

Eunice Olorunshola

10/28/2021

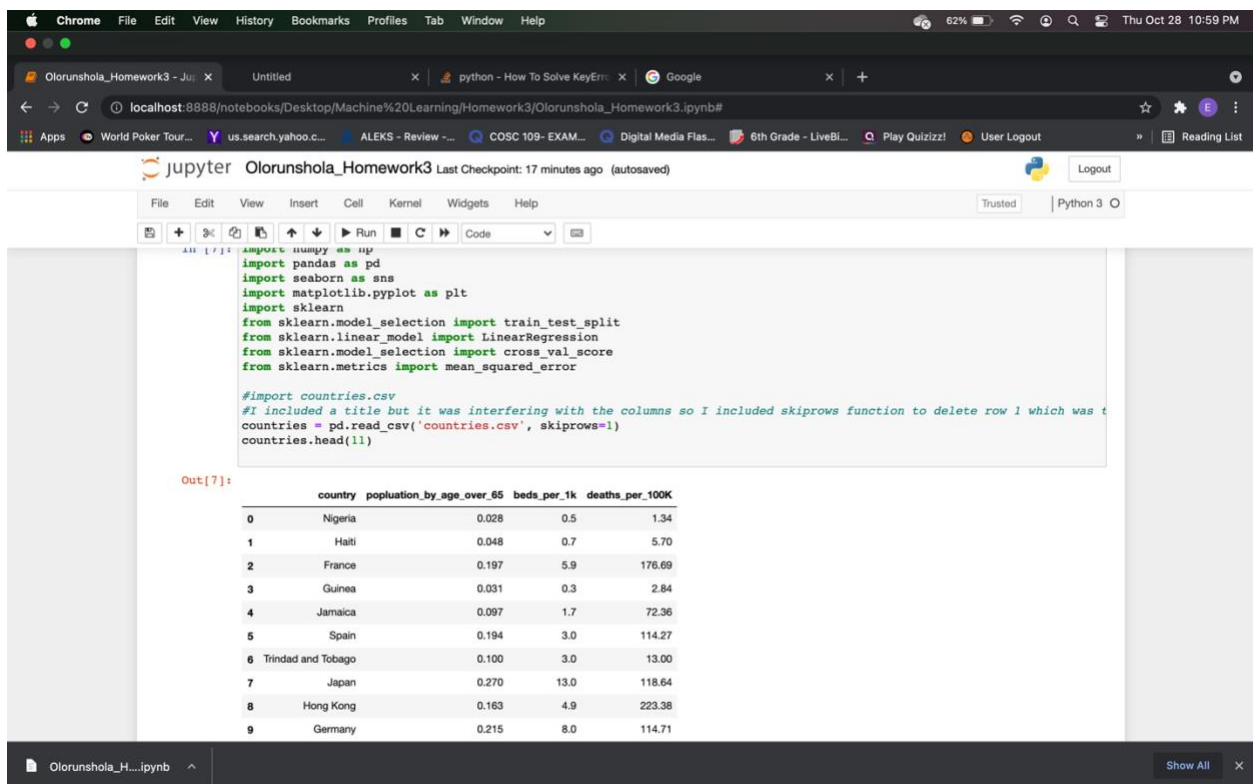
CSC 6850 Machine Learning

Report

Note: I used the link provided for implementing linear regression and also from k fold link on the same website to help with this homework

- 1) The way that I did this assignment is that first step I created my dataset using the 3 links provided and turned it into a csv file than from there I implemented it into my code so it could read the csv file and

Screenshot of the output :



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a code cell containing Python imports and data loading code. Below the code cell, the output of the code is displayed as a table with 5 columns: country, population_by_age_over_65, beds_per_1k, and deaths_per_100K. The table contains 10 rows of data for various countries.

