0.055	0.014	0.018	0.042	0.062	0.096
5	median	0.201	0.191	0.191	3168.0	0.189	0.032	0.081	0.173	0.211	0.261
6	Q25	0.182	0.149	0.149	3168.0	0.152	0.036	0.068	0.122	0.182	0.232
7	Q75	0.228	0.226	0.226	3168.0	0.226	0.022	0.158	0.209	0.244	0.273
8	IQR	0.041	0.075	0.075	3168.0	0.074	0.036	0.015	0.040	0.109	0.132
9	skew	1.906	1.906	1.906	3168.0	2.068	0.636	0.692	1.662	2.428	4.125
10	kurt	6.450	6.450	6.450	3168.0	7.398	2.746	2.210	5.711	9.158	16.053
11	sp.ent	0.918	0.903	0.903	3168.0	0.896	0.045	0.739	0.863	0.929	0.982
12	sfm	0.085	0.396	0.396	3168.0	0.408	0.178	0.037	0.258	0.534	0.843
13	mode	0.202	0.196	0.196	3168.0	0.176	0.067	0.000	0.148	0.219	0.280
14	meanfun	0.116	0.140	0.140	3168.0	0.143	0.032	0.070	0.117	0.170	0.217
15	minfun	0.047	0.043	0.043	3168.0	0.036	0.016	0.010	0.018	0.048	0.092
16	maxfun	0.274	0.275	0.275	3168.0	0.276	0.002	0.270	0.274	0.277	0.279
17	meandom	0.008	0.760	0.760	3168.0	0.823	0.517	0.008	0.420	1.168	2.592
18	mindom	0.023	0.023	0.023	3168.0	0.041	0.056	0.005	0.008	0.023	0.281
19	maxdom	0.008	4.953	4.953	3168.0	4.922	3.263	0.008	2.070	6.984	17.344
20	dfrange	0.000	4.922	4.922	3168.0	4.870	3.262	0.000	2.045	6.906	17.320
21	modindx	0.134	0.126	0.126	3168.0	0.124	0.023	0.061	0.112	0.135	0.185
	quantitativas	moda	mediana	50%	count	mean	std	min	25%	75%	max
0	meanfreq	0.195	0.186	0.186	3168.0	0.184	0.026	0.110	0.168	0.199	0.251
1	meanfreq	0.195	0.186	0.186	3168.0	0.184	0.026	0.110	0.168	0.199	0.251
2	centroid	0.195	0.186	0.186	3168.0	0.184	0.026	0.110	0.168	0.199	0.251
3	centroid	0.195	0.186	0.186	3168.0	0.184	0.026	0.110	0.168	0.199	0.251
4	sd	0.062	0.060	0.060	3168.0	0.055	0.014	0.018	0.042	0.062	0.096
5	median	0.201	0.191	0.191	3168.0	0.189	0.032	0.081	0.173	0.211	0.261
6	Q25	0.182	0.149	0.149	3168.0	0.152	0.036	0.068	0.122	0.182	0.232
7	Q75	0.228	0.226	0.226	3168.0	0.226	0.022	0.158	0.209	0.244	0.273
8	IQR	0.041	0.075	0.075	3168.0	0.074	0.036	0.015	0.040	0.109	0.132
9	skew	1.906	1.906	1.906	3168.0	2.068	0.636	0.692	1.662	2.428	4.125
10	kurt	6.450	6.450	6.450	3168.0	7.398	2.746	2.210	5.711	9.158	16.053
11	sp.ent	0.918	0.903	0.903	3168.0	0.896	0.045	0.739	0.863	0.929	0.982
12	sfm	0.085	0.396	0.396	3168.0	0.408	0.178	0.037	0.258	0.534	0.843
13	mode	0.202	0.196	0.196	3168.0	0.176	0.067	0.000	0.148	0.219	0.280
14	meanfun	0.116	0.140	0.140	3168.0	0.143	0.032	0.070	0.117	0.170	0.217
15	minfun	0.047	0.043	0.043	3168.0	0.036	0.016	0.010	0.018	0.048	0.092
16	maxfun	0.274	0.275	0.275	3168.0	0.276	0.002	0.270	0.274	0.277	0.279
17	meandom	0.008	0.760	0.760	3168.0	0.823	0.517	0.008	0.420	1.168	2.592
18	mindom	0.023	0.023	0.023	3168.0	0.041	0.056	0.005	0.008	0.023	0.281
19	maxdom	0.008	4.953	4.953	3168.0	4.922	3.263	0.008	2.070	6.984	17.344
20	dfrange	0.000	4.922	4.922	3168.0	4.870	3.262	0.000	2.045	6.906	17.320
21	modindx	0.134	0.126	0.126	3168.0	0.124	0.023	0.061	0.112	0.135	0.185
	Amplitude	Variancia	Coef_Var_%	Intervalo_Interquartil							
0	0.141	6.543e-04	13.880	0.031							
1	0.141	6.543e-04	13.880	0.031							
2	0.141	6.543e-04	13.880	0.031							
3	0.141	6.543e-04	13.880	0.031							
4	0.078	1.945e-04	25.437	0.020							
5	0.181	9.928e-04	16.692	0.038							
6	0.164	1.311e-03	23.842	0.060							
7	0.116	4.645e-04	9.549	0.034							
8	0.117	1.326e-03	49.023	0.069							
9	3.433	4.039e-01	30.728	0.766							
10	13.843	7.542e+00	37.122	3.447							
11	0.243	1.991e-03	4.981	0.066							
12	0.806	3.151e-02	43.487	0.276							
13	0.280	4.442e-03	37.779	0.071							
14	0.147	1.007e-03	22.223	0.053							
15	0.082	2.529e-04	44.544	0.030							
16	0.009	5.125e-06	0.822	0.004							
17	2.584	2.672e-01	62.801	0.748							
18	0.276	3.154e-03	137.557	0.016							
19	17.336	1.065e+01	66.290	4.914							
20	17.320	1.064e+01	66.985	4.861							
21	0.124	5.403e-04	18.771	0.024							

Out[74]:

	quantitativas	moda	mediana	50%	count	mean	std	min	25%	75%	max	Amplitude	Variancia	C
0	meanfreq	0.195	0.186	0.186	3168.0	0.184	0.026	0.110	0.168	0.199	0.251	0.141	6.543e-04	
1	meanfreq	0.195	0.186	0.186	3168.0	0.184	0.026	0.110	0.168	0.199	0.251	0.141	6.543e-04	
2	centroid	0.195	0.186	0.186	3168.0	0.184	0.026	0.110	0.168	0.199	0.251	0.141	6.543e-04	
3	centroid	0.195	0.186	0.186	3168.0	0.184	0.026	0.110	0.168	0.199	0.251	0.141	6.543e-04	
4	sd	0.062	0.060	0.060	3168.0	0.055	0.014	0.018	0.042	0.062	0.096	0.078	1.945e-04	
5	median	0.201	0.191	0.191	3168.0	0.189	0.032	0.081	0.173	0.211	0.261	0.181	9.928e-04	
6	Q25	0.182	0.149	0.149	3168.0	0.152	0.036	0.068	0.122	0.182	0.232	0.164	1.311e-03	
7	Q75	0.228	0.226	0.226	3168.0	0.226	0.022	0.158	0.209	0.244	0.273	0.116	4.645e-04	
8	IQR	0.041	0.075	0.075	3168.0	0.074	0.036	0.015	0.040	0.109	0.132	0.117	1.326e-03	
9	skew	1.906	1.906	1.906	3168.0	2.068	0.636	0.692	1.662	2.428	4.125	3.433	4.039e-01	
10	kurt	6.450	6.450	6.450	3168.0	7.398	2.746	2.210	5.711	9.158	16.053	13.843	7.542e+00	
11	sp.ent	0.918	0.903	0.903	3168.0	0.896	0.045	0.739	0.863	0.929	0.982	0.243	1.991e-03	
12	sfm	0.085	0.396	0.396	3168.0	0.408	0.178	0.037	0.258	0.534	0.843	0.806	3.151e-02	
13	mode	0.202	0.196	0.196	3168.0	0.176	0.067	0.000	0.148	0.219	0.280	0.280	4.442e-03	
14	meanfun	0.116	0.140	0.140	3168.0	0.143	0.032	0.070	0.117	0.170	0.217	0.147	1.007e-03	
15	minfun	0.047	0.043	0.043	3168.0	0.036	0.016	0.010	0.018	0.048	0.092	0.082	2.529e-04	
16	maxfun	0.274	0.275	0.275	3168.0	0.276	0.002	0.270	0.274	0.277	0.279	0.009	5.125e-06	
17	meandom	0.008	0.760	0.760	3168.0	0.823	0.517	0.008	0.420	1.168	2.592	2.584	2.672e-01	
18	mindom	0.023	0.023	0.023	3168.0	0.041	0.056	0.005	0.008	0.023	0.281	0.276	3.154e-03	
19	maxdom	0.008	4.953	4.953	3168.0	4.922	3.263	0.008	2.070	6.984	17.344	17.336	1.065e+01	
20	dfrange	0.000	4.922	4.922	3168.0	4.870	3.262	0.000	2.045	6.906	17.320	17.320	1.064e+01	
21	modindx	0.134	0.126	0.126	3168.0	0.124	0.023	0.061	0.112	0.135	0.185	0.124	5.403e-04	

ORGANIZAÇÃO E APRESENTAÇÃO DOS DADOS

Tabela de frequência: relaciona categorias (ou classes) de valores, juntamente a com contagem (ou frequências) do número de valores se enquadram em cada categoria ou classe.

