Datasets

```
1 #Price
 1 import pandas as pd
 3 # URL to the raw CSV file
 4 url = 'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Amarpreet3/CIND-820-CAPSTONE/main/Sentimental%20Analysis/BitcoinPricePreprocessed.csv'
 6 # Read the CSV file from the URL
 7 crypto_usd = pd.read_csv(url)
 8
 9 # Display the first few rows of the data
10 print(crypto_usd.head())
11
12
                                                                                                                       volumefrom
                                       time
                                                       close
                                                                          high
                                                                                             low
                                                                                                            open
        0 2023-02-19 13:00:00
                                                 24682.03
                                                                  24715.82
                                                                                    24682.03
                                                                                                     24707.39
                                                                                                                              903.97
            2023-02-19 14:00:00
                                                 24765.79
                                                                  24792.85
                                                                                    24679.21
                                                                                                     24682.03
                                                                                                                            1220.29
        2 2023-02-19 15:00:00
                                                24928.21
                                                                  25022.49
                                                                                    24751.96
                                                                                                     24765.79
                                                                                                                            5074.50
             2023-02-19 16:00:00
                                                24786.44
                                                                  25175.28
                                                                                                                            7094.72
                                                                                    24704.53
                                                                                                     24928.21
             2023-02-19 17:00:00
                                                24364.95
                                                                  24806.64
                                                                                    24346.17
                                                                                                     24786.44
                                                                                                                            6896.84
                    volumeto
                                               Date
                                                                 Time
                                                                                      volume
                                                                                                         marketcap
                                                                                                                          price_delta
             2.233594e+07
                                     2023-02-19
                                                        13:00:00
                                                                           2.233504e+07
                                                                                                   5.512964e+11
                                     2023-02-19 14:00:00
                                                                           3.020178e+07
                                                                                                                                      83.76
             3.020300e+07
                                                                                                   7,480012e+11
            1.263085e+08
                                     2023-02-19 15:00:00
                                                                          1.263034e+08
                                                                                                   3.148644e+12
                                                                                                                                    162.42
                                     2023-02-19
                                                         16:00:00
                                                                          1.770600e+08
                                                                                                   4.388863e+12
                                                                                                                                   -141.77
        4 1.693379e+08 2023-02-19 17:00:00 1.693310e+08 4.125910e+12
                                                                                                                                   -421.49
 1 import pandas as pd
 2
 3 file_urls = [
            "https://github.com/Amarpreet3/CIND-820-CAPSTONE/raw/main/Sentimental\%20Analysis/BitcoinTweetsPreprocessed\_1.csv", and the complex of the c
 4
 5
            'https://github.com/Amarpreet3/CIND-820-CAPSTONE/raw/main/Sentimental%20Analysis/BitcoinTweetsPreprocessed 2.csv',
 6
            'https://github.com/Amarpreet3/CIND-820-CAPSTONE/raw/main/Sentimental%20Analysis/BitcoinTweetsPreprocessed_3.csv',
 7
            'https://github.com/Amarpreet3/CIND-820-CAPSTONE/raw/main/Sentimental%20Analysis/BitcoinTweetsPreprocessed_4.csv',
 8
            'https://github.com/Amarpreet3/CIND-820-CAPSTONE/raw/main/Sentimental%20Analysis/BitcoinTweetsPreprocessed_5.csv',
 9
            'https://github.com/Amarpreet3/CIND-820-CAPSTONE/raw/main/Sentimental%20Analysis/BitcoinTweetsPreprocessed_6.csv'
10 ]
11
12 dfs = []
13
14 for url in file_urls:
15
           # Read the CSV file
16
           df = pd.read_csv(url)
17
18
           # Append the DataFrame to the list
19
           dfs.append(df)
20
21 # Combine all DataFrames into a single DataFrame
22 combined_df = pd.concat(dfs)
23
24 # Display the first few rows of the combined DataFrame
25 print(combined_df.head())
26
                                               user_location \
                             user_name
        0
                                       Irk
                                               Vancouver, WA
                         Xiang Zhang
                                                                 NaN
        1
                                                                 NaN
                                  Rhizoo
        3
                       Hari Marquez
                                               Las Vegas, NV
        4
             Bitcoin Candle Bot
                                                            Brazil
                                                                      user_description
                                                                                                                 user_created \
        0 Irk started investing in the stock market in 1... 2018-08-11 03:17:00
             Professional Software Engineer ð@@>> ð@@@Crypto ... 2011-01-11 01:37:00
             researcher. local maxima dunningâ@@kruger spec... 2019-04-03 18:09:00
             Donâllt trust, verify. #Bitcoin | El Salvador ... 2014-01-17 23:04:00
             Robot that posts the closure of the bitcoin da... 2021-01-06 01:36:00
             user_followers user_friends user_favourites user_verified \
```

```
5.0
                                                           False
             42.0
                           22.0
2
            778.0
                          627.0
                                          32005.0
                                                           False
                                         13052.0
3
            222.0
                          521.0
                                                           False
4
             40.0
                            4.0
                                             1.0
                                                           False
                  date
                                                                      text \
0
   2023-02-25 23:59:00
                        bitcoin btc rest crypto ye bitcoin cryptocurr ...
   2023-02-25 23:59:00
                        retriev invest fund current ongo tidexcoin kic...
   2023-02-25 23:59:00
                        bull save monthli thread today good shit bitco...
                               el salvador shape futur bitcoin membvk32cn
3
   2023-02-25 23:59:00
   2023-02-25 23:59:00
                       candl day 25022023 close open 2319406 high 232...
                                            hashtags
             ['Bitcoin', 'crypto', 'NeedsMoreCrash']
                                                         Twitter Web App
0
   ['Tidexcoin', 'Kicurrency', 'LMY', 'GMK', 'SYR...
                                                      Twitter for iPhone
2
                                          ['bitcoin']
                                                          Twitter Web App
3
                                         ['Bitcoin']
                                                          Twitter Web App
                 ['Bitcoin', 'Candle', 'BearMarket']
4
                                                      Bitcoin Candle Bot
   is_retweet
                                score sentiment_level polarity subjectivity
               compound
0
                -0.4019 -2.154092e+05
                                             Negative
                                                        0.000000
                                                                      0.000000
          0.0
                 0.0000 0.000000e+00
                                                       0.000000
                                                                      0.400000
1
          0.0
                                              Neutral
2
          0.0
                 0.3612 9.005682e+06
                                             Positive
                                                        0.250000
                                                                      0.700000
                                                                      0.000000
3
          0.0
                 0.0000 0.000000e+00
                                              Neutral
                                                       0.000000
                -0.2732 -2.240240e+01
                                                       0.053333
                                                                      0.446667
4
          0.0
                                             Negative
```

1 tweets = combined_df.copy()

1 tweets.head()

```
user_name user_location user_description user_created user_followers user_friends u:
                                 Irk started investing
                                                        2018-08-11
0
                Vancouver, WA
                                 in the stock market
                                                                                116.0
                                                                                                  8.0
                                                          03:17:00
                                       Professional
                                                        2011-01-11
        Xiang
                                 Software Engineer
1
                          NaN
                                                                                 42.0
                                                                                                 22.0
       Zhang
                                 ð□□»ð□□□Crypto
                                                           01:37:00
                                   researcher. local
                                            maxima
                                                        2019-04-03
2
       Rhizoo
                                                                                778.0
                                                                                                627.0
                          NaN
                                 dunningâ□□kruger
                                                           18:09:00
                                            spec...
                                     Donâ□□t trust,
                                                        2014-01-17
         Hari
                                                                                                521.0
                Las Vegas, NV
                                  verify. #Bitcoin | El
                                                                                222 0
     Marquez
                                                          23:04:00
                                        Salvador ...
                                   Robot that posts
                                                        2021-01-06
       Bitcoin
                         Brazil
                                   the closure of the
                                                                                 40.0
                                                                                                  4.0
   Candle Bot
                                                          01:36:00
                                        bitcoin da...
```

```
1 print(tweets.columns)
     Index(['user_name', 'user_location', 'user_description', 'user_created',
               'user_followers', 'user_friends', 'user_favourites', 'user_verified', 'date', 'text', 'hashtags', 'source', 'is_retweet', 'compound', 'score', 'sentiment_level', 'polarity', 'subjectivity'],
             dtype='object')
1 import pandas as pd
2
3
4 # Check the shape of the dataset
5 print("Shape of the dataset:", tweets.shape)
7 # Check the size of the dataset
```

```
8 print("Size of the dataset (number of elements):",tweets.size)
   Shape of the dataset: (167652, 18)
   Size of the dataset (number of elements): 3017736
1 import pandas as pd
2 import os
3
5 # Check the shape of the data
6 print("Shape of the data:", tweets.shape)
   Shape of the data: (167652, 18)
1 label_counts = tweets['sentiment_level'].value_counts()
2 print(label_counts)
                       93169
   Positive
                       35921
                       17343
   Extreme Positive
                       15903
   Negative
   Extreme Negative
                       5316
   Name: sentiment_level, dtype: int64
```

Combining both datasets

```
1 # Create a copy of the bitcoin price DataFrame
2 crypto_usd.head(2)
```

	time	close	high	low	open	volumefrom	volumeto	Date	Time	
0	2023- 02-19 13:00:00	24682.03	24715.82	24682.03	24707.39	903.97	22335943.28	2023- 02-19	13:00:00	22

Classification on Price Prediction based on sentiment

```
1 import pandas as pd
   2 import numpy as np
   4 # Define custom bin edges based on quantiles
   5 \ bin\_edges = np.linspace(df\_score['compound'].min(), \ df\_score['compound'].max(), \ num=6) \\ \ \# \ Adjust \ the \ 'num' \ parameter \ as \ needed \ num' \ parameter \ as \ needed \ num' \ parameter \ as \ needed \ num' \ parameter \ num' \ num
   7 # Define labels
   8 labels = ['Extreme Negative', 'Negative', 'Neutral', 'Positive', 'Extreme Positive']
10 # Calculate average compound score for each sentiment level
11 sentiment_scores = []
12 for i in range(len(bin_edges)-1):
13
                   lower_bound = bin_edges[i]
14
                     upper_bound = bin_edges[i+1]
                     scores in range = df score[(df score['compound'] >= lower bound) & (df score['compound'] < upper bound)]['compound']</pre>
15
                     sentiment_scores.append(scores_in_range.mean())
18 # Map sentiment levels to numerical values with scores
19 sentiment_mapping = {label: score for label, score in zip(labels, sentiment_scores)}
20 df_score['sentiment_score'] = df_score['sentiment_level'].map(sentiment_mapping)
```

```
22 # Save the updated dataframe as a new CSV file
23 df_score.to_csv('updated_sentiment_data.csv', index=False)
 1 # Create a copy of the bitcoin tweets DataFrame
 2 df_tweets = pd.read_csv('/content/updated_sentiment_data.csv')
 3 df_tweets.head(2)
                 user_name user_location user_description user_created user_followers user_friends user_state user_followers user_friends user_state 
                                                                      Irk started investing
                                                                                                               2018-08-11
           0
                                         Vancouver, WA in the stock market
                                                                                                                                                          116.0
                                                                                                                                                                                          8.0
                                                                                                                    03:17:00
                                                                                             in 1...
                                                                                  Professional
                                                                                                                2011-01-11
                          Xiang
                                                                        Software Engineer
                                                                                                                                                           42.0
                                                                                                                                                                                        22.0
           1
                                                          NaN
                         Zhang
                                                                       ð□□»ð□□□Crypto
                                                                                                                    01:37:00
 1 # Merge the tweet data with the Bitcoin price data
 2 tweets_df = pd.merge(df_tweets, crypto_usd, left_on='date', right_on='time', how='inner')
 1 print(tweets_df.columns)
         Index(['user_name', 'user_location', 'user_description', 'user_created']
                         'user_followers', 'user_friends', 'user_favourites', 'user_verified', 'date', 'text', 'hashtags', 'source', 'is_retweet', 'compound', 'score',
                        'sentiment_level', 'polarity', 'subjectivity', 'sentiment_score',
'time', 'close', 'high', 'low', 'open', 'volumefrom', 'volumeto',
'Date', 'Time', 'volume', 'marketcap', 'price_delta'],
                      dtype='object')
 1 tweets_df.info()
          <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
         Int64Index: 7898 entries, 0 to 7897
         Data columns (total 31 columns):
           # Column
                                                       Non-Null Count Dtype
                                                        7898 non-null
           0
                   user_name
                                                                                        obiect
           1
                   user_location
                                                        3898 non-null
                                                                                         object
                   user_description 7620 non-null
                                                                                         object
                   user_created
           3
                                                        7898 non-null
                                                                                         object
           4
                   user_followers
                                                        7898 non-null
                                                                                         float64
                   user_friends
                                                        7898 non-null
                                                                                         float64
                                                        7898 non-null
           6
                   user_favourites
                                                                                         float64
                   user_verified
                                                        7898 non-null
                                                                                         bool
           8
                                                        7898 non-null
                   date
                                                                                         object
           9
                                                        7898 non-null
                   text
                                                                                         object
           10 hashtags
                                                        7891 non-null
                                                                                         obiect
                                                        7891 non-null
           11 source
                                                                                         object
                                                        7891 non-null
                                                                                          float64
           12
                  is_retweet
                                                        7898 non-null
           13 compound
                                                                                         float64
                                                        7898 non-null
                                                                                         float64
           14 score
                  sentiment_level 7898 non-null
           15
                                                                                         object
                                                        7898 non-null
           16 polarity
                                                                                         float64
           17
                   subjectivity
                                                        7898 non-null
                                                                                         float64
                                                       7898 non-null
                                                                                         float64
           18 sentiment_score
           19 time
                                                        7898 non-null
                                                                                         object
           20
                  close
                                                        7898 non-null
                                                                                         float64
                                                        7898 non-null
           21 high
                                                                                         float64
           22 low
                                                        7898 non-null
                                                                                         float64
           23
                   open
                                                        7898 non-null
                                                                                          float64
           24 volumefrom
                                                        7898 non-null
                                                                                         float64
                                                        7898 non-null
                                                                                         float64
           25 volumeto
           26
                   Date
                                                        7898 non-null
                                                                                         object
           27
                                                        7898 non-null
                  Time
                                                                                         object
                                                                                         float64
                                                        7898 non-null
           28 volume
```

```
7898 non-null
                                           float64
     29 marketcap
     30 price_delta
                            7898 non-null
    dtypes: bool(1), float64(18), object(12)
    memory usage: 1.9+ MB
1 import pandas as pd
2 from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
3 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
4 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
5 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, classification_report
6 from scipy.sparse import hstack
8 # Feature Extraction: Unigrams
9 unigram_vectorizer = CountVectorizer(ngram_range=(1, 1))
10 unigram_features = unigram_vectorizer.fit_transform(tweets_df['text'])
12 # Feature Extraction: Bigrams
13 bigram_vectorizer = CountVectorizer(ngram_range=(2, 2))
14 bigram_features = bigram_vectorizer.fit_transform(tweets_df['text'])
15
16 # Combining Features
17 combined_features = hstack([unigram_features, bigram_features])
19 # Additional Input Features
20 additional_features = tweets_df[['compound', 'score', 'polarity', 'subjectivity', 'sentiment_score']].values
22 # Concatenate Additional Features with Combined Features
23 X = hstack([combined_features, additional_features])
24
25 # Target Variable
26 y = tweets_df['close']
28 # Split the data into training and testing sets
29 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
30
31
32
1 import numpy as np
3 # Print the first 10 rows of the term frequency matrix
4 print(combined_features[:10].toarray())
    [[000...000]
      [0 0 0 ... 0 0 0]
      [000...000]
      [0 0 0 ... 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 ... 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 ... 0 0 0]]
1 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score, f1_score
2 import numpy as np
3 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score, mean_absolute_error
4 from scipy.sparse import hstack
```

