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import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from collections import Counter
from sklearn.ensemble import IsolationForest
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, MinMaxScaler, RobustScaler, PowerTransformer
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

# Carregar dados
file_path = 'train.csv'
data = pd.read_csv(file_path)

# Separar colunas numéricas e categóricas
numeric_cols = data.select_dtypes(include=['int64', 'float64']).columns
categorical_cols = data.select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns

# Detecção de outliers com IsolationForest
isolation_forest = IsolationForest(contamination='auto', random_state=42)
outliers = isolation_forest.fit_predict(data[numeric_cols])

# Adicionar coluna de outliers ao dataframe
data['outlier'] = outliers

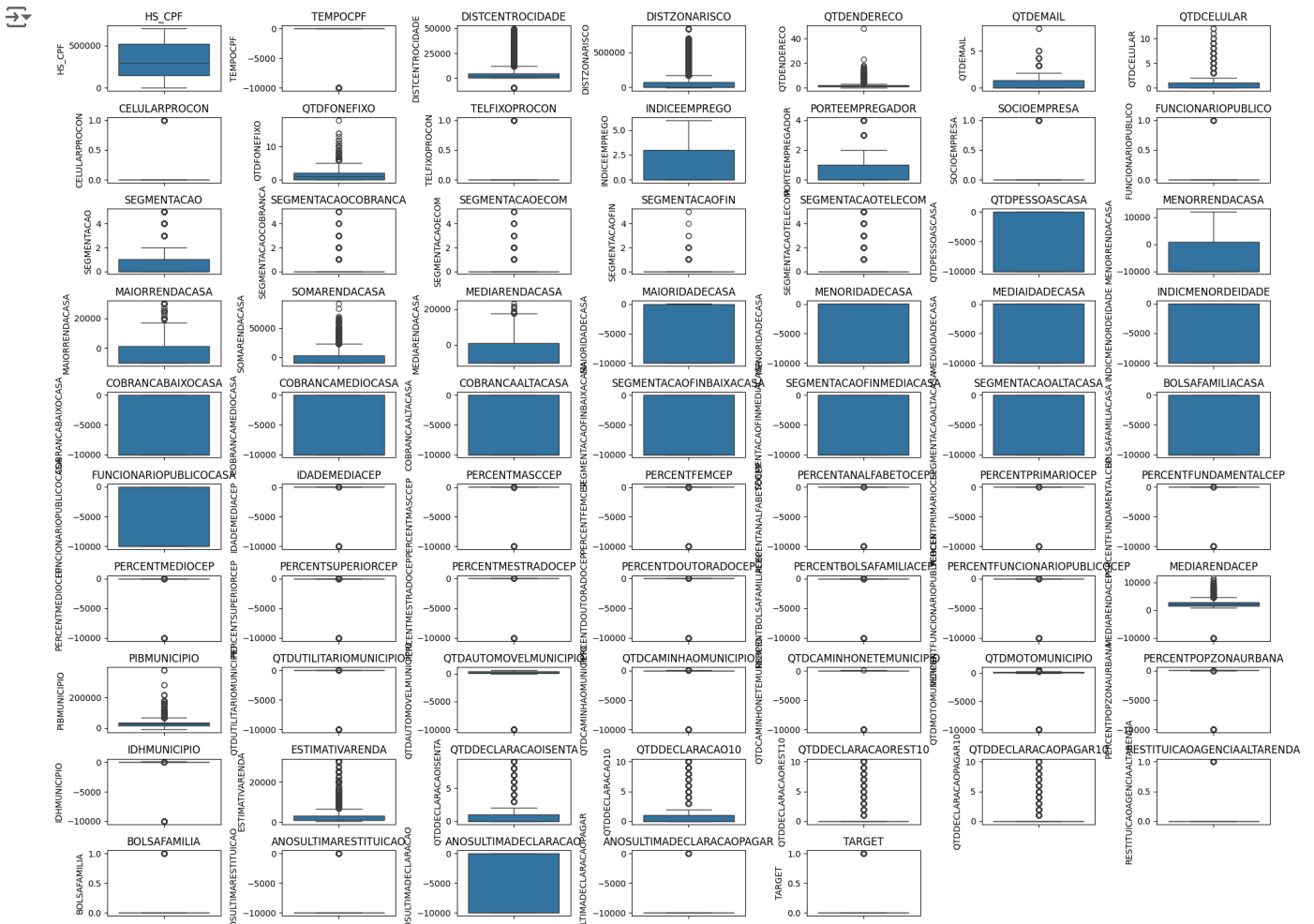
# Contagem de outliers detectados
outliers_count = Counter(outliers)
print("Contagem de outliers:", outliers_count)