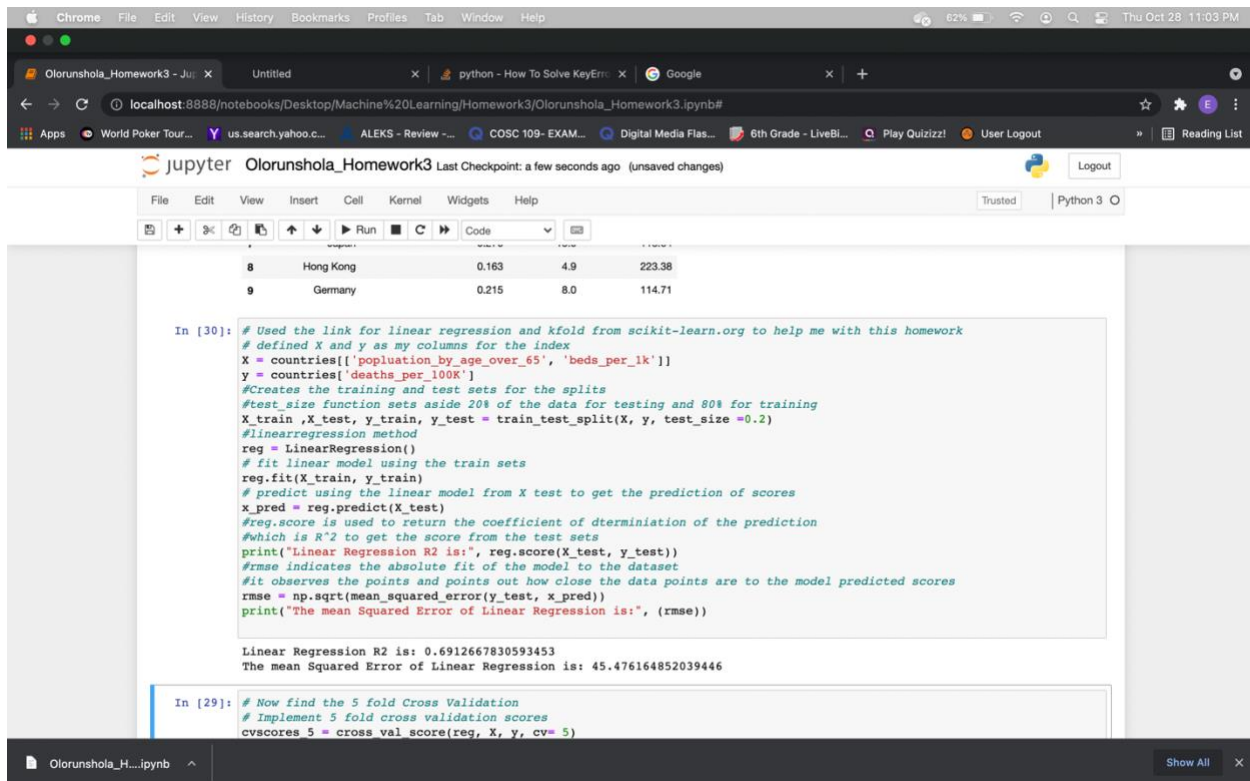
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import sklearn
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error

#import countries.csv
#I included a title but it was interfering with the columns so I included skiprows function to delete row 1 which was the title
countries = pd.read_csv('countries.csv', skiprows=1)
countries.head(11)
```

	country	population_by_age_over_65	beds_per_1k	deaths_per_100K
0	Nigeria	0.028	0.5	1.34
1	Haiti	0.048	0.7	5.70
2	France	0.197	5.9	176.69
3	Guinea	0.031	0.3	2.84
4	Jamaica	0.097	1.7	72.36
5	Spain	0.194	3.0	114.27
6	Trinidad and Tobago	0.100	3.0	13.00
7	Japan	0.270	13.0	118.64
8	Hong Kong	0.163	4.9	223.38
9	Germany	0.215	8.0	114.71

- 2) Second step is that I used the link provided to implement the linear regression I also used the k fold link from the same website scikit-learn.org to help implement linear regression below is the output of the results from implementing linear regression

Screenshot of the output:



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a browser window at the top. The notebook is titled 'Olorunshola_Homework3' and is running on a local host. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations, running code, and viewing output. The notebook content is displayed in a code cell, showing a linear regression model and its output. The output is displayed in a table format, showing the results of the linear regression model. The table has four columns: 'Country', 'R2', 'RMSE', and 'Score'. The first row shows 'Hong Kong' with an R2 of 0.163, an RMSE of 4.9, and a Score of 223.38. The second row shows 'Germany' with an R2 of 0.215, an RMSE of 8.0, and a Score of 114.71. Below the table, the notebook shows the code used to implement the linear regression model, including the use of the 'train_test_split' function and the 'LinearRegression' class. The code also includes comments explaining the steps and the output. The notebook is running on a Python 3 kernel, and the output is displayed in a text area below the code cell.

Country	R2	RMSE	Score
Hong Kong	0.163	4.9	223.38
Germany	0.215	8.0	114.71

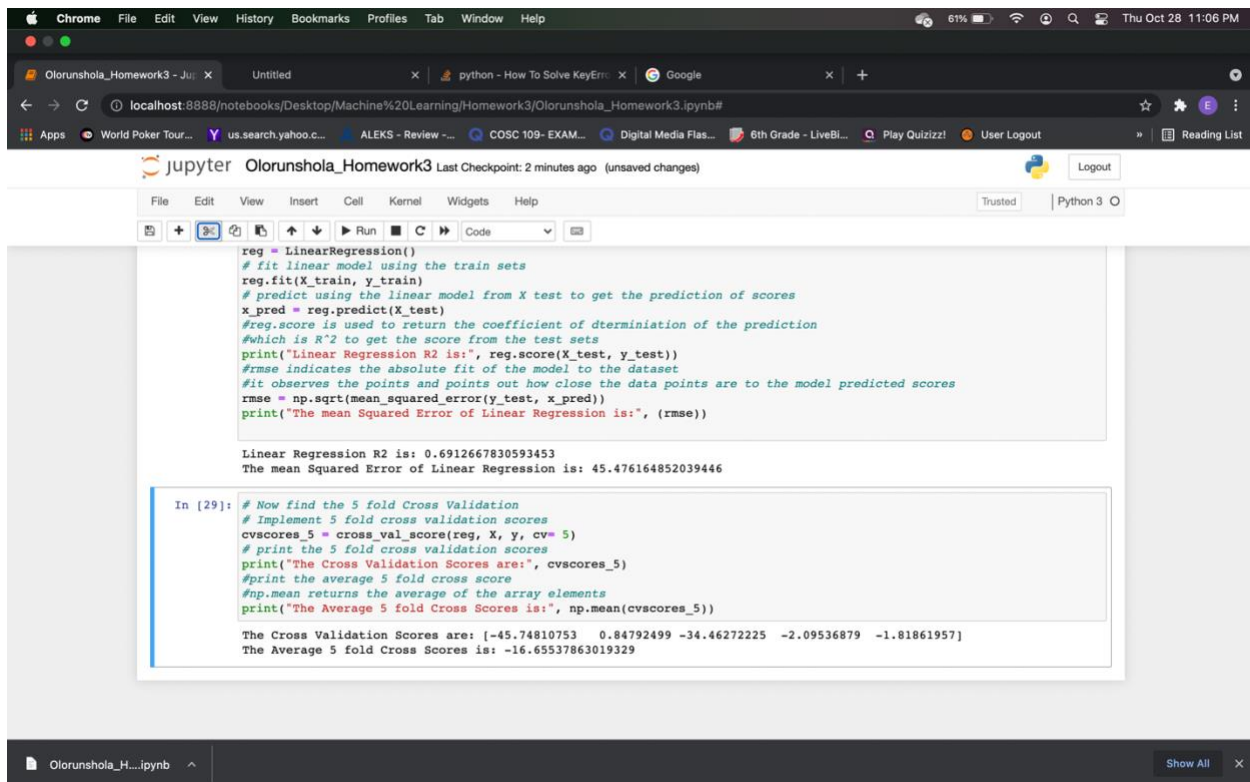
```
In [30]: # Used the link for linear regression and kfold from scikit-learn.org to help me with this homework
# defined X and y as my columns for the index
X = countries[['population_by_age_over_65', 'beds_per_1k']]
y = countries['deaths_per_100K']
#Creates the training and test sets for the splits
#test_size function sets aside 20% of the data for testing and 80% for training
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2)
#LinearRegression method
reg = LinearRegression()
# fit linear model using the train sets
reg.fit(X_train, y_train)
# predict using the linear model from X test to get the prediction of scores
x_pred = reg.predict(X_test)
#reg.score is used to return the coefficient of determination of the prediction
#which is R^2 to get the score from the test sets
print("Linear Regression R2 is:", reg.score(X_test, y_test))
#rmse indicates the absolute fit of the model to the dataset
#it observes the points and points out how close the data points are to the model predicted scores
rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, x_pred))
print("The mean Squared Error of Linear Regression is:", (rmse))

Linear Regression R2 is: 0.6912667830593453
The mean Squared Error of Linear Regression is: 45.476164852039446

In [29]: # Now find the 5 fold Cross Validation
# Implement 5 fold cross validation scores
cv_scores = cross_val_score(reg, X, y, cv=5)
```

- 3) The last step is to implement 5 fold cross validation score from using the module `cross_val_score` from `sk.learn` I was able to implement the 5 scores from my dataset model correctly

Screenshot of output:



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with two code cells. The first cell contains code for fitting a linear regression model and calculating the R-squared score and Mean Squared Error (MSE). The second cell contains code for performing 5-fold cross-validation using `cross_val_score` from `sklearn`.

```
reg = LinearRegression()
# fit linear model using the train sets
reg.fit(X_train, y_train)
# predict using the linear model from X test to get the prediction of scores
x_pred = reg.predict(X_test)
#reg.score is used to return the coefficient of determination of the prediction
#which is R^2 to get the score from the test sets
print("Linear Regression R2 is:", reg.score(X_test, y_test))
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rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, x_pred))
print("The mean Squared Error of Linear Regression is:", (rmse))
```

Linear Regression R2 is: 0.6912667830593453
The mean Squared Error of Linear Regression is: 45.476164852039446

```
In [29]: # Now find the 5 fold Cross Validation
# Implement 5 fold cross validation scores
cvcores_5 = cross_val_score(reg, X, y, cv=5)
# print the 5 fold cross validation scores
print("The Cross Validation Scores are:", cvcores_5)
#print the average 5 fold cross score
#np.mean returns the average of the array elements
print("The Average 5 fold Cross Scores is:", np.mean(cvcores_5))
```

The Cross Validation Scores are: [-45.74810753 0.84792499 -34.46272225 -2.09536879 -1.81861957]
The Average 5 fold Cross Scores is: -16.65537863019329

Appendix section

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import sklearn
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error

#import countries.csv
#I included a title but it was interfering with the columns so I included skiprows function to
delete row 1 which was the title
countries = pd.read_csv('countries.csv', skiprows=1)
countries.head(11)

# Used the link for linear regression and kfold from scikit-learn.org to help me with this
homework
# defined X and y as my columns for the index
X = countries[['population_by_age_over_65', 'beds_per_1k']]
y = countries['deaths_per_100k']
#Creates the training and test sets for the splits
#test_size function sets aside 20% of the data for testing and 80% for training
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2)
#linearregression method
reg = LinearRegression()
# fit linear model using the train sets
reg.fit(X_train, y_train)
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x_pred = reg.predict(X_test)
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print("Linear Regression R2 is:", reg.score(X_test, y_test))
#rmse indicates the absolute fit of the model to the dataset
#it observes the points and points out how close the data points are to the model predicted
scores
rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, x_pred))
print("The mean Squared Error of Linear Regression is:", (rmse))
```

```
#Now find the 5 fold Cross Validation
# Implement 5 fold cross validation scores
cvscores_5 = cross_val_score(reg, X, y, cv= 5)
# print the 5 fold cross validation scores
print("The Cross Validation Scores are:", cvscores_5)
#print the average 5 fold cross score
#np.mean returns the average of the array elements
print("The Average 5 fold Cross Scores is:", np.mean(cvscores_5))
```