### РК1 Авдеев Ю. В. ИУ5-24М

```
In [0]:
```

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

## In [32]:

```
from sklearn.datasets import load_boston
X, y = load_boston(return_X_y=True)
print(X.shape)
(506, 13)

Out[32]:
```

### Создание Pandas Dataframe

### In [0]:

(506, 13)

## In [34]:

```
data = make_dataframe(load_boston) #Создание датафрейма data.head() #Вывод первых 5 строк
```

### Out[34]:

|   | CRIM    | ZN   | INDUS | CHAS | NOX   | RM    | AGE  | DIS    | RAD | TAX   | PTRATIO | В      | L |
|---|---------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|--------|-----|-------|---------|--------|---|
| 0 | 0.00632 | 18.0 | 2.31  | 0.0  | 0.538 | 6.575 | 65.2 | 4.0900 | 1.0 | 296.0 | 15.3    | 396.90 |   |
| 1 | 0.02731 | 0.0  | 7.07  | 0.0  | 0.469 | 6.421 | 78.9 | 4.9671 | 2.0 | 242.0 | 17.8    | 396.90 |   |
| 2 | 0.02729 | 0.0  | 7.07  | 0.0  | 0.469 | 7.185 | 61.1 | 4.9671 | 2.0 | 242.0 | 17.8    | 392.83 |   |
| 3 | 0.03237 | 0.0  | 2.18  | 0.0  | 0.458 | 6.998 | 45.8 | 6.0622 | 3.0 | 222.0 | 18.7    | 394.63 |   |
| 4 | 0.06905 | 0.0  | 2.18  | 0.0  | 0.458 | 7.147 | 54.2 | 6.0622 | 3.0 | 222.0 | 18.7    | 396.90 |   |

Поиск пустых значений в колонках

### In [35]:

```
for col in data.columns:
    # Количество пустых значений
    temp_null_count = data[data[col].isnull()].shape[0]
    print('{} - {}'.format(col, temp_null_count))
    #Пустых значений не обнаружено
```

```
CRIM - 0
ZN - 0
INDUS - 0
CHAS - 0
NOX - 0
RM - 0
AGE - 0
DIS - 0
RAD - 0
TAX - 0
PTRATIO - 0
B - 0
LSTAT - 0
target - 0
```

## In [36]:

```
data.describe() #Описательные статистики
```

## Out[36]:

|       | CRIM       | ZN         | INDUS      | CHAS       | NOX        | RM         | AGE        |   |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---|
| count | 506.000000 | 506.000000 | 506.000000 | 506.000000 | 506.000000 | 506.000000 | 506.000000 | ţ |
| mean  | 3.613524   | 11.363636  | 11.136779  | 0.069170   | 0.554695   | 6.284634   | 68.574901  |   |
| std   | 8.601545   | 23.322453  | 6.860353   | 0.253994   | 0.115878   | 0.702617   | 28.148861  |   |
| min   | 0.006320   | 0.000000   | 0.460000   | 0.000000   | 0.385000   | 3.561000   | 2.900000   |   |
| 25%   | 0.082045   | 0.000000   | 5.190000   | 0.000000   | 0.449000   | 5.885500   | 45.025000  |   |
| 50%   | 0.256510   | 0.000000   | 9.690000   | 0.000000   | 0.538000   | 6.208500   | 77.500000  |   |
| 75%   | 3.677083   | 12.500000  | 18.100000  | 0.000000   | 0.624000   | 6.623500   | 94.075000  |   |
| max   | 88.976200  | 100.000000 | 27.740000  | 1.000000   | 0.871000   | 8.780000   | 100.000000 |   |

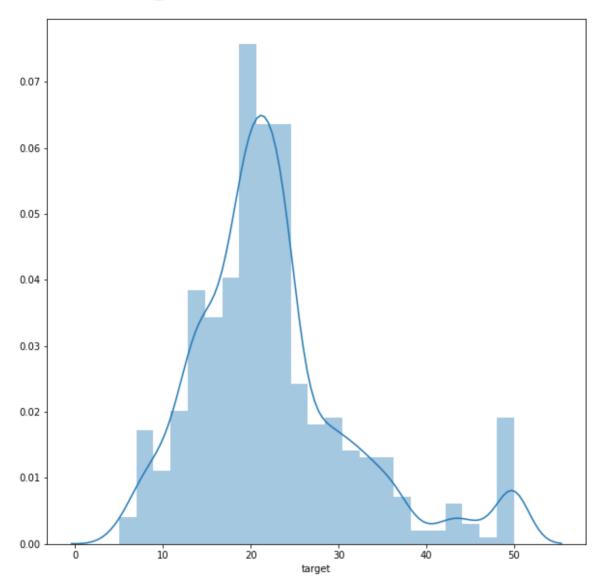
Распределениие значений целевого признака

## In [37]:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,10))
sns.distplot(data['target'])
```

# Out[37]:

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fcff7006390>



Распределение похоже на нормальное

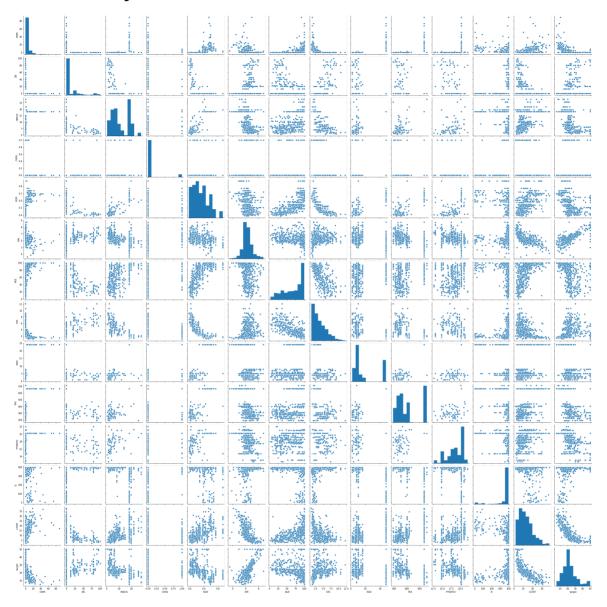
Парные диаграммы для понимания общей картины

## In [38]:

sns.pairplot(data)

# Out[38]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7fcff7849908>



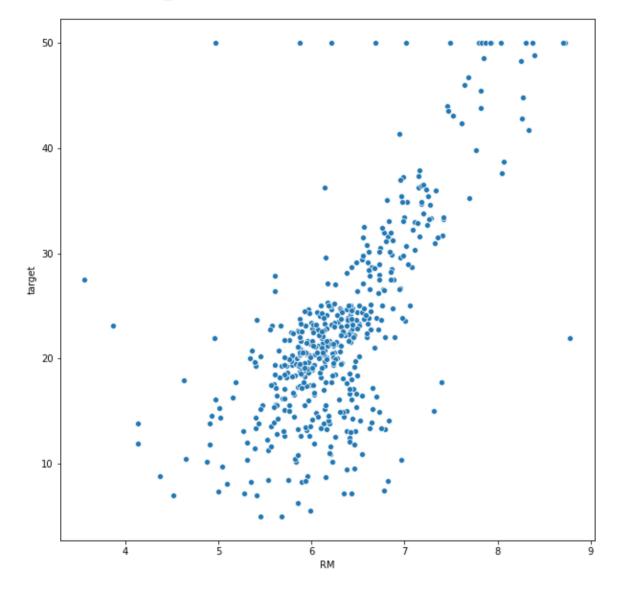
Находим почти линейную зависимость между значениями двух колонок с содержанием "выбросов"

# In [39]:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,10))
sns.scatterplot(ax=ax, x='RM', y='target', data=data)
```

# Out[39]:

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fcff2cea668>

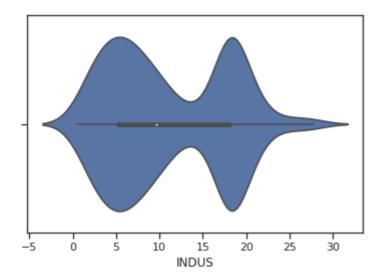


## In [0]:

```
sns.violinplot(x=data['INDUS'])
```

# Out[0]:

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f39e74599e8>



По violin plot видим, что распределение бимодальное.

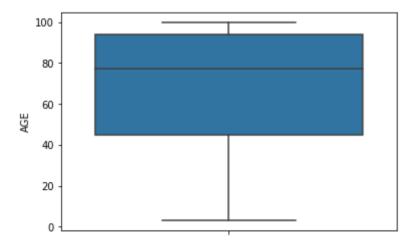
# Задание для ИУ5-23M (boxplot для колонки с возрастом)

## In [40]:

```
sns.boxplot(y=data['AGE'])
```

## Out[40]:

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fcff2fefc18>



## Корреляционный анализ

Построим корреляционную матрицу

# In [41]:

data.corr()

# Out[41]:

|         | CRIM      | ZN        | INDUS     | CHAS      | NOX       | RM        | AGE       | DI       |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| CRIM    | 1.000000  | -0.200469 | 0.406583  | -0.055892 | 0.420972  | -0.219247 | 0.352734  | -0.37967 |
| ZN      | -0.200469 | 1.000000  | -0.533828 | -0.042697 | -0.516604 | 0.311991  | -0.569537 | 0.66440  |
| INDUS   | 0.406583  | -0.533828 | 1.000000  | 0.062938  | 0.763651  | -0.391676 | 0.644779  | -0.70802 |
| CHAS    | -0.055892 | -0.042697 | 0.062938  | 1.000000  | 0.091203  | 0.091251  | 0.086518  | -0.09917 |
| NOX     | 0.420972  | -0.516604 | 0.763651  | 0.091203  | 1.000000  | -0.302188 | 0.731470  | -0.76923 |
| RM      | -0.219247 | 0.311991  | -0.391676 | 0.091251  | -0.302188 | 1.000000  | -0.240265 | 0.20524  |
| AGE     | 0.352734  | -0.569537 | 0.644779  | 0.086518  | 0.731470  | -0.240265 | 1.000000  | -0.74788 |
| DIS     | -0.379670 | 0.664408  | -0.708027 | -0.099176 | -0.769230 | 0.205246  | -0.747881 | 1.00000  |
| RAD     | 0.625505  | -0.311948 | 0.595129  | -0.007368 | 0.611441  | -0.209847 | 0.456022  | -0.49458 |
| TAX     | 0.582764  | -0.314563 | 0.720760  | -0.035587 | 0.668023  | -0.292048 | 0.506456  | -0.53443 |
| PTRATIO | 0.289946  | -0.391679 | 0.383248  | -0.121515 | 0.188933  | -0.355501 | 0.261515  | -0.23247 |
| В       | -0.385064 | 0.175520  | -0.356977 | 0.048788  | -0.380051 | 0.128069  | -0.273534 | 0.29151  |
| LSTAT   | 0.455621  | -0.412995 | 0.603800  | -0.053929 | 0.590879  | -0.613808 | 0.602339  | -0.49699 |
| target  | -0.388305 | 0.360445  | -0.483725 | 0.175260  | -0.427321 | 0.695360  | -0.376955 | 0.24992  |

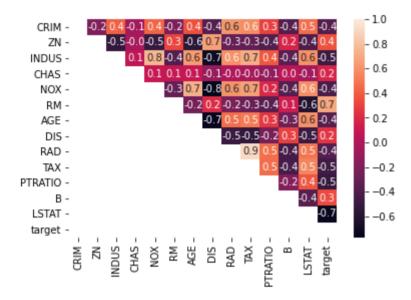
Также построим матрицу корреляций по Пирсону

### In [42]:

```
# Треугольный вариант матрицы Пирсона
mask = np.zeros_like(data.corr(), dtype=np.bool)
mask[np.tril_indices_from(mask)] = True
sns.heatmap(data.corr(), mask=mask, annot=True, fmt='.lf')
```

## Out[42]:

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fcff2b41978>



Выявлена корреляция между показателями RAD и TAX

Использовав Solar correlation map, получаем ту же зависимость

