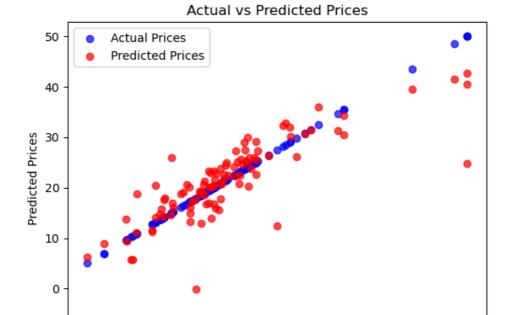
```
In [11]: import pandas as pd
          import numpy as np
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          from sklearn.datasets import fetch openml
          from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
          from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
          from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error, r2_score
          from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
In [12]: data = fetch openml(name='boston', as frame=True)
          df = data.frame
          C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\datasets\_openm1.py:292: UserWarning: Multi
          ple active versions of the dataset matching the name boston exist. Versions may be fundamental
          ly different, returning version 1.
            warn(
          C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\datasets\_openml.py:932: FutureWarning: The
default value of `parser` will change from `'liac-arff'` to `'auto'` in 1.4. You can set `pars
          er='auto'` to silence this warning. Therefore, an `ImportError` will be raised from 1.4 if the
          dataset is dense and pandas is not installed. Note that the pandas parser may return different
          data types. See the Notes Section in fetch_openml's API doc for details.
            warn(
In [13]: | if 'MEDV' in df.columns:
              df.rename(columns={'MEDV': 'medv'}, inplace=True)
In [14]: X = df.drop(columns=['medv']) # 'medv' is the target variable (Median value of homes in $1000s
          y = df['medv']
In [15]: scaler = StandardScaler()
          X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X)
In [16]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_scaled, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
In [17]:
         model = LinearRegression()
          model.fit(X_train, y_train)
Out[17]:
          ▼ LinearRegression
          LinearRegression()
In [18]: y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
In [19]: | mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
         mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
          rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
          r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
In [20]: print(f'MAE: {mae}')
    print(f'MSE: {mse}')
    print(f'RMSE: {rmse}')
    print(f'R2 Score: {r2}')
```

MAE: 3.1890919658878496 MSE: 24.29111947497352 RMSE: 4.928602182665337 R2 Score: 0.668759493535632

10

```
In [22]:
    plt.scatter(y_test, y_test, color='blue', alpha=0.7, label='Actual Prices')
    plt.scatter(y_test, y_pred, color='red', alpha=0.7, label='Predicted Prices')
    plt.xlabel('Actual Prices')
    plt.ylabel('Predicted Prices')
    plt.title('Actual vs Predicted Prices')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```



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In []:

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Actual Prices

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