Variáveis qualitativas:

Temos apenas uma classe qualitativa a variável *label* fazendo a análise:

Tamanho do dataset.

```
In [75]: print(dataset.shape)
(3168, 21)
```

Agrupar pela variável label.

```
In [76]: contagem = dataset.groupby('label').size()
print(contagem)
```

```
label
female    1584
male      1584
dtype: int64
```

Calculando a frequência relativa. $fr = fi / n$ ou seja contagem por classe sobre total somada dos valores de cada classe.

```
In [77]: total=3168
freqFRsexodic={}
freqFRsexodic['female']= contagem[['female']][0] / total
freqFRsexodic['male']= contagem[['male']][0] / total
freqFRsexodic['Total']= ( contagem[['female']][0] / total ) + ( contagem[['male']][0] / total)
```

```
In [78]: freqFRsexodic
```

```
Out[78]: {'female': 0.5, 'male': 0.5, 'Total': 1.0}
```

Calculando a Frequência relativa percentual da categoria. $fri\% = fri * 100$

```
In [79]: freqFRpcsexodic={}
freqFRpcsexodic['female']= freqFRsexodic['female'] * 100
freqFRpcsexodic['male']= freqFRsexodic['male'] * 100
freqFRpcsexodic['Total']= freqFRsexodic['Total'] * 100
```

```
In [80]: freqsexodic={}
freqsexodic['female']=contagem[['female']][0]
freqsexodic['male']=contagem[['male']][0]
freqsexodic['Total']=total
```

Montado o dataframe com os resultados.

```
In [81]: dffrequenciaSexo = pandas.DataFrame.from_dict(freqsexodic, orient="index").reset_index()
dffrequenciaSexo.columns = ["qualitativas", "contagem"]
```

```
In [82]: dffrequenciaSexoFR = pandas.DataFrame.from_dict(freqFRsexodic, orient="index").reset_index()
dffrequenciaSexoFR.columns = ["qualitativas", "freqRelativa"]
```

```
In [83]: dffrequenciaSexoFRpc = pandas.DataFrame.from_dict(freqFRpcsexodic, orient="index").reset_index()
dffrequenciaSexoFRpc.columns = ["qualitativas", "freqRelativa%"]
```

```
In [84]: dftabelaFreqQualitativas=pandas.merge(dffrequenciaSexo,dffrequenciaSexoFR,how='right',on='qualitativas')
dftabelaFreqQualitativas=pandas.merge(dftabelaFreqQualitativas,dffrequenciaSexoFRpc,how='right',on='qualitativas')
```

```
In [85]: dftabelaFreqQualitativas
```

```
Out[85]:
```

	qualitativas	contagem	freqRelativa	freqRelativa%
0	female	1584	0.5	50.0
1	male	1584	0.5	50.0
2	Total	3168	1.0	100.0

```
In [86]: print(dftabelaFreqQualitativas)
```

	qualitativas	contagem	freqRelativa	freqRelativa%
0	female	1584	0.5	50.0
1	male	1584	0.5	50.0
2	Total	3168	1.0	100.0

Comparativo dos dados.

```
In [87]: # Importa as bibliotecas
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
#from pandas.tools.plotting import scatter_matrix
from pandas.plotting import scatter_matrix
import seaborn as sb
```

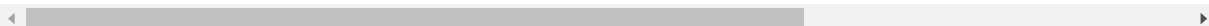
```
In [88]: # Carrega os dados limpos
url = ".\\baseDados\\voice_fix.csv"
colunas = ["meanfreq", "sd", "median", "Q25", "Q75", "IQR", "skew", "kurt", "sp.ent", "sfm", "mode", "centroid", "meanfun", "minfun", "maxfun", "label"]
dataset = pandas.read_csv(url, names=colunas, sep = ",")
```

```
In [89]: dataset.head()
```

```
Out[89]:
```

	meanfreq	sd	median	Q25	Q75	IQR	skew	kurt	sp.ent	sfm	...	centroid	meanfun	minfun	maxfu
0	0.173	0.064	0.177	0.121	0.228	0.109	1.906	6.450	0.893	0.492	...	0.173	0.084	0.016	0.27
1	0.173	0.067	0.177	0.121	0.228	0.109	1.906	6.450	0.892	0.514	...	0.173	0.108	0.016	0.27
2	0.173	0.064	0.177	0.121	0.228	0.123	1.906	6.450	0.919	0.479	...	0.173	0.099	0.016	0.27
3	0.151	0.061	0.158	0.097	0.208	0.111	1.233	4.177	0.963	0.727	...	0.151	0.089	0.018	0.27
4	0.135	0.063	0.125	0.079	0.206	0.127	1.101	4.334	0.972	0.784	...	0.135	0.106	0.017	0.27

5 rows × 21 columns



```
In [90]: dfHomens = dataset[dataset["label"] == "male"]
dfMuhheres = dataset[dataset["label"] == "female"]
```

```
In [91]: dfHomens.head()
```

```
Out[91]:
```

	meanfreq	sd	median	Q25	Q75	IQR	skew	kurt	sp.ent	sfm	...	centroid	meanfun	minfun	maxfu
0	0.173	0.064	0.177	0.121	0.228	0.109	1.906	6.450	0.893	0.492	...	0.173	0.084	0.016	0.27
1	0.173	0.067	0.177	0.121	0.228	0.109	1.906	6.450	0.892	0.514	...	0.173	0.108	0.016	0.27
2	0.173	0.064	0.177	0.121	0.228	0.123	1.906	6.450	0.919	0.479	...	0.173	0.099	0.016	0.27
3	0.151	0.061	0.158	0.097	0.208	0.111	1.233	4.177	0.963	0.727	...	0.151	0.089	0.018	0.27
4	0.135	0.063	0.125	0.079	0.206	0.127	1.101	4.334	0.972	0.784	...	0.135	0.106	0.017	0.27

5 rows × 21 columns



In [92]: dfMuheres.head()

Out[92]:

	meanfreq	sd	median	Q25	Q75	IQR	skew	kurt	sp.ent	sfm	...	centroid	meanfun	minfun	m
1584	0.158	0.083	0.191	0.182	0.225	0.041	2.801	9.346	0.952	0.679	...	0.158	0.185	0.023	
1585	0.183	0.068	0.201	0.175	0.226	0.051	3.002	9.346	0.910	0.506	...	0.183	0.160	0.019	
1586	0.200	0.062	0.211	0.184	0.236	0.051	2.544	14.922	0.904	0.425	...	0.200	0.156	0.016	
1587	0.195	0.072	0.205	0.181	0.256	0.040	2.392	10.061	0.907	0.524	...	0.195	0.183	0.025	
1588	0.209	0.058	0.220	0.190	0.250	0.059	1.708	5.671	0.880	0.344	...	0.209	0.162	0.017	

5 rows × 21 columns

Gráfico comparativo com valores máximos.

```

In [93]: DadosMax = []
for x in columnas:
    if x in ["label"]:
        continue
    if x in ["label", "meanfreq", "sd", "median", "Q25", "Q75", "IQR"]:
        continue
    if x in ["sp.ent", "sfm", "mode", "centroid", "meanfun", "minfun", "maxfun", "meandom", "mindom",
"modindx"]:
        continue
    # if x in ["skew", "kurt", "maxdom", "dfrange"]:
    #     continue

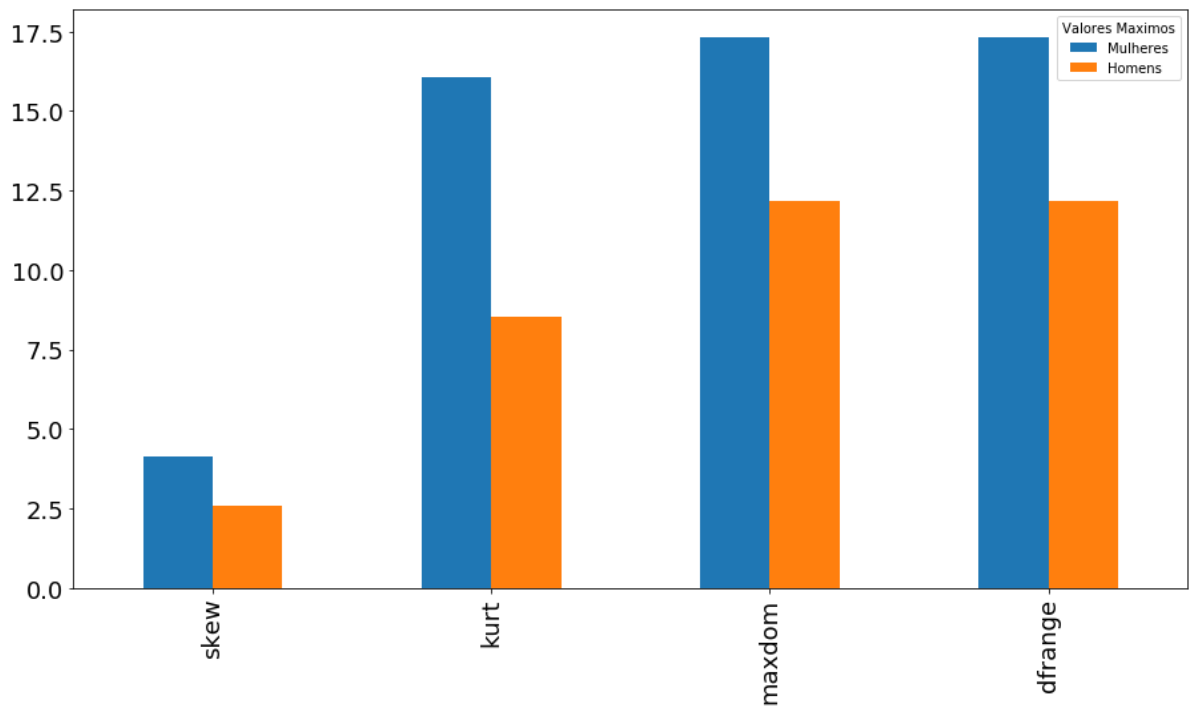
    Linha = []
    Linha.append(dfMulheres[x].max())
    Linha.append(dfHomens[x].max())
    DadosMax.append(Linha)

df = pd.DataFrame(DadosMax,
                  index=["skew", "kurt", "maxdom", "dfrange"],
                  columns=pd.Index(['Mulheres', 'Homens'],
                  name='Valores Maximos')).round(2)

df.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(15,8), fontsize=18)