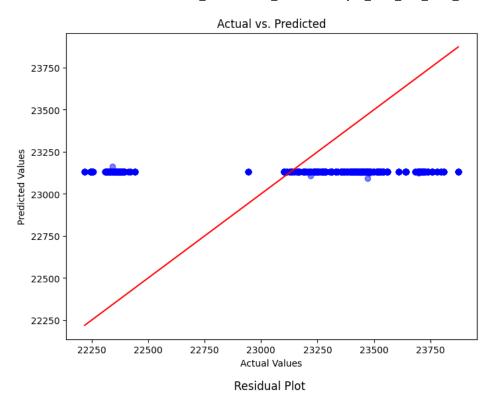
→ Linear Regression

```
1 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
2 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score, f1_score
3
4 # Train the linear regression model
5 model = LinearRegression()
6

1
2 model.fit(X_train, y_train)
3
4 # Make predictions on the test set
5 y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
```

```
6/29/23, 8:44 AM
```

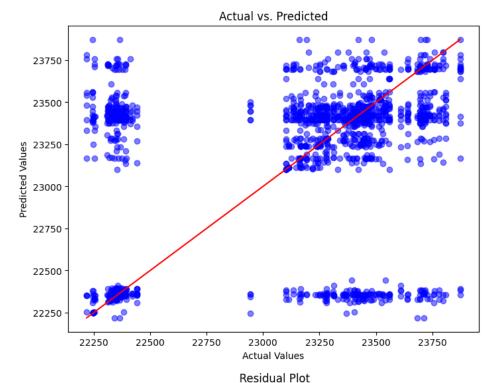
```
7 # Evaluate the model
 8 mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
 9 r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
10 mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
11 rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
12
13 print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
14 print("R-squared:", r2)
15 print("Mean Absolute Error:", mae)
16 print("Root Mean Squared Error:", rmse)
17
18 # Use the trained model for future predictions
19 new_tweet = ["New tweet about Bitcoin"]
20 new_tweet_features = hstack([unigram_vectorizer.transform(new_tweet), bigram_vectorizer.transform(new_tweet), additional_features[:len(new_tweet), additional_features]
21 predicted_close = model.predict(new_tweet_features)
22
23 print("Predicted Close Price:", predicted_close)
24
    Mean Squared Error: 263642.15720830334
    R-squared: -0.00027683995676786033
    Mean Absolute Error: 434.52422429092474
     Root Mean Squared Error: 513.460959770364
    Predicted Close Price: [23131.47449878]
 1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 2 import numpy as np
 3
 4 # Scatter plot
 5 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
 6 plt.scatter(y_test, y_pred, color='blue', alpha=0.5)
 7 plt.plot([min(y_test), max(y_test)], [min(y_test), max(y_test)], color='red')
 8 plt.xlabel('Actual Values')
 9 plt.ylabel('Predicted Values')
10 plt.title('Actual vs. Predicted')
11 plt.show()
12
13 # Residual plot
14 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
15 residuals = y_test - y_pred
16 plt.scatter(y_pred, residuals, color='blue', alpha=0.5)
17 plt.axhline(y=0, color='red', linestyle='--')
18 plt.xlabel('Predicted Values')
19 plt.ylabel('Residuals')
20 plt.title('Residual Plot')
21 plt.show()
22
```

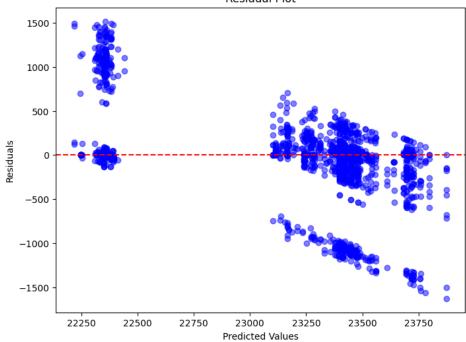


→ Decision Tree Regressor

```
1 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
 2 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score, mean_absolute_error
 4 # Train the decision tree regressor model
 5 model = DecisionTreeRegressor()
      <u>ښ</u>
 1 model.fit(X_train, y_train)
 3 # Make predictions on the test set
 4 y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
 6 # Evaluate the model
 7 mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
 8 r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
 9 mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
10 rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
11 print("Model:", model)
12 print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
13 print("R-squared:", r2)
14 print("Mean Absolute Error:", mae)
15 print("Root Mean Squared Error:", rmse)
16
17 # Use the trained model for future predictions
18 new_tweet = ["New tweet about Bitcoin"]
19 new_tweet_features = hstack([unigram_vectorizer.transform(new_tweet), bigram_vectorizer.transform(new_tweet), additional_features[:len(new_tweet), additional_features]
20 predicted_close = model.predict(new_tweet_features)
22 print("Predicted Close Price:", predicted_close)
     Model: DecisionTreeRegressor()
    Mean Squared Error: 342639.9980948259
    R-squared: -0.3000001902817502
    Mean Absolute Error: 380.0892753164562
     Root Mean Squared Error: 585.3545917602645
     Predicted Close Price: [23447.51]
 1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 2 import numpy as np
```

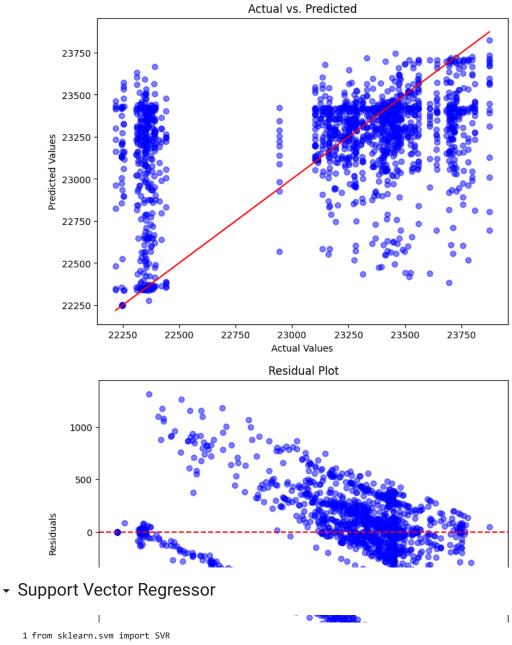
```
4 # Scatter plot
 5 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
 6 plt.scatter(y_test, y_pred, color='blue', alpha=0.5)
 7 plt.plot([min(y_test), max(y_test)], [min(y_test), max(y_test)], color='red')
 8 plt.xlabel('Actual Values')
 9 plt.ylabel('Predicted Values')
10 plt.title('Actual vs. Predicted')
11 plt.show()
12
13 # Residual plot
14 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
15 residuals = y_test - y_pred
16 plt.scatter(y_pred, residuals, color='blue', alpha=0.5)
17 plt.axhline(y=0, color='red', linestyle='--')
18 plt.xlabel('Predicted Values')
19 plt.ylabel('Residuals')
20 plt.title('Residual Plot')
21 plt.show()
```





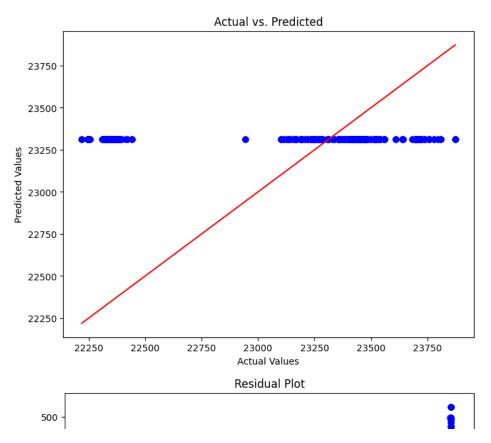
Random Forest Regressor

```
1 from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
 2 # Rest of the code is the same as above
 3 model = RandomForestRegressor()
 1 model.fit(X_train, y_train)
 3 # Make predictions on the test set
 4 y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
 6 # Evaluate the model
 7 mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
 8 r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
 9 mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
10 rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
11 print("Model:", model)
12 print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
13 print("R-squared:", r2)
14 print("Mean Absolute Error:", mae)
15 print("Root Mean Squared Error:", rmse)
17 # Use the trained model for future predictions
18 new_tweet = ["New tweet about Bitcoin"]
19 new_tweet_features = hstack([unigram_vectorizer.transform(new_tweet), bigram_vectorizer.transform(new_tweet), additional_features[:len(new_tweet), additional_features]
20 predicted_close = model.predict(new_tweet_features)
22 print("Predicted Close Price:", predicted_close)
    Model: RandomForestRegressor()
    Mean Squared Error: 230637.58379911553
    R-squared: 0.12494482695509634
    Mean Absolute Error: 333.74744294567586
     Root Mean Squared Error: 480.24741935705964
    Predicted Close Price: [22601.664225]
 1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 2 import numpy as np
 4 # Scatter plot
 5 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
 6 plt.scatter(y_test, y_pred, color='blue', alpha=0.5)
 7 plt.plot([min(y_test), max(y_test)], [min(y_test), max(y_test)], color='red')
 8 plt.xlabel('Actual Values')
 9 plt.ylabel('Predicted Values')
10 plt.title('Actual vs. Predicted')
11 plt.show()
12
13 # Residual plot
14 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
15 residuals = y_test - y_pred
16 plt.scatter(y_pred, residuals, color='blue', alpha=0.5)
17 plt.axhline(y=0, color='red', linestyle='--')
18 plt.xlabel('Predicted Values')
19 plt.ylabel('Residuals')
20 plt.title('Residual Plot')
21 plt.show()
```



```
1 from sklearn.svm import SVR
3 \mod el = SVR()
```

```
1 model.fit(X_train, y_train)
 3 # Make predictions on the test set
 4 y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
 6 # Evaluate the model
 7 mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
 8 r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
 9 mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
10 rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
11 print("Model:", model)
12 print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
13 print("R-squared:", r2)
14 print("Mean Absolute Error:", mae)
15 print("Root Mean Squared Error:", rmse)
16
17 # Use the trained model for future predictions
18 new_tweet = ["New tweet about Bitcoin"]
19 new_tweet_features = hstack([unigram_vectorizer.transform(new_tweet), bigram_vectorizer.transform(new_tweet), additional_features[:len(new_tweet), additional_features]
20 predicted_close = model.predict(new_tweet_features)
22 print("Predicted Close Price:", predicted_close)
    Model: SVR()
    Mean Squared Error: 297238.96105083235
     R-squared: -0.12774547067996522
    Mean Absolute Error: 399.9472665866779
    Root Mean Squared Error: 545.1962592047311
    Predicted Close Price: [23312.32985827]
 1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 2 import numpy as np
 3
 4 # Scatter plot
 5 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
 6 plt.scatter(y_test, y_pred, color='blue', alpha=0.5)
 7 plt.plot([min(y_test), max(y_test)], [min(y_test), max(y_test)], color='red')
 8 plt.xlabel('Actual Values')
 9 plt.ylabel('Predicted Values')
10 plt.title('Actual vs. Predicted')
11 plt.show()
12
13 # Residual plot
14 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
15 residuals = y_test - y_pred
16 plt.scatter(y_pred, residuals, color='blue', alpha=0.5)
17 plt.axhline(y=0, color='red', linestyle='--')
18 plt.xlabel('Predicted Values')
19 plt.ylabel('Residuals')
20 plt.title('Residual Plot')
21 plt.show()
```

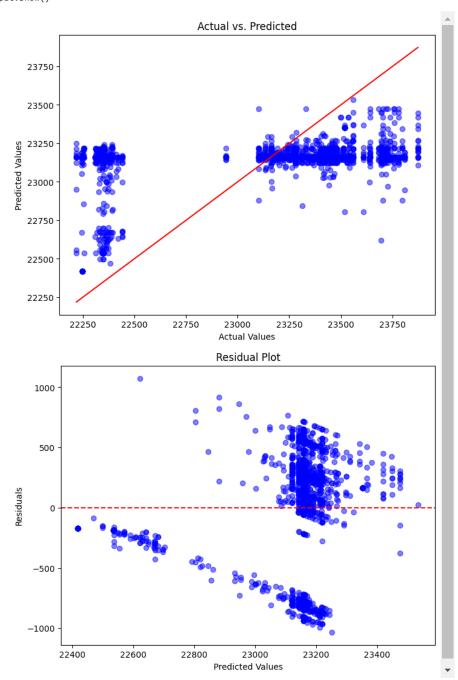


→ Gradient Boosting Regressor

4 # Scatter plot

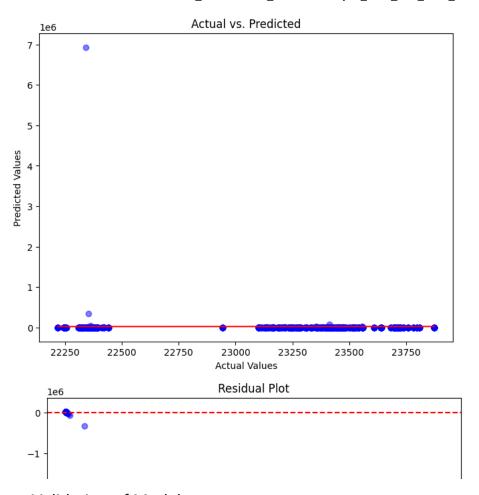
```
1 from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor
 3 model = GradientBoostingRegressor()
      = -250 J
 1 model.fit(X_train, y_train)
 3 # Make predictions on the test set
 4 y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
 6 # Evaluate the model
 7 mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
 8 r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
 9 mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
10 rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
11 print("Model:", model)
12 print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
13 print("R-squared:", r2)
14 print("Mean Absolute Error:", mae)
15 print("Root Mean Squared Error:", rmse)
17 # Use the trained model for future predictions
18 new_tweet = ["New tweet about Bitcoin"]
19 new_tweet_features = hstack([unigram_vectorizer.transform(new_tweet), bigram_vectorizer.transform(new_tweet), additional_features[:len(new_tweet), additional_features]
20 predicted_close = model.predict(new_tweet_features)
21
22 print("Predicted Close Price:", predicted_close)
    Model: GradientBoostingRegressor()
    Mean Squared Error: 218693.7380274719
    R-squared: 0.17026061571930096
    Mean Absolute Error: 378.0107561190105
    Root Mean Squared Error: 467.6470229002553
    Predicted Close Price: [23144.45192473]
 1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 2 import numpy as np
```

```
5 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
 6 plt.scatter(y_test, y_pred, color='blue', alpha=0.5)
 7 plt.plot([min(y_test), max(y_test)], [min(y_test), max(y_test)], color='red')
 8 plt.xlabel('Actual Values')
 9 plt.ylabel('Predicted Values')
10 plt.title('Actual vs. Predicted')
11 plt.show()
12
13 # Residual plot
14 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
15 residuals = y_test - y_pred
16 plt.scatter(y_pred, residuals, color='blue', alpha=0.5)
17 plt.axhline(y=0, color='red', linestyle='--')
18 plt.xlabel('Predicted Values')
19 plt.ylabel('Residuals')
20 plt.title('Residual Plot')
21 plt.show()
```



Neural Network Regressor (MLP)

```
1 from sklearn.neural_network import MLPRegressor
3 model = MLPRegressor()
1 model.fit(X_train, y_train)
3 # Make predictions on the test set
4 y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
6 # Evaluate the model
7 mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
8 r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
9 mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
10 rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
11 print("Model:", model)
12 print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
13 print("R-squared:", r2)
14 print("Mean Absolute Error:", mae)
15 print("Root Mean Squared Error:", rmse)
17 # Use the trained model for future predictions
18 new_tweet = ["New tweet about Bitcoin"]
19 new tweet features = hstack([unigram vectorizer.transform(new tweet), bigram vectorizer.transform(new tweet), additional features[:len(new
20 predicted_close = model.predict(new_tweet_features)
22 print("Predicted Close Price:", predicted_close)
    Model: MLPRegressor()
    Mean Squared Error: 30822089613.234673
    R-squared: -116940.17028040953
    Mean Absolute Error: 27528.286373381194
    Root Mean Squared Error: 175562.2100944126
    Predicted Close Price: [3.93983228]
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2 import numpy as np
4 # Scatter plot
5 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
6 plt.scatter(y_test, y_pred, color='blue', alpha=0.5)
7 plt.plot([min(y_test), max(y_test)], [min(y_test), max(y_test)], color='red')
8 plt.xlabel('Actual Values')
9 plt.ylabel('Predicted Values')
10 plt.title('Actual vs. Predicted')
11 plt.show()
12
13 # Residual plot
14 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
15 residuals = y_test - y_pred
16 plt.scatter(y_pred, residuals, color='blue', alpha=0.5)
17 plt.axhline(y=0, color='red', linestyle='--')
18 plt.xlabel('Predicted Values')
19 plt.ylabel('Residuals')
20 plt.title('Residual Plot')
21 plt.show()
```



Cross Validation of Models

Linear Regression

```
1 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
2 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score, f1_score
4 # Train the linear regression model
5 model = LinearRegression()
            1
1 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
2 from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
3 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score, mean_absolute_error
6 # Perform cross-validation
7 cv_scores = cross_val_score(model, X, y, cv=5, scoring='neg_mean_squared_error')
9 # Convert the negative mean squared error scores to positive
10 mse_scores = -cv_scores
11
12 # Calculate the mean and standard deviation of the MSE scores
13 mean_mse = np.mean(mse_scores)
14 std_mse = np.std(mse_scores)
16 # Print the mean and standard deviation of the MSE scores
17 print("Mean MSE:", mean_mse)
18 print("Std MSE:", std_mse)
19
    Mean MSE: 369821.0979640644
```

Mean MSE: 369821.0979640644 Std MSE: 306106.77056563296

Decision Tree Regressor

```
1 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
2 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score, mean_absolute_error
4 # Train the decision tree regressor model
5 model = DecisionTreeRegressor()
7
1 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
2 from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
3 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score, mean_absolute_error
6 # Perform cross-validation
7 cv_scores = cross_val_score(model, X, y, cv=5, scoring='neg_mean_squared_error')
9 # Convert the negative mean squared error scores to positive
10 mse_scores = -cv_scores
11
12 # Calculate the mean and standard deviation of the MSE scores
13 mean_mse = np.mean(mse_scores)
14 std mse = np.std(mse scores)
16 # Print the mean and standard deviation of the MSE scores
17 print("Mean MSE:", mean_mse)
18 print("Std MSE:", std_mse)
    Mean MSE: 465009.6395099891
    Std MSE: 335780.0275937437
```

Random Forest Regressor

[] L, 2 cells hidden

Support Vector Regressor

```
1 from sklearn.svm import SVR
3 \mod el = SVR()
1 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
2 from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
3 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score, mean_absolute_error
6 # Perform cross-validation
7 cv_scores = cross_val_score(model, X, y, cv=5, scoring='neg_mean_squared_error')
9 # Convert the negative mean squared error scores to positive
10 mse_scores = -cv_scores
12 # Calculate the mean and standard deviation of the MSE scores
13 mean_mse = np.mean(mse_scores)
14 std_mse = np.std(mse_scores)
16 # Print the mean and standard deviation of the MSE scores
17 print("Mean MSE:", mean_mse)
18 print("Std MSE:", std_mse)
19
    Mean MSE: 347812.1745007644
    Std MSE: 401289.31804972445
```

Gradient Boosting Regressor

```
1 from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor
3 model = GradientBoostingRegressor()
1 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
2 from sklearn.model selection import cross val score
3 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score, mean_absolute_error
6 # Perform cross-validation
7 cv_scores = cross_val_score(model, X, y, cv=5, scoring='neg_mean_squared_error')
9 # Convert the negative mean squared error scores to positive
10 mse_scores = -cv_scores
11
12 # Calculate the mean and standard deviation of the MSE scores
13 mean_mse = np.mean(mse_scores)
14 std_mse = np.std(mse_scores)
15
16 # Print the mean and standard deviation of the MSE scores
17 print("Mean MSE:", mean_mse)
18 print("Std MSE:", std_mse)
    Mean MSE: 348887.6854683334
    Std MSE: 310402.66705840186
```

▼ Neural Network Regressor (MLP)

```
1 from sklearn.neural_network import MLPRegressor
3 model = MLPRegressor()
1 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
2 from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
3 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score, mean_absolute_error
6 # Perform cross-validation
7 cv_scores = cross_val_score(model, X, y, cv=5, scoring='neg_mean_squared_error')
9 # Convert the negative mean squared error scores to positive
10 mse_scores = -cv_scores
12 # Calculate the mean and standard deviation of the MSE scores
13 mean_mse = np.mean(mse_scores)
14 std_mse = np.std(mse_scores)
16 # Print the mean and standard deviation of the MSE scores
17 print("Mean MSE:", mean_mse)
18 print("Std MSE:", std_mse)
    Mean MSE: 31205126756566.926
    Std MSE: 47041070509094.12
```

All Models Together for comparison with price [close]

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
3 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
4 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
5 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, classification_report
```

```
6 from scipy.sparse import hstack
8 # Feature Extraction: Unigrams
9 unigram_vectorizer = CountVectorizer(ngram_range=(1, 1))
10 unigram_features = unigram_vectorizer.fit_transform(tweets_df['text'])
12 # Feature Extraction: Bigrams
13 bigram_vectorizer = CountVectorizer(ngram_range=(2, 2))
14 bigram_features = bigram_vectorizer.fit_transform(tweets_df['text'])
16 # Combining Features
17 combined_features = hstack([unigram_features, bigram_features])
19 # Additional Input Features
20 additional_features = tweets_df[['compound', 'score', 'polarity', 'subjectivity', 'sentiment_score']].values
22 # Concatenate Additional Features with Combined Features
23 X = hstack([combined_features, additional_features])
24
25 # Target Variable
26 y = tweets_df['close']
28 # Split the data into training and testing sets
29 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
31
32
1 import pandas as pd
2 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
3 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
4 from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
5 from sklearn.svm import SVR
6 from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor
7 from sklearn.neural_network import MLPRegressor
8 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score, mean_absolute_error
9 from scipy.sparse import hstack
10
11 # Define the models
12 models = {
       "Linear Regression": LinearRegression(),
13
14
      "Decision Tree Regressor": DecisionTreeRegressor(),
      "Random Forest Regressor": RandomForestRegressor(),
15
16
       "Support Vector Regressor": SVR(),
       "Gradient Boosting Regressor": GradientBoostingRegressor(),
17
18
      "Neural Network Regressor": MLPRegressor()
19 }
20
21 # Initialize an empty dictionary to store the results
22 results = {}
23
24 # Iterate over the models
25 for model_name, model in models.items():
26
      # Train the model
27
      model.fit(X_train, y_train)
28
29
      # Make predictions on the test set
30
      y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
31
      # Evaluate the model
32
      mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
33
34
      r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
35
      mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
36
      rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
37
38
      # Store the results in the dictionary
39
      results[model_name] = {
40
           "Mean Squared Error": mse,
41
           "R-squared": r2,
           "Mean Absolute Error": mae,
42
43
           "Root Mean Squared Error": rmse
44
45
46
      # Use the trained model for future predictions
47
      new tweet = ["New tweet about Bitcoin"]
      new_tweet_features = hstack([unigram_vectorizer.transform(new_tweet), bigram_vectorizer.transform(new_tweet), additional_features[:ler
```

```
49
      predicted_close = model.predict(new_tweet_features)
50
      results[model_name]["Predicted Close Price"] = predicted_close
51
52
53 # Convert the results to a pandas DataFrame for tabular representation
54 results_df = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(results, orient="index")
55
56 # Print the results
57 print(results_df)
                                  Mean Squared Error
                                                         R-squared
                                        2.636422e+05 -2.768400e-04
    Linear Regression
                                        3.345694e+05 -2.693799e-01
    Decision Tree Regressor
    Random Forest Regressor
                                        2.315119e+05 1.216275e-01
    Support Vector Regressor
                                        2.972390e+05 -1.277455e-01
                                        2.188733e+05 1.695795e-01
    Gradient Boosting Regressor
    Neural Network Regressor
                                        4.803038e+11 -1.822305e+06
                                  Mean Absolute Error Root Mean Squared Error \
    Linear Regression
                                                                    513.460960
                                           434.524224
    Decision Tree Regressor
                                           374.074494
                                                                    578.419766
    Random Forest Regressor
                                           334.207529
                                                                    481.156859
    Support Vector Regressor
                                           399,947267
                                                                    545,196259
    Gradient Boosting Regressor
                                           378.111052
                                                                    467.838936
    Neural Network Regressor
                                                                 693039.555859
                                         58711.619235
                                 Predicted Close Price
    Linear Regression
                                   [23131.47449878233]
    Decision Tree Regressor
                                            [23447.51]
                                  [22580.549866666664]
    Random Forest Regressor
    Support Vector Regressor
                                  [23312.329858272555]
    Gradient Boosting Regressor
                                   [23144.45192472882]
                                   [4.349573192223386]
    Neural Network Regressor
2 # Transpose the DataFrame
3 transposed_df = results_df.transpose()
5 # Print the transposed DataFrame
6 print(transposed_df)
                                Linear Regression Decision Tree Regressor \
    Mean Squared Error
                                    263642.157208
                                                            334569.425348
                                        -0.000277
                                                                 -0.26938
    R-squared
                                                               374.074494
    Mean Absolute Error
                                       434.524224
    Root Mean Squared Error
                                        513.46096
                                                               578.419766
    Predicted Close Price
                              [23131.47449878233]
                                                               [23447.51]
                             Random Forest Regressor Support Vector Regressor \
    Mean Squared Error
                                       231511.922529
                                                                297238.961051
                                                                    -0.127745
    R-sauared
                                            0.121628
    Mean Absolute Error
                                          334,207529
                                                                   399,947267
    Root Mean Squared Error
                                          481.156859
                                                                   545.196259
    Predicted Close Price
                                [22580.549866666664]
                                                         [23312.329858272555]
                             Gradient Boosting Regressor Neural Network Regressor
                                           218873.270426
                                                              480303825985.190186
    Mean Squared Error
    R-squared
                                                0.169579
                                                                  -1822305.410943
                                              378.111052
    Mean Absolute Error
                                                                     58711.619235
    Root Mean Squared Error
                                              467.838936
                                                                    693039.555859
```

All Models Together for comparison with price_delta

[23144.45192472882]

[4.349573192223386]

Predicted Close Price

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
3 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
4 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
5 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, classification_report
6 from scipy.sparse import hstack
7
8 # Feature Extraction: Unigrams
9 unigram_vectorizer = CountVectorizer(ngram_range=(1, 1))
10 unigram_features = unigram_vectorizer.fit_transform(tweets_df['text'])
11
12 # Feature Extraction: Bigrams
```

```
13 bigram_vectorizer = CountVectorizer(ngram_range=(2, 2))
14 bigram_features = bigram_vectorizer.fit_transform(tweets_df['text'])
16 # Combining Features
17 combined_features = hstack([unigram_features, bigram_features])
19 # Additional Input Features
20 additional_features = tweets_df[['compound', 'score', 'polarity', 'subjectivity', 'sentiment_score']].values
22 # Concatenate Additional Features with Combined Features
23 X = hstack([combined_features, additional_features])
24
25 # Target Variable
26 y = tweets_df['price_delta']
28 # Split the data into training and testing sets
29 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
31
 1 import pandas as pd
 2 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
 3 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
 4 from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
 5 from sklearn.svm import SVR
 6 from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor
 7 from sklearn.neural_network import MLPRegressor
 8 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score, mean_absolute_error
 9 from scipy.sparse import hstack
10 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
11 import numpy as np
12
13 # Define the models
14 models = {
       "Linear Regression": LinearRegression(),
15
       "Decision Tree Regressor": DecisionTreeRegressor(),
16
17
       "Random Forest Regressor": RandomForestRegressor(),
       "Support Vector Regressor": SVR(),
18
       "Gradient Boosting Regressor": GradientBoostingRegressor(),
19
20
       "Neural Network Regressor": MLPRegressor()
21 }
22
23 # Initialize an empty dictionary to store the results
24 results = {}
25
26 # Iterate over the models
27 for model name, model in models.items():
       # Train the model
29
       model.fit(X_train, y_train)
30
31
       # Make predictions on the test set
32
       y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
33
34
       # Evaluate the model
35
      mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
36
       r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
37
       mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
38
       rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
39
40
       # Store the results in the dictionary
41
       results[model_name] = {
42
           "Mean Squared Error": mse.
43
           "R-squared": r2,
           "Mean Absolute Error": mae,
44
45
           "Root Mean Squared Error": rmse
46
47
48
       # Use the trained model for future predictions
49
       new_tweet = ["New tweet about Bitcoin"]
50
       new\_tweet\_features = hstack([unigram\_vectorizer.transform(new\_tweet), bigram\_vectorizer.transform(new\_tweet), additional\_features[:lernounder.tweet])
51
       predicted_close = model.predict(new_tweet_features)
52
53
       results[model_name]["Predicted Close Price"] = predicted_close
54
       # Scatter plot
```

```
56
       plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
       plt.scatter(y_test, y_pred, color='blue', alpha=0.5)
57
58
       plt.plot([min(y_test), max(y_test)], [min(y_test), max(y_test)], color='red')
       plt.xlabel('Actual Values')
59
60
       plt.ylabel('Predicted Values')
       plt.title(f'Actual vs. Predicted - {model_name}')
61
62
       plt.show()
63
       # Residual plot
64
65
       plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
66
       residuals = y_test - y_pred
       plt.scatter(y_pred, residuals, color='blue', alpha=0.5)
plt.axhline(y=0, color='red', linestyle='--')
plt.xlabel('Predicted Values')
67
68
69
       plt.ylabel('Residuals')
70
       plt.title(f'Residual Plot - {model_name}')
71
72
       plt.show()
73
74 # Convert the results to a pandas DataFrame for tabular representation
75 results_df = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(results, orient="index")
77 # Print the results
78 print(results_df)
79
```

```
1
2 # Transpose the DataFrame
3 transposed_df = results_df.transpose()
4
5 # Print the transposed DataFrame
6 print(transposed_df)
```

Hyperparameter Tuning

```
1 #Hyperparameter Tuning
      ť
                                                                                             1 import pandas as pd
2 from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
3 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
4 from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
5 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, classification_report
6 from scipy.sparse import hstack
8 # Feature Extraction: Unigrams
9 unigram_vectorizer = CountVectorizer(ngram_range=(1, 1))
10 unigram_features = unigram_vectorizer.fit_transform(tweets_df['text'])
12 # Feature Extraction: Bigrams
13 bigram_vectorizer = CountVectorizer(ngram_range=(2, 2))
14 bigram_features = bigram_vectorizer.fit_transform(tweets_df['text'])
16 # Combining Features
17 combined_features = hstack([unigram_features, bigram_features])
19 # Additional Input Features
20 additional_features = tweets_df[['compound', 'score', 'polarity', 'subjectivity', 'sentiment_score']].values
22 # Concatenate Additional Features with Combined Features
23 X = hstack([combined_features, additional_features])
24
25 # Target Variable
26 y = tweets_df['close']
28 # Split the data into training and testing sets
29 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
31
32
               1
                                                                                             1 from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
2 from sklearn.feature_selection import SelectKBest
3 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
4 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
6 # Define the models
7 models = {
8
      "Decision Tree Regressor": DecisionTreeRegressor(),
       "Random Forest Regressor": RandomForestRegressor(),
10
      "Support Vector Regressor": SVR(),
      "Gradient Boosting Regressor": GradientBoostingRegressor(),
11
12
       "Neural Network Regressor": MLPRegressor(),
13
       "Linear Regression": LinearRegression()
14 }
15
16 # Define the parameter grids for hyperparameter tuning
17 param_grids = {
18
       "Decision Tree Regressor": {
           "max_depth": [3, 5, 7],
19
20
           "min_samples_split": [2, 5, 10],
           "min_samples_leaf": [1, 3, 5]
21
22
      },
23
       "Random Forest Regressor": {
           "n_estimators": [50, 100, 200],
24
25
           "max_depth": [3, 5, 7],
           "min_samples_split": [2, 5, 10],
26
27
           "min_samples_leaf": [1, 3, 5]
28
```

```
29
      "Support Vector Regressor": {
30
           "C": [0.1, 1, 10],
31
           "epsilon": [0.1, 0.01, 0.001]
32
33
       "Gradient Boosting Regressor": {
34
           "n_estimators": [50, 100, 200],
           "learning_rate": [0.1, 0.01, 0.001],
35
36
           "max_depth": [3, 5, 7]
37
38
       "Neural Network Regressor": {
39
           "hidden_layer_sizes": [(100,), (100, 50), (200, 100)],
40
           "alpha": [0.1, 0.01, 0.001]
41
42
       "Linear Regression": {}
43 }
44
45 # Initialize an empty dictionary to store the results
46 results = {}
47
48 # Iterate over the models
49 for model_name, model in models.items():
      print("Model:", model_name)
50
51
52
      # Perform feature selection
53
      feature selector = SelectKBest()
54
      X_selected = feature_selector.fit_transform(X, y)
55
56
      # Perform grid search cross-validation
57
      param_grid = param_grids[model_name]
58
      grid_search = GridSearchCV(estimator=model, param_grid=param_grid, cv=5, scoring='neg_mean_squared_error')
59
      grid_search.fit(X_selected, y)
60
61
      # Get the best model and its corresponding hyperparameters
62
      best_model = grid_search.best_estimator_
63
      best_params = grid_search.best_params_
64
65
      # Train the best model on the entire dataset
66
      best_model.fit(X_selected, y)
67
68
      # Make predictions on the test set
69
      X_test_selected = feature_selector.transform(X_test)
70
      y_pred = best_model.predict(X_test_selected)
71
      # Evaluate the best model
72
      mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
73
74
      r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
75
      mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
76
      rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
77
78
      # Store the results in the dictionary
79
      results[model_name] = {
80
           "Best Model": best_model,
81
           "Best Parameters": best_params,
           "Mean Squared Error": mse,
82
83
           "R-squared": r2,
           "Mean Absolute Error": mae,
84
85
           "Root Mean Squared Error": rmse
86
87
88
      # Print the results
89
      print("Best Model:", best_model)
      print("Best Parameters:", best_params)
90
91
      print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
92
      print("R-squared:", r2)
93
      print("Mean Absolute Error:", mae)
94
      print("Root Mean Squared Error:", rmse)
95
      print()
96
    Model: Decision Tree Regressor
    Best Model: DecisionTreeRegressor(max_depth=7, min_samples_leaf=3, min_samples_split=5)
    Best Parameters: {'max_depth': 7, 'min_samples_leaf': 3, 'min_samples_split': 5}
    Mean Squared Error: 249886.37207620614
    R-squared: 0.05191357385549278
    Mean Absolute Error: 413.05794247618445
    Root Mean Squared Error: 499.8863591619661
    Model: Random Forest Regressor
```

```
Best\ \texttt{Model:}\ Random Forest Regressor(\texttt{max\_depth=7},\ \texttt{min\_samples\_split=5},\ \texttt{n\_estimators=50})
Best Parameters: {'max_depth': 7, 'min_samples_leaf': 1, 'min_samples_split': 5, 'n_estimators': 50}
Mean Squared Error: 249886.91762665412
R-squared: 0.05191150399882072
Mean Absolute Error: 412.8730317998603
Root Mean Squared Error: 499.886904836138
Model: Support Vector Regressor
Best Model: SVR(C=0.1, epsilon=0.001)
Best Parameters: {'C': 0.1, 'epsilon': 0.001}
Mean Squared Error: 296035.0250691949
R-squared: -0.12317765310490625
Mean Absolute Error: 399.4075468116839
Root Mean Squared Error: 544.091008076034
Model: Gradient Boosting Regressor
Best Model: GradientBoostingRegressor(n_estimators=50)
Best Parameters: {'learning_rate': 0.1, 'max_depth': 3, 'n_estimators': 50}
Mean Squared Error: 249884.83969784752
R-squared: 0.05191938780648764
Mean Absolute Error: 413.1128964010035
Root Mean Squared Error: 499.88482643289694
Model: Neural Network Regressor
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/neural_network/_multilayer_perceptron.py:686: ConvergenceWarning: Stochastic Optimize
  warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/neural_network/_multilayer_perceptron.py:686: ConvergenceWarning: Stochastic Optimize
  warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/neural_network/_multilayer_perceptron.py:686: ConvergenceWarning: Stochastic Optimize
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/neural_network/_multilayer_perceptron.py:686: ConvergenceWarning: Stochastic Optimize
  warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/neural_network/_multilayer_perceptron.py:686: ConvergenceWarning: Stochastic Optimize
  warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/neural_network/_multilayer_perceptron.py:686: ConvergenceWarning: Stochastic Optimize
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/neural_network/_multilayer_perceptron.py:686: ConvergenceWarning: Stochastic Optimize
  warnings.warn(
                                                                                                                                      ×
```