

Рубежный контроль №1

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Задача №3.

Для заданного набора данных произведите масштабирование данных (для одного признака) и преобразование категориальных признаков в количественные двумя способами (label encoding, one hot encoding) для одного признака. Какие методы Вы использовали для решения задачи и почему?

Дополнение для ИУ5-61Б

Для пары произвольных колонок данных построить график "Диаграмма рассеяния".

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
from sklearn.preprocessing import *
```

Датасет

```
In [2]: data = pd.read_csv('marvel-wikia-data.csv', sep=',')
```

```
In [3]: # первые строки
data.head()
```

Out[3]:

| | page_id | name | urlslug | ID | ALIGN | EYE | HAIR |
|---|---------|--|---|------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| 0 | 1678 | Spider-Man (Peter Parker) | \\Spider-Man_(Peter_Parker) | Secret Identity | Good Characters | Hazel Eyes | Brown Hair C |
| 1 | 7139 | Captain America (Steven Rogers) | \\Captain_America_(Steven_Rogers) | Public Identity | Good Characters | Blue Eyes | White Hair C |
| 2 | 64786 | Wolverine (James \"Logan\" Howlett) | \\Wolverine_(James_%22Logan%22_Howlett) | Public Identity | Neutral Characters | Blue Eyes | Black Hair C |
| 3 | 1868 | Iron Man (Anthony \"Tony\" Stark) | \\Iron_Man_(Anthony_%22Tony%22_Stark) | Public Identity | Good Characters | Blue Eyes | Black Hair C |
| 4 | 2460 | Thor (Thor Odinson) | \\Thor_(Thor_Odinson) | No Dual Identity | Good Characters | Blue Eyes | Blond Hair C |

```
In [4]: # типы колонок
```

```
data.dtypes
```

```
Out[4]: page_id          int64
         name            object
         urlslug         object
         ID              object
         ALIGN           object
         EYE             object
         HAIR            object
         SEX              object
         GSM              object
         ALIVE            object
         APPEARANCES     float64
         FIRST_APPEARANCE object
         Year            float64
dtype: object
```

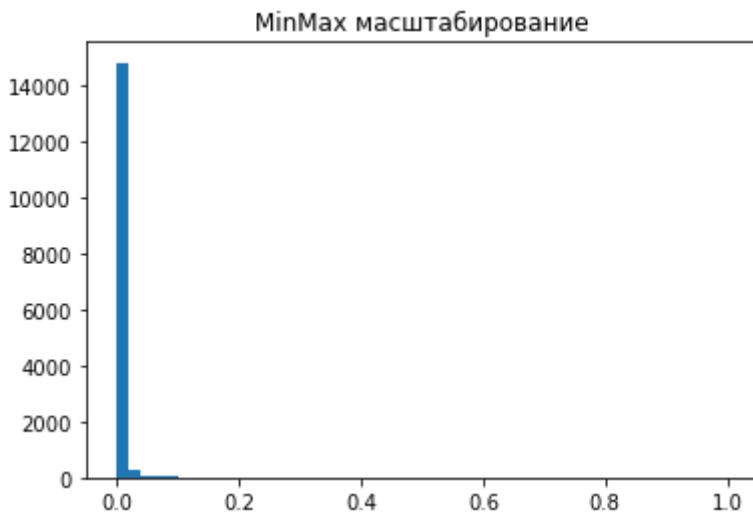
Масштабирование

```
In [5]: # Статистика датасета
data.describe()
```

```
Out[5]:      page_id  APPEARANCES        Year
count    16376.000000  15280.000000  15561.000000
mean    300232.082377    17.033377  1984.951803
std     253460.403399   96.372959  19.663571
min     1025.000000   1.000000  1939.000000
25%    28309.500000   1.000000  1974.000000
50%    282578.000000   3.000000  1990.000000
75%    509077.000000   8.000000  2000.000000
max    755278.000000  4043.000000  2013.000000
```

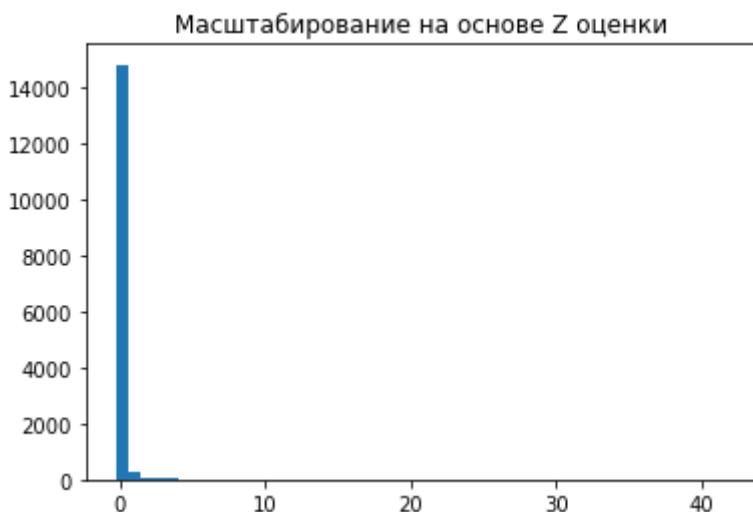
Масштабирование на основе MinMax - значения лежат в диапазоне от 0 до 1

```
In [6]: sc1 = MinMaxScaler()
sc1_data = sc1.fit_transform(data[['APPEARANCES']])
plt.hist(sc1_data, 50)
plt.title("MinMax масштабирование")
plt.show()
```



Z оценка - значения лежат в диапазоне от -3 до 3

```
In [7]: sc2 = StandardScaler()
sc2_data = sc2.fit_transform(data[['APPEARANCES']])
plt.hist(sc2_data, 50)
plt.title("Масштабирование на основе Z оценки")
plt.show()
```



Преобразование категориальных признаков в количественные

Label encoding

```
In [8]: # обработка пропусков с заменой на "Unknown"
imp2 = SimpleImputer(missing_values=np.nan, strategy='constant', fill_value='Unknown')
data['EYE'] = imp2.fit_transform(data[['EYE']])

#Уникальные типы
types = data['EYE']
types.unique()
```

```
Out[8]: array(['Hazel Eyes', 'Blue Eyes', 'Brown Eyes', 'Green Eyes', 'Grey Eyes',
       'Yellow Eyes', 'Gold Eyes', 'Red Eyes', 'Black Eyeballs',
       'Amber Eyes', 'Variable Eyes', 'Unknown', 'Black Eyes',
       'White Eyes', 'Orange Eyes', 'Silver Eyes', 'Purple Eyes',
       'Pink Eyes', 'One Eye', 'Violet Eyes', 'Multiple Eyes',
       'Magenta Eyes', 'Yellow Eyeballs', 'No Eyes', 'Compound Eyes'],
      dtype=object)
```

```
In [9]: #label encoding
```

```
le = LabelEncoder()  
data_le = le.fit_transform(types)
```

Результат

```
In [10]: np.unique(data_le)
```

```
Out[10]: array([ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,  
   17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24])
```

Обратное преобразование

```
In [11]: le.inverse_transform(data_le)
```

```
Out[11]: array(['Hazel Eyes', 'Blue Eyes', 'Blue Eyes', ..., 'Black Eyes',  
   'Unknown', 'Unknown'], dtype=object)
```

One hot encoding

```
In [12]: pd.get_dummies(data[ 'EYE' ]).head()
```

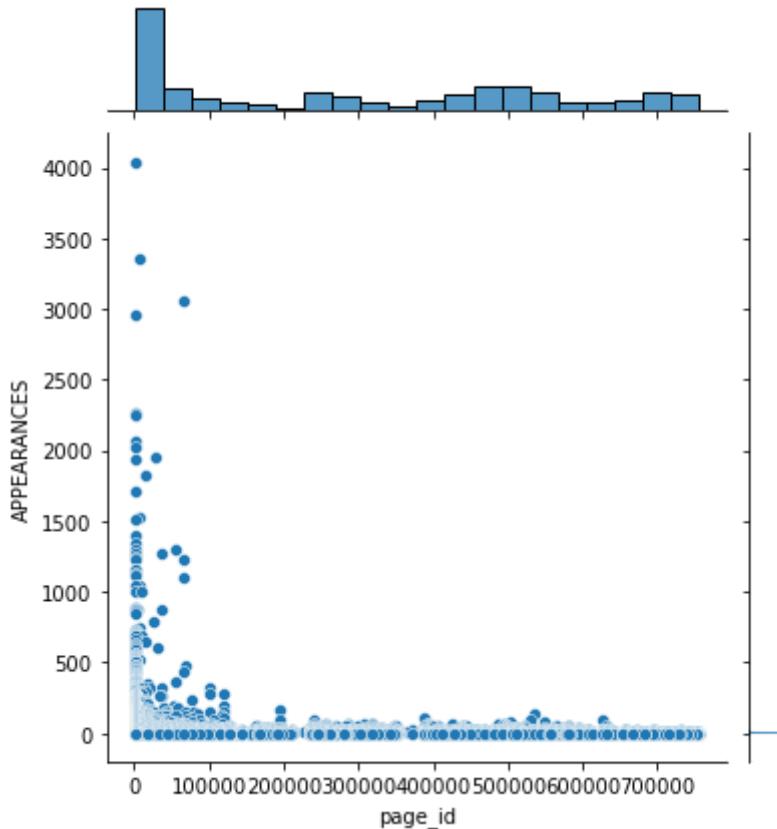
```
Out[12]:
```

| | Amber Eyes | Black Eyeballs | Black Eyes | Blue Eyes | Brown Eyes | Compound Eyes | Gold Eyes | Green Eyes | Grey Eyes | Hazel Eyes | ... | Pink Eyes | Purple Eyes |
|---|------------|----------------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----|-----------|-------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ... | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 |

5 rows × 25 columns

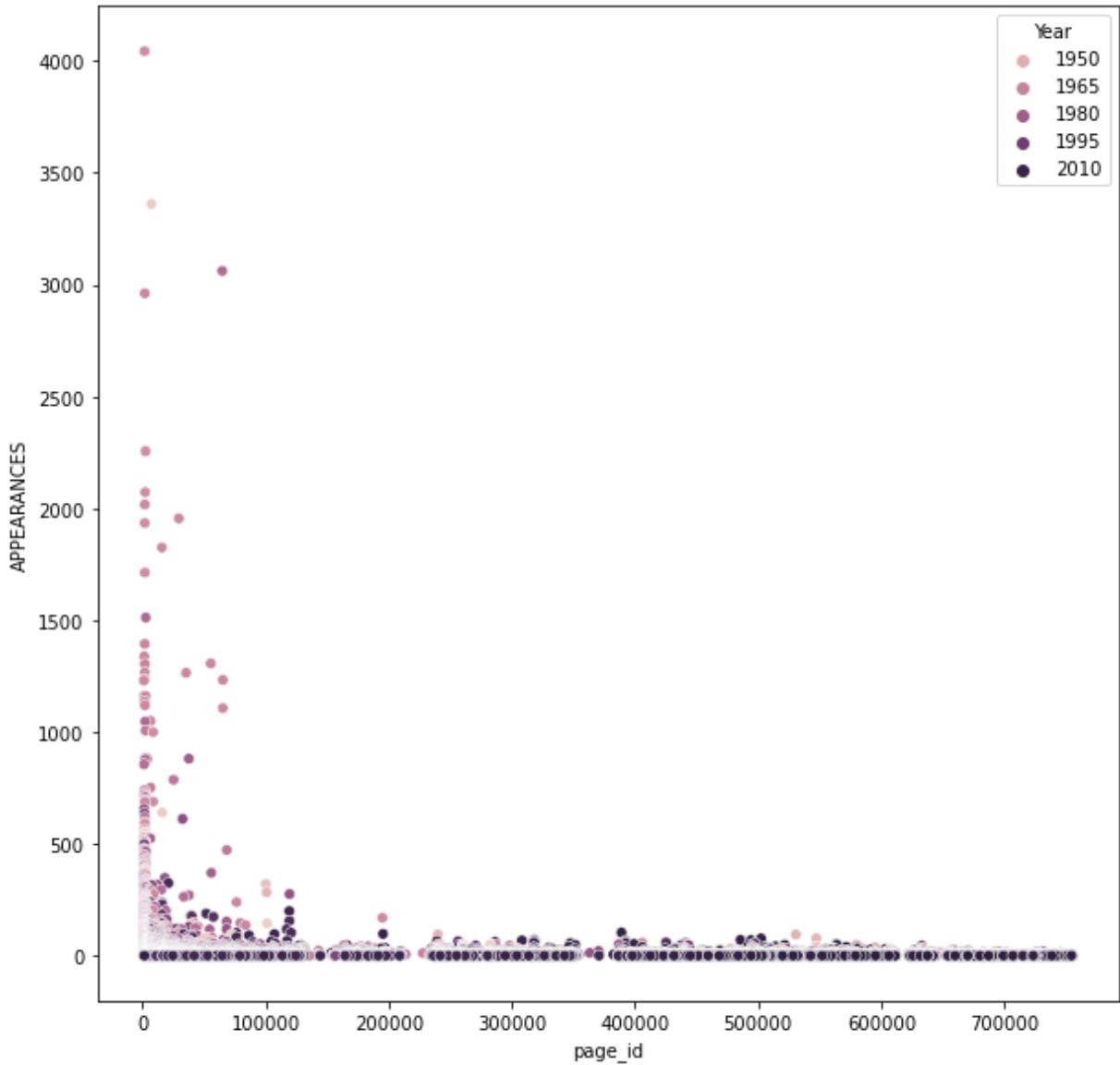
```
In [13]: sns.jointplot(x = "page_id", y = "APPEARANCES", kind="scatter", data = data)
```

```
Out[13]: <seaborn.axisgrid.JointGrid at 0x2736fa93ca0>
```



```
In [14]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,10))
sns.scatterplot(ax=ax, x='page_id', y='APPEARANCES', data=data, hue='Year')
```

```
Out[14]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='page_id', ylabel='APPEARANCES'>
```



In []: