

## Project Purpose

Organizations keep detailed records with many attributes to describe each customer. Characteristics like the population where the customer lives and the number of children they have could factor into their decision to terminate services with the company. The question I would like to answer with this report is: "How can I optimize the customer data to best predict whether a customer will terminate their services?"

One goal of this analysis project is to create a list of components that contribute to at least 80% of the variability in the data. Ultimately, I would like to use this information to go back to some of the prior course tasks to see if using the transformations created using this PCA can create statistical models with higher accuracy.

## Explanation of Method

In large datasets that contain many variables or "features", models can be affected by extra information that does not add value to the analysis technique (Wilson, n.d.). This can happen in the case where the features are insignificant to the analysis or are highly correlated with other features. One way to eliminate these issues is to drop those features from the dataset before creating a model, but this can result in the loss of data that might be helpful in prediction.

Principal Component Analysis (PCA) is a method that uses feature extraction. The algorithm performs a linear transformation on correlated variables and combines them into a new set of uncorrelated features (Loukas, 2020). The feature combinations, or components, are ordered based on how much variability they contribute to the dataset. The most useful components that provide the majority of the variability can be kept to create models for regression and classification, which will be free from the influence of multicollinearity (Brems, 2019). The transformed components keep the majority of the information of the original dataset. This can be seen in the case of image compression using PCA, where an almost exact replica of the original pictures can be seen after applying the inverse of the transformation (Boeye, n.d.).

One downside of using PCA is that the transformed components are no longer the clear distinct variables of the original dataset. Therefore, PCA should not be used when there is a desire to keep the independent variables available for interpretation (Brems, 2019).

## Assumptions

One assumption of PCA is that the data has been standardized. While the variables being used in the PCA analysis are all numeric, many of them have large variations in the range of values. A variable like population can range into the thousands, while 'Yearly\_equip\_failure' has a maximum value of 6. Standardizing the data ensures that all features are using a similar range. This is important for PCA because it groups components to maximize the variance (Pedregosa, 2011). If the features are not scaled, PCA might incorrectly group the data causing it to underperform (Boeye, n.d.).

## Preprocessing

```
In [1]: # Import necessary Libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore') # Ignore warning messages for readability
```

In [2]:

# Read in data set and view head  
df = pd.read\_csv('churn\_clean.csv')  
pd.options.display.max\_columns = None  
df.head()

Out[2]:

	CaseOrder	Customer_id	Interaction	UID	City	State	County	Zip	Lat	Lng	I
0	1	K409198	aa90260b-4141-4a24-8e36-b04ce1f4f77b	e885b299883d4f9fb18e39c75155d990	Point Baker	AK	Prince of Wales-Hyder	99927	56.25100	-133.37571	
1	2	S120509	fb76459f-c047-4a9d-8af9-e0f7d4ac2524	f2de8bef964785f41a2959829830fb8a	West Branch	MI	Ogemaw	48661	44.32893	-84.24080	
2	3	K191035	344d114c-3736-4be5-98f7-c72c281e2d35	f1784cfa9f6d92ae816197eb175d3c71	Yamhill	OR	Yamhill	97148	45.35589	-123.24657	
3	4	D90850	abfa2b40-2d43-4994-b15a-989b8c79e311	dc8a365077241bb5cd5ccd305136b05e	Del Mar	CA	San Diego	92014	32.96687	-117.24798	
4	5	K662701	68a861fd-0d20-4e51-a587-8a90407ee574	aabb64a116e83fdc4befc1fbab1663f9	Needville	TX	Fort Bend	77461	29.38012	-95.80673	

```
In [4]: # View column names
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10000 entries, 0 to 9999
Data columns (total 50 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   CaseOrder                             10000 non-null  int64
1   Customer_id                           10000 non-null  object
2   Interaction                            10000 non-null  object
3   UID                                    10000 non-null  object
4   City                                   10000 non-null  object
5   State                                  10000 non-null  object
6   County                                 10000 non-null  object
7   Zip                                    10000 non-null  int64
8   Lat                                    10000 non-null  float64
9   Lng                                    10000 non-null  float64
10  Population                             10000 non-null  int64
11  Area                                    10000 non-null  object
12  TimeZone                               10000 non-null  object
13  Job                                     10000 non-null  object
14  Children                               10000 non-null  int64
15  Age                                     10000 non-null  int64
16  Income                                 10000 non-null  float64
17  Marital                                10000 non-null  object
18  Gender                                 10000 non-null  object
19  Churn                                  10000 non-null  object
20  Outage_sec_perweek                     10000 non-null  float64
21  Email                                   10000 non-null  int64
22  Contacts                               10000 non-null  int64
23  Yearly equip_failure                    10000 non-null  int64
24  Techie                                 10000 non-null  object
25  Contract                               10000 non-null  object
26  Port_modem                             10000 non-null  object
27  Tablet                                 10000 non-null  object
28  InternetService                        10000 non-null  object
29  Phone                                  10000 non-null  object
30  Multiple                               10000 non-null  object
31  OnlineSecurity                         10000 non-null  object
32  OnlineBackup                           10000 non-null  object
33  DeviceProtection                       10000 non-null  object
34  TechSupport                            10000 non-null  object
35  StreamingTV                            10000 non-null  object
36  StreamingMovies                        10000 non-null  object
37  PaperlessBilling                       10000 non-null  object
38  PaymentMethod                          10000 non-null  object
39  Tenure                                 10000 non-null  float64
40  MonthlyCharge                           10000 non-null  float64
41  Bandwidth_GB_Year                      10000 non-null  float64
42  Item1                                  10000 non-null  int64
43  Item2                                  10000 non-null  int64
44  Item3                                  10000 non-null  int64
45  Item4                                  10000 non-null  int64
46  Item5                                  10000 non-null  int64
47  Item6                                  10000 non-null  int64
48  Item7                                  10000 non-null  int64
49  Item8                                  10000 non-null  int64
dtypes: float64(7), int64(16), object(27)
memory usage: 3.8+ MB
```

- Numeric variables: Lat, Lng, Population, Children, Age, Income, Outage\_sec\_perweek, Email, Contacts, Yearly equip\_failure, Tenure, MonthlyCharge, Bandwidth\_GB\_Year, Item1, Item2, Item3, Item4, Item5, Item6, Item7, Item8

```
In [5]: # Create new dataframe for variables to be used in PCA and view head
df_PCA = df[['Lat', 'Lng', 'Population', 'Children', 'Age', 'Income', 'Outage_sec_perweek', 'Email', 'Contact
s',
            'Yearly_equip_failure', 'Tenure', 'MonthlyCharge', 'Bandwidth_GB_Year', 'Item1', 'Item2', 'Item3',
            'Item4', 'Item5', 'Item6', 'Item7', 'Item8']]
df_PCA.head()
```

```
Out[5]:
```

	Lat	Lng	Population	Children	Age	Income	Outage_sec_perweek	Email	Contacts	Yearly_equip_failure	Tenure	Mc
0	56.25100	-133.37571	38	0	68	28561.99	7.978323	10	0	1	6.795513	
1	44.32893	-84.24080	10446	1	27	21704.77	11.699080	12	0	1	1.156681	
2	45.35589	-123.24657	3735	4	50	9609.57	10.752800	9	0	1	15.754144	
3	32.96687	-117.24798	13863	1	48	18925.23	14.913540	15	2	0	17.087227	
4	29.38012	-95.80673	11352	0	83	40074.19	8.147417	16	2	1	1.670972	

```
In [6]: # Scale the data
scaler = StandardScaler()
PCA_std = scaler.fit_transform(df_PCA)
```

```
In [7]: # Convert standardized numpy array to dataframe and export to Excel

# Create an array of column names for dataframe
columns = df_PCA.columns

# Convert numpy array to dataframe
df_PCA_std = pd.DataFrame(PCA_std, columns=columns)

# Save standardized dataframe to Excel file (ref E3)
df_PCA_std.to_excel('df_PCA_std.xlsx', index = False, encoding = 'utf-8')
```

```
In [8]: # View standardized data
df_PCA_std.head()
```

```
Out[8]:
```

	Lat	Lng	Population	Children	Age	Income	Outage_sec_perweek	Email	Contacts	Yearly_equip_failure	1
0	3.217410	-2.810432	-0.673405	-0.972338	0.720925	-0.398778	-0.679978	-0.666282	-1.005852	0.946658	-1.0
1	1.024691	0.431644	0.047772	-0.506592	-1.259957	-0.641954	0.570331	-0.005288	-1.005852	0.946658	-1.2
2	1.213570	-2.142079	-0.417238	0.890646	-0.148730	-1.070885	0.252347	-0.996779	-1.005852	0.946658	-0.7
3	-1.065031	-1.746273	0.284537	-0.506592	-0.245359	-0.740525	1.650506	0.986203	1.017588	-0.625864	-0.6
4	-1.724710	-0.331512	0.110549	-0.972338	1.445638	0.009478	-0.623156	1.316700	1.017588	0.946658	-1.2

## Principal Component Analysis

```
In [9]: # Create a PCA model and fit to the data
pca = PCA()
pca.fit(PCA_std)
```

```
Out[9]: PCA()
```

```
In [10]: # Display matrix of all principal components  
print(pca.components_)
```

```
[ [-1.11224657e-03  8.05819399e-03 -2.18128395e-03  4.12840237e-03
  6.50872306e-03  1.02244405e-03 -1.74936656e-02  8.79175823e-03
 -8.72526329e-03 -7.70545082e-03 -1.62662110e-02  9.79819920e-04
 -1.67899389e-02  4.58718711e-01  4.33833886e-01  4.00518325e-01
  1.45752051e-01 -1.75652341e-01  4.05012316e-01  3.58210511e-01
  3.08715988e-01]
 [-2.31207748e-02  9.44743876e-03 -7.70736959e-04  1.59568291e-02
  5.21341098e-04  5.80777653e-03  3.90861691e-03 -1.97411527e-02
  3.45914531e-03  1.76711247e-02  7.02098205e-01  3.98835005e-02
  7.03617405e-01  3.13345268e-02  3.86172310e-02  3.55977192e-02
 -3.98140691e-02  5.65295150e-02 -6.73644002e-03  1.73660383e-03
 -1.33498148e-02]
 [-7.37976389e-03  2.24453811e-02  1.56158359e-02  2.87838361e-02
 -2.88357024e-02  2.56219223e-02 -1.41664595e-02 -2.77271616e-03
 -1.15239627e-02  8.04308341e-03 -6.36930267e-02 -9.13849129e-03
 -6.27244201e-02  2.80923749e-01  2.81971006e-01  2.80414776e-01
 -5.68295206e-01  5.86829296e-01 -1.83774772e-01 -1.81488127e-01
 -1.31542558e-01]
 [-7.13406868e-01  1.77971762e-01  6.52679273e-01 -1.68847906e-02
  5.52936602e-02 -5.59379729e-02  1.39369925e-02  1.49799462e-01
  2.93057182e-02 -7.24362705e-03 -7.69567233e-03 -2.96406218e-03
 -9.17706459e-03 -1.11986107e-02 -1.89806979e-02 -3.38103667e-03
 -5.33908607e-03 -8.55354310e-03  1.25649703e-02 -2.02500673e-02
  4.52830776e-02]
 [-2.50422725e-02 -3.38391754e-01  1.73323338e-01  4.13387893e-01
 -4.26834116e-01  1.86963619e-01 -2.59856119e-01 -8.84086612e-02
 -4.38742106e-01  1.50265224e-01  9.77048768e-03 -4.16994472e-01
  9.11580056e-03 -1.73778396e-02 -2.03354652e-02  3.04114392e-04
  9.23781856e-03 -2.89680424e-02  1.20137988e-02  1.99274162e-02
 -1.14267566e-02]
 [ 1.12068892e-01 -7.10966944e-01  3.07611644e-01 -4.93891165e-01
  2.63319214e-01 -3.54400442e-02 -1.15987601e-01 -1.46478819e-01
  1.41564089e-01  5.21736509e-02  2.51265282e-02 -1.07632173e-01
 -4.36326212e-03 -2.03268982e-03  1.82057944e-02  3.29976535e-03
 -1.35905018e-02  4.26021458e-02  1.58857556e-02 -6.08817001e-03
  1.66704201e-02]
 [-9.85948738e-02  3.54154145e-01 -1.22629594e-01 -9.71389067e-02
  4.23545497e-01  3.24461248e-01 -4.57488302e-01 -3.45697021e-01
  2.03151340e-02  4.15508498e-01  9.25337425e-03 -2.28323849e-01
 -2.13631613e-02 -2.23932307e-03 -1.65173771e-02 -1.29572657e-02
  5.82711524e-03  3.13718529e-03 -4.96750891e-03  2.53284511e-02
 -4.74373080e-03]
 [-2.88079133e-02 -9.22076938e-02  9.75077176e-02  1.36314473e-01
 -7.54783772e-02  9.23387314e-02  5.84093492e-01 -4.26344910e-01
  2.09262664e-02  5.81381558e-01 -3.63611528e-02  2.80071617e-01
 -1.11505845e-02  1.52280025e-02  1.41407935e-02 -2.61799500e-02
 -1.25441246e-02 -1.40659062e-02  7.99869747e-03 -2.69090109e-02
  6.95004389e-02]
 [-1.03318844e-02 -6.43241650e-02  5.45989450e-02  6.65117982e-02
 -1.78439360e-01  7.79760095e-01  9.03400635e-02  3.64364677e-02
  5.15860109e-01 -2.54131398e-01 -4.25299151e-03 -2.03439595e-02
  3.87559094e-03 -2.20079172e-02  5.43848953e-04 -3.59073719e-02
 -2.86553375e-02 -2.50514979e-03  1.91492148e-02  6.98936718e-02
 -9.08692087e-04]
 [-2.22917130e-02 -6.62068245e-02  6.78289760e-02 -7.60095868e-02
  9.67579436e-02  3.32630907e-01 -2.10242990e-01 -1.35628288e-01
 -5.25188716e-01 -2.48980730e-01 -3.50376091e-02  6.79170154e-01
  3.70404896e-03 -1.09375233e-02 -9.91412277e-03 -1.15181876e-02
 -1.06132083e-02 -3.01280645e-03 -3.23140169e-03 -1.24822905e-02
  3.42394890e-02]
 [ 8.75203783e-02 -1.73572053e-01 -2.56816670e-02  1.87103577e-01
  3.45448861e-01  2.05332053e-01  3.45537564e-02  7.51639906e-01
 -8.44668676e-02  4.20133201e-01  4.50767008e-04  1.11057380e-01
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 -2.17178814e-02 -7.60864271e-03  2.17686659e-02  1.38713577e-02
 -4.08454284e-02]
 [-1.07902901e-02 -9.49724962e-02  2.72184099e-02  1.76812131e-01
 -3.23264116e-01 -2.38138329e-01 -5.51538463e-01  5.45273921e-03
  4.54008038e-01  2.66143714e-01 -3.88475202e-02  4.52563487e-01
  6.58142243e-03  2.48504112e-02 -8.82372677e-04 -7.59021706e-03
  2.08184841e-02 -1.38705792e-02  1.75926137e-02  1.47727127e-02
 -9.09673819e-02]
 [ 5.77190111e-02 -1.58148818e-01  1.08331171e-01  6.90935074e-01
  5.38840567e-01 -1.46506229e-01 -4.92638284e-03 -2.36984791e-01
  1.60662993e-01 -2.94976651e-01 -8.38045154e-03  1.32186401e-02
 -3.17965068e-03 -7.65851876e-03  1.82777814e-02 -2.00472341e-02
```

```

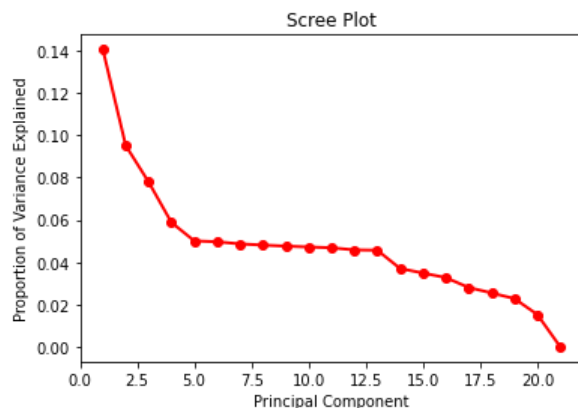
-1.09989619e-02 2.46584846e-03 -1.53517803e-03 -1.04835977e-02
2.04552541e-02]
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-4.56563347e-02 -1.30807842e-02 -4.23542432e-03 4.38985819e-03
-8.82985685e-03 7.19721927e-02 1.09221868e-01 1.75057593e-01
1.80289612e-01 -1.36958914e-01 5.35177579e-02 1.59746947e-01
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7.68905081e-04 3.99887120e-02 1.18819299e-02 -9.06310512e-03
1.17600213e-02 2.15359686e-02 -6.48109248e-03 -5.38746059e-03
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1.85797003e-01]
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-4.72789242e-01 5.92861507e-02 5.07315023e-02 7.99106629e-01
-4.54718627e-03]
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4.17127748e-03 7.59527391e-03 1.02829376e-02 1.47967288e-02
4.01187094e-03 1.41880197e-02 -7.21997947e-03 1.74025526e-02
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4.45426487e-01 2.08306807e-01 -7.56382559e-01 3.74344137e-01
1.09457331e-01]
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[ 1.58050205e-02 4.16185760e-04 1.05329710e-03 2.09485290e-02
5.71162872e-03 5.19945832e-03 1.79767735e-02 -1.65556068e-02
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-1.99178935e-03 -2.40333897e-01 -5.91233618e-01 6.73666275e-01
8.71877611e-02 2.63929042e-01 2.29704517e-01 6.63312593e-02
4.61394328e-02]
[ -1.16815358e-02 -2.52672075e-02 -7.96386073e-03 -4.64806530e-04
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-5.00885004e-02 -2.17911124e-02 7.35951599e-03 -1.15779935e-02
1.78995746e-03 7.92983429e-01 -5.72810412e-01 -1.76094924e-01
1.90611221e-02 -4.20832780e-02 -6.52033299e-02 -4.11938884e-02
-4.35226151e-02]
[ 1.01059859e-03 7.11108946e-04 -6.35373656e-05 -2.16229296e-02
2.24117679e-02 -9.12774017e-04 3.49895746e-04 2.46531593e-04
-9.52783322e-04 -1.31288846e-04 -7.05242755e-01 -4.57863922e-02
7.06787076e-01 2.93139262e-03 -1.13550991e-03 7.84370619e-05
8.87506118e-05 -8.08921582e-04 -5.64004222e-04 4.81491217e-04
-1.97005842e-03]]

```

```

In [11]: # Display scree plot to implement elbow rule
PC_values = np.arange(pca.n_components_) + 1
plt.plot(PC_values, pca.explained_variance_ratio_, 'ro-', linewidth=2)
plt.title('Scree Plot')
plt.xlabel('Principal Component')
plt.ylabel('Proportion of Variance Explained')
plt.show()

```



- According to the scree plot above, there is an elbow at the 6th component. This means that the ideal number of components to select is 6.

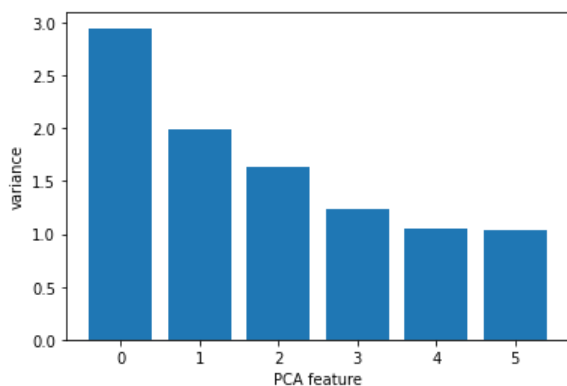
```
In [12]: # Create a PCA model with 6 components and fit to the data
pca2 = PCA(n_components = 6)
pca2.fit(PCA_std)
```

```
Out[12]: PCA(n_components=6)
```

```
In [13]: # Print the variance of each component
for i in range(pca2.n_components_):
    print("Component", i, "has a variance of", round(pca2.explained_variance_[i],2))
    print("Component", i, "explains", round(pca2.explained_variance_ratio_[i]*100,2), 'percent of the variance in the data.')
```

```
Component 0 has a variance of 2.95
Component 0 explains 14.04 percent of the variance in the data.
Component 1 has a variance of 2.0
Component 1 explains 9.51 percent of the variance in the data.
Component 2 has a variance of 1.64
Component 2 explains 7.79 percent of the variance in the data.
Component 3 has a variance of 1.24
Component 3 explains 5.88 percent of the variance in the data.
Component 4 has a variance of 1.05
Component 4 explains 5.01 percent of the variance in the data.
Component 5 has a variance of 1.04
Component 5 explains 4.96 percent of the variance in the data.
```

```
In [14]: # Plot the explained variances
features = range(pca2.n_components_)
plt.bar(features, pca2.explained_variance_)
plt.xlabel('PCA feature')
plt.ylabel('variance')
plt.xticks(features)
plt.show()
```



```
In [15]: # Calculate and print the total variance captured by components
count = 0
for i in range(pca2.n_components_):
    count = count + pca2.explained_variance_ratio_[i]
print('The total variance explained by the 6 components is', round(count * 100, 2), 'percent.')
```

```
The total variance explained by the 6 components is 47.19 percent.
```

## Findings



In the PCA analysis described in the assignment's directions, we were to choose the number of components based on the "elbow rule". This uses a scree plot on the PCA transformed data and looks for an "elbow" or bend where the data variability appears to level out. In the case of my scree plot above, this occurs at component 6. When I then performed PCA using six components, only 47% of the variance in the data could be described by the 6 components.

Since my goal was to describe at least 80% of the variance in the data, I decided to run another instance of PCA below specifying that. Using that parameter to optimize my results left me with 13 components that describe a little over 80% of the variance. Looking at the above scree plot, there is another elbow near there so I should have chosen a number closer to that for my initial PCA analysis.

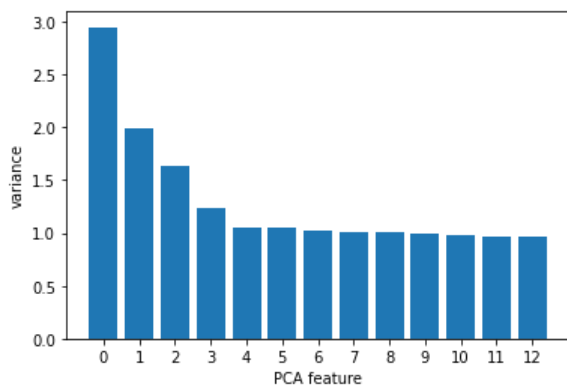
```
In [16]: # Create a comparison PCA that will keep 80% of the variance
pca3 = PCA(n_components = 0.8)
pca3.fit(PCA_std)
```

```
Out[16]: PCA(n_components=0.8)
```

```
In [17]: # Print the variance of each component
for i in range(pca3.n_components_):
    print("Component", i, "has a variance of", round(pca3.explained_variance_[i],2))
    print("Component", i, "explains",round(pca3.explained_variance_ratio_[i]*100,2), 'percent of the variance
in the data.')
```

```
Component 0 has a variance of 2.95
Component 0 explains 14.04 percent of the variance in the data.
Component 1 has a variance of 2.0
Component 1 explains 9.51 percent of the variance in the data.
Component 2 has a variance of 1.64
Component 2 explains 7.79 percent of the variance in the data.
Component 3 has a variance of 1.24
Component 3 explains 5.88 percent of the variance in the data.
Component 4 has a variance of 1.05
Component 4 explains 5.02 percent of the variance in the data.
Component 5 has a variance of 1.04
Component 5 explains 4.97 percent of the variance in the data.
Component 6 has a variance of 1.02
Component 6 explains 4.87 percent of the variance in the data.
Component 7 has a variance of 1.01
Component 7 explains 4.82 percent of the variance in the data.
Component 8 has a variance of 1.0
Component 8 explains 4.77 percent of the variance in the data.
Component 9 has a variance of 0.99
Component 9 explains 4.73 percent of the variance in the data.
Component 10 has a variance of 0.99
Component 10 explains 4.69 percent of the variance in the data.
Component 11 has a variance of 0.96
Component 11 explains 4.59 percent of the variance in the data.
Component 12 has a variance of 0.96
Component 12 explains 4.58 percent of the variance in the data.
```

```
In [19]: # Plot the explained variances
features = range(pca3.n_components_)
plt.bar(features, pca3.explained_variance_)
plt.xlabel('PCA feature')
plt.ylabel('variance')
plt.xticks(features)
plt.show()
```



```
In [20]: count = 0
increment = 0
for i in range(pca3.n_components_):
    count = count + pca3.explained_variance_ratio_[i]
    increment = increment + 1
print('The total variance explained by the', increment, 'components is', round(count * 100, 2), 'percent.')
```

The total variance explained by the 13 components is 80.27 percent.

## Sources

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- Wilson, B. (n.d.). Unsupervised Learning in Python. Retrieved February 16, 2021, from <https://learn.datacamp.com/courses/unsupervised-learning-in-python> (<https://learn.datacamp.com/courses/unsupervised-learning-in-python>)

## Helpful Sites Used in Coding Project

1. <https://campus.datacamp.com/courses/dimensionality-reduction-in-python> (<https://campus.datacamp.com/courses/dimensionality-reduction-in-python>)
2. <https://campus.datacamp.com/courses/unsupervised-learning-in-python/> (<https://campus.datacamp.com/courses/unsupervised-learning-in-python/>)
3. <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/51904126/write-a-numpy-ndarray-to-an-xlsx-spreadsheet> (<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/51904126/write-a-numpy-ndarray-to-an-xlsx-spreadsheet>)
4. <https://www.datasklr.com/principal-component-analysis-and-factor-analysis/principal-component-analysis> (<https://www.datasklr.com/principal-component-analysis-and-factor-analysis/principal-component-analysis>)