```

Out[93]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x12345e30>




```

In [94]: DadosMax = []
for x in columnas:
    if x in ["label"]:
        continue
    if x in ["label", "meanfreq", "sd", "median", "Q25", "Q75", "IQR"]:
        continue
    # if x in ["sp.ent", "sfm", "mode", "centroid", "meanfun", "minfun", "maxfun", "meandom", "mindom", "modindx"]:
    #     continue
    if x in ["skew", "kurt", "maxdom", "dfrange"]:
        continue

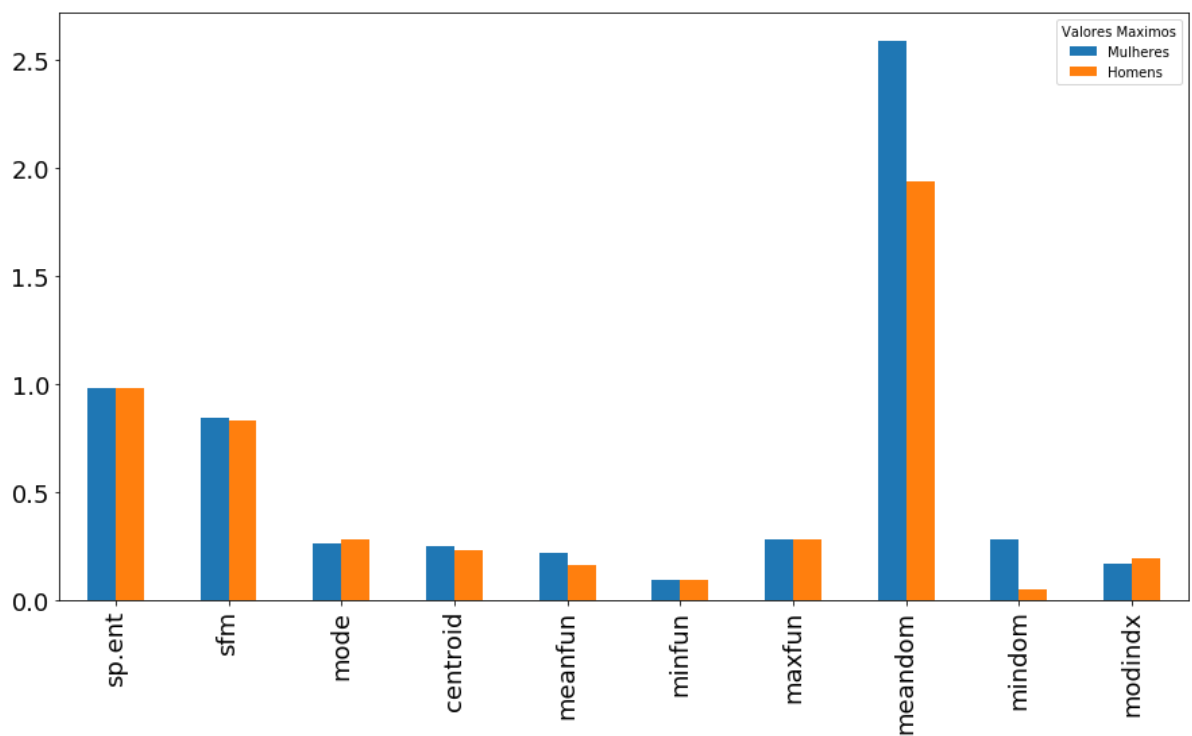
    Linha = []
    Linha.append(dfMulheres[x].max())
    Linha.append(dfHomens[x].max())
    DadosMax.append(Linha)

df = pd.DataFrame(DadosMax,
                  index=["sp.ent", "sfm", "mode", "centroid", "meanfun", "minfun", "maxfun", "meandom", "mindom", "modindx"],
                  columns=pd.Index(['Mulheres', 'Homens'],
                                   name='Valores Maximos')).round(2)

df.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(15,8), fontsize=18)

```

Out[94]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x123a40b0>



```

In [95]: DadosMax = []
for x in columnas:
    if x in ["label"]:
        continue
    if x in ["label", "meanfreq", "sd", "median", "Q25", "Q75", "IQR"]:
        continue
    if x in ["sp.ent", "sfm", "mode", "centroid", "meanfun", "minfun", "maxfun", "meandom", "mindom",
"modindx"]:
        continue
    #if x in ["skew", "kurt", "maxdom", "dfrange"]:
    #    continue

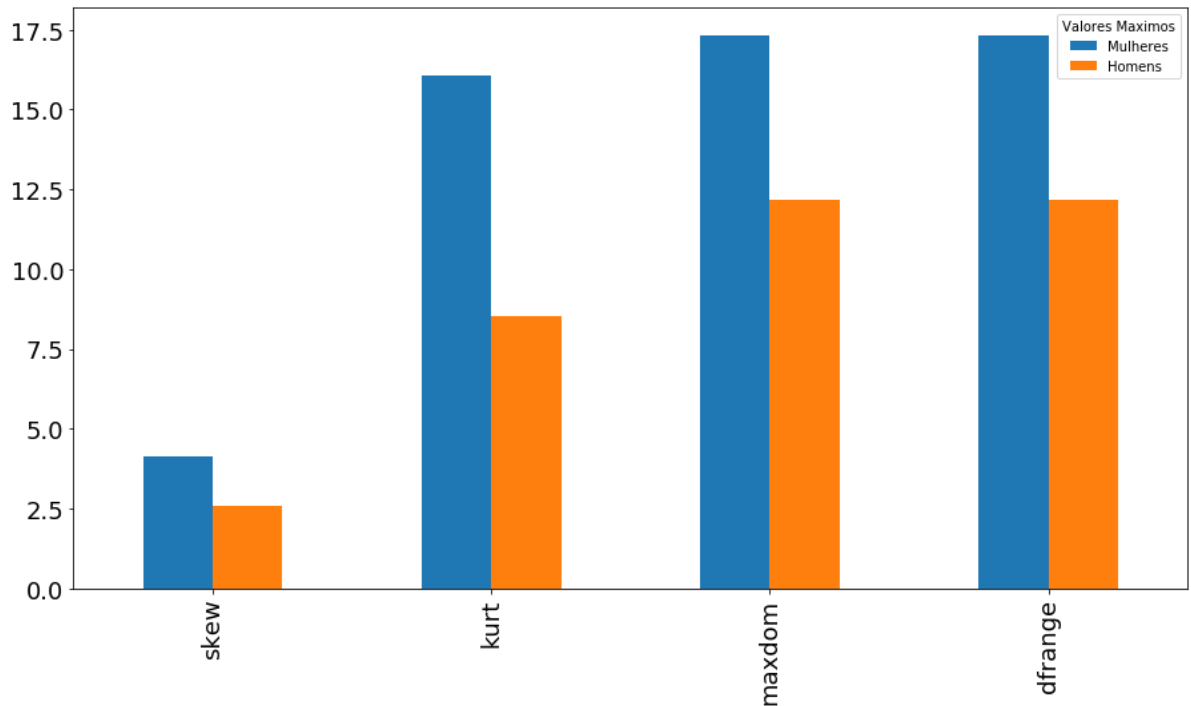
    Linha = []
    Linha.append(dfMulheres[x].max())
    Linha.append(dfHomens[x].max())
    DadosMax.append(Linha)

df = pd.DataFrame(DadosMax,
                  index=["skew", "kurt", "maxdom", "dfrange"],
                  columns=pd.Index(['Mulheres', 'Homens'],
                  name='Valores Maximos')).round(2)

df.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(15,8), fontsize=18)

