In [ ]:

```
#DL_P1 : Linear regression by using Deep Neural network:
#  Implement Boston housing price prediction problem by Linear regression u
# Use Boston House price prediction dataset.
```

In [1]:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn import metrics
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
```

In [2]:

```
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
from sklearn.datasets import load_boston
boston = load_boston()
```

In [3]:

```
data = pd.DataFrame(boston.data)
data.head()
```

Out[3]:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	4.98
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	9.14
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	4.03
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	2.94
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	5.33

In [4]:

```
#Adding the feature names to the dataframe
data.columns = boston.feature_names
data.head()
```

Out[4]:

	CRIM	ZN	INDUS	CHAS	NOX	RM	AGE	DIS	RAD	TAX	PTRATIO	B	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	

In [5]:

```
#Adding target variable to dataframe
data['PRICE'] = boston.target
```

In [6]:

```
#Check the shape of dataframe
data.shape
```

Out[6]: (506, 14)

In [7]:
```
data.columns
```

Out[7]:
```
Index(['CRIM', 'ZN', 'INDUS', 'CHAS', 'NOX', 'RM', 'AGE', 'DIS', 'RAD', 'T
AX',
       'PTRATIO', 'B', 'LSTAT', 'PRICE'],
      dtype='object')
```

In [8]:
```
data.dtypes
```

Out[8]:
```
CRIM       float64
ZN         float64
INDUS      float64
CHAS       float64
NOX        float64
RM         float64
AGE        float64
DIS        float64
RAD        float64
TAX        float64
PTRATIO    float64
B          float64
LSTAT      float64
PRICE      float64
dtype: object
```

In [9]:
```
# Identifying the unique number of values in the dataset
data.nunique()
```

Out[9]:
```
CRIM       504
ZN          26
INDUS       76
CHAS         2
NOX         81
RM         446
AGE        356
DIS        412
RAD          9
TAX         66
PTRATIO     46
B          357
LSTAT      455
PRICE      229
dtype: int64
```

In [10]:
```
# Check for missing values
data.isnull().sum()
```

Out[10]:
```
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
PRICE      0
dtype: int64
```

In [13]:
```
# See rows with missing values
data[data.isnull().any(axis=1)]
```

Out[13]:

CRIM	ZN	INDUS	CHAS	NOX	RM	AGE	DIS	RAD	TAX	PTRATIO	B	LSTAT	PRICE

In [14]:
```
# Viewing the data statistics
data.describe()
```

Out[14]:

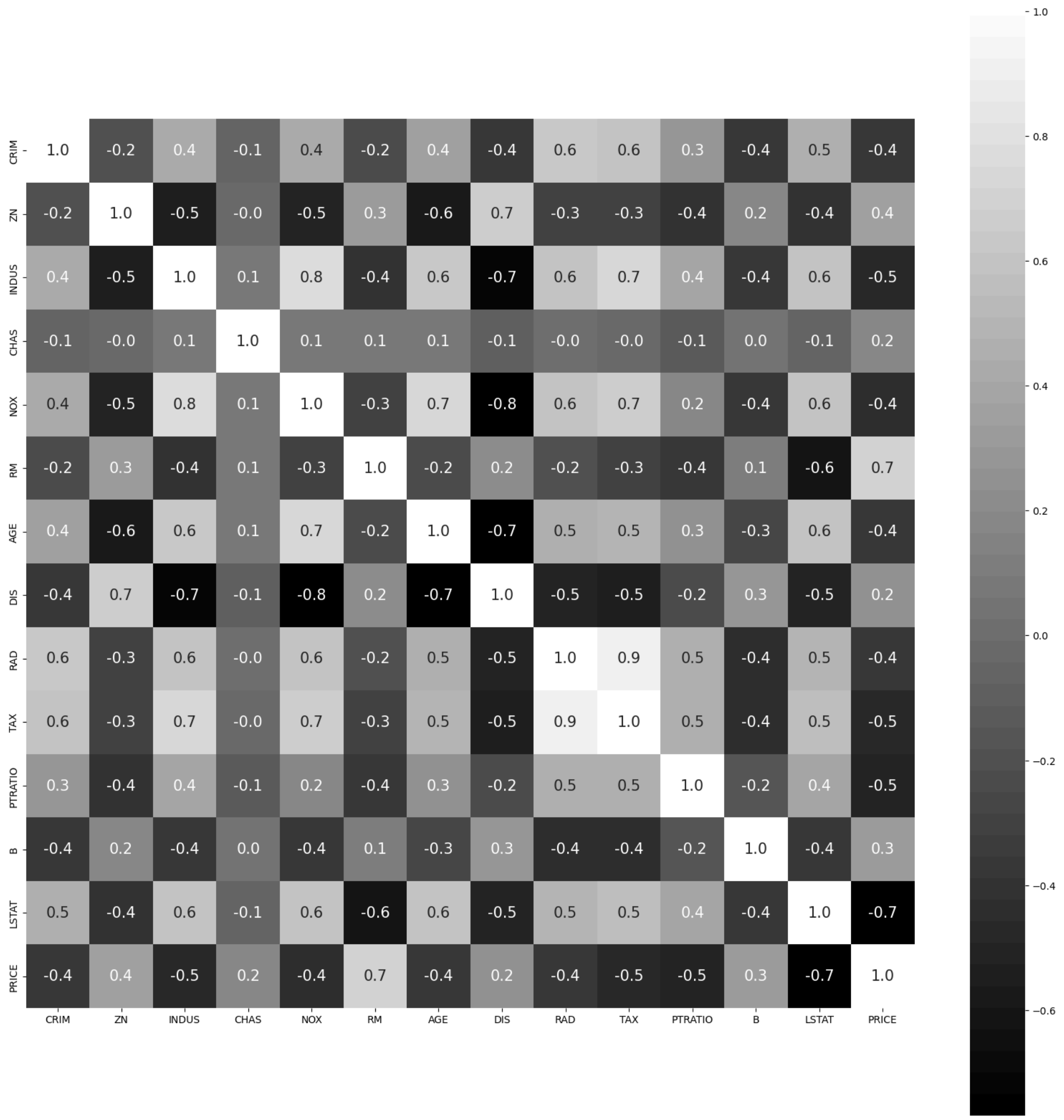
	CRIM	ZN	INDUS	CHAS	NOX	RM	AGE
count	506.000000	506.000000	506.000000	506.000000	506.000000	506.000000	506.000000
mean	3.613524	11.363636	11.136779	0.069170	0.554695	6.284634	68.574901
std	8.601545	23.322453	6.860353	0.253994	0.115878	0.702617	28.148861
min	0.006320	0.000000	0.460000	0.000000	0.385000	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

In [15]:
```
# Finding out the correlation between the features
corr = data.corr()
corr.shape
```

Out[15]: (14, 14)

In [16]:
```
# Plotting the heatmap of correlation between features
plt.figure(figsize=(20,20))
sns.heatmap(corr, cbar=True, square= True, fmt='.1f', annot=True,
annot_kws={'size':15}, cmap='gray')
```

Out[16]: <AxesSubplot:>



In [17]:
```
# Spliting target variable and independent variables
X = data.drop(['PRICE'], axis = 1)
y = data['PRICE']
```

In [18]:
```
# Splitting to training and testing data
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y, test_size = 0.3,
random_state = 4)
```

In [19]:
```
# Import library for Linear Regression
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
# Create a Linear regressor
lm = LinearRegression()
```

In [21]:
```
# Train the model using the training sets
lm.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