📄 Contagem de outliers: Counter({1: 77946, -1: 14160})

# Remover outliers
data = data[data['outlier'] == 1]
data = data.drop(columns=['outlier'])

# Visualização de outliers após o tratamento com IsolationForest
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 15))
for i, col in enumerate(numeric_cols):
    plt.subplot(10, 7, i + 1)
    sns.boxplot(data[col])
    plt.title(col)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



```
# Tratamento de dados faltantes (verificar novamente após remoção de outliers)
data[numeric_cols] = data[numeric_cols].apply(lambda x: x.fillna(x.mean()))
for col in categorical_cols:
    mode_value = data[col].mode()[0]
    data[col] = data[col].fillna(mode_value)

# Escalonamento dos dados
scalers = {
    'StandardScaler': StandardScaler(),
    'MinMaxScaler': MinMaxScaler(),
    'RobustScaler': RobustScaler(),
    'PowerTransformer': PowerTransformer(method='yeo-johnson')
}

# Aplicar cada escalonador e mostrar as primeiras linhas dos dados escalonados
scaled_data = {}
for name, scaler in scalers.items():
    scaled_data[name] = pd.DataFrame(scaler.fit_transform(data[numeric_cols]), columns=numeric_cols)
    print(f"\nDados escalonados usando {name}:")
    print(scaled_data[name].head())
```



Dados escalonados usando StandardScaler:

	HS_CPF	TEMPOCPF	DISTCENTROCIDADE	DISTZONARISCO	QTDENDEREÇO	QTDEMAIL	\
0	-1.560742	0.130546	0.269933	0.786456	0.468285	-0.585527	
1	-1.311484	0.136607	0.623817	-0.442989	-0.340636	1.188051	
2	1.275838	0.137365	-0.211429	-0.460391	1.277205	-0.585527	
3	-0.723358	0.141911	0.781435	-0.388036	0.468285	-0.585527	
4	-1.491063	0.127515	0.314493	-0.469418	-0.340636	-0.585527	

	QTDCELULAR	CELULARPROCON	QTDFONEFIXO	TELFIXOPROCON	...	\
0	0.039402	-0.043022	-1.025101	-0.098766	...	
1	-0.829401	-0.043022	0.394228	-0.098766	...	
2	0.039402	-0.043022	1.103892	-0.098766	...	
3	-0.829401	-0.043022	0.394228	-0.098766	...	
4	-0.829401	-0.043022	-1.025101	-0.098766	...	

	QTDDECLARACA0ISENTA	QTDDECLARACA010	QTDDECLARACA0REST10	\
0	-0.50597	-0.493300	-0.332852	
1	-0.50597	-0.493300	-0.332852	
2	-0.50597	-0.493300	-0.332852	
3	-0.50597	0.556665	-0.332852	
4	-0.50597	-0.493300	-0.332852	

	QTDDECLARACA0PAGAR10	RESTITUICAOAGENCIAALTAREND	BOLSAFAMILIA	\
0	-0.199191	-0.047707	-0.210059	
1	-0.199191	-0.047707	4.760570	
2	-0.199191	-0.047707	-0.210059	
3	1.016927	-0.047707	-0.210059	
4	-0.199191	-0.047707	-0.210059	

	ANOSULTIMARESTITUICAO	ANOSULTIMADECLARACAO	ANOSULTIMADECLARACAOPAGAR	\
0	-0.422957	-0.715308	-0.290241	
1	-0.422957	-0.715308	-0.290241	
2	-0.422957	1.400214	3.449116	
3	-0.422957	1.398312	3.446875	
4	-0.422957	-0.715308	-0.290241	

	TARGET
0	3.215214
1	-0.311021
2	-0.311021
3	-0.311021
4	-0.311021

[5 rows x 68 columns]

Dados escalonados usando MinMaxScaler:

	HS_CPF	TEMPOCPF	DISTCENTROCIDADE	DISTZONARISCO	QTDENDEREÇO	QTDEMAIL	\
0	0.004485	0.998404	0.223344	0.207385	0.041667	0.000	
1	0.077888	0.999202	0.264439	0.017387	0.020833	0.125	