```

Out[95]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x123344d0>



```

In [96]: DadosMax = []
for x in colunas:
    if x in ["label"]:
        continue
    #if x in ["meanfreq", "sd", "median", "Q25", "Q75", "IQR"]:
    #    continue
    if x in ["sp.ent", "sfm", "mode", "centroid", "meanfun", "minfun", "maxfun", "meandom", "mindom",
"modindx"]:
        continue
    if x in ["skew", "kurt", "maxdom", "dfrange"]:
        continue

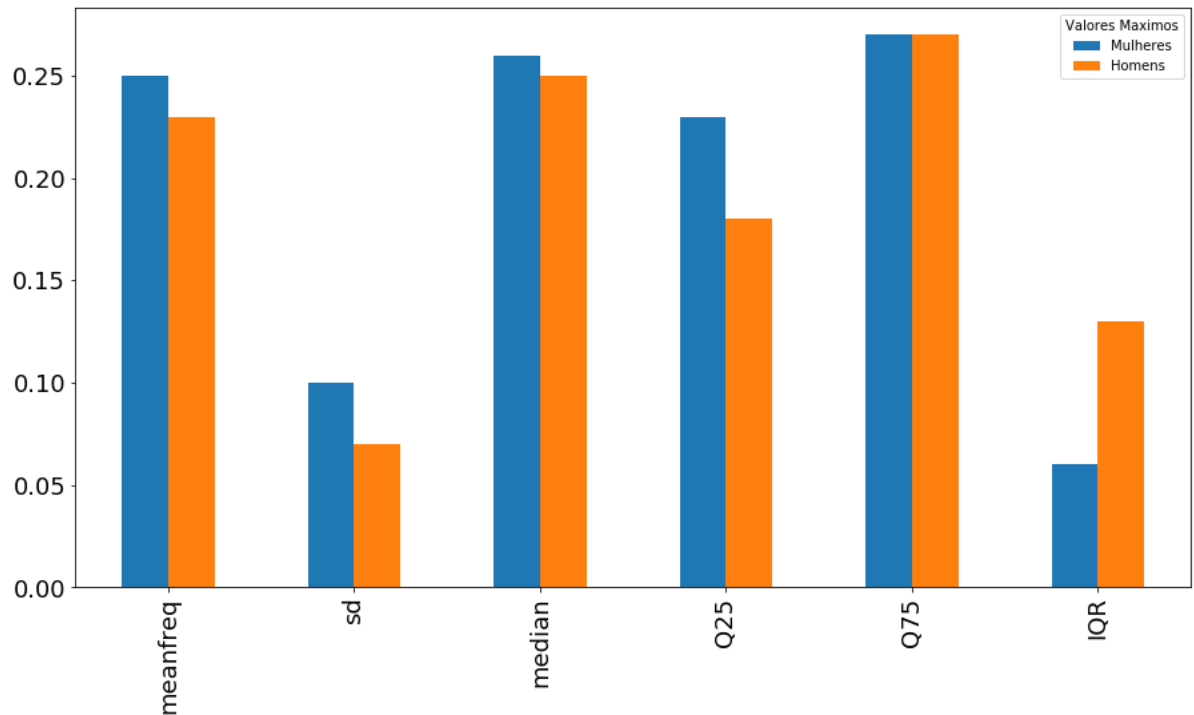
    Linha = []
    Linha.append(dfMulheres[x].max())
    Linha.append(dfHomens[x].max())
    DadosMax.append(Linha)

df = pd.DataFrame(DadosMax,
                   index=["meanfreq", "sd", "median", "Q25", "Q75", "IQR"],
                   columns=pd.Index(['Mulheres', 'Homens'],
                                   name='Valores Maximos')).round(2)

df.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(15,8), fontsize=18)

```

Out[96]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x13dd37f0>



```

In [97]: DadosMin = []
for x in columnas:
    if x == "label":
        continue

    if x in ["label"]:
        continue
    # if x in ["IQR", "median", "Q25", "Q75", "meanfreq", "sd"]:
    #     continue
    if x in ["dfrange", "sp.ent", "sfm", "mode", "centroid", "meanfun", "minfun", "maxfun", "meandom",
"mindom", "modindx", "maxdom"]:
        continue
    if x in ["skew", "kurt"]:
        continue

    Linha = []
    Linha.append(dfMulheres[x].min())
    Linha.append(dfHomens[x].min())
    DadosMin.append(Linha)

df = pd.DataFrame(DadosMin,
                  index=["IQR", "median", "Q25", "Q75", "meanfreq", "sd"],
                  columns=pd.Index(['Mulheres', 'Homens'],
                                name='Valores Mínimos')).round(2)

df.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(15,8), fontsize=18)

```

Out[97]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1400a110>

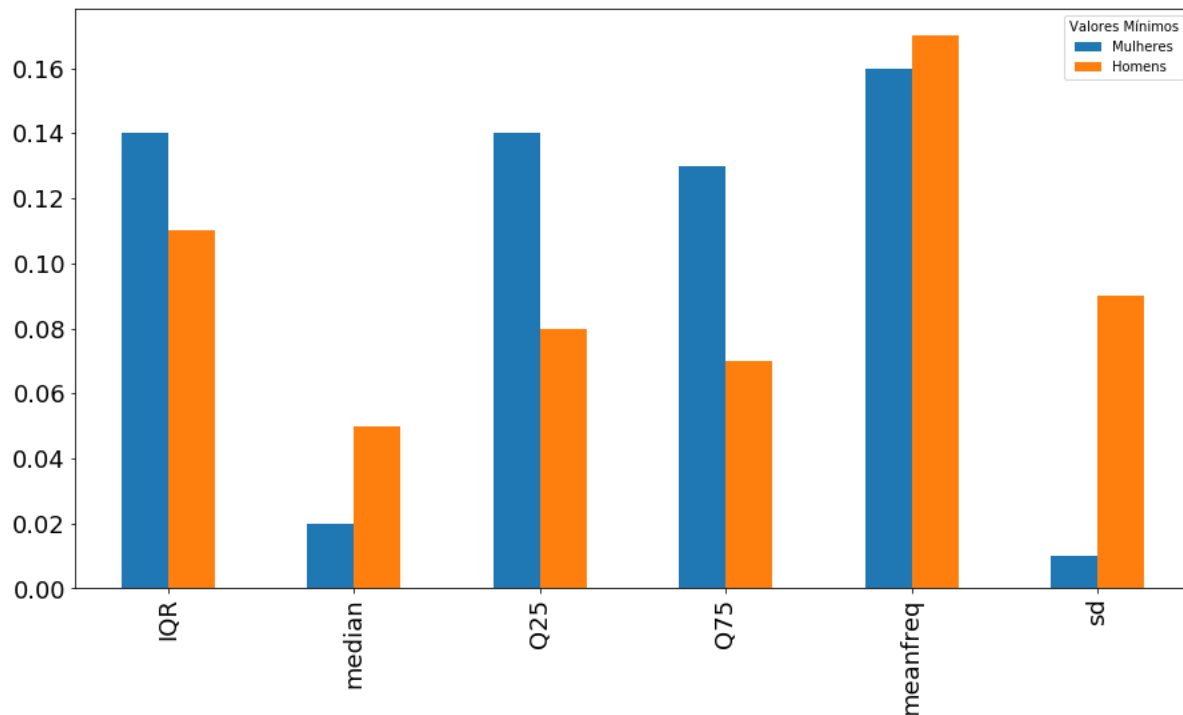


Gráfico comparativo com valores mínimos.

```
In [98]: DadosMin = []
for x in colunas:
    if x == "label":
        continue

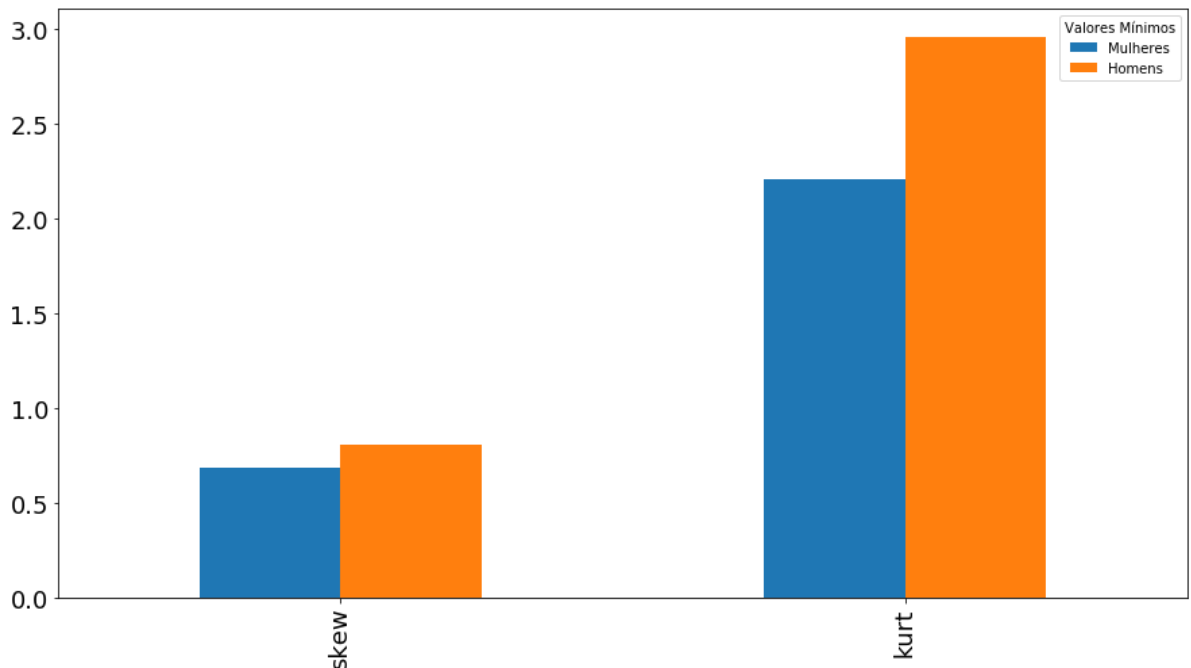
    if x in ["label"]:
        continue
    if x in ["IQR", "median", "Q25", "Q75", "meanfreq", "sd"]:
        continue
    if x in ["dfrange", "sp.ent", "sfm", "mode", "centroid", "meanfun", "minfun", "maxfun", "meandom",
"mindom", "modindx", "maxdom"]:
        continue
    # if x in ["skew", "kurt", "maxdom", "dfrange"]:
    #     continue

    Linha = []
    Linha.append(dfMulheres[x].min())
    Linha.append(dfHomens[x].min())
    DadosMin.append(Linha)

df = pd.DataFrame(DadosMin,
                  index=["skew", "kurt"],
                  columns=pd.Index(['Mulheres', 'Homens'],
                                  name='Valores Mínimos')).round(2)

df.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(15,8), fontsize=18)
```

Out[98]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x13ec3510>



```

In [99]: DadosMin = []
for x in colunas:
    if x == "label":
        continue

    if x in ["label"]:
        continue
    if x in ["IQR", "median", "Q25", "Q75", "meanfreq", "sd"]:
        continue
    # if x in ["dfrange", "sp.ent", "sfm", "mode", "centroid", "meanfun", "minfun", "maxfun", "meando
    m", "mindom", "modindx", "maxdom"]:
        # continue
    if x in ["skew", "kurt", "maxfun", "meandom", "mindom", "modindx"]:
        continue

    Linha =[]
    Linha.append(dfMuheres[x].min())
    Linha.append(dfHomens[x].min())
    DadosMin.append(Linha)

df = pd.DataFrame(DadosMin,
                  index=["dfrange", "sp.ent", "sfm", "mode", "centroid", "meanfun", "minfun", "maxdo
m"],
                  columns=pd.Index(['Mulheres', 'Homens'],
                                name='Valores Mínimos')).round(2)

df.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(15,8), fontsize=18)

```

Out[99]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x13e656f0>

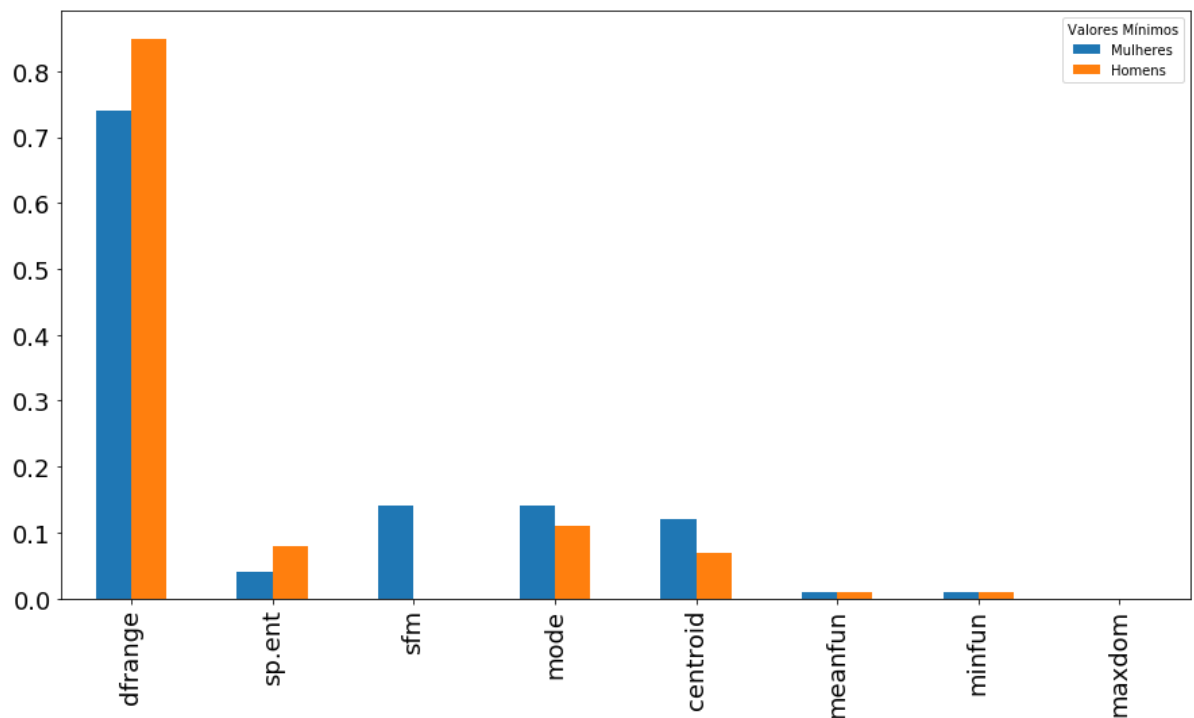


Gráfico comparativo com valores média.

```
In [100]: DadosMedia = []
for x in columnas:
    if x == "label":
        continue
    if x in ["meanfreq", "sd", "median", "Q25", "Q75", "IQR", "mode", "centroid", "meanfun", "minfun", "maxfun"]:
        continue

    Linha = []

    Linha.append(dfMuheres[x].mean())
    Linha.append(dfHomens[x].mean())
    DadosMedia.append(Linha)
```

```
In [101]: df = pd.DataFrame(DadosMedia,
                             index=["skew", "kurt", "sp.ent", "sfm", "meandom", "mindom", "maxdom", "dfrange", "modindx"],
                             columns=pd.Index(['Mulheres', 'Homens'],
                                                name='Média')).round(2)

df.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(15,8), fontsize=18)
```

Out[101]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x13fca830>

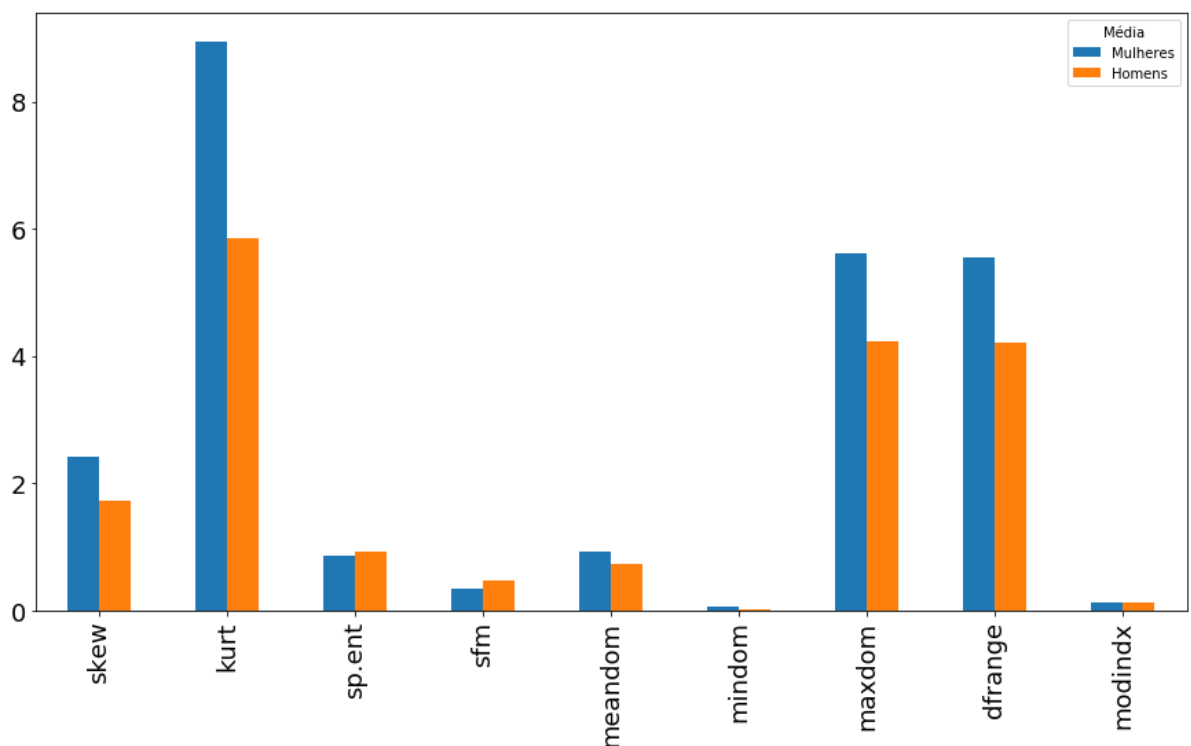


Gráfico comparativo com valores mediana.

```
In [102]: DadosMediana = []
for x in columnas:
    if x == "label":
        continue
    Linha = []
    Linha.append(dfMuheres[x].quantile(q=0.50))
    Linha.append(dfHomens[x].quantile(q=0.50))
    DadosMediana.append(Linha)
```

```
In [103]: df = pd.DataFrame(DadosMediana,
                             index=["meanfreq", "sd", "median", "Q25", "Q75", "IQR", "skew", "kurt", "sp.ent", "sfm", "mode", "centroid", "meanfun", "minfun", "maxfun", "meandom", "mindom", "maxdom", "dfrange", "modindx"],
                             columns=pd.Index(['Mulheres', 'Homens'],
                                                name='Mediana')).round(2)

df.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(15,8), fontsize=18)
```

Out[103]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x13fc0450>

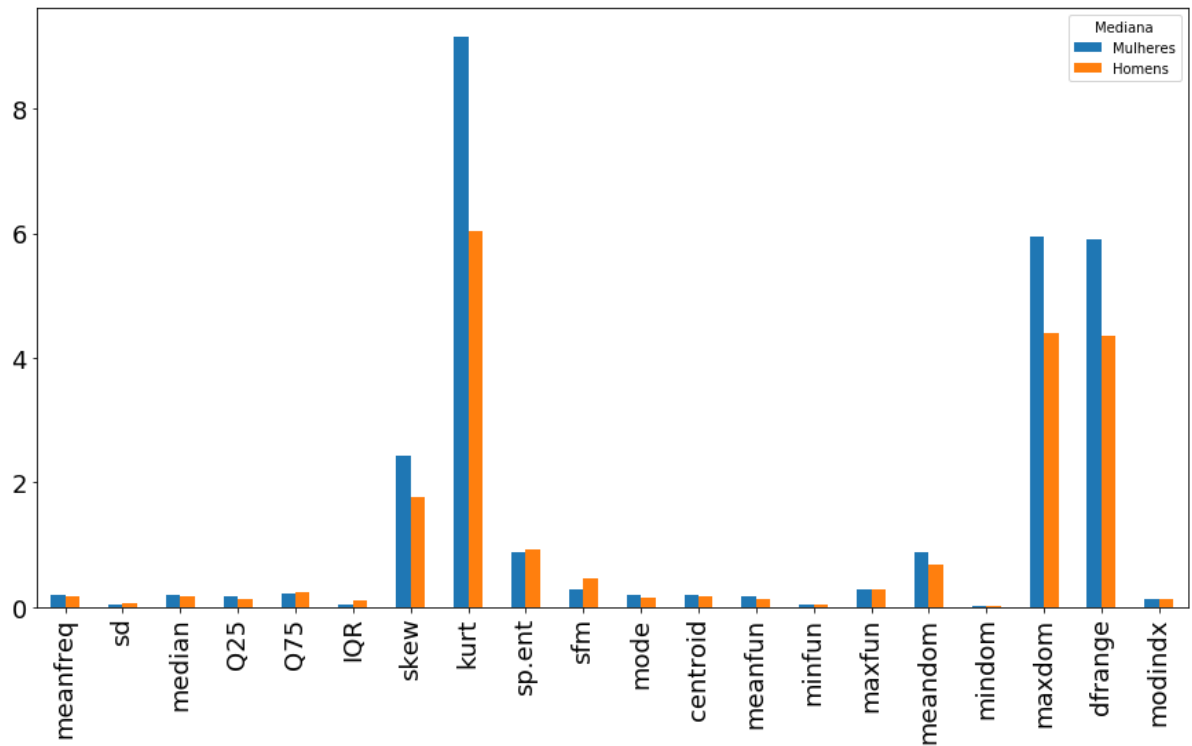


Gráfico comparativo com valores Desvio padrão.

```
In [104]: Dadosdp = []
for x in colunas:
    if x == "label":
        continue
    Linha = []
    Linha.append(dfMulheres[x].std())
    Linha.append(dfHomens[x].std())
    Dadosdp.append(Linha)
```



```
In [105]: df = pd.DataFrame(Dadosdp,
                             index=["meanfreq", "sd", "median", "Q25", "Q75", "IQR", "skew", "kurt", "sp.ent", "sfm", "mode", "centroid", "meanfun", "minfun", "maxfun", "meandom", "mindom", "maxdom", "dfrange", "modindx"],
                             columns=pd.Index([ 'Mulheres', 'Homens'],
                             name='Desvio padrão')).round(2)

df.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(15,8), fontsize=18)
```

Out[105]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x13db3870>

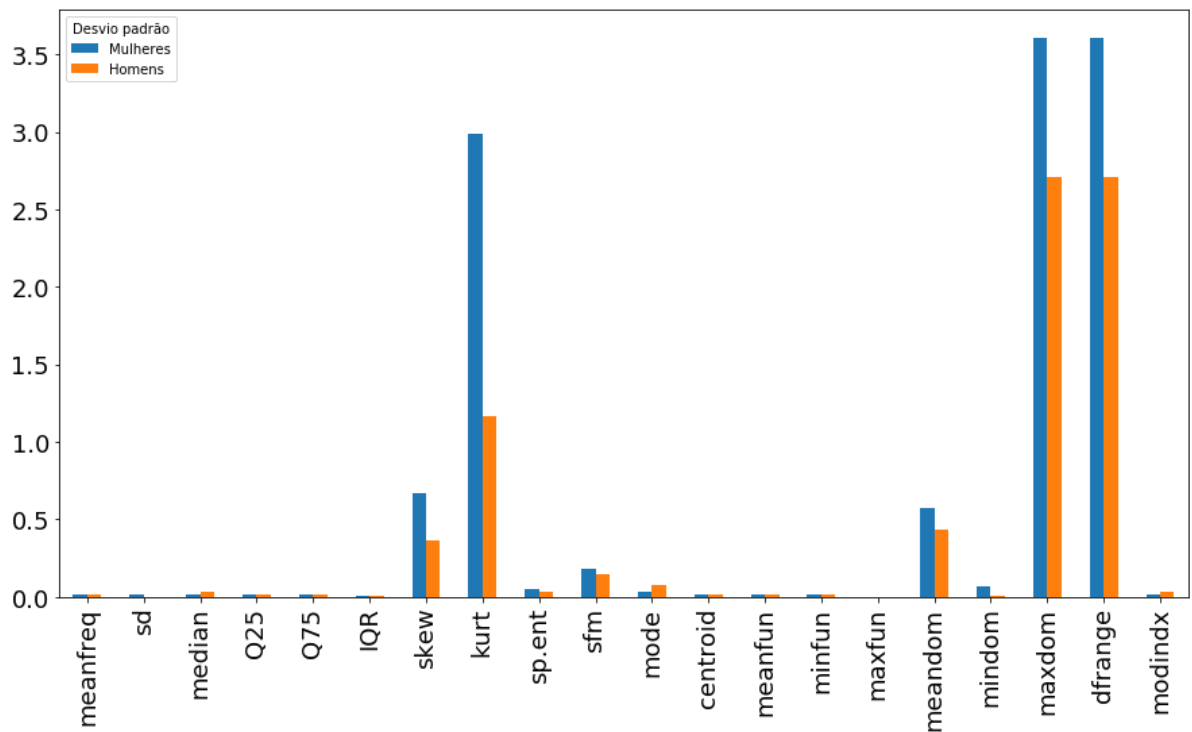


Gráfico comparativo com valores Variância.

```
In [106]: Dadosvr = []
for x in colunas:
    if x == "label":
        continue
    Linha = []
    Linha.append(dfMulheres[x].var())
    Linha.append(dfHomens[x].var())
    Dadosvr.append(Linha)
```

```
In [107]: df = pd.DataFrame(Dadosvr,
                             index=["meanfreq", "sd", "median", "Q25", "Q75", "IQR", "skew", "kurt", "sp.ent", "sfm", "mode", "centroid", "meanfun", "minfun", "maxfun", "meandom", "mindom", "maxdom", "dfrange", "modindx"],
                             columns=pd.Index(['Mulheres', 'Homens'],
                                                name='Variância')).round(2)

df.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(15,8), fontsize=18)
```

Out[107]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x128ba110>

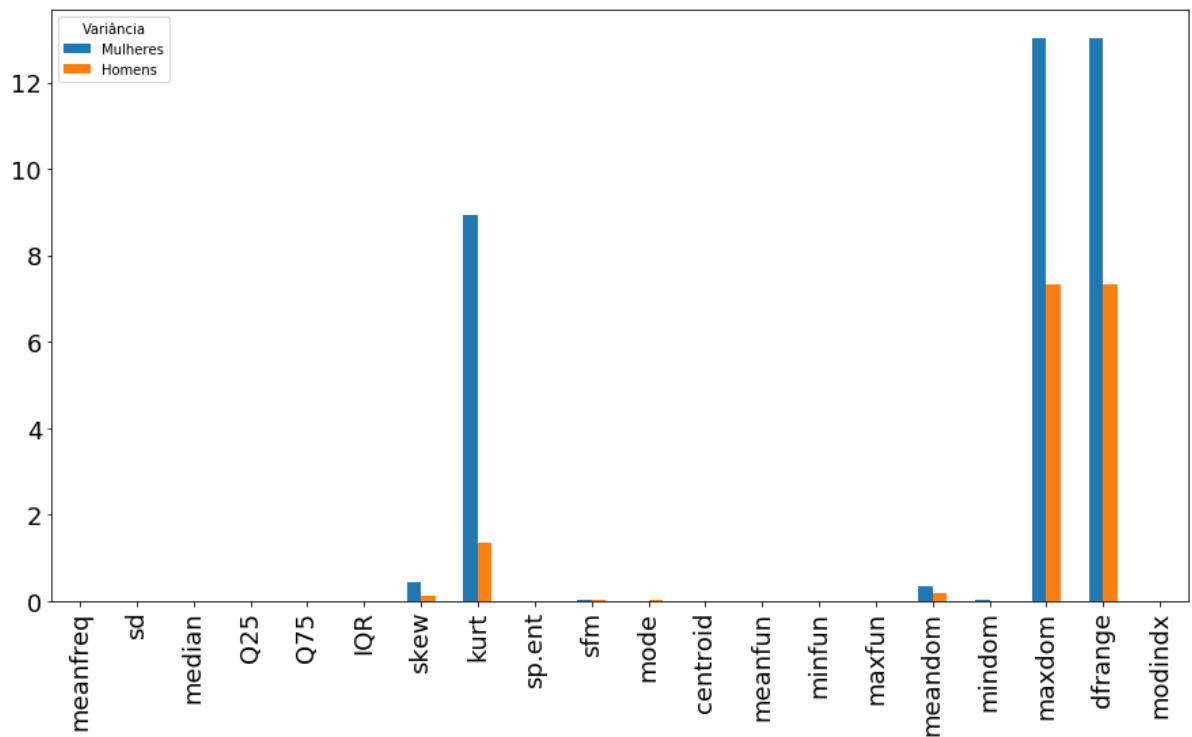


Gráfico comparativo com valores Amplitude.

```
In [108]: Dados = []
for x in colunas:
    if x == "label":
        continue
    Linha = []

    M=dfMuheres[x].max() - dfMuheres[x].min()
    H=dfHomens[x].max() - dfHomens[x].min()

    Linha.append(M)
    Linha.append(H)
    Dados.append(Linha)
```

```
In [109]: df = pd.DataFrame(Dados,
                             index=["meanfreq", "sd", "median", "Q25", "Q75", "IQR", "skew", "kurt", "sp.ent", "sf
m", "mode", "centroid", "meanfun", "minfun", "maxfun", "meandom", "mindom", "maxdom", "dfrange", "modind
x"],
                             columns=pd.Index([ 'Mulheres', 'Homens'],
                             name='Amplitude')).round(2)

df.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(15,8), fontsize=18)
```

Out[109]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x13eb1970>

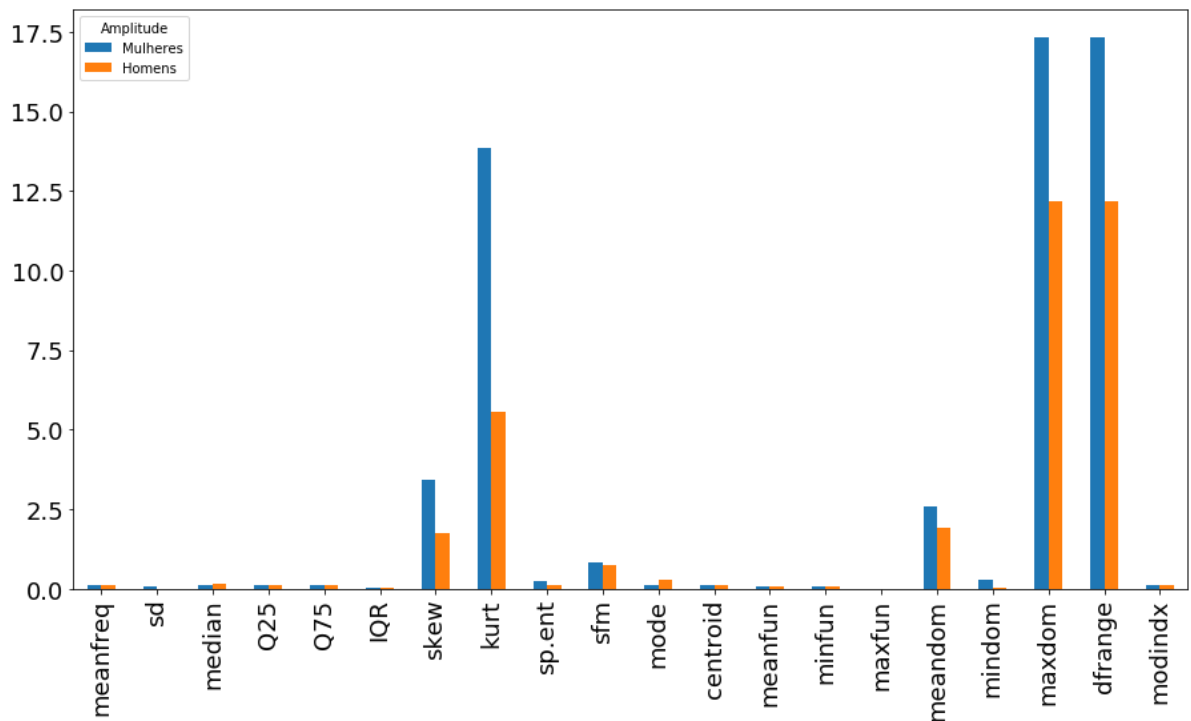


Gráfico comparativo com valores Moda.

```
In [110]: Dados = []
for x in colunas:
    if x == "label":
        continue
    Linha = []
    Linha.append(dfMulheres[x].mode()[0])
    Linha.append(dfHomens[x].mode()[0])
    Dados.append(Linha)
```

```
In [111]: df = pd.DataFrame(Dados,
                             index=["meanfreq", "sd", "median", "Q25", "Q75", "IQR", "skew", "kurt", "sp.ent", "sfm", "mode", "centroid", "meanfun", "minfun", "maxfun", "meandom", "mindom", "maxdom", "dfrange", "modindx"],
                             columns=pd.Index([ 'Mulheres', 'Homens'],
                             name='MODA')).round(2)

df.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(15,8), fontsize=18)
```

Out[111]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x146252b0>

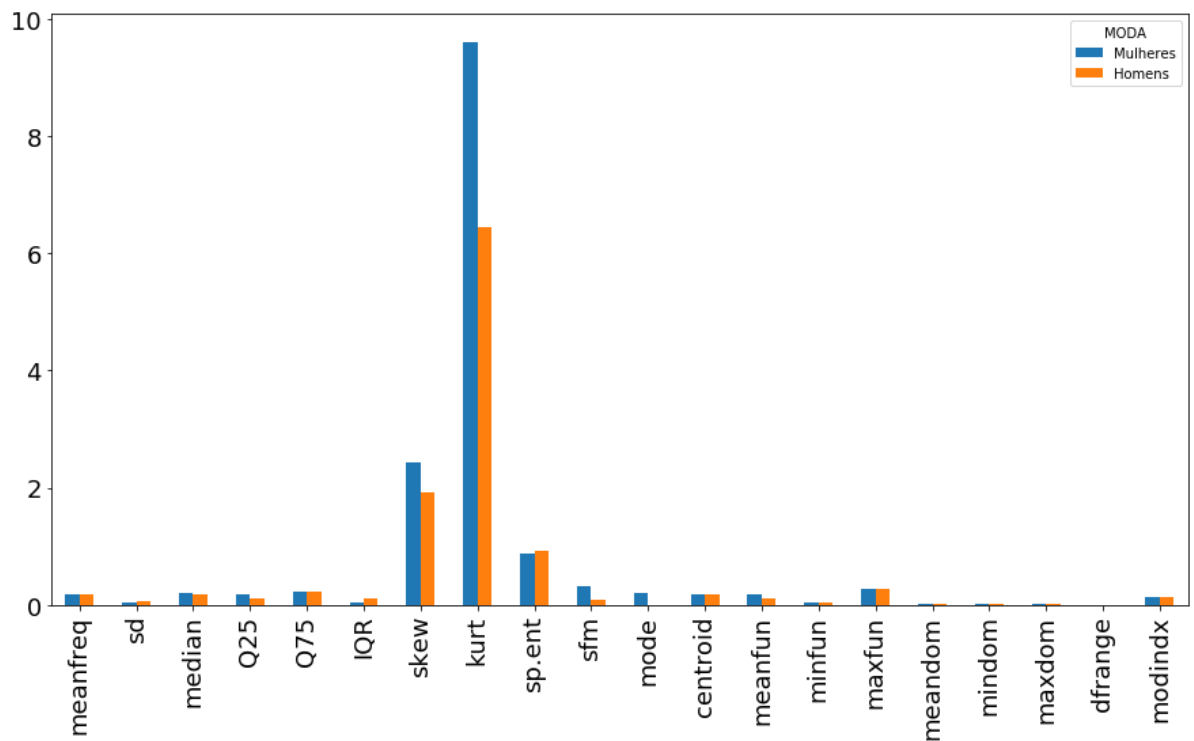


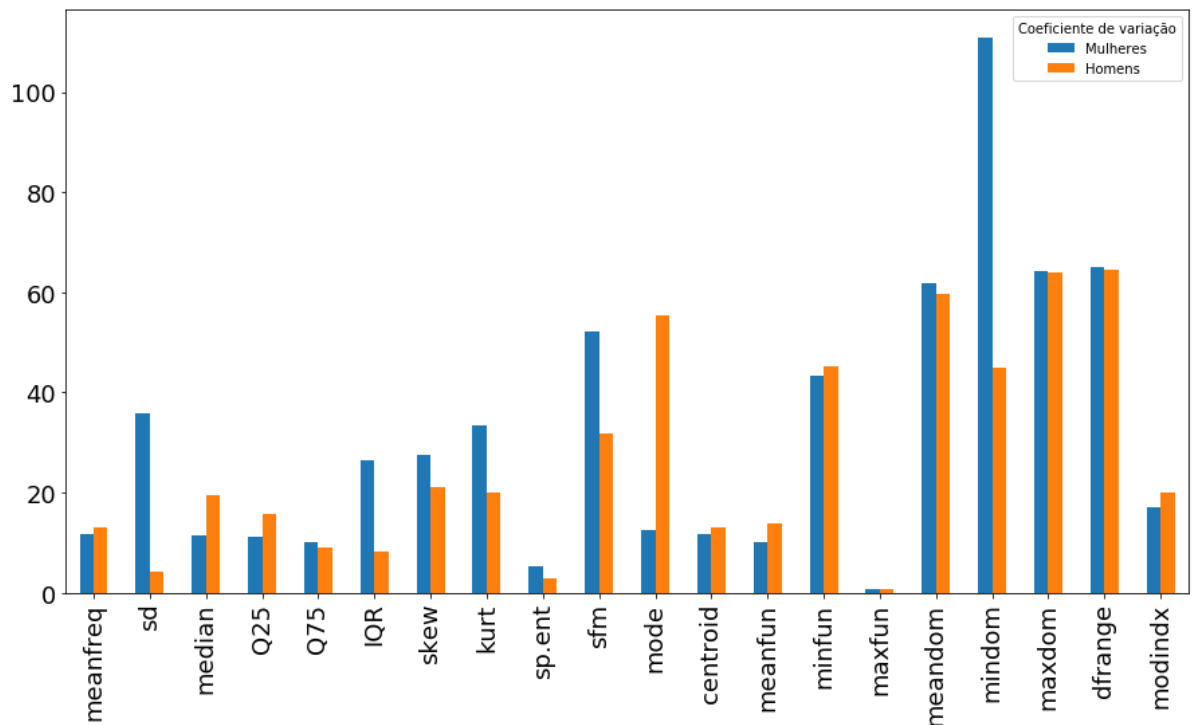
Gráfico comparativo com valores Coeficiente de variação.

```
In [112]: Dados = []
for x in colunas:
    if x == "label":
        continue
    Linha = []
    Linha.append((dfMulheres[x].std()/dfMulheres[x].mean()) * 100)
    Linha.append((dfHomens[x].std()/dfHomens[x].mean()) * 100)
    Dados.append(Linha)
```

```
In [113]: df = pd.DataFrame(Dados,
                           index=["meanfreq", "sd", "median", "Q25", "Q75", "IQR", "skew", "kurt", "sp.ent", "sfm", "mode", "centroid", "meanfun", "minfun", "maxfun", "meandom", "mindom", "maxdom", "dfrange", "modindx"],
                           columns=pd.Index(['Mulheres', 'Homens'],
                           name='Coeficiente de variação')).round(2)

df.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(15,8), fontsize=18)
```

Out[113]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x12672230>



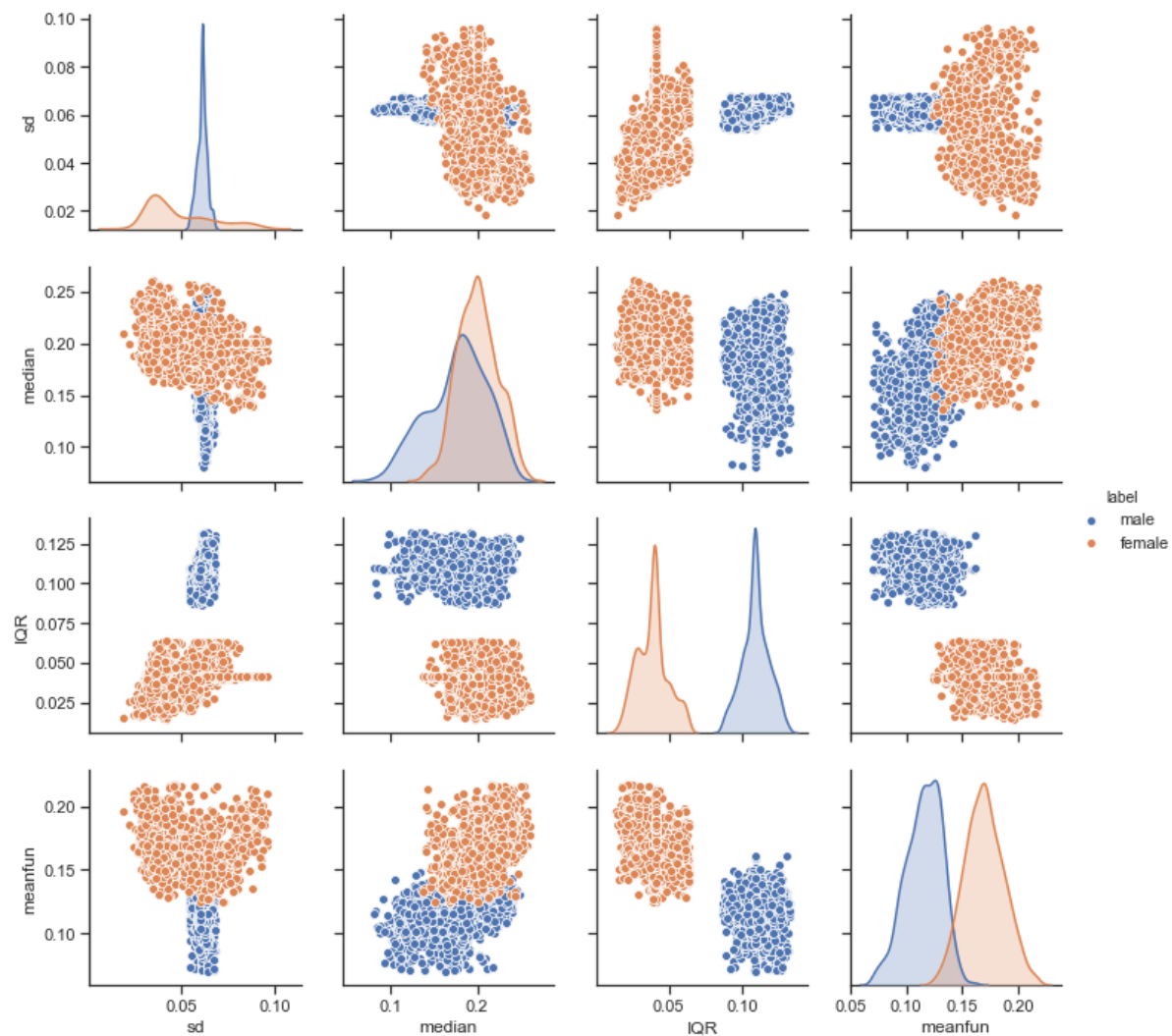
```
In [114]: sns=sb
```

```
In [115]: #-----
#sns.set(style="ticks")
#df = dataset
#sns.pairplot(df, hue="Label")
#-----
```

```
In [116]: #-----
#flatui = [ "#34495e", "#9b59b6", "#95a5a6", "#e74c3c", "#3498db", "#2ecc71"]
#sns.palplot(sns.color_palette("Paired"))
#sns.palplot(sns.color_palette(flatui))
#g = sns.PairGrid(dataset, vars=['meanfreq', 'sd', 'median', 'meanfun'], hue='Label', palette=flatui)
#g.map(plt.scatter, alpha=0.5)
#g.add_legend();
#-----
```

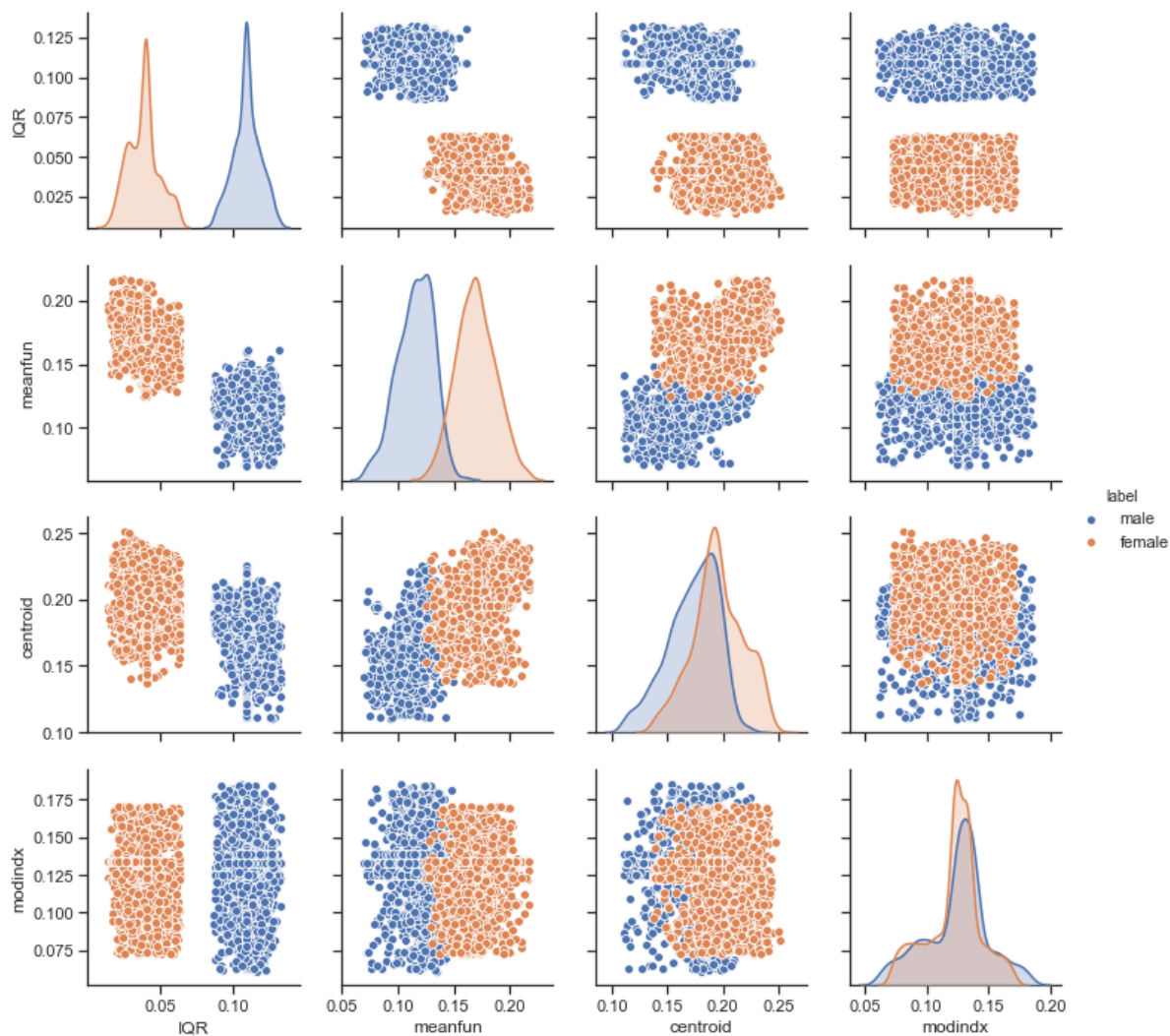
```
In [117]: #-----
sns.set(style="ticks")
df = dataset
sns.pairplot(df, vars=['sd', 'median', 'IQR', 'meanfun'], hue="label")
#-----
```

Out[117]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x12665990>



```
In [118]: #-----
sns.set(style="ticks")
df = dataset
sns.pairplot(df, vars=['IQR', 'meanfun', 'centroid', 'modindx'], hue="label")
#-----
```

Out[118]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x128ba0f0>



Fim da análise exploraria.

In []: