InClass_Lab5

February 15, 2018

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In [1]: #1. IMPUTE MISSING VALUES
       from numpy import nan
       import numpy as np
       X_train = ([[nan, 0, 3],
             [3, 7, 9],
            [3, 5, 2],
             [4, nan, 6],
             [8, 8, 1]])
       X_{\text{test}} = ([[14, 16, -1],
                 [nan, 8, -5]])
In [2]: # "Train" imputer
       from sklearn.preprocessing import Imputer
       imputer = Imputer(strategy="median")
       imputer.fit(X_train)
       imputer.statistics_
Out[2]: array([ 3.5, 6. , 3. ])
In [3]: X_train_fixed = imputer.transform(X_train)
       X_train_fixed
Out[3]: array([[ 3.5, 0. , 3. ],
              [3., 7., 9.],
               [3., 5., 2.],
               [4.,6.,6.],
               [8.,8.,1.]])
In [5]: X_test_fixed = imputer.transform(X_test)
       X_{test_fixed}
Out[5]: array([[ 14. , 16. , -1. ],
                       8., -5.]])
               [ 3.5,
In [8]: # 2. Scaling numerical features
        # Min-max scaling
       from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
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mms = MinMaxScaler()
       mms.fit(X_train_fixed)
       print(mms.scale_)
       print(mms.min_)
[ 0.2  0.125  0.125]
[-0.6 \quad 0. \quad -0.125]
In [10]: X_train_norm = mms.transform(X_train_fixed)
        X_train_norm
Out[10]: array([[ 0.1 , 0. , 0.25 ],
               [ 0. , 0.875, 1. ],
               [0., 0.625, 0.125],
               [0.2, 0.75, 0.625],
               [1., 1., 0.]])
In [11]: X_test_norm = mms.transform(X_test_fixed)
        X_test_norm
Out[11]: array([[ 2.2 , 2. , -0.25],
               [0.1, 1., -0.75]
In [14]: # Standardization
        from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
        stdsc = StandardScaler()
        stdsc = stdsc.fit(X_train_fixed)
        print(stdsc.mean_)
        print(stdsc.scale_)
[ 4.3 5.2 4.2]
[ 1.88679623  2.78567766  2.92574777]
In [16]: X_train_std = stdsc.transform(X_train_fixed)
        X_test_std = stdsc.transform(X_test_fixed)
        X_train_std
Out[16]: array([[-0.42399915, -1.86669121, -0.41015156],
               [-0.68899862, 0.64616234, 1.64060622],
               [-0.68899862, -0.07179582, -0.75194452],
               [-0.15899968, 0.28718326, 0.61522733],
               [ 1.96099608, 1.00514142, -1.09373748]])
In [18]: # 3. Convert categorical variables to one-hot encodings
        from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
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```
# Train Data
         # 0 0 3
         # 1 1 0
         # 0 2 1
         # 1 0 2
         # Test data
        # 0 1 1
        enc = OneHotEncoder()
         data = [[0, 0, 3], [1, 1, 0], [0, 2, 1], [1, 0, 2]]
         enc.fit(data)
         encoding = enc.transform([[0, 1, 1]]).toarray()
         print("Test data: \n{}".format(encoding))
Test data:
[[ 1. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0.]]
In [19]: # 4. Dimensionality reduction using PCA
        from sklearn.datasets import fetch_lfw_people
        faces = fetch_lfw_people(min_faces_per_person=60)
Downloading LFW metadata: https://ndownloader.figshare.com/files/5976012
Downloading LFW metadata: https://ndownloader.figshare.com/files/5976009
Downloading LFW metadata: https://ndownloader.figshare.com/files/5976006
Downloading LFW data (~200MB): https://ndownloader.figshare.com/files/5976015
In [22]: print(faces.target_names)
        print(faces.images.shape)
['Ariel Sharon' 'Colin Powell' 'Donald Rumsfeld' 'George W Bush'
 'Gerhard Schroeder' 'Hugo Chavez' 'Junichiro Koizumi' 'Tony Blair']
(1348, 62, 47)
In [24]: from sklearn.decomposition import RandomizedPCA
        pca = RandomizedPCA(150).fit(faces.data)
        components = pca.transform(faces.data)
        projected = pca.inverse_transform(components)
/home/nbuser/anaconda3_501/lib/python3.6/site-packages/sklearn/utils/deprecation.py:58: Deprecat
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warnings.warn(msg, category=DeprecationWarning)