Out[21]: LinearRegression()

In [22]:
```
# Value of y intercept
lm.intercept_
```

Out[22]: 36.35704137659614

In [23]:
```
#Converting the coefficient values to a dataframe
coeffcients = pd.DataFrame([X_train.columns,lm.coef_]).T
coeffcients = coeffcients.rename(columns={0: 'Attribute', 1: 'Coefficients'
coeffcients
```

Out[23]:

	Attribute	Coefficients
0	CRIM	-0.12257
1	ZN	0.055678
2	INDUS	-0.008834
3	CHAS	4.693448
4	NOX	-14.435783
5	RM	3.28008
6	AGE	-0.003448
7	DIS	-1.552144
8	RAD	0.32625
9	TAX	-0.014067
10	PTRATIO	-0.803275
11	B	0.009354
12	LSTAT	-0.523478

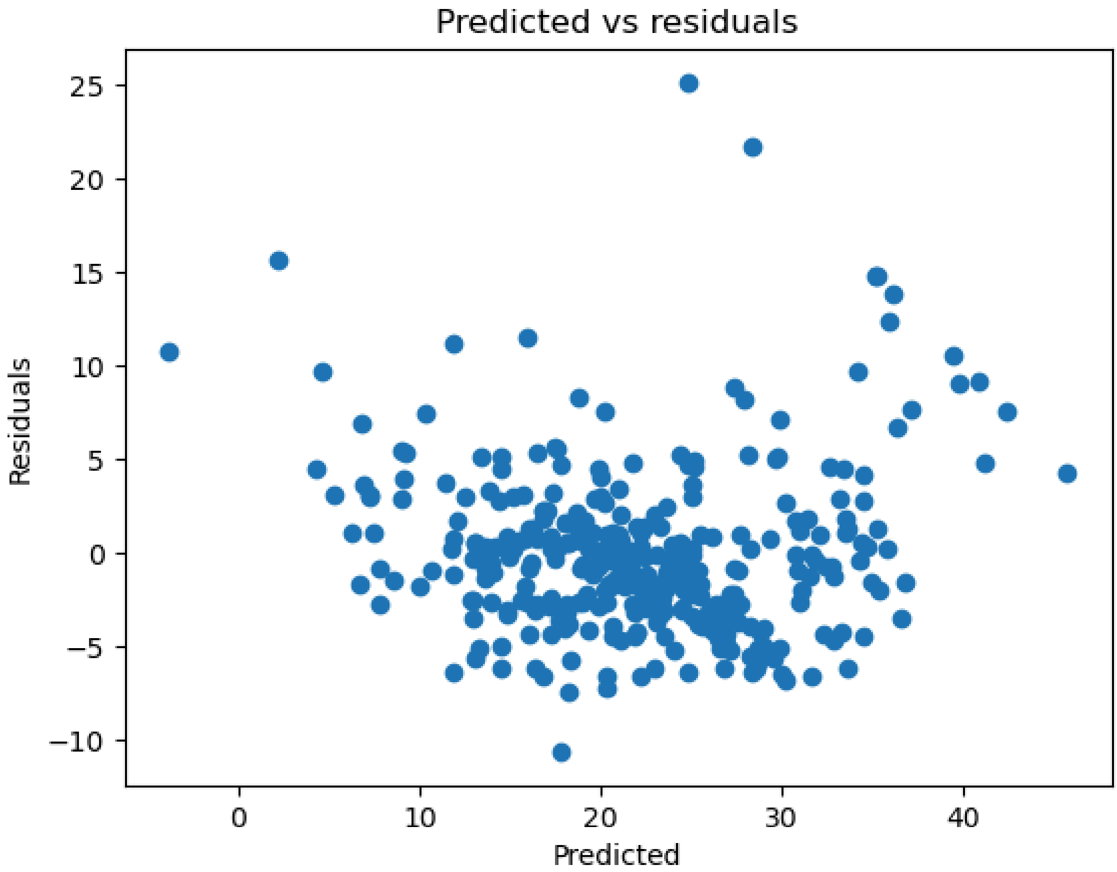
In [24]:
```
# Model prediction on train data
y_pred = lm.predict(X_train)

# Model Evaluation
print('R^2:',metrics.r2_score(y_train, y_pred))
print('Adjusted R^2:',1 - (1-metrics.r2_score(y_train,
y_pred))*(len(y_train)-1)/(len(y_train)-X_train.shape[1]-1))
print('MAE:',metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_train, y_pred))
print('MSE:',metrics.mean_squared_error(y_train, y_pred))
print('RMSE:',np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_train, y_pred)))
```

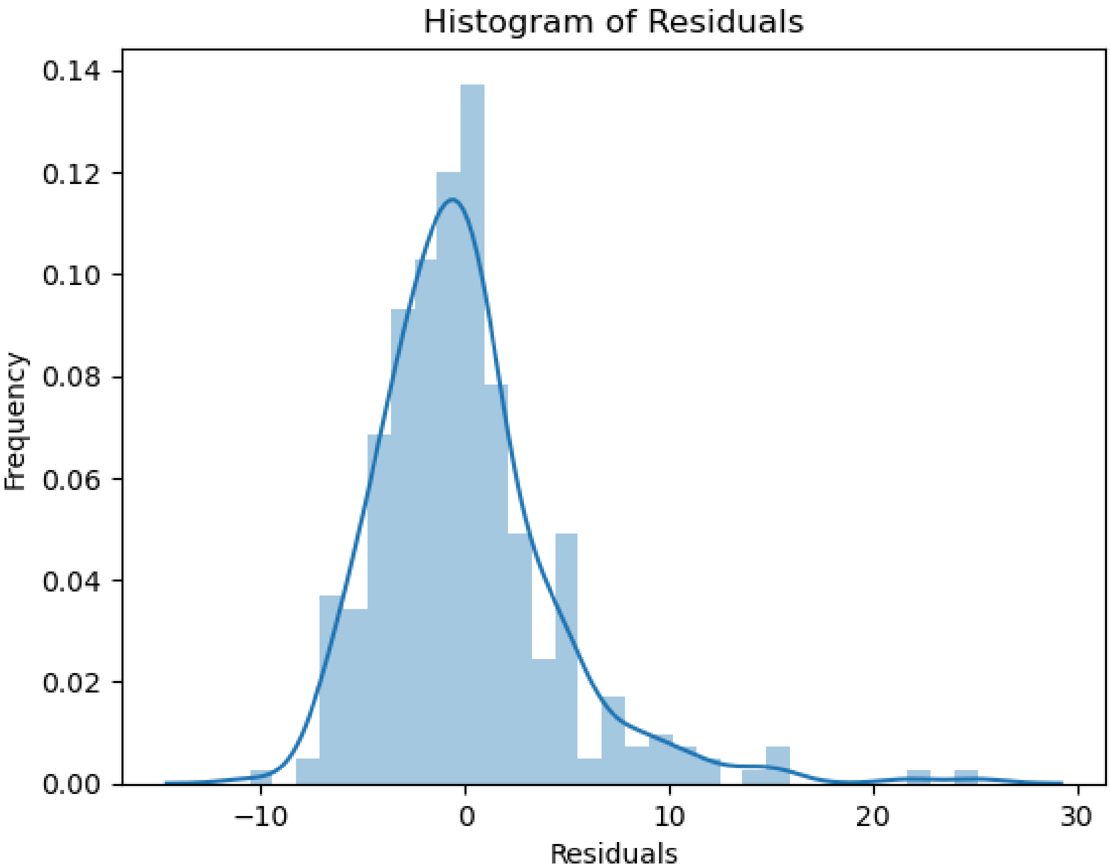
```
R^2: 0.7465991966746854
Adjusted R^2: 0.736910342429894
MAE: 3.089861094971133
MSE: 19.073688703469028
RMSE: 4.367343437774161
```

In [25]:
```
# Visualizing the differences between actual prices and predicted values
plt.scatter(y_train, y_pred)
plt.xlabel("Prices")
plt.ylabel("Predicted prices")
plt.title("Prices vs Predicted prices")
plt.show()
```

In [26]:
```
# Checking residuals
plt.scatter(y_pred,y_train-y_pred)
plt.title("Predicted vs residuals")
plt.xlabel("Predicted")
plt.ylabel("Residuals")
plt.show()
```



In [27]:
```
# Checking Normality of errors
sns.distplot(y_train-y_pred)
plt.title("Histogram of Residuals")
plt.xlabel("Residuals")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.show()
```



In [28]:
```
# Predicting Test data with the model
y_test_pred = lm.predict(X_test)
# Model Evaluation
acc_linreg = metrics.r2_score(y_test, y_test_pred)
print('R^2:', acc_linreg)
print('Adjusted R^2:',1 - (1-metrics.r2_score(y_test,
y_test_pred))*(len(y_test)-1)/(len(y_test)-X_test.shape[1]-1))
print('MAE:',metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_test_pred))
print('MSE:',metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, y_test_pred))
print('RMSE:',np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, y_test_pred)))
```

```
R^2: 0.7121818377409193
Adjusted R^2: 0.6850685326005711
MAE: 3.85900559237074
MSE: 30.053993307124163
RMSE: 5.482152251362978
```

In [ ]: