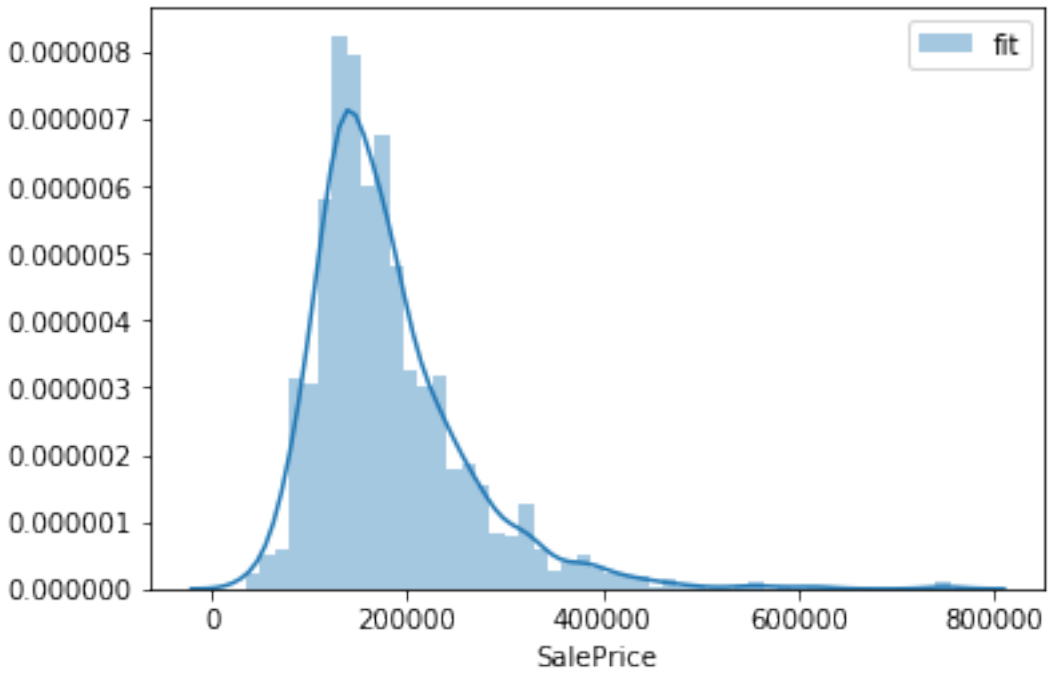
1 進階房價預測

[程式]:
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import numpy as np

import pandas as pd



from scipy.stats import skew

from scipy.special import boxcox1p

from sklearn.feature_selection import RFECV

from sklearn.linear_model import Lasso

from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score



train = pd.read_csv('train.csv')

test = pd.read_csv('test.csv')
```

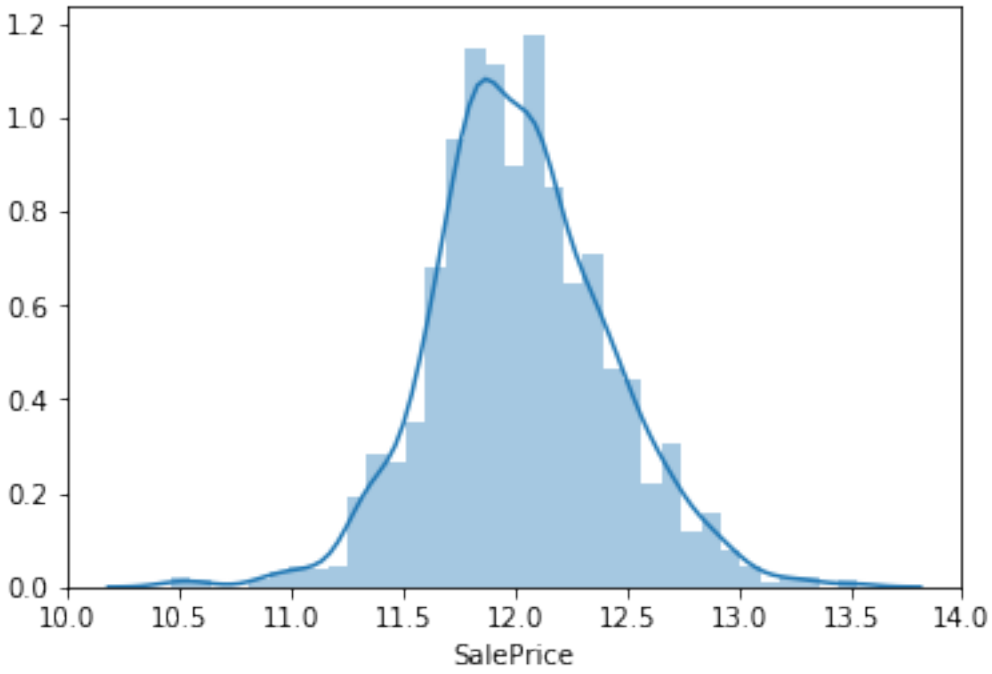
[程式]:
```
import seaborn as sns
from scipy.stats import norm
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
sns.distplot(train['SalePrice'])
plt.legend(["fit", "dist"])
```

[輸出]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x11459e908>



[程式]: sns.distplot(np.log1p(train["SalePrice"]))

[輸出]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x11459e8d0>



[程式]:
```
all_data = pd.concat((train.loc[:,'MSSubClass':'SaleCondition'],
                      test.loc[:,'MSSubClass':'SaleCondition']))


train["SalePrice"] = np.log1p(train["SalePrice"])


numeric_feats = all_data.dtypes[all_data.dtypes != "object"].drop(["MSSubClass"]).index


skewed_feats = train[numeric_feats].apply(lambda x: skew(x.dropna())) #compute skewness
skewed_feats = skewed_feats[skewed_feats > 0.65]
skewed_feats = skewed_feats.index


all_data[skewed_feats] = boxcox1p(all_data[skewed_feats], 0.15)



all_data = pd.get_dummies(all_data)
all_data = pd.get_dummies(all_data,  columns=["MSSubClass"])


all_data = all_data.fillna(all_data.mean())
#from sklearn.experimental import enable_iterative_imputer
#from sklearn.impute import IterativeImputer
#imp = IterativeImputer()
#all_data = imp.fit_transform(all_data)


X_train = all_data[:train.shape[0]]
```

```
X_test = all_data[train.shape[0]:]

y = train.SalePrice



#### models selection

lasso = Lasso(alpha=0.0004)

model = lasso



### prediction

model.fit(X_train, y)



preds = np.expm1(model.predict(X_test))

solution = pd.DataFrame({"id":test.Id, "SalePrice":preds})

solution.to_csv("full_features_lasso_new.csv", index = False)
```