

In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

In [2]:

```
from sklearn.datasets import load_boston
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
```

In [3]:

```
data=load_boston()
data
```

Out[3]:

```
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'TAX', 'PTRATIO', 'B', 'LSTAT'], dtype='<U7'),
'DESCR': ".. _boston_dataset:\n\nBoston house prices dataset\n-----
-----\n\n**Data Set Characteristics:** \n\n      :Number of Inst
ances: 506 \n\n      :Number of Attributes: 13 numeric/categorical predictiv
e. Median Value (attribute 14) is usually the target.\n\n      :Attribute In
formation (in order):\n      - CRIM      per capita crime rate by town\n
- ZN      proportion of residential land zoned for lots over 25,000 sq.f
t.\n      - INDUS      proportion of non-retail business acres per town\n
- CHAS      Charles River dummy variable (= 1 if tract bounds river; 0 othe
rwise)\n      - NOX      nitric oxides concentration (parts per 10 milli
on)\n      - RM      average number of rooms per dwelling\n      - AG
E      proportion of owner-occupied units built prior to 1940\n      - D
IS      weighted distances to five Boston employment centres\n      - RA
D      index of accessibility to radial highways\n      - TAX      full-
value property-tax rate per $10,000\n      - PTRATIO      pupil-teacher rati
o by town\n      - B      1000(Bk - 0.63)^2 where Bk is the proportion
of blacks by town\n      - LSTAT      % lower status of the population\n
- MEDV      Median value of owner-occupied homes in $1000's\n\n      :Missing
Attribute Values: None\n\n      :Creator: Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L.\n
\nThis is a copy of UCI ML housing dataset.\nhttps://archive.ics.uci.edu/m
l/machine-learning-databases/housing/\n\n\nThis dataset was taken from the
StatLib library which is maintained at Carnegie Mellon University.\n\nThe
Boston house-price data of Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. 'Hedonic\npric
es and the demand for clean air', J. Environ. Economics & Management,\nvo
l.5, 81-102, 1978. Used in Belsley, Kuh & Welsch, 'Regression diagnostic
s\n...', Wiley, 1980. N.B. Various transformations are used in the table
on\npages 244-261 of the latter.\n\nThe Boston house-price data has been u
sed in many machine learning papers that address regression\nproblems.
\n      \n.. topic:: References\n\n      - Belsley, Kuh & Welsch, 'Regression
diagnostics: Identifying Influential Data and Sources of Collinearity', Wi
ley, 1980. 244-261.\n      - Quinlan,R. (1993). Combining Instance-Based and
Model-Based Learning. In Proceedings on the Tenth International Conference
of Machine Learning, 236-243, University of Massachusetts, Amherst. Morgan
Kaufmann.\n",
'filename': 'G:\\anaconda\\lib\\site-packages\\sklearn\\datasets\\data\\b
oston house prices.csv'}

```

In [4]:

```

features=data['data']
labels=data['target']

```

In [5]:

```

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

```

In [6]:

```

x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(features,labels)

```

In [7]:

```
data['feature_names']
```

Out[7]:

```
array(['CRIM', 'ZN', 'INDUS', 'CHAS', 'NOX', 'RM', 'AGE', 'DIS', 'RAD',  
      'TAX', 'PTRATIO', 'B', 'LSTAT'], dtype='<U7')
```

In [8]:

```
print(data['DESCR'])
```

```
.. _boston_dataset:
```

Boston house prices dataset

-----

**\*\*Data Set Characteristics:\*\***

:Number of Instances: 506

:Number of Attributes: 13 numeric/categorical predictive. Median Value (attribute 14) is usually the target.

:Attribute Information (in order):

- CRIM	per capita crime rate by town
- ZN	proportion of residential land zoned for lots over 25,000 sq.ft.
- INDUS	proportion of non-retail business acres per town
- CHAS	Charles River dummy variable (= 1 if tract bounds river; 0 otherwise)
- NOX	nitric oxides concentration (parts per 10 million)
- RM	average number of rooms per dwelling
- AGE	proportion of owner-occupied units built prior to 1940
- DIS	weighted distances to five Boston employment centres
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- PTRATIO	pupil-teacher ratio by town
- B	1000(Bk - 0.63)^2 where Bk is the proportion of blacks by town
- LSTAT	% lower status of the population
- MEDV	Median value of owner-occupied homes in \$1000's

:Missing Attribute Values: None

:Creator: Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L.

This is a copy of UCI ML housing dataset.

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/housing/> (<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/housing/>)

This dataset was taken from the StatLib library which is maintained at Carnegie Mellon University.

The Boston house-price data of Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. 'Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air', J. Environ. Economics & Management, vol.5, 81-102, 1978. Used in Belsley, Kuh & Welsch, 'Regression diagnostics ...', Wiley, 1980. N.B. Various transformations are used in the table on pages 244-261 of the latter.

The Boston house-price data has been used in many machine learning papers that address regression problems.

```
.. topic:: References
```

- Belsley, Kuh & Welsch, 'Regression diagnostics: Identifying Influential

Data and Sources of Collinearity', Wiley, 1980. 244-261.

- Quinlan, R. (1993). Combining Instance-Based and Model-Based Learning. In Proceedings on the Tenth International Conference of Machine Learning, 236-243, University of Massachusetts, Amherst. Morgan Kaufmann.

In [9]:

```
data.keys()
```

Out[9]:

```
dict_keys(['data', 'target', 'feature_names', 'DESCR', 'filename'])
```

In [14]:

```
y_pred = dtr.predict(x_test)
```

In [11]:

```
dtr = DecisionTreeRegressor()  
dtr.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

Out[11]:

```
DecisionTreeRegressor()
```

In [15]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score  
mean_squared_error(y_pred, y_test)  
r2_score(y_pred, y_test)
```

Out[15]:

```
0.8637379166892709
```

In [ ]:

In [ ]: