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In [9]: # In [11]: 1 In [13]: #	# Select only numerical variables numerical_data = survey_data.select_dtypes(include=['int64', 'float64']) # Standardize the data scaler = StandardScaler() survey_data_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(numerical_data) from sklearn.decomposition import PCA import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns # Perform PCA pca = PCA() pca_result = pca.fit_transform(survey_data_scaled) # Summary of PCA results
Ex 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	explained_variance = pca.explained_variance_ratio_ print(f'Explained_variance: (explained_variance)') xplained variance: [0.32332366 0.08683237 0.07160269 0.06073222 0.05629444 0.04609823 0.0437729 0.0396524 0.03529825 0.02731472 0.02451182 0.02392867 0.0437729 0.0396524 0.03529825 0.02731472 0.02451182 0.02392867 0.0437136 0.017115 0.01748088 0.051597239 0.01474926 0.01261225 0.00966406 0.00947208 0.09718757 0.00666932 0.00626699 0.00620703 0.00443108 0.0030697 0.00223431 0.00186911 0.00164179 0.00139072 0.00079276] # Visualize the scree plot plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6)) plt.plot(range(1, len(explained_variance) + 1), explained_variance, marker='o') plt.title('Scree Plot') plt.xlabel('Principal Component') plt.xlabel('Principal Component') plt.xlabel('Variance Explained') plt.xlabel('Variance Explained')
Variance Explained	Scree Plot 0.30 -
S S	
30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4	- 0.2 - 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6
Re Re Re Re Re Re Re Re	pip install factor_analyzer pip install factor_analyzer pip in
Su In Su In [25]: 1	Building wheels for collected packages: factor_analyzer Building wheel for factor_analyzer (pyproject.toml): started Building wheel for factor_analyzer: filename=factor_analyzer-0.5.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl size=42623 sha256=23f730d2cf4d59188639bc10abb24905488d8dfc037c119a25e1280770869b1d Stored in directory: c:\users\ninhar\appdata\local\pip\cache\wheels\fa\f7\53\a55a8a56668a6fe0199e0e02b6e0ae3007ec35cdf6e4c25df7 uccessfully built factor_analyzer stalling collected packages: factor_analyzer uccessfully installed factor_analyzer, calculate_kmo, calculate_bartlett_sphericity # Determine the number of factors using parallel analysis (not directly available in Python, we use KMO and Bartlett's test) kmo_adl, kmo_model = calculate_kmo(survey_data_scaled) bartlett_test, p_value = calculate_bartlett_sphericity(survey_data_scaled) print(f'kMO Test: (kmo_model), Bartlett's Test: 1562.964633118281, p-value: 1.0805923579037055e-118
In [29]: 1 in [31]: # 1 Out[31]: 1	:\Users\nihar\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\factor_analyzer\utils.py:244: UserWarning: The inverse of the variance-covariance matrix was calculated using the Moore-Penrose generalized matrix inversion, due to its determinant being at or erry close to zero. warnings.warn(from factor_analyzer import FactorAnalyzer import seaborn as sns import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # Perform Factor Analysis with the chosen number of factors (e.g., 3 factors) fa = FactorAnalyzer(n_factors=3, rotation='varimax') fa.fit(survey_data_scaled) * FactorAnalyzer FactorAnalyzer(rotation='varimax', rotation_kwargs={}})
In [35]: # In [37]: # Fa In [37]: #	# Extract Factor Loadings fa_loadings = fa.loadings # Convert loadings to DataFrame for better readability fa_loadings_df = pd.DataFrame(fa_loadings, index=numerical_data.columns, columns=[f'Factor{i+1}' for i in range(fa_loadings.shape[1])]) # Print Factor Loadings print("Factor Loadings: Factor1
3. 4. 5. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Proximity to transport 0.00768 0.132185 0.68454 -1.23925 0.88454 -1.23937 Proximity to shopping 0.578211 0.278375 0.38937 0.38937 0.389375 Power back-rup 0.48947 0.154599 0.889400 0.89640 0.256270 0.133722 0.333262 Reterior look 0.651297 0.132892 0.882725 0.33262 0.389372 0.33262 0.389372 0.33262 0.389372 0.33262 0.389372 0.33262 0.389372 0.33263 0.389372 0.33263 0.389372 0.33263 0.389372 0.33263 0.889372 0.33263 0.889372 0.33263 0.889372 0.33263 0.889372 0.33263 0.889372 0.33263 0.889372 0.33263 0.889372 0.33263 0.889372 0.33263 0.889373 0.889373 0.889373 0.889373 0.889373 0.889373 0.889373 0.889373 0.889373 0.889373 0.889373 0.889373 0.889373 0.889373 0.889373 0.889373 0.889373 0.
ag In [39]: #	ges 0.595834 -0.136588 -0.105576 # Plot Factor Analysis results plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8)) sns.heatmap(fa_loadings_df, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm') plt.title('Factor Loadings') plt.show()

In [5]: **import** pandas **as** pd

Column

0 City

Load the dataset

Inspect the dataset print(survey_data.info()) print(survey_data.describe())

survey_data = pd.read_csv(dataset_path)

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 70 entries, 0 to 69 Data columns (total 50 columns):

dataset_path = "C:\\Users\\nihar\\OneDrive\\Desktop\\Bootcamp\\SCMA 632\\DataSet\\Survey.csv"

Non-Null Count Dtype

70 non-null object