Machine Learning Regression Project :

Health Care Analytics-
Detection of Parkinson's Disease by vocal frequency analysis

Abstract:

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a progressive disorder of central nervous system that affects movement of body parts controlled by the nerves. Almost 70%-90% of patients with PD shows an affected voice. Various studies revealed that voice is one of the earliest indicators of PD.

Objective:

This project will predict UPDRS (Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale) score based on the collected voice features. UPDRS generally ranges from 0 to 176, with 0 corresponding to a healthy state and 176 to a severe affliction. The higher the score, the worse the parkinsonism.

Description of Parkinson's Dataset:

The dataset contains a range of biomedical vocal measurements from people with early-stage Parkinson's disease through a telemonitoring device. The main aim of the data is to predict 'total_UPDRS' based on the 16 voice measures (starting from Jitter to PPE) as mentioned below.

Dataset Source:

https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Parkinsons+Telemonitoring

Attribute Information:

- **subject#** - Serial Number
- **age** - Patient's age
- **sex** - Patient's gender '0': male, '1': female
- **test_time** - Number of Times into trial. Integer part represents number of days
- **total_UPDRS** - Clinician's total UPDRS score
- **Jitter** - Measures of variation in fundamental frequency
- **Shimmer** - Several measures of variation in amplitude
- **NHR (Noise to Harmonies Ratio)** - measures of ratio of noise to tonal components in voice
- **HNR (Harmonics to Noise Ratio)** - measures of ratio of noise to tonal components in voice

- **RPDE (Recurrence Period Density Entropy)** - Dynamic complex measurement
- **DFA (Detrended Fluctuation Analysis)** - Signal fractal scaling exponent
- **PPE (Pitch Period Entropy)** - A nonlinear measure of fundamental frequency variation

Implementation of this Project in Real Life:

The first sign of PD is change in quality of voice: a reduced volume, monotone pitch etc. Since detection of early stages of Parkinson's Disease is very crucial, this project shows how assesment of voice can be used for day to day monitoring (local or remote) of PD patients. As a result, the entire screening process will be cost effective and also individual's quality of life can be improved through early treatment of this disease.

Libraries Required:

In [1]:
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
from scipy import stats
import statistics as stat
import statsmodels.api as sm
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from IPython.display import Math, display
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression, Lasso
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score, accuracy_score
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, MinMaxScaler, PolynomialFeatures
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, RandomizedSearchCV, cross_va
```

Given Dataset:

In [2]:
```
parkinsons_df = pd.read_csv('parkinsons.csv')
parkinsons_df.head()
```

Out[2]:

	subject#	age	sex	test_time	total_UPDRS	Jitter(%)	Jitter(Abs)	Jitter:RAP	Jitter:PPQ5	Jitt
0	1	72.0	male	5.6431	34.398	0.00662	0.000034	0.00401	0.00317	
1	2	72.0	male	12.6660	34.894	0.00300	0.000017	0.00132	0.00150	
2	3	72.0	male	19.6810	35.389	0.00481	0.000025	0.00205	0.00208	
3	4	72.0	male	25.6470	35.810	0.00528	0.000027	0.00191	0.00264	
4	5	72.0	male	33.6420	36.375	0.00335	0.000020	0.00093	0.00130	

5 rows × 21 columns

Exploratory Data Analysis:

In [3]:
```
print('Parkinson\'s dataset has {} rows & {} columns' .format(parkinsons_df.shape[(
                                                               parkinsons_df.shape[:
```

```
Parkinson's dataset has 5883 rows & 21 columns
```

Displaying all Features:

In [4]:
```
parkinsons_df.columns
```

Out[4]:
```
Index(['subject#', 'age', 'sex', 'test_time', 'total_UPDRS', 'Jitter(%)',
       'Jitter(Abs)', 'Jitter:RAP', 'Jitter:PPQ5', 'Jitter:DDP', 'Shimmer',
       'Shimmer(dB)', 'Shimmer:APQ3', 'Shimmer:APQ5', 'Shimmer:APQ11',
       'Shimmer:DDA', 'NHR', 'HNR', 'RPDE', 'DFA', 'PPE'],
      dtype='object')
```

How many different datatypes do these 21 columns contain?

In [5]:
```
pd.value_counts(parkinsons_df.dtypes)
```

Out[5]:
```
float64    19
int64       1
object      1
dtype: int64
```

Displaying Non-Numerical Features:

In [6]:
```
categorical_input_cols = parkinsons_df.select_dtypes(exclude="number").columns.to_l
categorical_input_cols
```

Out[6]:
```
['sex']
```

How many unique values are present inside non-numerical feature:

In [7]:
```
parkinsons_df.select_dtypes(exclude="number").describe()
```

Out[7]:

	sex
count	5880
unique	2
top	male
freq	4012

Lets convert object datatype to categorical datatype for 'sex' column:

In [8]:
```
parkinsons_df['sex'] = parkinsons_df['sex'].astype('category')
parkinsons_df.dtypes
```

Out[8]:
```
subject#            int64
age               float64
sex              category
test_time         float64
total_UPDRS       float64
Jitter(%)         float64
Jitter(Abs)       float64
Jitter:RAP        float64
Jitter:PPQ5       float64
Jitter:DDP        float64
Shimmer           float64
Shimmer(dB)       float64
Shimmer:APQ3      float64
Shimmer:APQ5      float64
Shimmer:APQ11     float64
Shimmer:DDA       float64
NHR               float64
HNR               float64
RPDE              float64
DFA               float64
PPE               float64
dtype: object
```

Displaying Numerical Features:

In [9]:
```
numeric_col = parkinsons_df.select_dtypes(include=np.number).columns.tolist()
print(numeric_col)
```

```
['subject#', 'age', 'test_time', 'total_UPDRS', 'Jitter(%)', 'Jitter(Abs)', 'Jitte
r:RAP', 'Jitter:PPQ5', 'Jitter:DDP', 'Shimmer', 'Shimmer(dB)', 'Shimmer:APQ3', 'Sh
immer:APQ5', 'Shimmer:APQ11', 'Shimmer:DDA', 'NHR', 'HNR', 'RPDE', 'DFA', 'PPE']
```

Among these numerical features; **subject#** represents only serial number. So we can drop this column.
But before drop, lets create a copy of this dataframe so that it doesn't affect original dataframe.

Creating a copy of Original Dataframe:

In [10]:
```
df1 = pd.DataFrame()
df1 = parkinsons_df.copy()
```

dropping 'subject' column:

In [11]:
```
df1.drop(['subject#'], axis=1, inplace = True)
```

Breaking numerical columns into two following parts:

In [12]:
```
continuous_input_cols = numeric_col[1:3] + numeric_col[4:]
target_col = numeric_col[3]
print('numeric input columns: \n\n', continuous_input_cols)
print('\n')
print('Target Column: ', target_col)
```

```
numeric input columns:

 ['age', 'test_time', 'Jitter(%)', 'Jitter(Abs)', 'Jitter:RAP', 'Jitter:PPQ5', 'Ji
tter:DDP', 'Shimmer', 'Shimmer(dB)', 'Shimmer:APQ3', 'Shimmer:APQ5', 'Shimmer:APQ1
1', 'Shimmer:DDA', 'NHR', 'HNR', 'RPDE', 'DFA', 'PPE']


Target Column:  total_UPDRS
```

In [13]:
```python
print('Now dataset has {} rows & {} columns' .format(df1.shape[0], df1.shape[1]))
```

```
Now dataset has 5883 rows & 20 columns
```

Statistical Description of Numerical Features:

In [14]:
```python
df1.describe()
```

Out[14]:

	age	test_time	total_UPDRS	Jitter(%)	Jitter(Abs)	Jitter:RAP	Jitter:PPQ5
count	5882.000000	5882.000000	5880.000000	5881.000000	5879.000000	5880.000000	5878.00000C
mean	64.807378	92.832029	29.024227	0.006152	0.000044	0.002987	0.003277
std	8.818435	53.437616	10.697383	0.005622	0.000036	0.003123	0.003731
min	36.000000	-4.262500	7.000000	0.000830	0.000002	0.000330	0.00043C
25%	58.000000	46.847000	21.371000	0.003580	0.000022	0.001580	0.001822
50%	65.000000	91.494500	27.576000	0.004900	0.000034	0.002250	0.00249C
75%	72.000000	138.430000	36.399000	0.006800	0.000053	0.003290	0.00346C
max	85.000000	215.490000	54.992000	0.099990	0.000446	0.057540	0.06956C

Inference:

- People aged from 36 to 85 are being affected by Parkinson's Disease
- there are some negative test time present in this dataset. So we need to remove it
- Speech UPDRS values are ranging between 7 to 54.9
- for the columns: "Jitter:DDP", "Jitter:PPQ5", "Jitter:RAP", "NHR"; **(SD/MEAN) > 1**.
  It means for these three columns mean values are not reliable.

Lets nullify -ve values from Test_Time column:

In [15]:
```python
print('total number of records where test_time is a negative value is = {}'
      .format(sum(df1['test_time'] < 0)))
df1.loc[(df1['test_time'] < 0), 'test_time'] = np.nan
print('After nullification total number of records where test_time is a negative va
      .format(sum(df1['test_time'] < 0)))
```

```
total number of records where test_time is a negative value is = 12
After nullification total number of records where test_time is a negative value is
= 0
```

Checking if there exists any NaN value in dataframe:

In [16]:
```python
df1.isnull().sum(axis=0)
```

Out[16]:
```
age              1
sex              3
test_time       13
total_UPDRS      3
Jitter(%)        2
Jitter(Abs)      4
Jitter:RAP       3
Jitter:PPQ5      5
Jitter:DDP       4
Shimmer          2
Shimmer(dB)      3
Shimmer:APQ3     3
Shimmer:APQ5     3
Shimmer:APQ11    4
Shimmer:DDA      2
NHR              4
HNR              2
RPDE             2
DFA              2
PPE              4
dtype: int64
```

Handling NaN values:

In [17]:
```
total_nan_values = sum(df1.isna().sum())
print('total number of null values = ', total_nan_values)
nan_percent = (total_nan_values / df1.shape[0]) * 100
print('Percentage of null values w.r.t total records = {}%' .format(np.round(nan_pe
```

```
total number of null values =  69
Percentage of null values w.r.t total records = 1.17%
```

Since NaN% is < 5%; so lets drop these NaN values:

In [18]:
```
df1.dropna(inplace=True)
print('now dataframe has {} rows & {} columns' .format(df1.shape[0], df1.shape[1])
```

```
now dataframe has 5863 rows & 20 columns
```

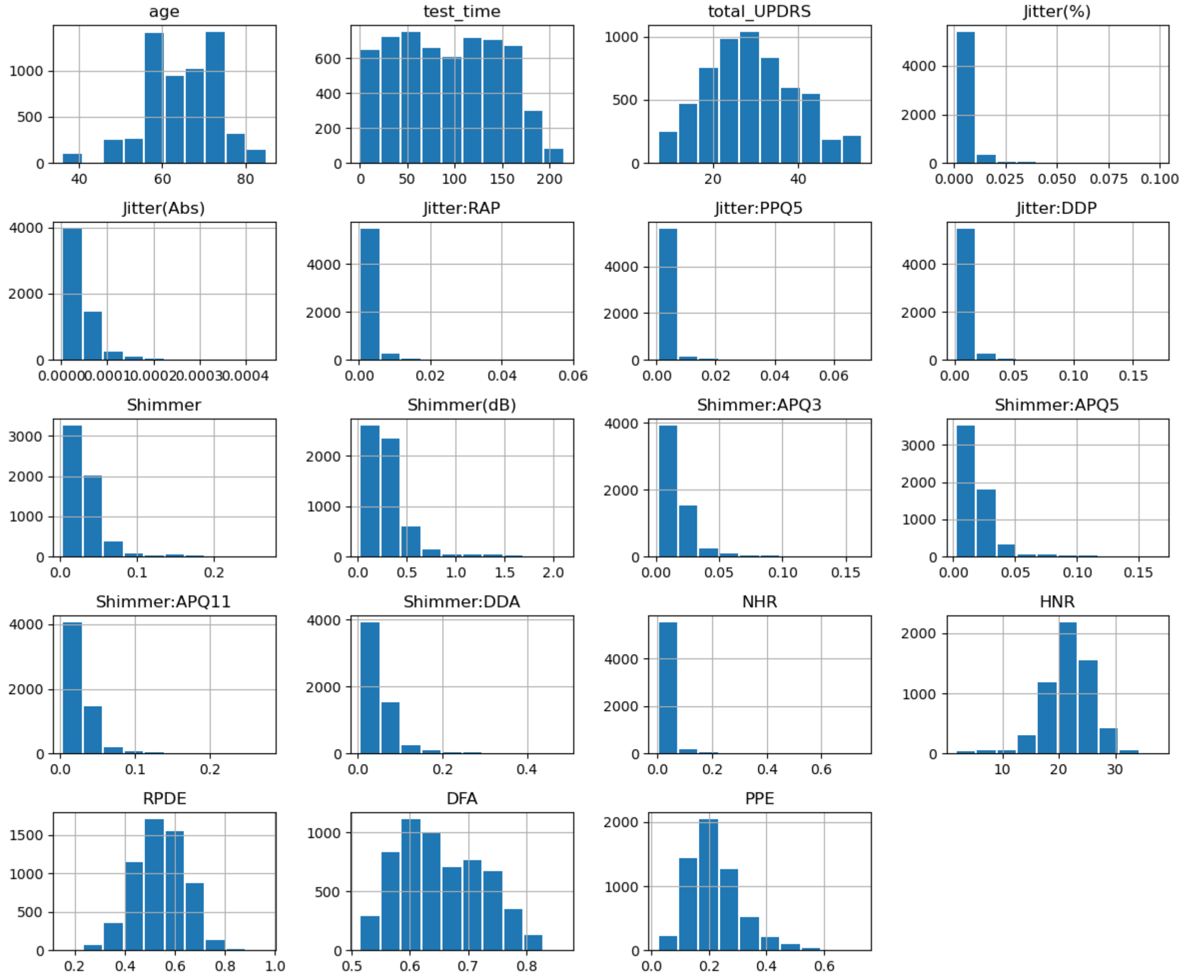
Checking if there exists any duplicate value in dataframe:

In [19]:
```
df1.duplicated(keep='first').sum()
```

Out[19]:
```
0
```

Visualizing Histograms of Numerical Features:

In [20]:
```
df1[numeric_col[1:]].hist(rwidth=0.9, figsize = (12,10))
plt.tight_layout();
```



Inference:

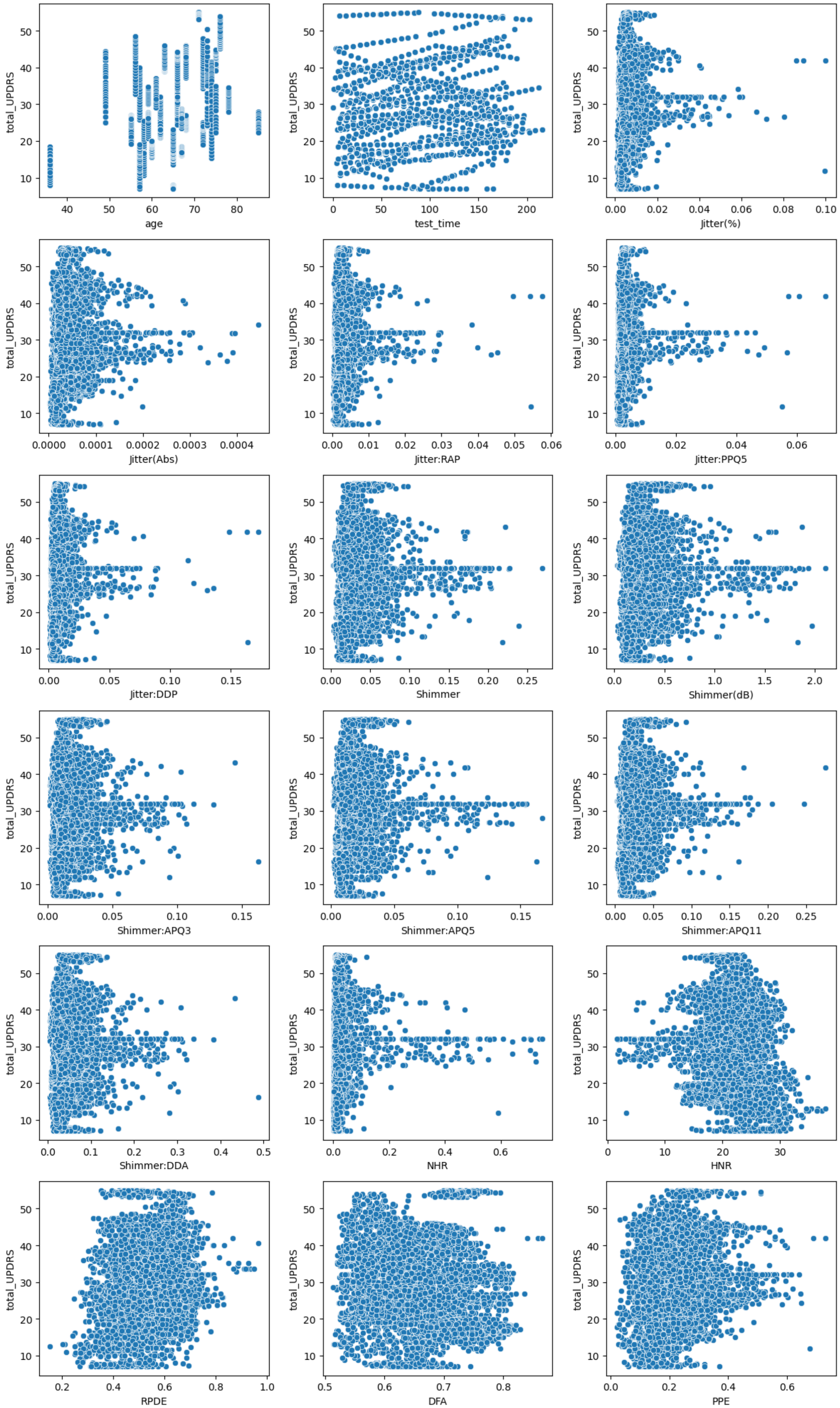
- Age, test_time seemed to be bi-modal distributions
- HNR seemed to follow a left skkewed distribution
- Target feature 'total_UPDRS' is almost following a normal distribution
- Jitter, Shimmer, NHR, DFA, PPE - these features are seeming to rightly skewed.

In [21]:
```
ip_features_tobe_transformed = ['Jitter(%)', 'Jitter(Abs)', 'Jitter:RAP', 'Jitter:I
                                'Shimmer', 'Shimmer(dB)', 'Shimmer:APQ3', 'Shimmer
                                'Shimmer:APQ11', 'Shimmer:DDA', 'NHR']
```

Later(may be before train-test split), we will apply log transformation on these features to make them close to normal distribution

Visualizing target feature with respect to each numeric input feature:

In [22]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(12,20))
for i in range(0, len(continuous_input_cols)):
    axi = plt.subplot(6,3,i+1)
    sns.scatterplot(data=df1, x=continuous_input_cols[i], y='total_UPDRS', ax=axi)
plt.tight_layout();
```

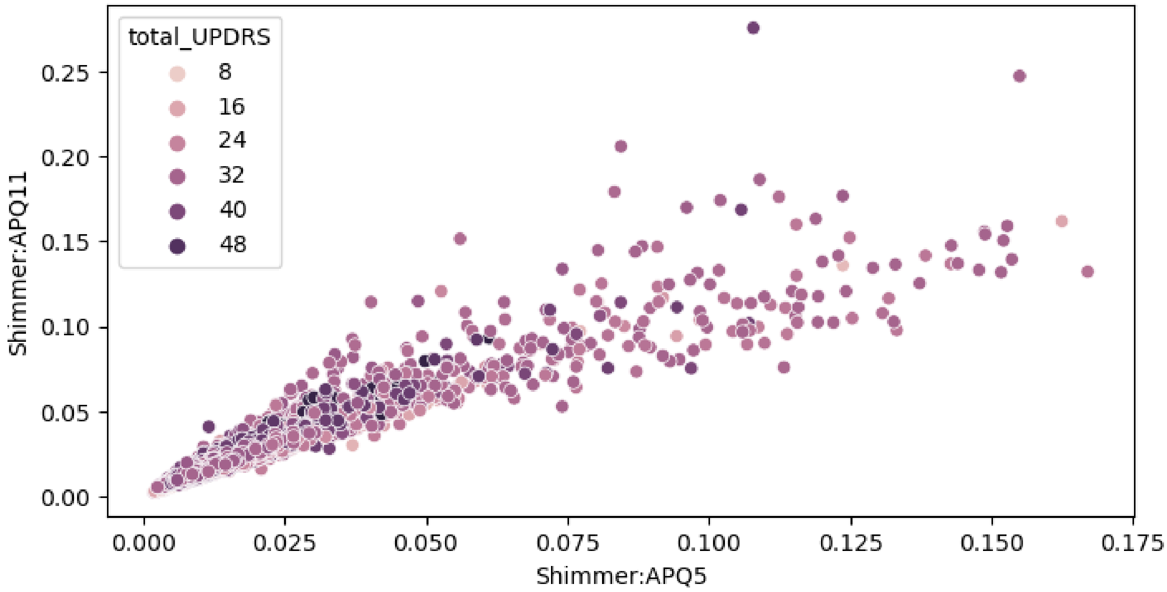

total_UPDRS
age
test_time
Jitter(%)
Jitter(Abs)
Jitter:RAP
Jitter:PPQ5
Jitter:DDP
Shimmer
Shimmer(dB)
Shimmer:APQ3
Shimmer:APQ5
Shimmer:APQ11
Shimmer:DDA
NHR
HNR
RPDE
DFA
PPE

Inference:

- from above plots; we can hardly see any linear relationship between input & output features.
- Also there are same behaviour for multiple graphs; which may lead to **multicollinearity** problem for Multiple Linear Regression problem.

An example of strong evidence of Multicollinearity:

In [23]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
sns.scatterplot(data = df1, x = 'Shimmer:APQ5', y = 'Shimmer:APQ11', hue = 'total_U
```

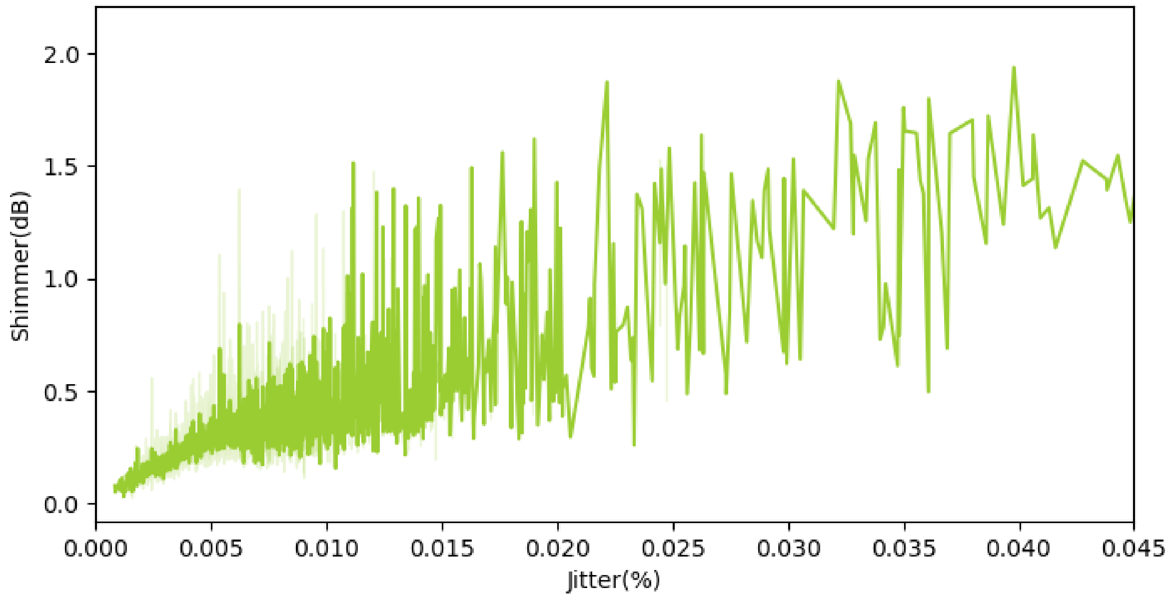


Insights:

- here we can see as Shimmer:APQ5 is increasing; Shimmer:APQ11 variable values are also increasing
- so we will handle multicollinearity after findling the correlation coefficients between numeric features

Relationship between Shimmer & Jitter Components:

In [24]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
sns.lineplot(data=df1, x='Jitter(%)', y='Shimmer(dB)', c='yellowgreen')
plt.xlim(0,0.045);
```

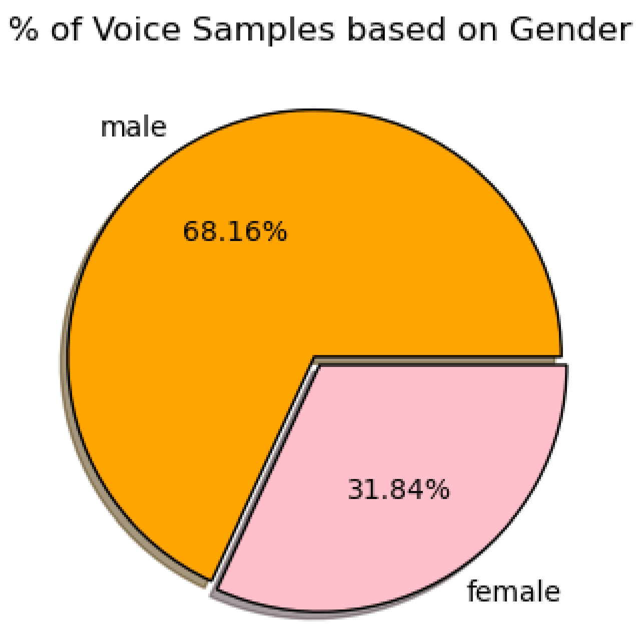


Insights:

- Jitter represents variability of fundamental frequency while Shimmer refers to amplitude variation of sound wave.
- So we can see there is a strong correlation between Shimmer & Jitter Components

Visualizing Output feature w.r.t Input features:

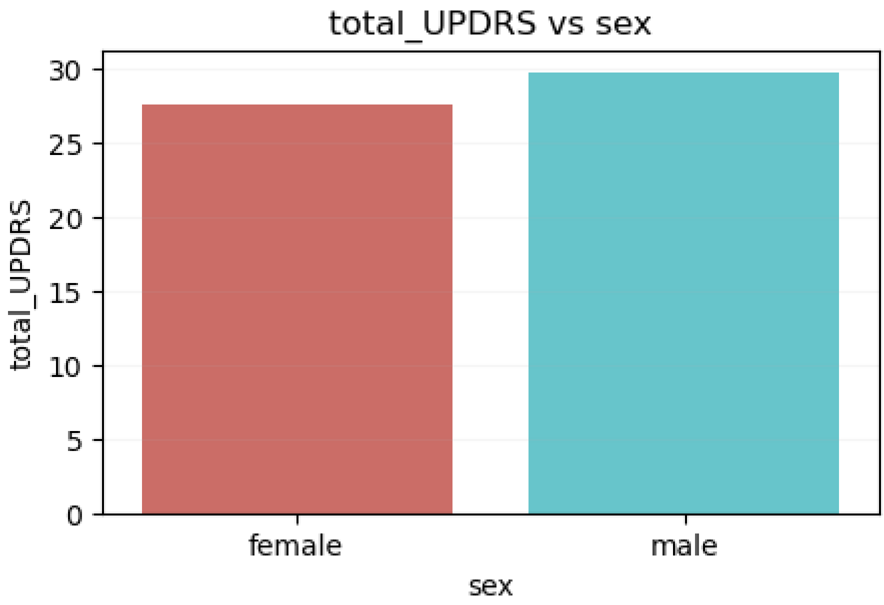
In [25]:
```
plt.figure(figsize = (5,4))
df1['sex'].value_counts(normalize=True).plot(kind='pie', autopct= '%.2f%%',
                                              colors=['orange', 'pink'], explode=[0
                                              shadow=True, wedgeprops={'edgecolor':
plt.ylabel('')
plt.title('% of Voice Samples based on Gender');
```



In given dataset, almost 68% voice samples are of males and remaing 32% are of females.

Males are more prone to Parkinson's Disease?

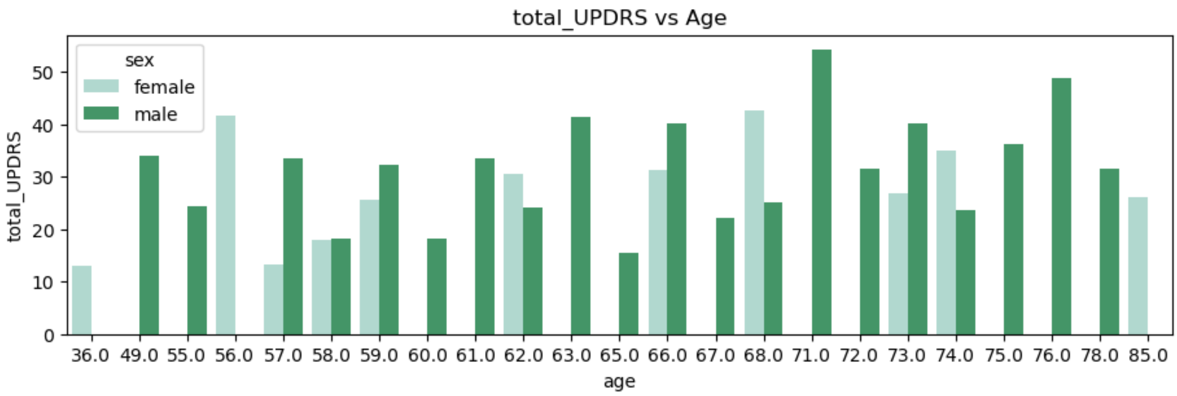
In [26]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(5,3))
sns.barplot(data=df1, x = 'sex', y = 'total_UPDRS', errorbar=None, palette='hls')
plt.grid(axis='y', alpha=0.1)
plt.title('total_UPDRS vs sex');
```



It can be understood, in given dataset males are showing higher tendency towards Parkinson's Disease compared to females.

total_UPDRS vs Age:

In [27]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(11,3))
sns.barplot(data=df1, x = 'age', y = 'total_UPDRS', hue = 'sex', errorbar=None, pa
plt.title('total_UPDRS vs Age');
```



Here we can see, Males aged to 71 are highly prone towards parkinson's disease.

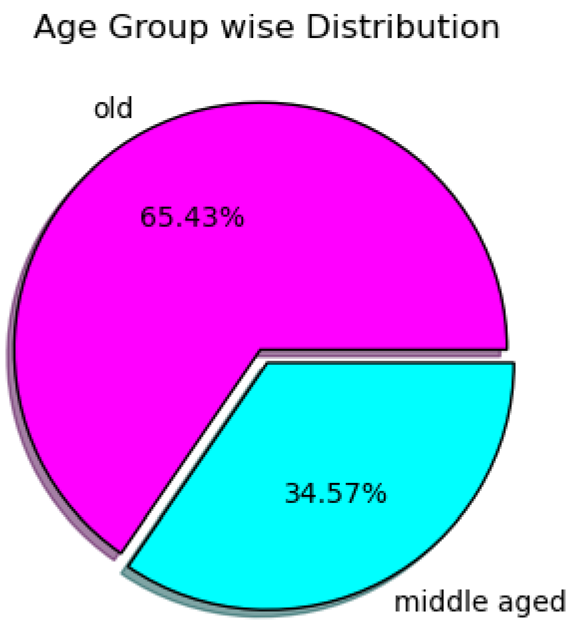
Feature Extraction (Age Group) for Visualization Purpose:

In [28]:
```
pdf2 = df1.copy()
def age_group(data):
    if (data['age'] >= 30) and (data['age']<=60):
        return 'middle aged'
    elif data['age'] > 60:
        return 'old'
```

```
pdf2['Age_Group'] = pdf2.apply(age_group, axis=1)
```

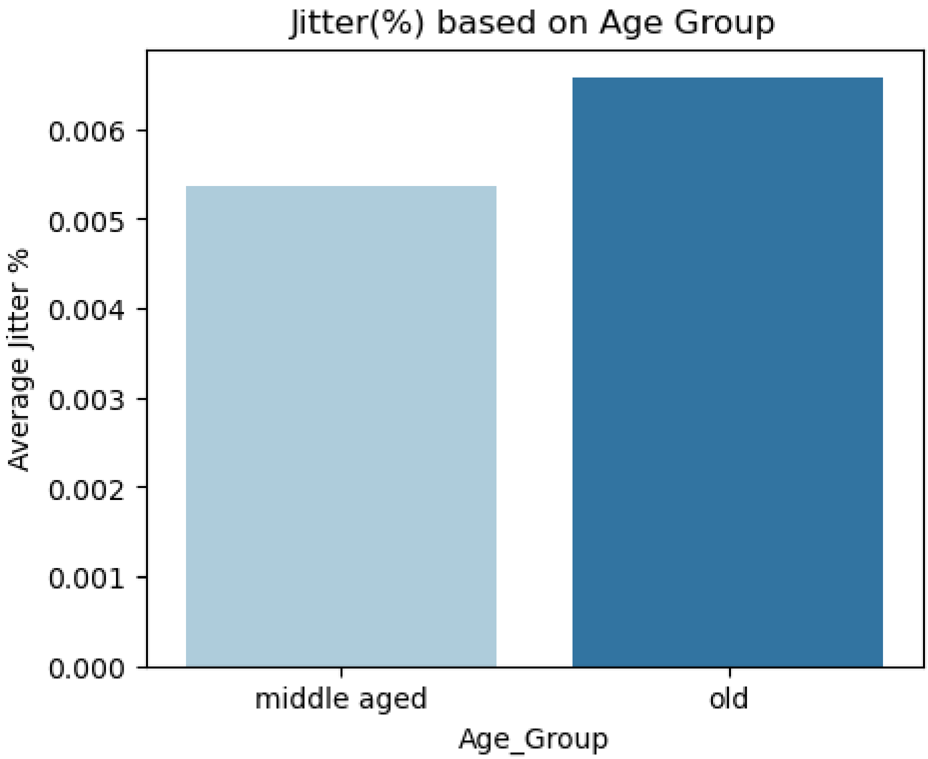
Distribution based on different Age Groups:

In [29]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(5,4))
pdf2['Age_Group'].value_counts().plot(kind='pie', autopct= '%.2f%%',
                                      colors=['magenta', 'cyan'], explode=[0.06,0]
                                      shadow=True, wedgeprops={'edgecolor':'black'
plt.ylabel('')
plt.title('Age Group wise Distribution');
```



Jitter(%) Vs. Age Group:

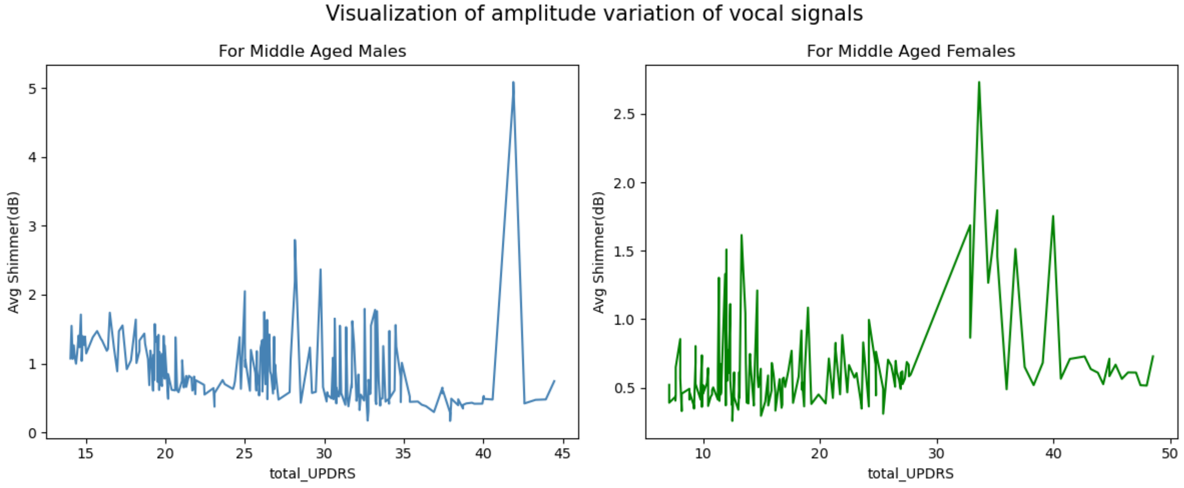
In [30]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(5,4))
tdf = pdf2.groupby('Age_Group').agg({'Jitter(%)':'mean'})
sns.barplot(data=tdf, x=tdf.index, y='Jitter(%)', palette='Paired')
plt.ylabel('Average Jitter %')
plt.title('Jitter(%) based on Age Group');
```



It shows: Average Jitter% for older people is significantly greater than that of middle aged people

Analyzing Amplitude Variation (Shimmer) of Voice Signals:

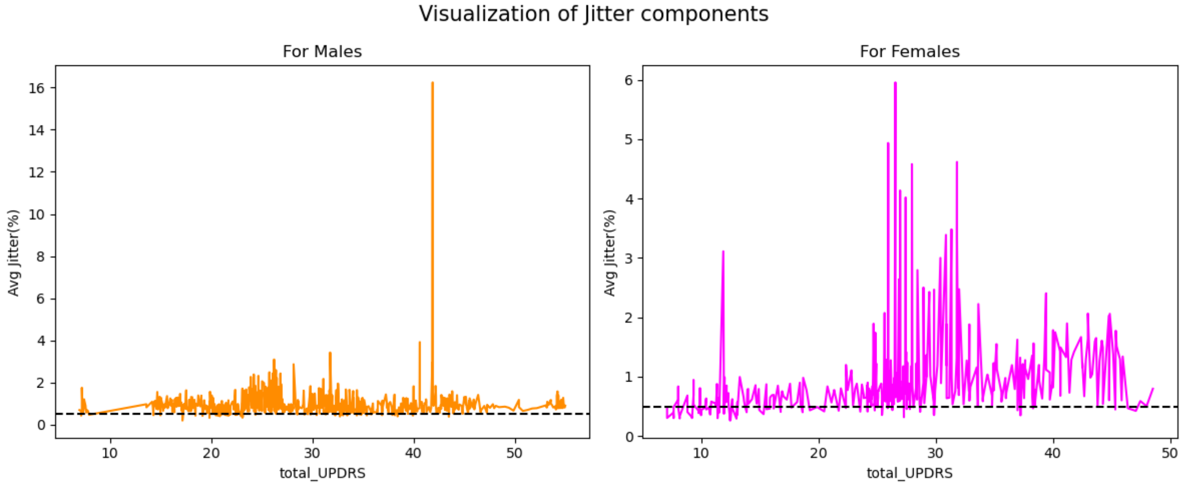
In [31]:
```
pdf2['Avg Shimmer(dB)'] = pdf2['Shimmer(dB)']/pdf2['Shimmer(dB)'].mean()
plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))
ax1 = plt.subplot(1,2,1)
cond1 = pdf2['sex']== 'male'
cond2 = pdf2['Age_Group']== 'middle aged'
sns.lineplot(data=pdf2[cond1 & cond2], x='total_UPDRS', y='Avg Shimmer(dB)', errorl
             ax=ax1, c='steelblue')
ax1.set_title('For Middle Aged Males')

ax2 = plt.subplot(1,2,2)
cond3 = pdf2['sex']== 'female'
sns.lineplot(data=pdf2[cond2 & cond3], x='total_UPDRS', y='Avg Shimmer(dB)', errorl
             ax=ax2, c='green')
ax2.set_title('For Middle Aged Females')
plt.suptitle('Visualization of amplitude variation of vocal signals', fontsize=15)
plt.tight_layout();
```



For middle aged people; shimmer(dB) increased significantly with decreasing voice loudness.

Analyzing Vocal Jitter Components:

In [32]:
```
pdf2['Avg Jitter(%)'] = pdf2['Jitter(%)']/pdf2['Jitter(%)'].mean()
plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))
ax1 = plt.subplot(1,2,1)
sns.lineplot(data=pdf2[pdf2['sex']== 'male'], x='total_UPDRS', y='Avg Jitter(%)', 
                ax=ax1, c='darkorange')
ax1.axhline(y=0.5, c='black', ls='--')
ax1.set_title('For Males')
ax2 = plt.subplot(1,2,2)
sns.lineplot(data=pdf2[pdf2['sex']== 'female'], x='total_UPDRS', y='Avg Jitter(%)'
                ax=ax2, c='magenta')
ax2.axhline(y=0.5, c='black', ls='--')
ax2.set_title('For Females')
plt.suptitle('Visualization of Jitter components', fontsize=15)
plt.tight_layout();
```

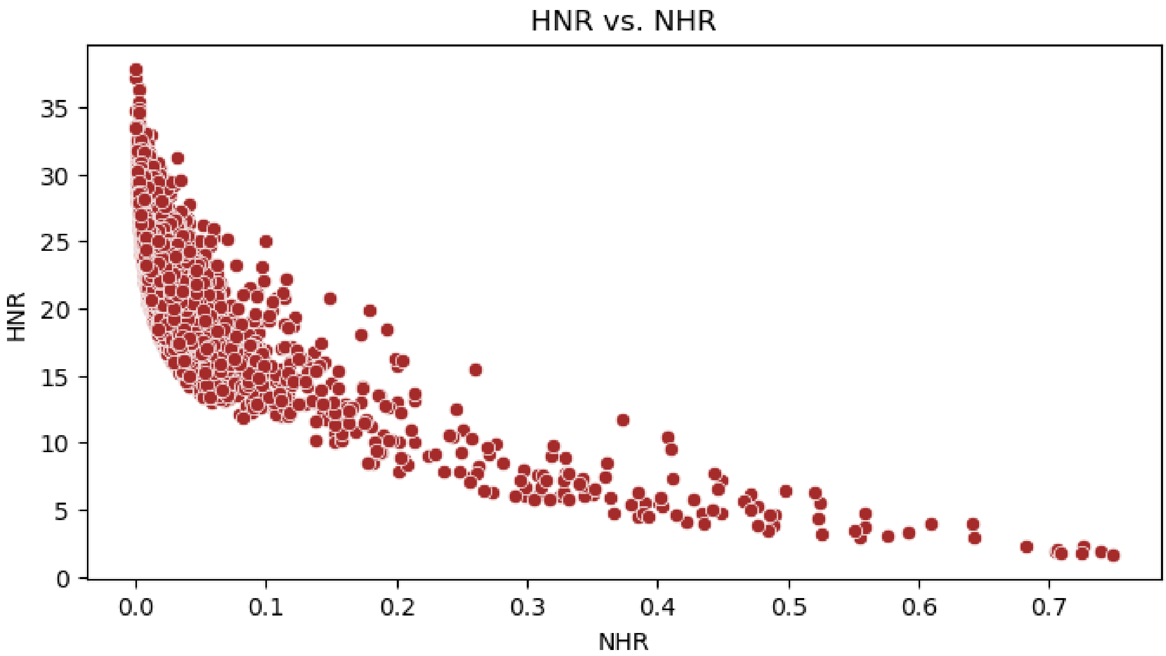


Inference:

- for a healthy person, acceptable normal threshold is 0.5% jitter
- both male & females have high jitter values
- higher mean jitter % may be associated with parkinson disease
- Due to lack of control on vocal chord vibrartion cycle of glottis, jitter value gets impacted

How HNR & NHR are related to each other?

In [33]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
sns.scatterplot(data=pdf2, x='NHR', y='HNR', color='brown')
plt.title('HNR vs. NHR');
```

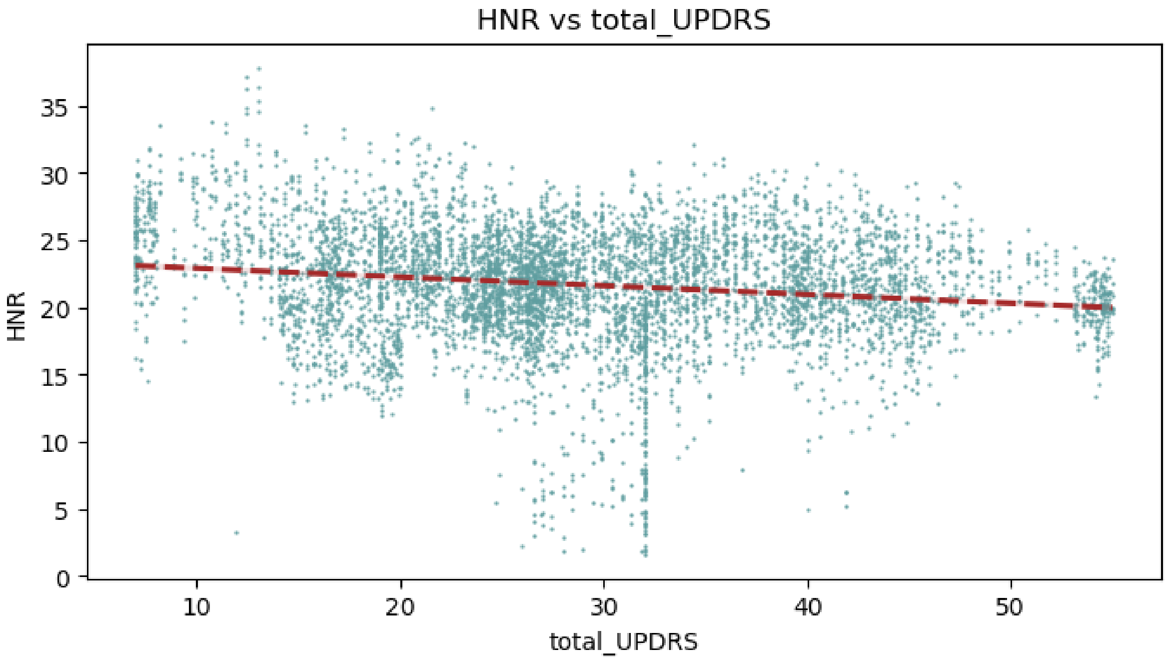


Insights:

- HNR & NHR asses presence of noise in voice signal
- we can see; NHR & HNR are inversely related to each other
- a lower NHR & higher HNR indicates superior voice quality

HNR vs total_UPDRS:

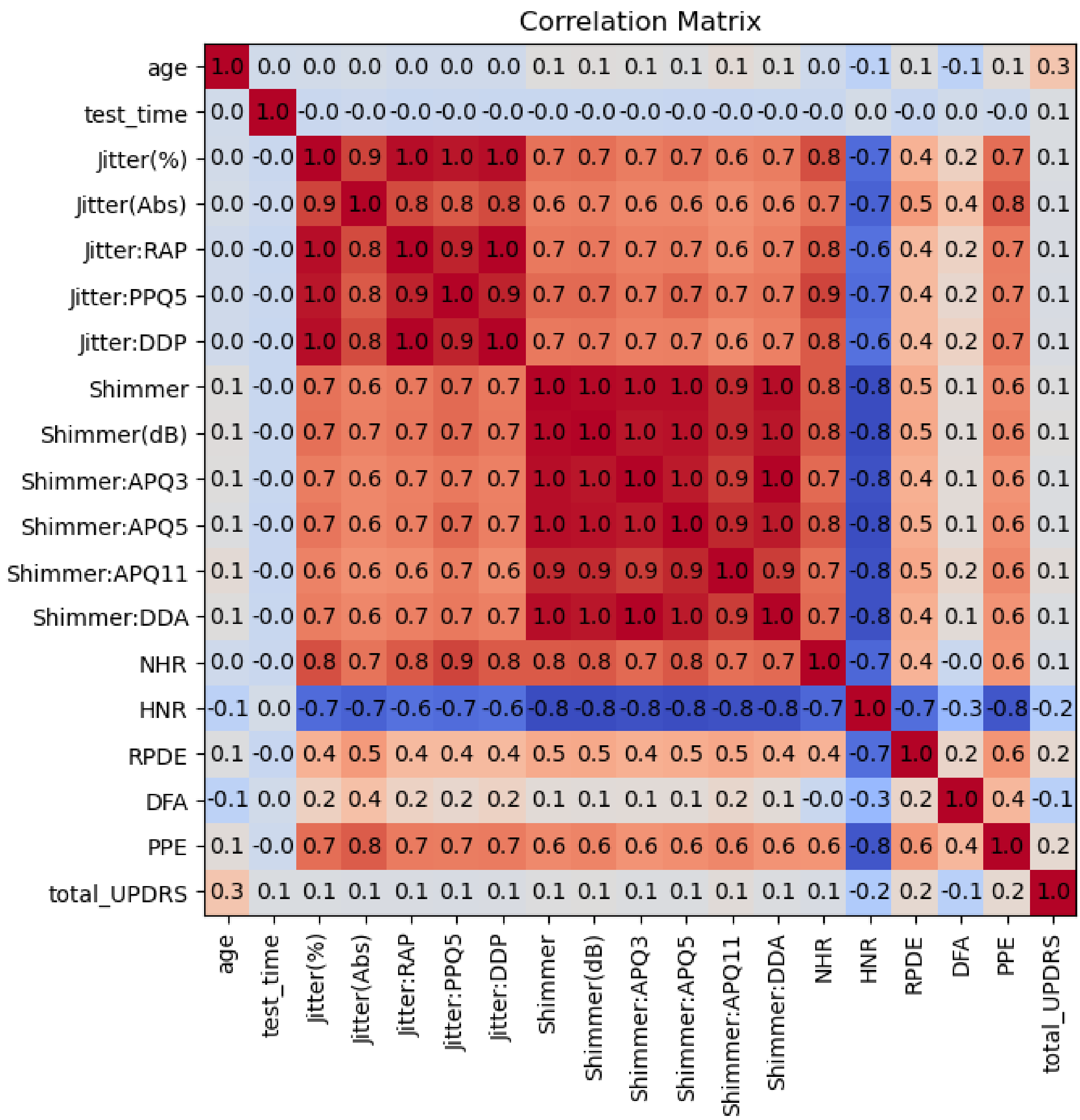
In [34]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
sns.regplot(data=pdf2, x='total_UPDRS', y='HNR', color='cadetblue', scatter_kws={':
            line_kws={'color':'brown', 'ls':'--'})
plt.title('HNR vs total_UPDRS');
```



People who are highly affected by PD, have lower HNR values

Correlation Matrix for Numerical Features (without using HeatMap):

In [35]:
```
rough_df = pd.DataFrame()
rough_df = df1[continuous_input_cols]
rough_df.insert(loc=18, column = 'total_UPDRS', value = df1['total_UPDRS'])

corr_mat = rough_df.corr()
plt.figure(figsize=(15,7))
plt.imshow(corr_mat, cmap='coolwarm')
matrix = corr_mat.values
for j in range(0, matrix.shape[0]):
    for k in range(0, matrix.shape[1]):
        plt.text(k, j, np.round(matrix[j][k],1), ha = 'center', va = 'center')
        plt.xticks(ticks=range(0,len(matrix)), labels = corr_mat.columns, rotation
        plt.yticks(ticks=range(0,len(matrix)), labels = corr_mat.columns)
plt.title('Correlation Matrix');
```



Insights:

- Here we can see, many input features are having high correlation coefficients (>=0.7) with other input features. That means there exists Multicollinearity condition.
- HNR is showing high negative correlation coefficient with other features.
- lets see an example: all 5 jitter components are having high correlation with each other but have same correlation (very low) with target feature. So how to decide which feature should we eliminate?
- Lets use Lasso Regression to get the feature importance

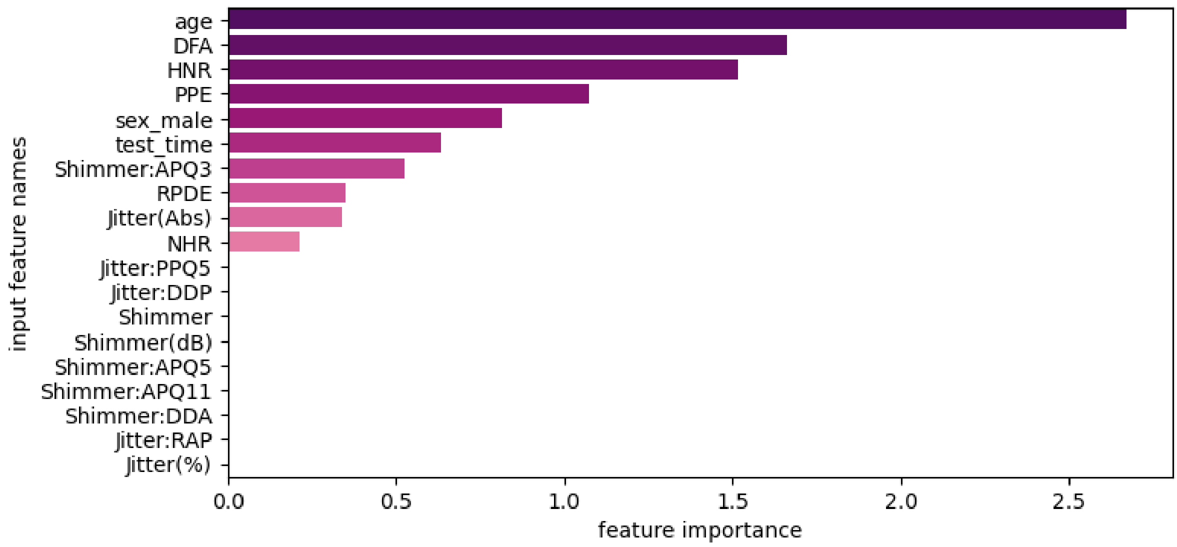
Feature Selection using Lasso (L1) Regression:

In [36]:
```
# Creating another dataframe to perform Lasso & then One-Hot encoding technique fo
df2 = pd.DataFrame()
df2 = pd.get_dummies(df1, drop_first=True)
```

In [37]:
```
# Seperating Input & Output Feature:
y_trial = df2['total_UPDRS']
x_trial = df2.drop(['total_UPDRS'], axis = 1)
```

In [38]:
```
# Standardizing numerical features:
stdscaler = StandardScaler()
for c in x_trial.columns:
    x_trial[c] = stdscaler.fit_transform(x_trial[[c]])
```

In [39]:
```
# Model Fitting:
lasso = Lasso(alpha=0.2)
lasso.fit(x_trial, y_trial)
lasso_df = pd.DataFrame()
lasso_df['input feature names'] = x_trial.columns
lasso_df['abs feature importance'] = np.abs(lasso.coef_)
lasso_df.sort_values(by=['abs feature importance'], ascending=False, inplace=True)
plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
sns.barplot(data=lasso_df, y='input feature names', x='abs feature importance', or
            palette='RdPu_r')
plt.xlabel('feature importance');
```



Conclusion:

- The features we will drop are: 'Jitter:PPQ5', 'Jitter:DDP', 'Shimmer', 'Shimmer(dB)', 'Shimmer:APQ5', 'Shimmer:APQ11', 'Shimmer:DDA', 'Jitter:RAP', 'Jitter(%)'.
- Including to above features, we will also drop 'NHR'; as we have already seen linear relationship between HNR & NHR

Avoiding Multicollinearity Problem:

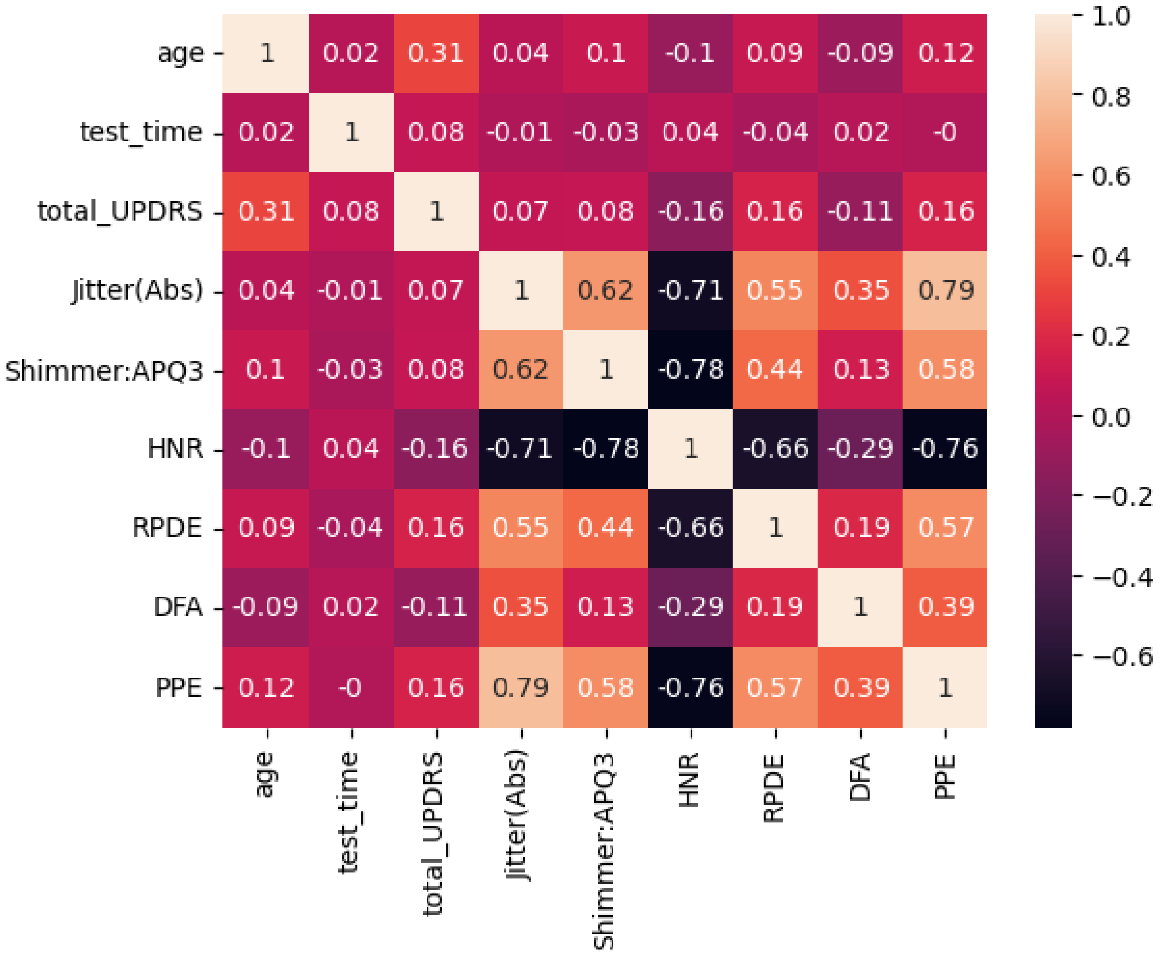
In [40]:
```
eliminated_input_features = \
list(lasso_df[lasso_df['abs feature importance'] == 0]['input feature names'])
df1.drop(eliminated_input_features, axis=1, inplace = True)
df1.drop(['NHR'], axis=1, inplace=True)
print('Now dataframe has {} rows and {} columns' .format(df1.shape[0], df1.shape[1
eliminated_input_features.append('NHR')
```

```
Now dataframe has 5863 rows and 10 columns
```

Whether we really overcame Multicollinearity?

In [41]:
```
numerical_features1 = ['age', 'test_time', 'total_UPDRS', 'Jitter(Abs)', 'Shimmer:/
                       'RPDE', 'DFA', 'PPE']
```

```python
corr_matrix = np.round(df1[numerical_features1].corr(),2)
sns.heatmap(corr_matrix, annot=True);
```



	age	test_time	total_UPDRS	Jitter(Abs)	Shimmer:APQ3	HNR	RPDE	DFA	PPE
age	1	0.02	0.31	0.04	0.1	-0.1	0.09	-0.09	0.12
test_time	0.02	1	0.08	-0.01	-0.03	0.04	-0.04	0.02	-0
total_UPDRS	0.31	0.08	1	0.07	0.08	-0.16	0.16	-0.11	0.16
Jitter(Abs)	0.04	-0.01	0.07	1	0.62	-0.71	0.55	0.35	0.79
Shimmer:APQ3	0.1	-0.03	0.08	0.62	1	-0.78	0.44	0.13	0.58
HNR	-0.1	0.04	-0.16	-0.71	-0.78	1	-0.66	-0.29	-0.76
RPDE	0.09	-0.04	0.16	0.55	0.44	-0.66	1	0.19	0.57
DFA	-0.09	0.02	-0.11	0.35	0.13	-0.29	0.19	1	0.39
PPE	0.12	-0	0.16	0.79	0.58	-0.76	0.57	0.39	1

Still there are some input features where absolute value of correlation coefficient is greater than or equal to 0.7

but as of now, we will not remove them as we may loose important information.

Finally Numerical & Categorical Columns are:

In [42]:
```python
print('Numerical Features    : \n',df1.select_dtypes(include=np.number).columns.to
print('\nCategorical Features: \n',df1.select_dtypes(exclude=np.number).columns.to
```

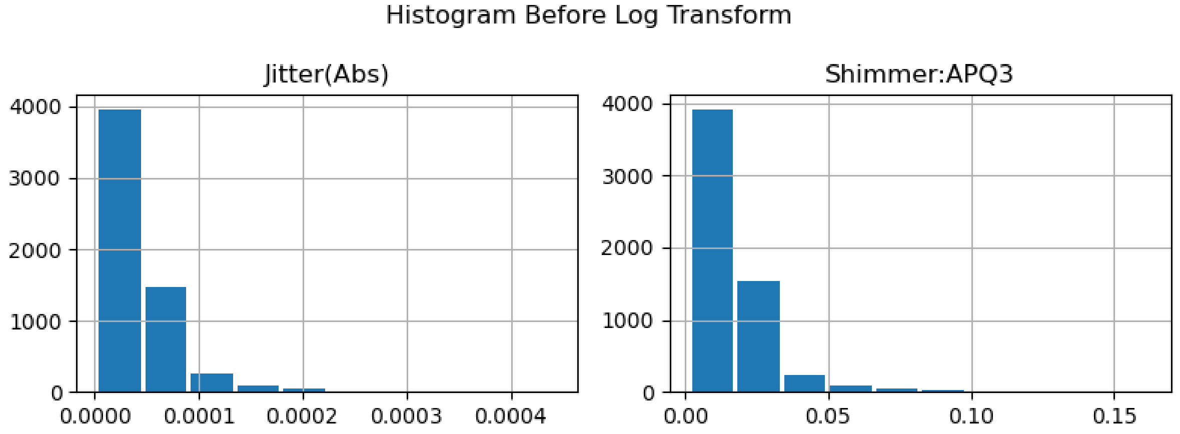
```
Numerical Features    :
 ['age', 'test_time', 'total_UPDRS', 'Jitter(Abs)', 'Shimmer:APQ3', 'HNR', 'RPDE',
'DFA', 'PPE']

Categorical Features:
 ['sex']
```

Log transformation on selected Input Features:

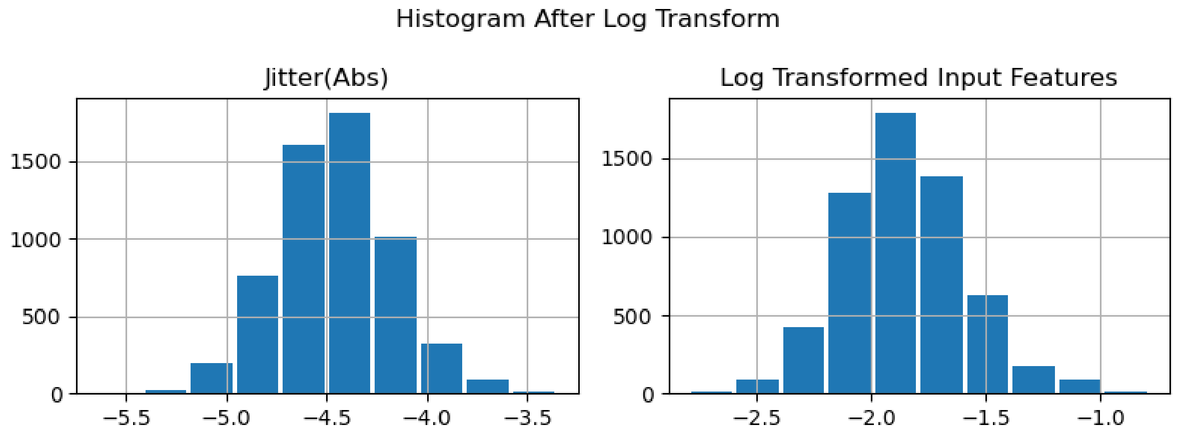
In [43]:
```python
for feature in eliminated_input_features:
    if (feature in ip_features_tobe_transformed) == True:
        ip_features_tobe_transformed.remove(feature)
print('Finally List of Input Features to be transformed =\n', ip_features_tobe_tra
```

```
Finally List of Input Features to be transformed =
 ['Jitter(Abs)', 'Shimmer:APQ3']
```

In [44]:
```
df1[['Jitter(Abs)', 'Shimmer:APQ3']].hist(rwidth=0.9, figsize = (8,3))
plt.suptitle('Histogram Before Log Transform')
plt.tight_layout();
```



In [45]:
```
df1[ip_features_tobe_transformed] = np.log10(df1[ip_features_tobe_transformed])
df1[ip_features_tobe_transformed].hist(rwidth=0.9, figsize = (8,3))
plt.title('Log Transformed Input Features')
plt.suptitle('Histogram After Log Transform')
plt.tight_layout();
```



Seperating Input features & Target variable:

In [46]:
```
y = df1['total_UPDRS']
x = df1.drop(['total_UPDRS'], axis=1)
```

In [47]:
```
display(x.head())
print('Shape of X is = ',x.shape)
```

	age	sex	test_time	Jitter(Abs)	Shimmer:APQ3	HNR	RPDE	DFA	PPE
0	72.0	male	5.6431	-4.471083	-1.842241	21.640	0.41888	0.54842	0.16006
1	72.0	male	12.6660	-4.774691	-2.002614	27.183	0.43493	0.56477	0.10810
2	72.0	male	19.6810	-4.609065	-2.134304	23.047	0.46222	0.54405	0.21014
3	72.0	male	25.6470	-4.575118	-1.956245	24.445	0.48730	0.57794	0.33277
4	72.0	male	33.6420	-4.696804	-2.168130	26.126	0.47188	0.56122	0.19361

```
Shape of X is =  (5863, 9)
```

In [48]:
```
display(y.head())
print('Shape of y is = ',y.shape)
```

```
0    34.398
1    34.894
2    35.389
3    35.810
4    36.375
Name: total_UPDRS, dtype: float64
Shape of y is =  (5863,)
```

Train-Test Split:

In [49]:
```
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.3,random_state
```

Checking Shape of Train datasets:

In [50]:
```
display(x_train.head())
print('Shape of X_train is = ',x_train.shape)
```

	age	sex	test_time	Jitter(Abs)	Shimmer:APQ3	HNR	RPDE	DFA	PPE
3238	60.0	male	26.816	-4.270835	-1.706196	16.738	0.61163	0.73042	0.18762
4939	62.0	female	86.294	-3.927860	-1.114922	7.892	0.68254	0.60741	0.32934
2805	67.0	male	137.870	-4.231362	-1.774691	22.221	0.45891	0.74948	0.20871
2056	65.0	male	138.460	-4.573489	-2.183096	25.577	0.48626	0.57716	0.17616
5467	85.0	female	148.660	-4.505845	-1.817300	22.001	0.49705	0.58209	0.14473

```
Shape of X_train is =  (4104, 9)
```

In [51]:
```
display(y_train)
print('Shape of y_train is = ',y_train.shape)
```

```
3238    16.022
4939    31.818
2805    16.475
2056    21.194
5467    24.198
         ...
666     43.495
3282    19.581
1321    26.006
725     39.696
2868    44.338
Name: total_UPDRS, Length: 4104, dtype: float64
Shape of y_train is =  (4104,)
```

Checking Shape of Test datasets:

In [52]:
```
display(x_test.head())
print('Shape of X_train is = ',x_test.shape)
```

	age	sex	test_time	Jitter(Abs)	Shimmer:APQ3	HNR	RPDE	DFA	PPE
1364	58.0	male	87.353	-3.992679	-1.945387	21.683	0.54519	0.69943	0.27026
5218	67.0	male	70.777	-4.314258	-1.870955	18.868	0.55549	0.66144	0.25109
3039	57.0	female	117.880	-5.035269	-2.272459	29.682	0.48401	0.57020	0.21354
4594	59.0	male	17.578	-4.477556	-2.143271	24.307	0.54678	0.77564	0.14520
3258	60.0	male	165.760	-4.207608	-1.604674	15.424	0.63582	0.75027	0.31550

```
Shape of X_train is =  (1759, 9)
```

In [53]:
```
display(y_test)
print('Shape of y_train is = ',y_test.shape)
```

```
1364    19.0000
5218    27.6670
3039     9.9866
4594    33.2270
3258    19.7230
         ...
3492    33.7140
5120    40.6370
2602    26.6630
704     40.8400
4919    32.0000
Name: total_UPDRS, Length: 1759, dtype: float64
Shape of y_train is =  (1759,)
```

Pre-processing on Train Dataset:

User Defined Function for Outlier Treatment:

- User can either remove all outliers ("Y") or they can adjust outliers to nearest whisker ("N")
- Lets assume, Business has decided to remove all outliers, if its volume is less than 5%

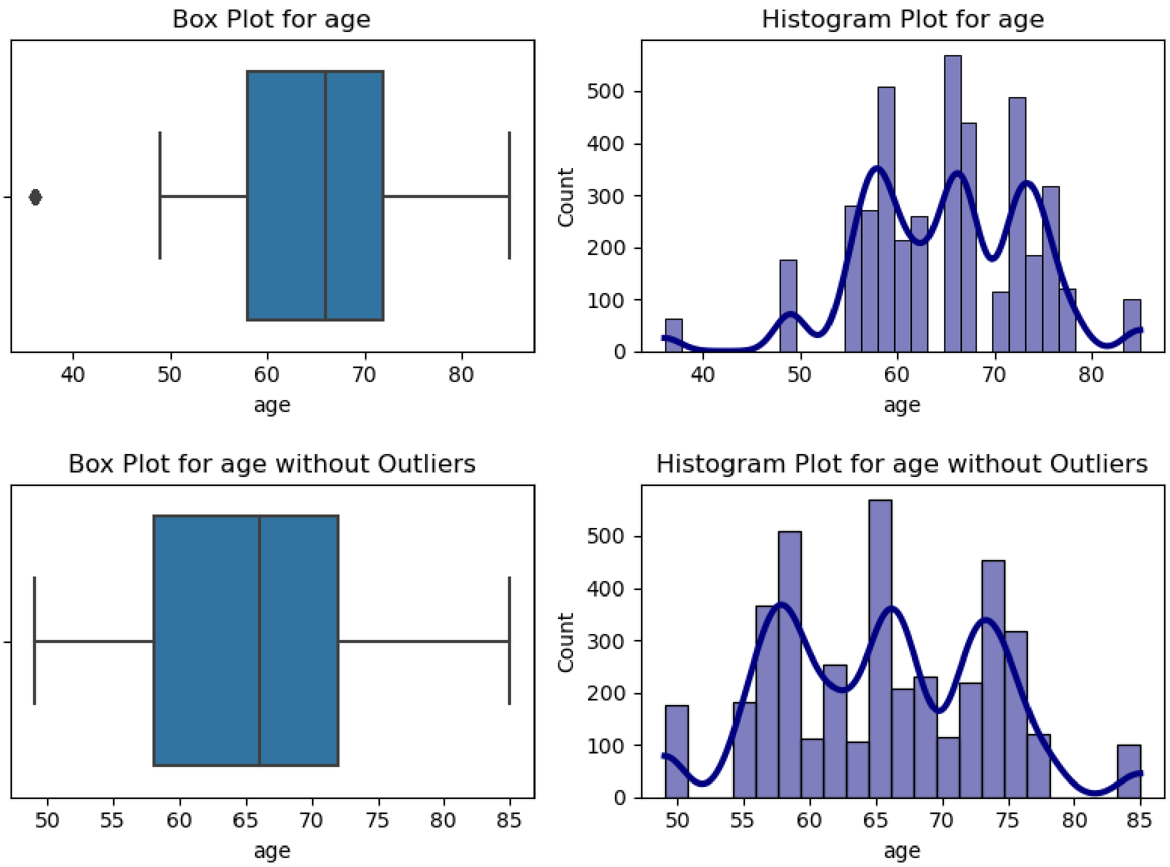
In [54]:
```
def outlier_treatment(dataframe, column_name):

    count1 = count2 = total_count = axis1 = axis2 = Q1 = Q3 = IQR = 0
    low_limit = upper_limit = percent = 0
    choice = ''

    plt.figure(figsize=(8,3))
    axis1 = plt.subplot(1,2,1)
    sns.boxplot(data = dataframe, x = column_name, ax = axis1)
    plt.title('Box Plot for %s' %(column_name))
    axis2 = plt.subplot(1,2,2)
    sns.histplot(data = dataframe, x = column_name, kde = True, ax = axis2,
                 color ='navy', line_kws = {'lw':3, 'ls':'-'})
    plt.title('Histogram Plot for %s' %(column_name))
    plt.tight_layout();

    Q1 = dataframe[column_name].quantile([0.25,0.75]).values[0]
    Q2 = np.percentile(dataframe[column_name], 50)
    Q3 = dataframe[column_name].quantile([0.25,0.75]).values[1]
    IQR = Q3 - Q1
    low_limit   = Q1 - (1.5*IQR)
    upper_limit = Q3 + (1.5*IQR)
```

```
    count1 = sum(dataframe[column_name] < low_limit)
    count2 = sum(dataframe[column_name] > upper_limit)
    total_count = count1 + count2
    print('Q1                                              = ', np.round(Q1,2))
    print('Q2                                              = ', np.round(Q2,2))
    print('Q3                                              = ', np.round(Q3,2))
    print('IQR                                             = ', np.round(IQR,2))
    if count1 > 0:
        print('Lower Limit Value                               = ', np.round(low_
        print('Total number of outliers(<Q1-1.5*IQR) for {}      = {}'
              .format(column_name, count1))
    if count2 > 0:
        print('Upper Limit Value                               = ', np.round(upp
        print('Total number of outliers(>Q3+1.5*IQR) for {}      = {}'
              .format(column_name, count2))
    percent = np.round((total_count/(dataframe[column_name].shape[0]))*100,2)
    if total_count > 0:
        print('Percentage of Outliers                          = {}%'.format(per
        choice = input('Do you want to remove all outliers from {} column? \
                \n(press y to confirm / else press n to adjust all outliers to upper
                         .format(column_name.upper()))
        while (choice.lower() != 'y') and (choice.lower() != 'n'):
            print('invalid choice..please try again')
            choice = input('Do you want to remove all outliers from {} column (y/n
                         .format(column_name.upper()))
        if choice.lower() == 'y':
            dataframe.loc[(dataframe[column_name] < low_limit), column_name] = np.
            dataframe.loc[(dataframe[column_name] > upper_limit), column_name] = np
            dataframe.dropna(axis=0, inplace = True)
        elif choice.lower() == 'n':
            if count1 > 0:
                dataframe.loc[(dataframe[column_name]<low_limit),column_name] = lo
            if count2 > 0:
                dataframe.loc[(dataframe[column_name]>upper_limit),column_name] = 

        plt.figure(figsize=(8,3))
        axis1 = plt.subplot(1,2,1)
        sns.boxplot(data = dataframe, x = column_name, ax = axis1)
        plt.title('Box Plot for %s without Outliers' %(column_name))
        axis2 = plt.subplot(1,2,2)
        sns.histplot(data = dataframe, x = column_name, kde = True, ax = axis2,
                     color='navy', line_kws = {'lw':3, 'ls':'-'})
        plt.title('Histogram Plot for %s without Outliers' %(column_name))
        plt.tight_layout();
```

1. Outlier Treatment for Train Dataset:

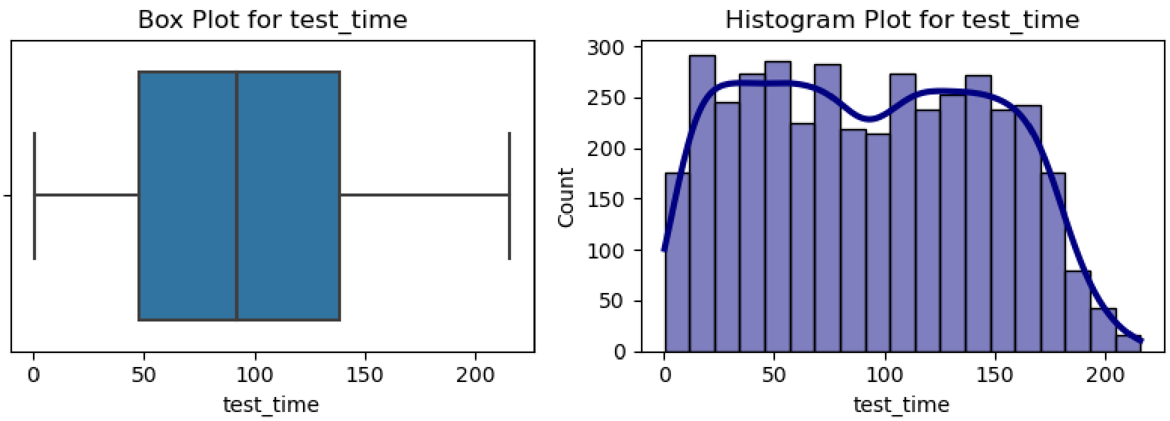
In [55]:
```
outlier_treatment(x_train, 'age')
```

```
Q1                                              =   58.0
Q2                                              =   66.0
Q3                                              =   72.0
IQR                                             =   14.0
Lower Limit Value                               =   37.0
Total number of outliers(<Q1-1.5*IQR) for age     = 62
Percentage of Outliers                          = 1.51%
Do you want to remove all outliers from AGE column? 
(press y to confirm / else press n to adjust all outliers to upper or lower limi
t): y
```



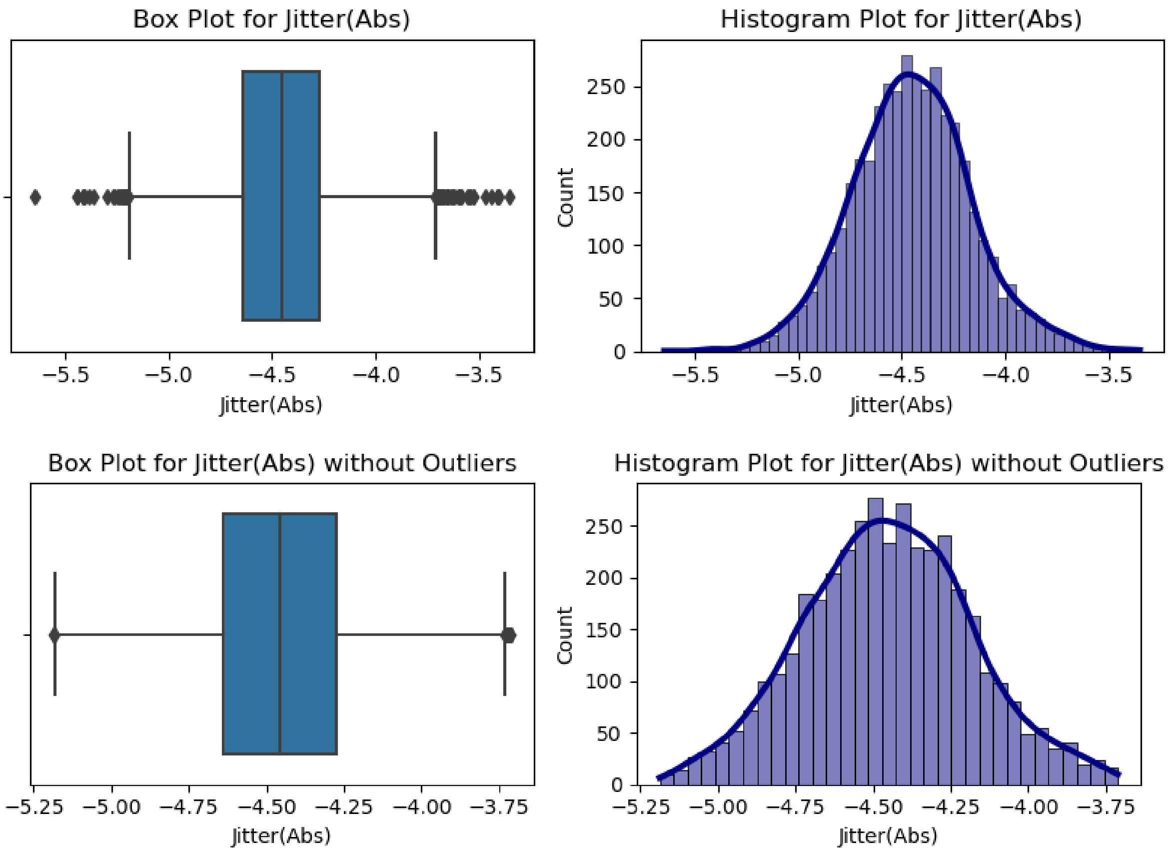
In [56]:
```
outlier_treatment(x_train, 'test_time')
```

```
Q1                                                  =  47.34
Q2                                                  =  91.64
Q3                                                  =  138.4
IQR                                                 =  91.06
```



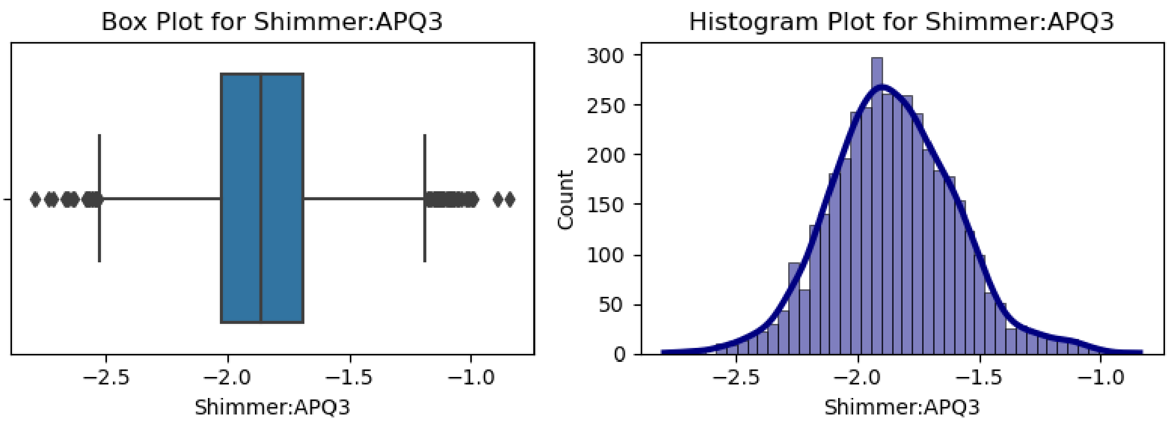
In [57]:
```
outlier_treatment(x_train, 'Jitter(Abs)')
```

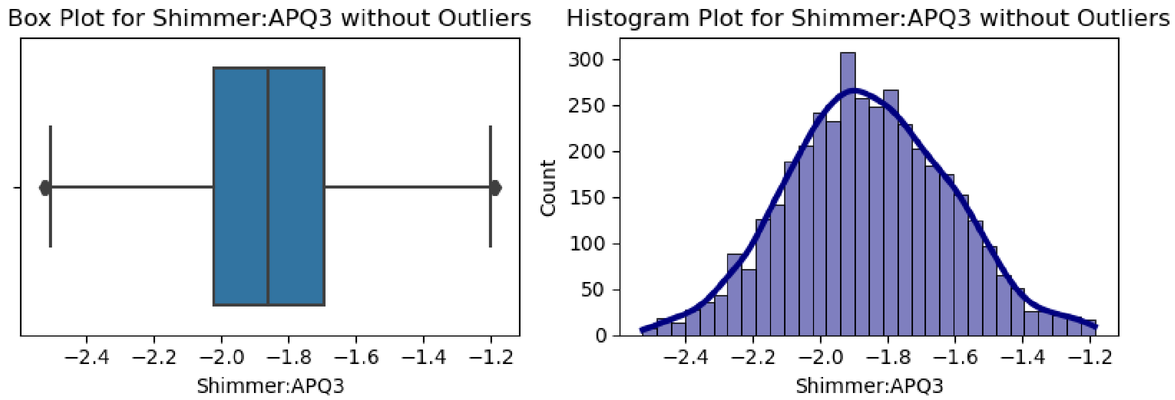
```
Q1                                                  =  -4.64
Q2                                                  =  -4.45
Q3                                                  =  -4.27
IQR                                                 =  0.37
Lower Limit Value                                   =  -5.2
Total number of outliers(<Q1-1.5*IQR) for Jitter(Abs)     = 23
Upper Limit Value                                   =  -3.71
Total number of outliers(>Q3+1.5*IQR) for Jitter(Abs)     = 40
Percentage of Outliers                             = 1.56%
Do you want to remove all outliers from JITTER(ABS) column?
(press y to confirm / else press n to adjust all outliers to upper or lower limi
t): y
```



In [58]:
```
outlier_treatment(x_train, 'Shimmer:APQ3')
```

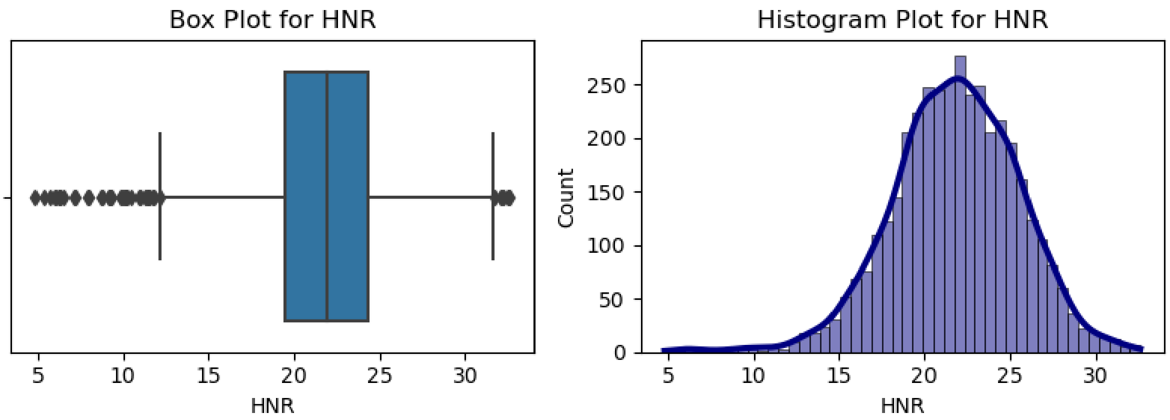
```
Q1                                                  =  -2.02
Q2                                                  =  -1.86
Q3                                                  =  -1.69
IQR                                                 =  0.34
Lower Limit Value                                   =  -2.53
Total number of outliers(<Q1-1.5*IQR) for Shimmer:APQ3       = 20
Upper Limit Value                                   =  -1.18
Total number of outliers(>Q3+1.5*IQR) for Shimmer:APQ3       = 47
Percentage of Outliers                              = 1.68%
Do you want to remove all outliers from SHIMMER:APQ3 column?
(press y to confirm / else press n to adjust all outliers to upper or lower limi
t): y
```

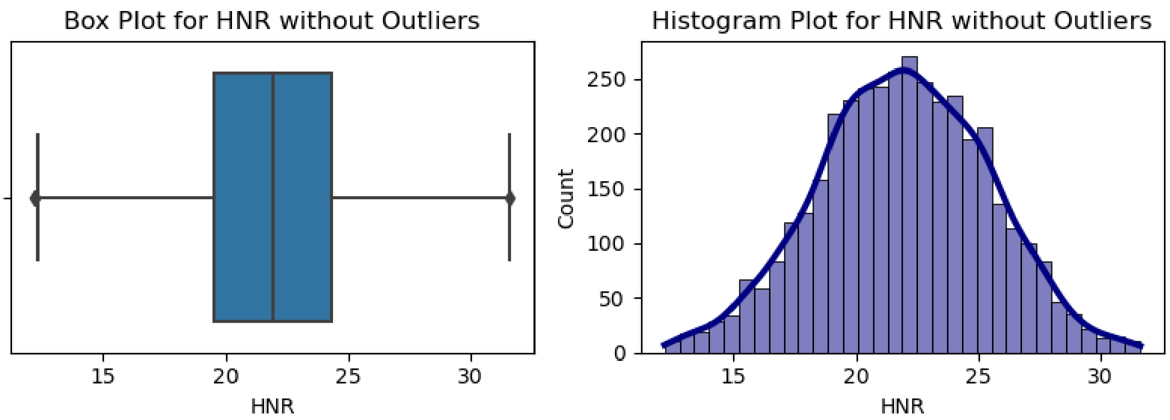




In [59]:
```
outlier_treatment(x_train, 'HNR')
```

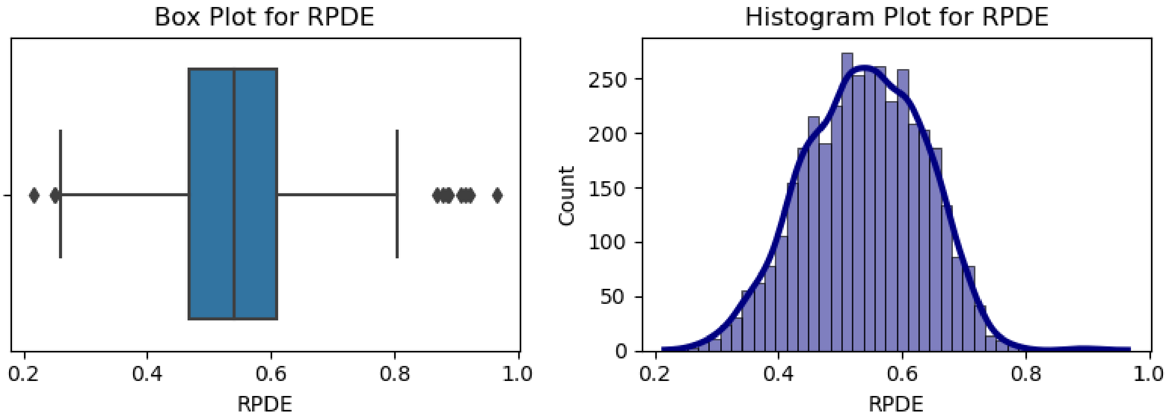
```
Q1                                                  =  19.48
Q2                                                  =  21.91
Q3                                                  =  24.34
IQR                                                 =  4.86
Lower Limit Value                                   =  12.18
Total number of outliers(<Q1-1.5*IQR) for HNR        = 37
Upper Limit Value                                   =  31.63
Total number of outliers(>Q3+1.5*IQR) for HNR        = 7
Percentage of Outliers                              = 1.12%
Do you want to remove all outliers from HNR column?
(press y to confirm / else press n to adjust all outliers to upper or lower limi
t): y
```

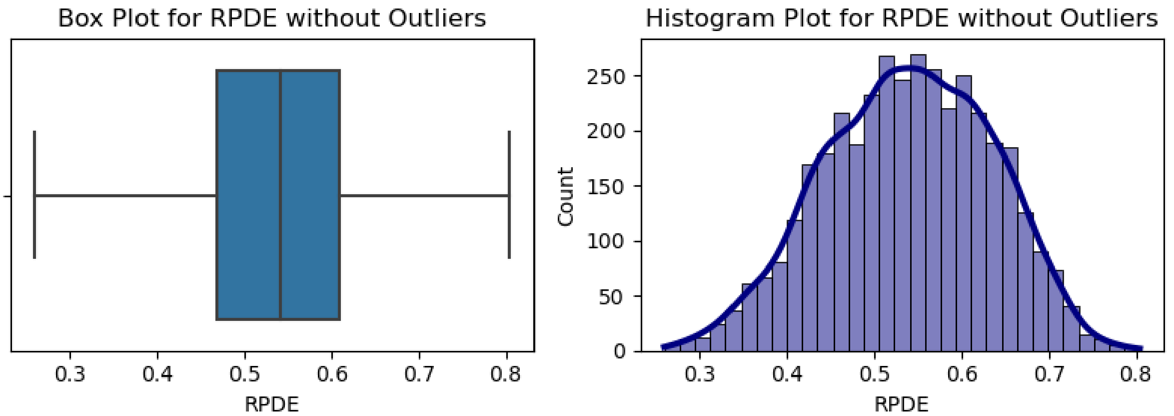




In [60]:
```
outlier_treatment(x_train, 'RPDE')
```

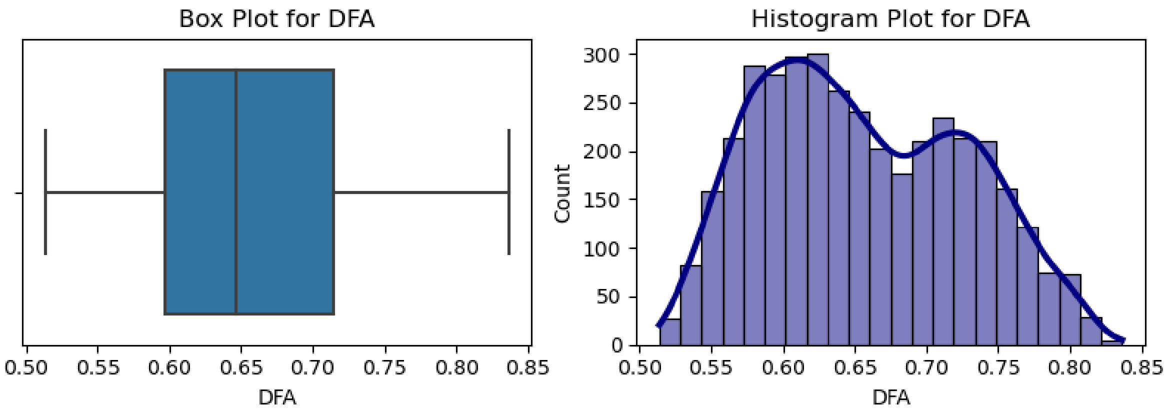
```
Q1                                                  =  0.47
Q2                                                  =  0.54
Q3                                                  =  0.61
IQR                                                 =  0.14
Lower Limit Value                                   =  0.26
Total number of outliers(<Q1-1.5*IQR) for RPDE        = 3
Upper Limit Value                                   =  0.82
Total number of outliers(>Q3+1.5*IQR) for RPDE        = 8
Percentage of Outliers                              = 0.28%
Do you want to remove all outliers from RPDE column?
(press y to confirm / else press n to adjust all outliers to upper or lower limi
t): y
```





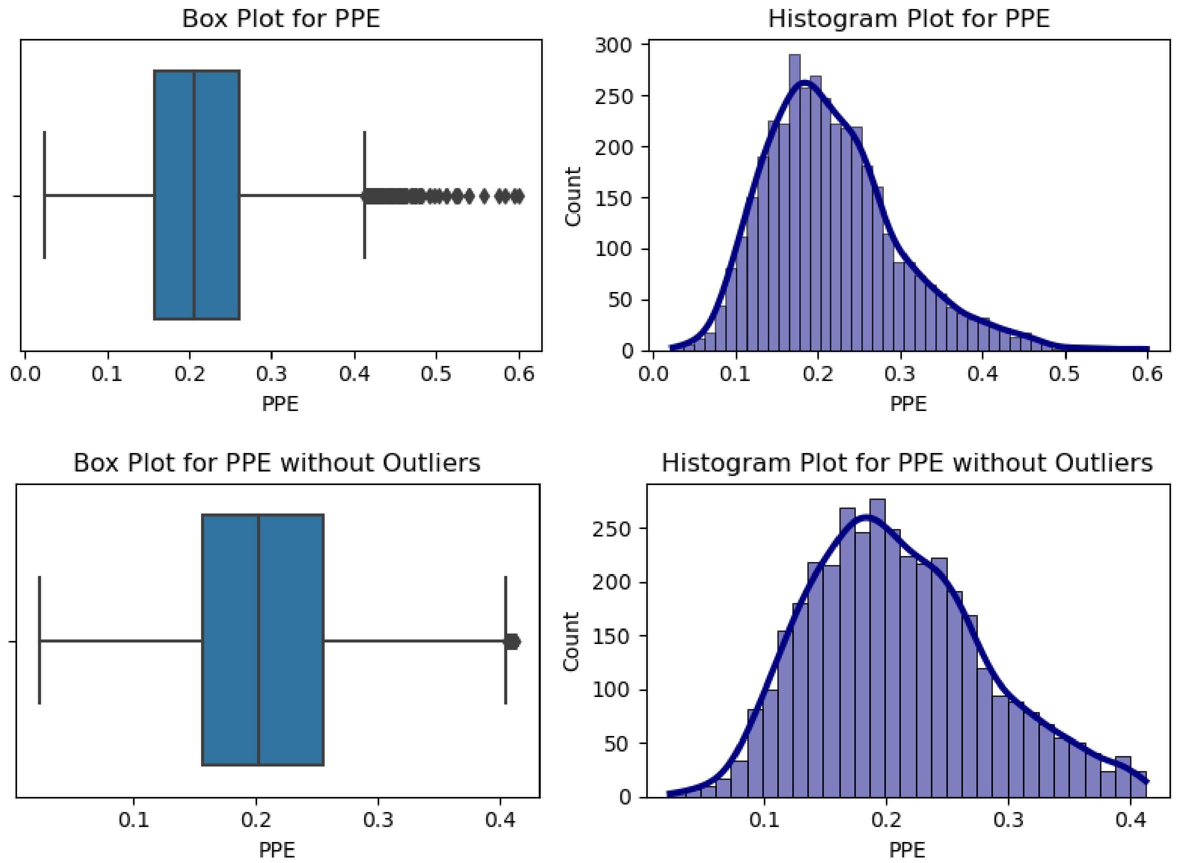
In [61]:
```python
outlier_treatment(x_train, 'DFA')
```

```
Q1                                                  =  0.6
Q2                                                  =  0.65
Q3                                                  =  0.71
IQR                                                 =  0.12
```



In [62]:
```python
outlier_treatment(x_train, 'PPE')
```

```
Q1                                              =  0.16
Q2                                              =  0.21
Q3                                              =  0.26
IQR                                             =  0.1
Upper Limit Value                               =  0.41
Total number of outliers(>Q3+1.5*IQR) for PPE    = 97
Percentage of Outliers                          = 2.51%
Do you want to remove all outliers from PPE column?
(press y to confirm / else press n to adjust all outliers to upper or lower limi
t): y
```



After elimination of outliers; we noticed histograms of input columns of train dataset, look almost like a Normal Distribution.

In [63]:
```
print('Now Train Data contains {} rows & {} columns' .format(x_train.shape[0], x_tr
```

```
Now Train Data contains 3760 rows & 9 columns
```

Since we have removed outliers from X_train; so we have to reflect that change in y_train also:

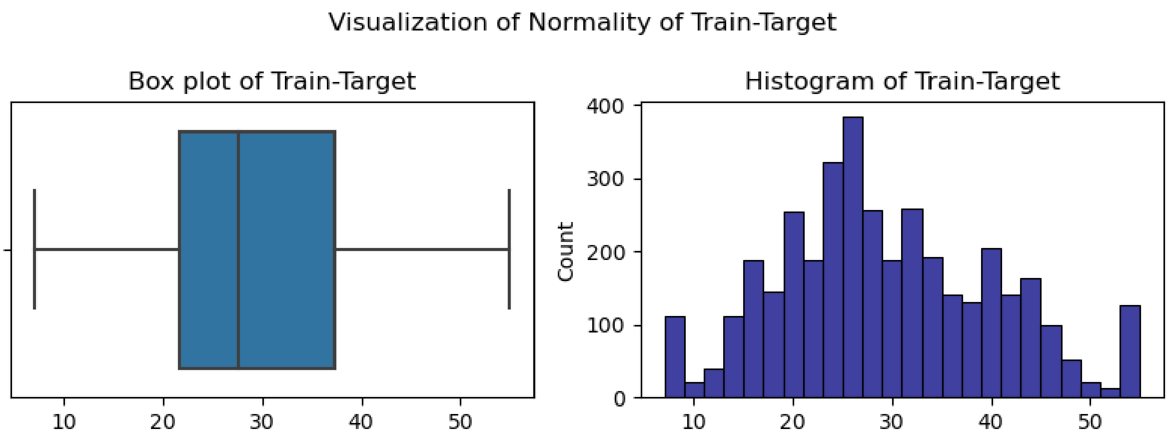
In [64]:
```
y_train = y_train[x_train.index]
print('Shape of y_train = ', y_train.shape)
```

```
Shape of y_train =  (3760,)
```

Box Plot of Train Target:

In [65]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,3))
ax1 = plt.subplot(1,2,1)
sns.boxplot(x=y_train.values, ax=ax1)
ax1.set_title('Box plot of Train-Target')
ax2 = plt.subplot(1,2,2)
sns.histplot(x=y_train.values, ax=ax2, color='navy', line_kws = {'lw':3, 'ls':'-'}
```

```
ax2.set_title('Histogram of Train-Target')
plt.suptitle('Visualization of Normality of Train-Target')
plt.tight_layout();
```



we can say, target variable is approximately normally distributed & there is no outlier

2. Normalization of X_train:

(we will be doing min-max normalization)

In [66]:
```
num_ip_cols = x_train.columns.tolist()
num_ip_cols.remove('sex')
scaler = MinMaxScaler()
x_train[num_ip_cols] = scaler.fit_transform(x_train[num_ip_cols])
```

3. One Hot Encoding on X_train:

In [67]:
```
x_train = pd.get_dummies(x_train, drop_first=True)
display(x_train.head())
print('Shape of X_train = ', x_train.shape)
print('Shape of y_train = ', y_train.shape)
```

	age	test_time	Jitter(Abs)	Shimmer:APQ3	HNR	RPDE	DFA	PPE	sex
3238	0.305556	0.122831	0.628101	0.610684	0.234253	0.646577	0.687881	0.421975	
2805	0.500000	0.639135	0.655141	0.559466	0.516416	0.366727	0.748474	0.476105	
2056	0.444444	0.641878	0.420780	0.254076	0.689121	0.416844	0.200661	0.392562	
5467	1.000000	0.689299	0.467116	0.527604	0.505095	0.436616	0.216334	0.311894	
2162	0.444444	0.055930	0.738563	0.461630	0.518320	0.710383	0.669952	0.705636	

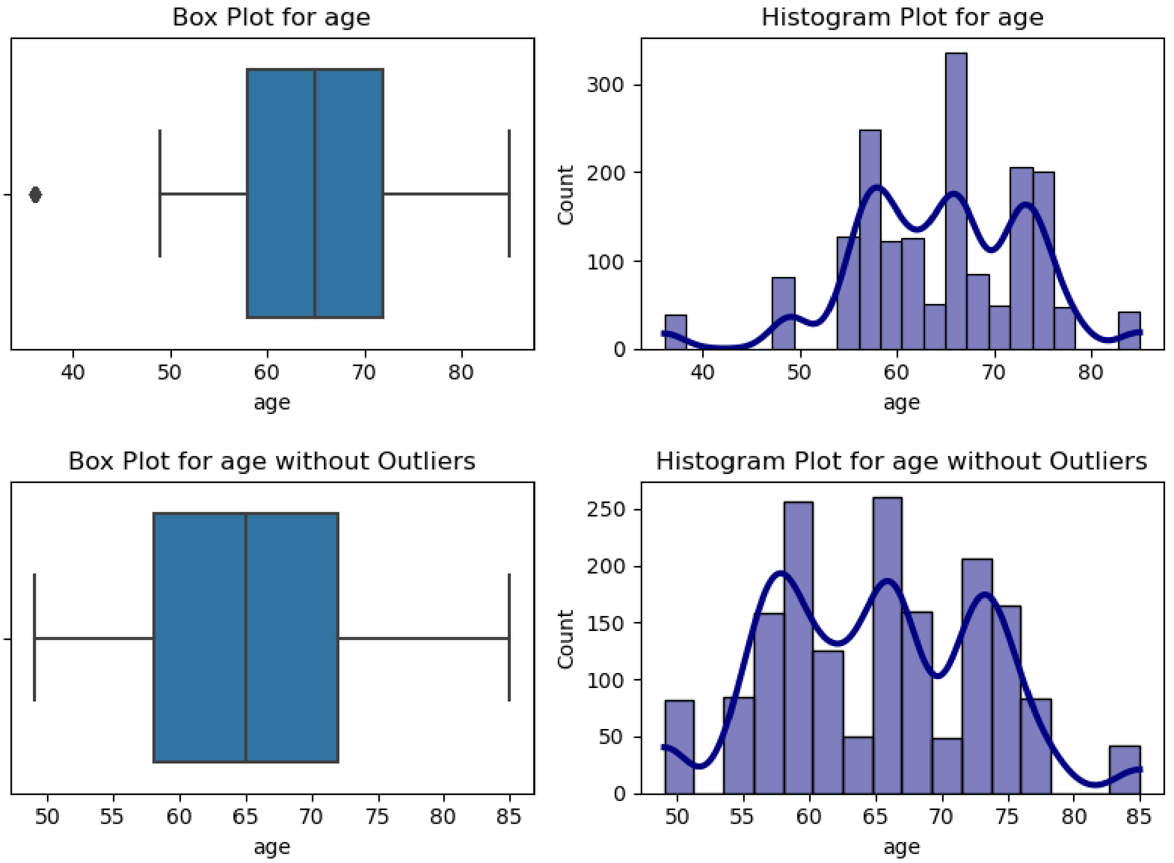
```
Shape of X_train =  (3760, 9)
Shape of y_train =  (3760,)
```

Pre-processing on Test Dataset:

1. Outlier Treatment for Test Dataset:

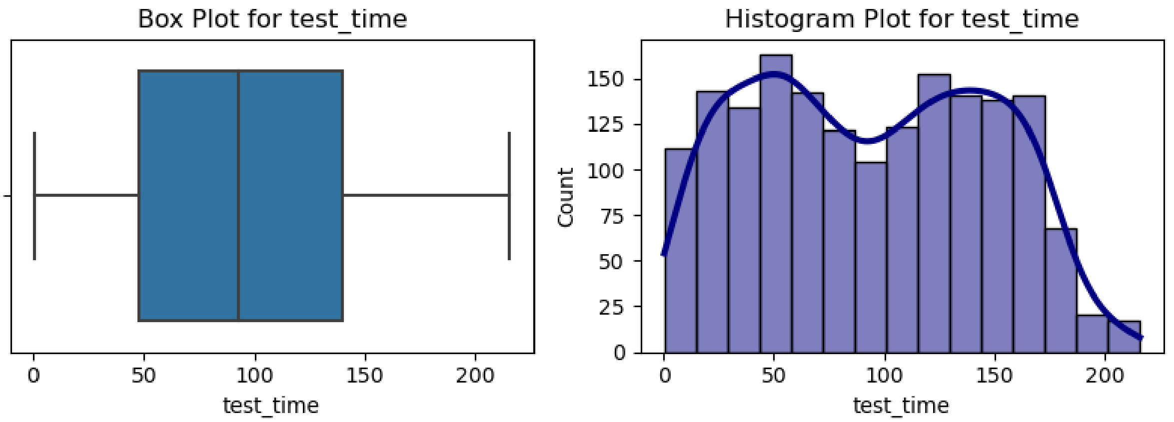
In [68]:
```
outlier_treatment(x_test, 'age')
```

```
Q1                                                 =  58.0
Q2                                                 =  65.0
Q3                                                 =  72.0
IQR                                                =  14.0
Lower Limit Value                                  =  37.0
Total number of outliers(<Q1-1.5*IQR) for age       = 39
Percentage of Outliers                             = 2.22%
Do you want to remove all outliers from AGE column?
(press y to confirm / else press n to adjust all outliers to upper or lower limi
t): y
```



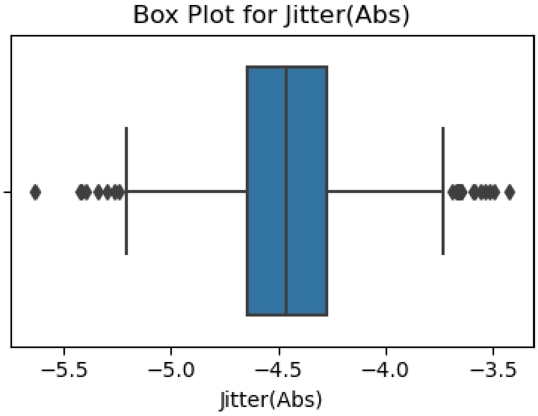
In [69]:
```
outlier_treatment(x_test, 'test_time')
```

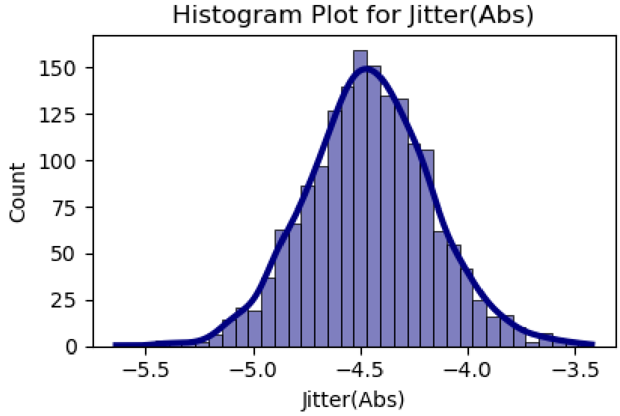
```
Q1                                                 =  47.75
Q2                                                 =  92.49
Q3                                                 =  139.69
IQR                                                =  91.94
```

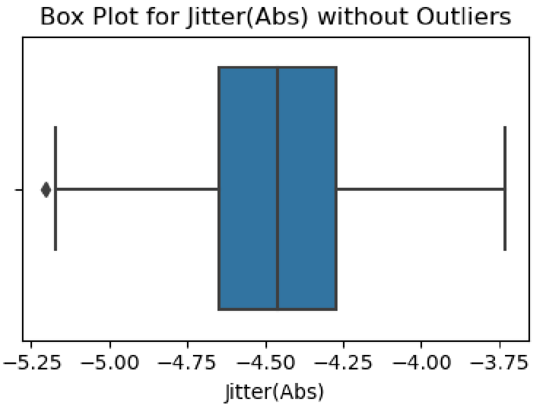


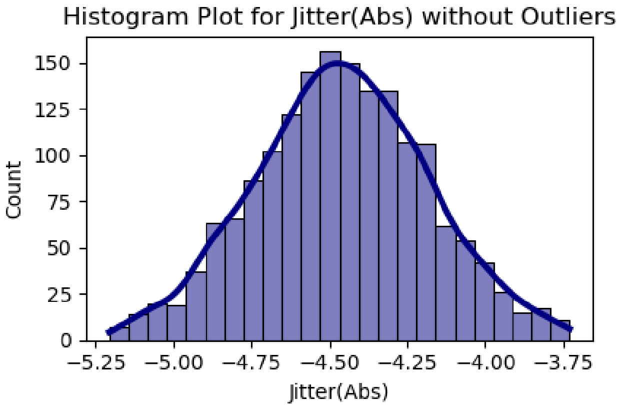
In [70]:
```
outlier_treatment(x_test, 'Jitter(Abs)')
```

```
Q1                                                      =  -4.65
Q2                                                      =  -4.46
Q3                                                      =  -4.27
IQR                                                     =  0.37
Lower Limit Value                                       =  -5.21
Total number of outliers(<Q1-1.5*IQR) for Jitter(Abs)        = 8
Upper Limit Value                                       =  -3.71
Total number of outliers(>Q3+1.5*IQR) for Jitter(Abs)        = 15
Percentage of Outliers                                  = 1.34%
Do you want to remove all outliers from JITTER(ABS) column?
(press y to confirm / else press n to adjust all outliers to upper or lower limi
t): y
```



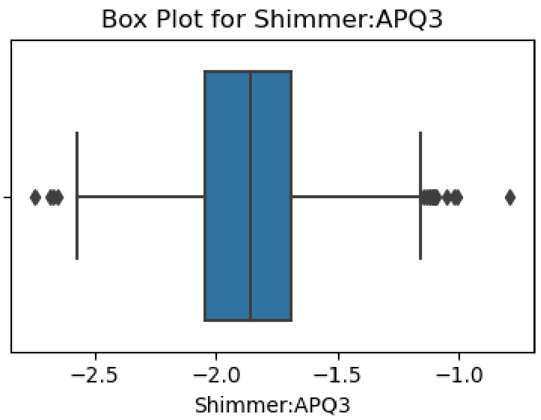


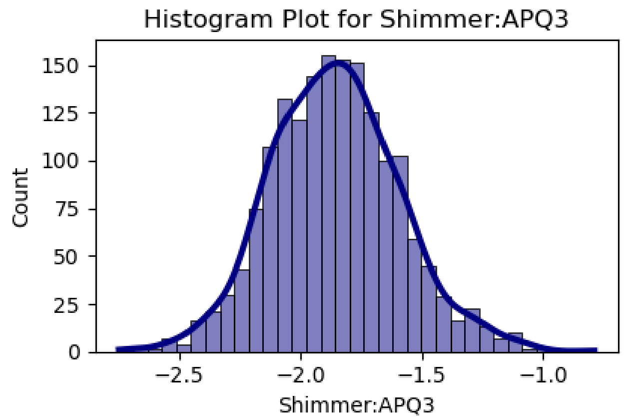


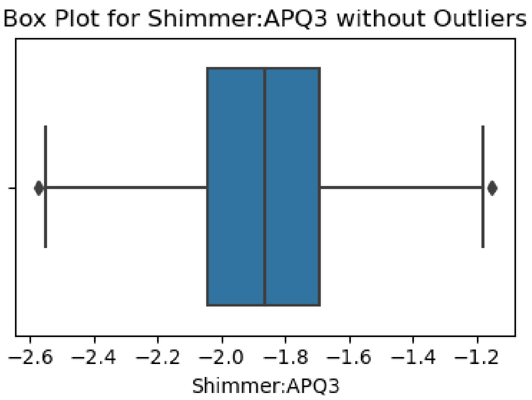


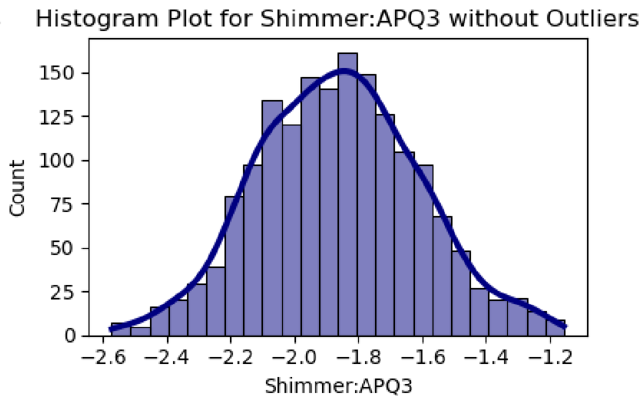
In [71]:
```python
outlier_treatment(x_test, 'Shimmer:APQ3')
```

```
Q1                                                      =  -2.04
Q2                                                      =  -1.86
Q3                                                      =  -1.69
IQR                                                     =  0.36
Lower Limit Value                                       =  -2.58
Total number of outliers(<Q1-1.5*IQR) for Shimmer:APQ3        = 4
Upper Limit Value                                       =  -1.15
Total number of outliers(>Q3+1.5*IQR) for Shimmer:APQ3        = 14
Percentage of Outliers                                  = 1.06%
Do you want to remove all outliers from SHIMMER:APQ3 column?
(press y to confirm / else press n to adjust all outliers to upper or lower limi
t): y
```



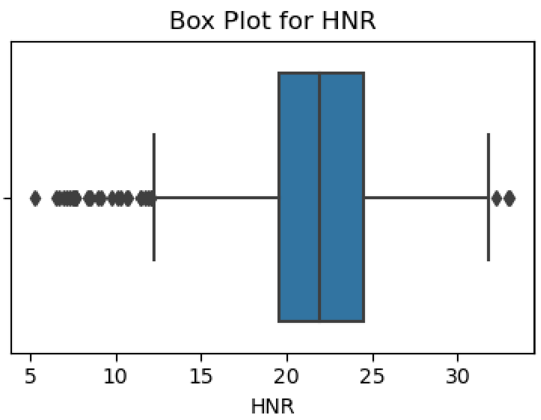


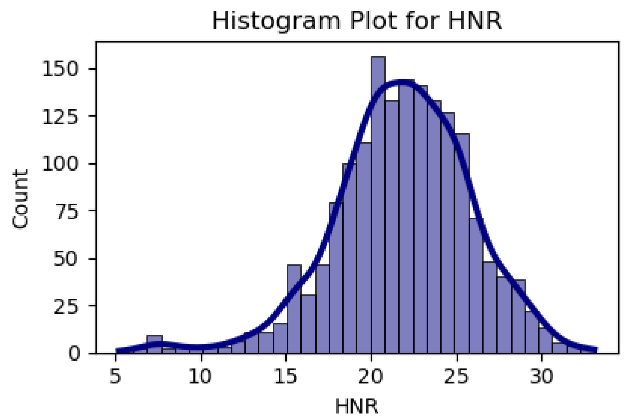


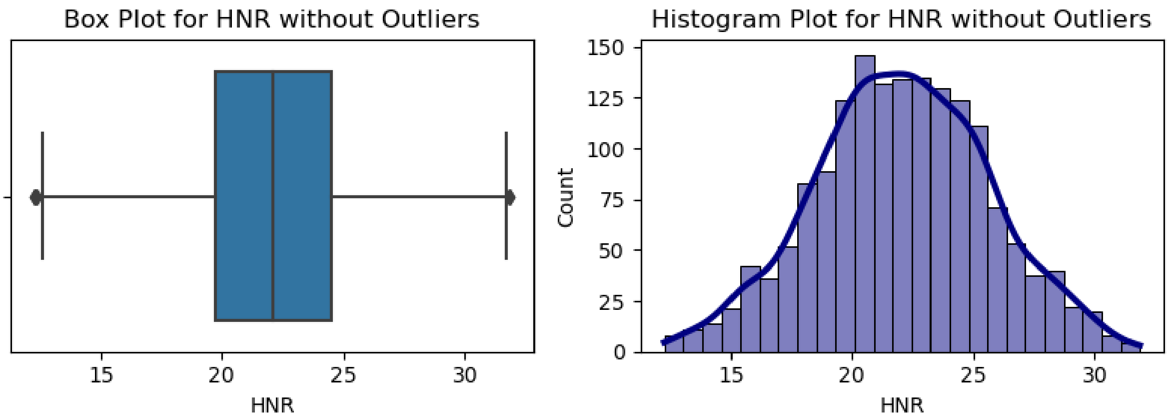


In [72]:
```
outlier_treatment(x_test, 'HNR')
```

```
Q1                                                   =  19.55
Q2                                                   =  21.96
Q3                                                   =  24.52
IQR                                                  =  4.97
Lower Limit Value                                    =  12.1
Total number of outliers(<Q1-1.5*IQR) for HNR         = 28
Upper Limit Value                                    =  31.96
Total number of outliers(>Q3+1.5*IQR) for HNR         = 3
Percentage of Outliers                               = 1.85%
Do you want to remove all outliers from HNR column?
(press y to confirm / else press n to adjust all outliers to upper or lower limi
t): y
```

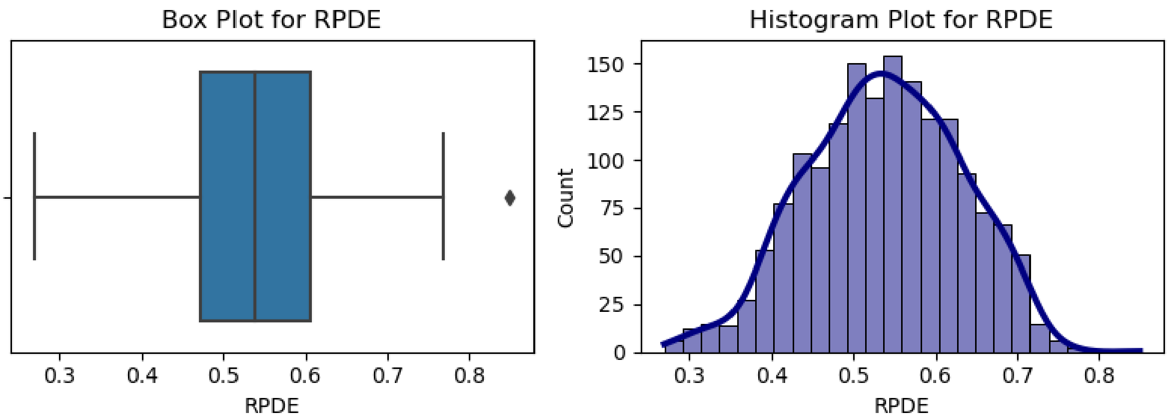


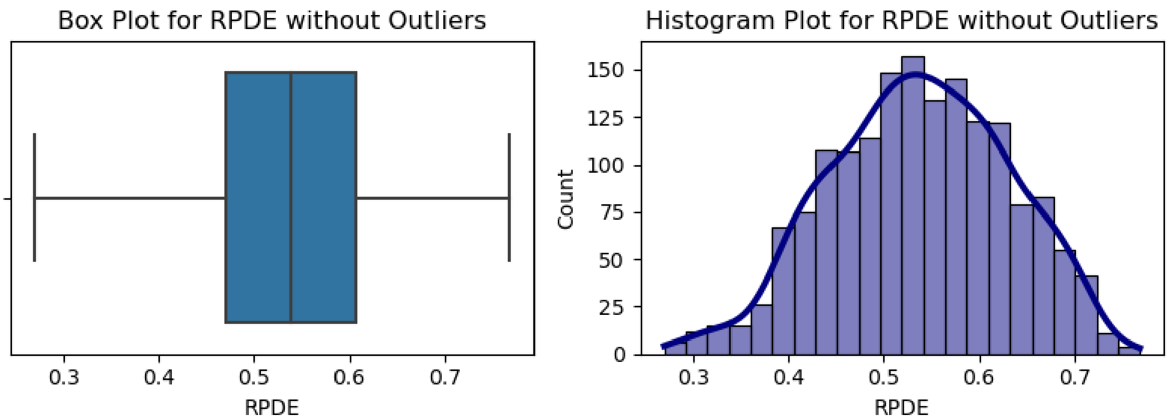




In [73]:
```python
outlier_treatment(x_test, 'RPDE')
```

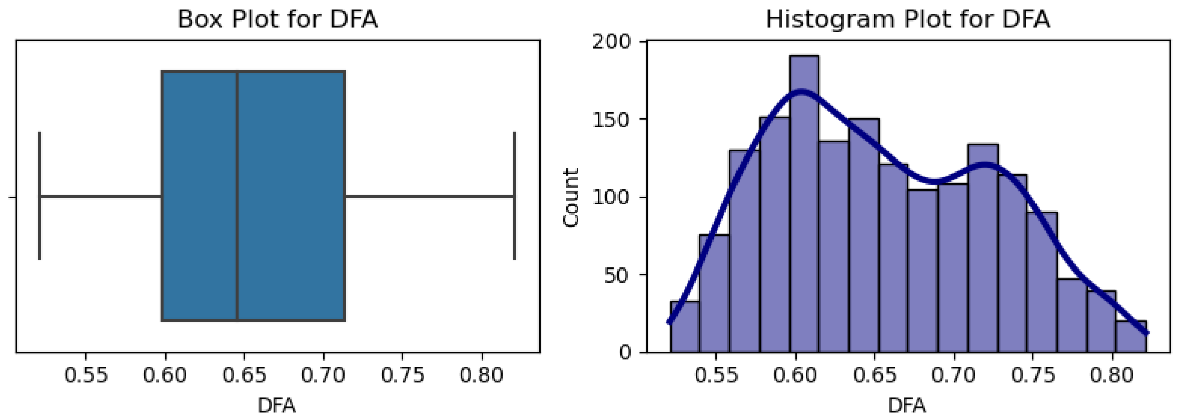
```
Q1                                                  =  0.47
Q2                                                  =  0.54
Q3                                                  =  0.61
IQR                                                 =  0.14
Upper Limit Value                                   =  0.81
Total number of outliers(>Q3+1.5*IQR) for RPDE        = 1
Percentage of Outliers                              = 0.06%
Do you want to remove all outliers from RPDE column?
(press y to confirm / else press n to adjust all outliers to upper or lower limi
t): y
```





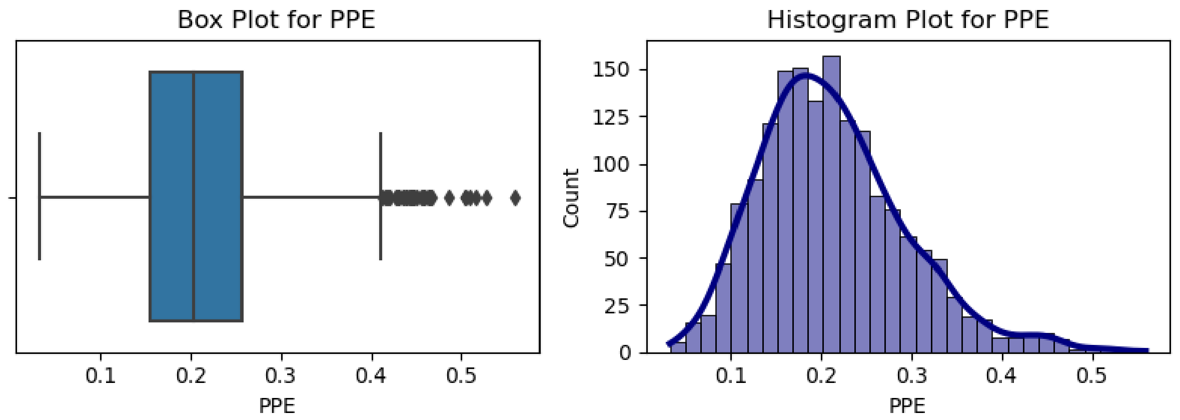
In [74]:
```python
outlier_treatment(x_test, 'DFA')
```

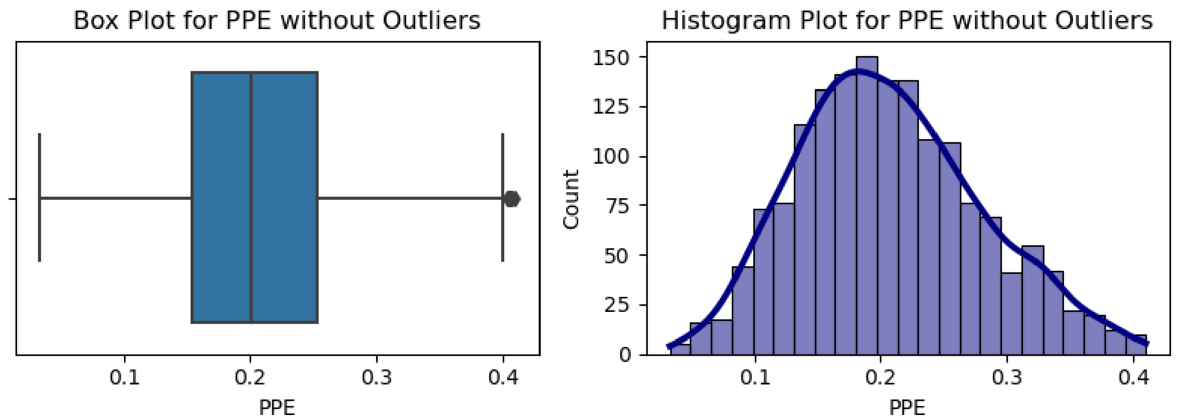
```
Q1                                                  =  0.6
Q2                                                  =  0.65
Q3                                                  =  0.71
IQR                                                 =  0.11
```



In [75]:
```
outlier_treatment(x_test, 'PPE')
```

```
Q1                                                  =  0.16
Q2                                                  =  0.2
Q3                                                  =  0.26
IQR                                                 =  0.1
Upper Limit Value                                   =  0.41
Total number of outliers(>Q3+1.5*IQR) for PPE       = 38
Percentage of Outliers                              = 2.31%
Do you want to remove all outliers from PPE column?
(press y to confirm / else press n to adjust all outliers to upper or lower limi
t): y
```





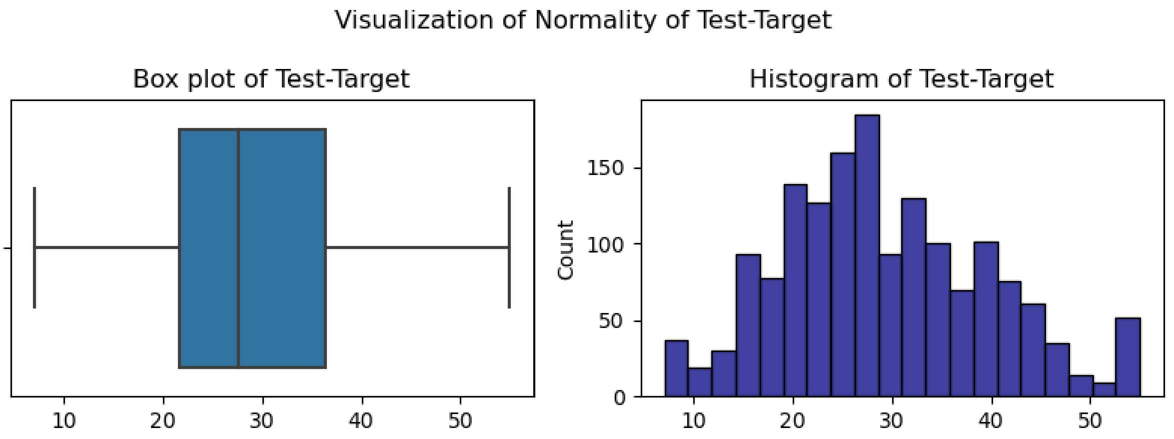
Since we have removed outliers from X_test; so we have to reflect that change in y_test also:

In [76]:
```
print('Now Test Data contains {} rows & {} columns' .format(x_test.shape[0], x_tes
y_test = y_test[x_test.index]
print('Shape of y_test = ', y_test.shape)
```

```
Now Test Data contains 1609 rows & 9 columns
Shape of y_test =  (1609,)
```

Box Plot of Test Target:

In [77]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,3))
ax1 = plt.subplot(1,2,1)
sns.boxplot(x=y_test.values, ax=ax1)
ax1.set_title('Box plot of Test-Target')
ax2 = plt.subplot(1,2,2)
sns.histplot(x=y_test.values, ax=ax2, color='navy', line_kws = {'lw':3, 'ls':'-'})
ax2.set_title('Histogram of Test-Target')
plt.suptitle('Visualization of Normality of Test-Target')
plt.tight_layout();
```



we can say, target variable is approximately normally distributed & there is no outlier

2. Normalization of X_test:

In [78]:
```
x_test[num_ip_cols] = scaler.transform(x_test[num_ip_cols])
```

3. One Hot Encoding on X_test:

In [79]:
```
x_test = pd.get_dummies(x_test, drop_first=True)
display(x_test.head())
print('Shape of X_test = ', x_test.shape)
print('Shape of y_test = ', y_test.shape)
```

	age	test_time	Jitter(Abs)	Shimmer:APQ3	HNR	RPDE	DFA	PPE	sex
1364	0.250000	0.404275	0.818641	0.431826	0.488730	0.524830	0.589363	0.634079	
5218	0.500000	0.327211	0.598356	0.487483	0.343866	0.543704	0.468591	0.584878	
3039	0.222222	0.546199	0.104455	0.187254	0.900371	0.412721	0.178535	0.488502	
4594	0.277778	0.079882	0.486495	0.283856	0.623765	0.527743	0.831638	0.313100	
3258	0.305556	0.768799	0.671412	0.686598	0.166632	0.690904	0.750986	0.750192	

```
Shape of X_test =  (1609, 9)
Shape of y_test =  (1609,)
```

Peforming Normalization & One-Hot Encoding Technique on x (for cross-validation):

In [80]:
```
for col in num_ip_cols:
    x[col] = (x[col] - x[col].min())/(x[col].max() - x[col].min())
```

In [81]:
```
x = pd.get_dummies(x, drop_first=True)
display(x.head())
print('Shape of X = ', x.shape)
print('Shape of y = ', y.shape)
```

	age	test_time	Jitter(Abs)	Shimmer:APQ3	HNR	RPDE	DFA	PPE	sex_ma
0	0.734694	0.024395	0.512347	0.474403	0.551717	0.328638	0.097793	0.194544	
1	0.734694	0.057046	0.380157	0.394396	0.704771	0.348330	0.144300	0.121335	
2	0.734694	0.089659	0.452270	0.328699	0.590568	0.381812	0.085362	0.265104	
3	0.734694	0.117396	0.467050	0.417529	0.629169	0.412583	0.181761	0.437884	
4	0.734694	0.154566	0.414069	0.311823	0.675585	0.393664	0.134202	0.241814	

```
Shape of X =  (5863, 9)
Shape of y =  (5863,)
```

Model Implementation:

1. Linear Regression (Ordinary Least Square):

In [82]:
```
x_train_modf = sm.add_constant(x_train)
ols_model = sm.OLS(y_train, x_train_modf)
result = ols_model.fit()
print(result.summary())
```

```
                            OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:            total_UPDRS   R-squared:                       0.142
Model:                            OLS   Adj. R-squared:                  0.140
Method:                 Least Squares   F-statistic:                     69.17
Date:                Fri, 02 Jun 2023   Prob (F-statistic):         2.33e-118
Time:                        06:01:24   Log-Likelihood:                -14002.
No. Observations:                3760   AIC:                         2.802e+04
Df Residuals:                    3750   BIC:                         2.809e+04
Df Model:                           9
Covariance Type:            nonrobust
================================================================================
                   coef    std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
const           35.5545      2.094     16.979      0.000      31.449      39.660
age             10.4540      0.783     13.343      0.000       8.918      11.990
test_time        2.9735      0.662      4.495      0.000       1.676       4.271
Jitter(Abs)     -5.4216      2.011     -2.696      0.007      -9.364      -1.479
Shimmer:APQ3    -8.4589      1.456     -5.811      0.000     -11.313      -5.605
HNR            -14.7742      1.939     -7.620      0.000     -18.575     -10.973
RPDE             2.2415      1.280      1.751      0.080      -0.268       4.751
DFA             -9.7973      0.905    -10.825      0.000     -11.572      -8.023
PPE              7.8518      1.459      5.383      0.000       4.992      10.712
sex_male         2.0495      0.425      4.825      0.000       1.217       2.882
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                      112.343   Durbin-Watson:                   1.956
Prob(Omnibus):                  0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):              106.505
Skew:                           0.369   Prob(JB):                     7.46e-24
Kurtosis:                       2.631   Cond. No.                         34.6
==============================================================================

Notes:
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly s
pecified.
```

Linear Regression Equation:

y = 35.55 + 10.45*(Age)* + *2.97*(test_time) - 5.42*(log(Jitter(Abs)))* - *8.46*(log(Shimmer:APQ3)) -14.77*(HNR))* + *2.24*(RPDE) - 9.8*(DFA)* + *7.85*(PPE) + 2.05(sex)

In [83]:

```python
y_pred_mlr = result.predict(sm.add_constant(x_test))
mlr_score = np.round(r2_score(y_test, y_pred_mlr),4)

no_of_rows = x_test.shape[0]
tot_no_of_input_cols = x_test.shape[1]
mlr_adj_r2_score = 1 - ((1-mlr_score)*(no_of_rows)/(no_of_rows - tot_no_of_input_c

mlr_train_r2 = 0.142
mlr_rmse = np.round(np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred_mlr)),2)

print('Model RMSE Value        = ', mlr_rmse)
print('Test R2 score           = ', mlr_score)
print('Test Adjusted R2-score = ', np.round(mlr_adj_r2_score,4))
```

```
Model RMSE Value        =  9.8
Test R2 score           =  0.1288
Test Adjusted R2-score =  0.1234
```

Modified OLS (by removing less important features as per previous OLS model):

In [84]:

```python
x_train_modf1 = \
x_train_modf.drop(['RPDE'], axis=1)
```

```
result1 = sm.OLS(y_train, x_train_modf1).fit()
print(result1.summary())
```

```
                            OLS Regression Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:            total_UPDRS   R-squared:                       0.142
Model:                            OLS   Adj. R-squared:                  0.140
Method:                 Least Squares   F-statistic:                     77.39
Date:                Fri, 02 Jun 2023   Prob (F-statistic):          1.16e-118
Time:                        06:01:24   Log-Likelihood:                -14004.
No. Observations:                3760   AIC:                         2.803e+04
Df Residuals:                    3751   BIC:                         2.808e+04
Df Model:                           8
Covariance Type:            nonrobust
================================================================================
                   coef    std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
const           37.1527      1.885     19.708      0.000      33.457      40.849
age             10.4913      0.783     13.392      0.000       8.955      12.027
test_time        2.9501      0.662      4.459      0.000       1.653       4.247
Jitter(Abs)     -4.5063      1.942     -2.320      0.020      -8.314      -0.699
Shimmer:APQ3    -8.8997      1.434     -6.205      0.000     -11.712      -6.088
HNR            -15.9144      1.827     -8.712      0.000     -19.496     -12.333
DFA            -10.0814      0.891    -11.319      0.000     -11.828      -8.335
PPE              7.7901      1.459      5.341      0.000       4.930      10.650
sex_male         2.0991      0.424      4.952      0.000       1.268       2.930
==============================================================================
Omnibus:                      111.596   Durbin-Watson:                   1.958
Prob(Omnibus):                  0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):              103.083
Skew:                           0.356   Prob(JB):                     4.13e-23
Kurtosis:                       2.612   Cond. No.                         31.3
==============================================================================

Notes:
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly s
pecified.
```

Insight:

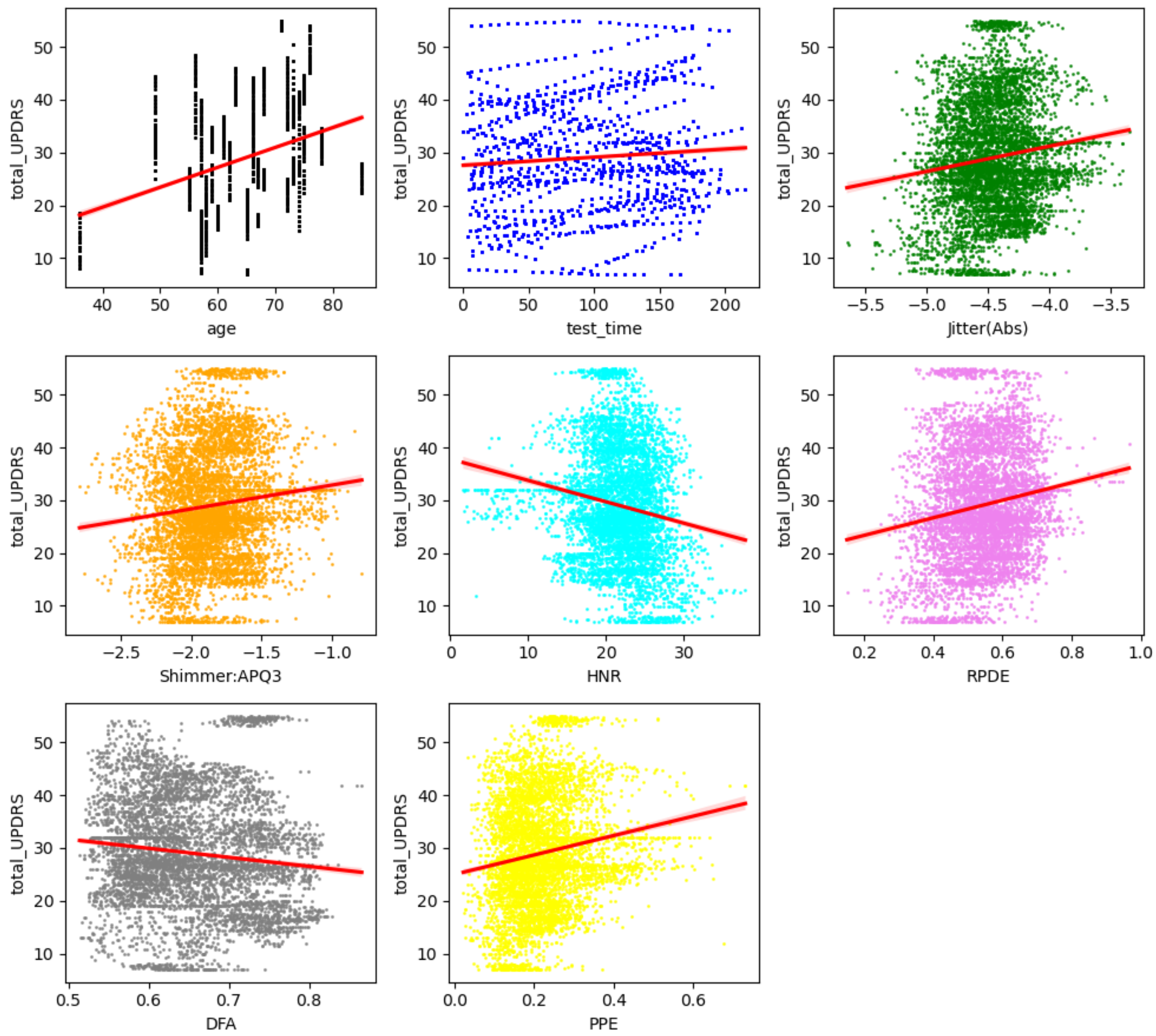
We can see here; after removal of RPDE (where pvalue of t-test was greater than 0.05); R2 score didn't improve that much. So we will stick to our previous OLS model only.

Reason behind getting Low Accuracy Score in Linear Regression model:

In [85]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,9))

ax1 = plt.subplot(3,3,1)
sns.regplot(data=df1, x='age', y ='total_UPDRS', ax=ax1, color='black', scatter_kw
            line_kws={'color':'red'})

ax2 = plt.subplot(3,3,2)
sns.regplot(data=df1, x='test_time', y='total_UPDRS', ax=ax2, color='blue', scatte
           line_kws={'color':'red'})

ax3 = plt.subplot(3,3,3)
sns.regplot(x=df1['Jitter(Abs)'], y=df1['total_UPDRS'], ax=ax3, color='green',
            scatter_kws={'s':1}, line_kws={'color':'red'})


ax4 = plt.subplot(3,3,4)
sns.regplot(x=df1['Shimmer:APQ3'], y=df1['total_UPDRS'], ax=ax4, color='orange',
            scatter_kws={'s':1}, line_kws={'color':'red'})
```

```
ax5 = plt.subplot(3,3,5)
sns.regplot(data=df1, x='HNR', y='total_UPDRS', ax=ax5, color='cyan', scatter_kws=
            line_kws={'color':'red'})


ax7 = plt.subplot(3,3,6)
sns.regplot(data=df1, x='RPDE', y='total_UPDRS', ax=ax7, color='violet', scatter_kw
            line_kws={'color':'red'})

ax8 = plt.subplot(3,3,7)
sns.regplot(data=df1, x='DFA', y='total_UPDRS', ax=ax8, color='grey', scatter_kws=
            line_kws={'color':'red'})

ax9 = plt.subplot(3,3,8)
sns.regplot(data=df1, x ='PPE', y='total_UPDRS', ax=ax9, color='yellow', scatter_kw
            line_kws={'color':'red'})

plt.tight_layout();
```



Residual Analysis:

In [86]:
```
res_df = pd.DataFrame()
res_df['y_test'] = y_test
res_df['y_predicted'] = y_pred_mlr
res_df['residuals'] = res_df['y_test'] - res_df['y_predicted']
res_avg = np.average(res_df['residuals'])
res_df
```

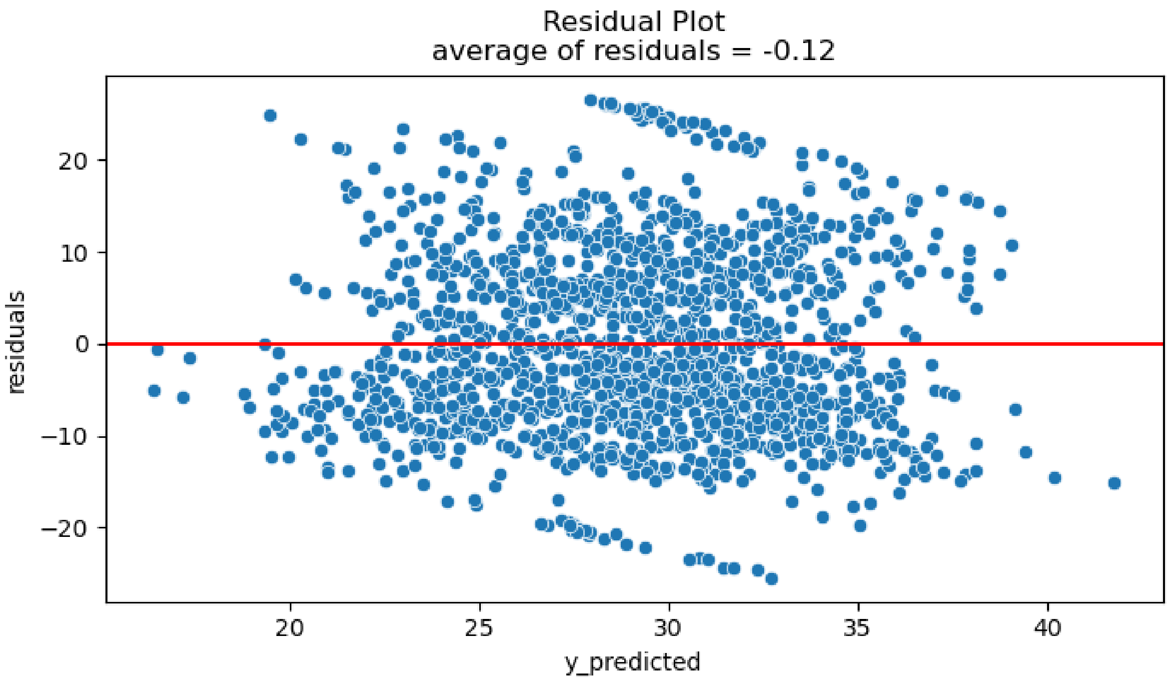
Out[86]:

	y_test	y_predicted	residuals
1364	19.0000	26.488680	-7.488680
5218	27.6670	32.576025	-4.909025
3039	9.9866	27.060686	-17.074086
4594	33.2270	21.984504	11.242496
3258	19.7230	31.255728	-11.532728
...	...	...	...
914	24.0820	32.847408	-8.765408
5120	40.6370	26.581853	14.055147
2602	26.6630	26.298683	0.364317
704	40.8400	32.247267	8.592733
4919	32.0000	32.107153	-0.107153

1609 rows × 3 columns

Residual Plot based on Linear Regression model:

In [87]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
sns.scatterplot(data = res_df, x = 'y_predicted', y = 'residuals')
plt.axhline(y = 0, color = 'r')
plt.title('Residual Plot\naverage of residuals = %s' %(np.round(res_avg,2)));
```



The above residual plot shows; homoscedasticity property.
Still we will perfrom statistical test to be sure about **homoscedasticity**.

Goldfeld Quandt Test:

H0: Error terms are homoscedastic
Ha: Error terms are heteroscedastic

In [88]:
```
import statsmodels.stats.api as sm
from statsmodels.compat import lzip

print('p-value = ', sm.het_goldfeldquandt(res_df['residuals'], x_test)[1])
print("\nSince p-value is more than 0.05; we can't reject Null Hypothesis (H0)")
print("It means error terms are homoscedastic; which we infered from the above res:
```

```
p-value =  0.2769238928475486

Since p-value is more than 0.05; we can't reject Null Hypothesis (H0)
It means error terms are homoscedastic; which we infered from the above residual p
lot.
```

Durbin-Watson Test to check presence of Autocorrelation:

H0: There is no correlation among the residuals

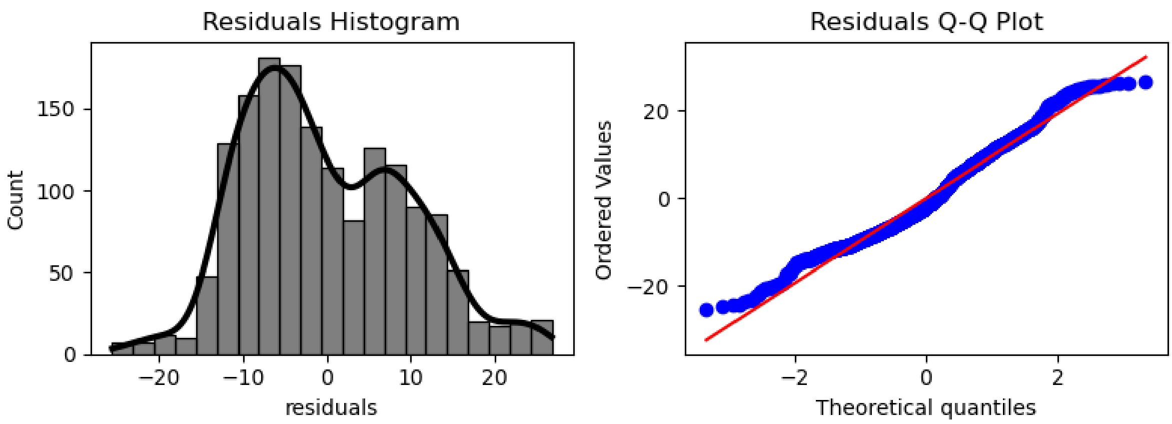
Ha: The residuals are autocorrelated.

In [89]:
```
from statsmodels.stats.stattools import durbin_watson

print('Test Statistic = ', durbin_watson(res_df['residuals']))
print('\nSince test statistic is almost equal to 2; so we would consider autocorrel
not to be problematic for this regression model')
```

```
Test Statistic =  1.989462704528598

Since test statistic is almost equal to 2; so we would consider autocorrelation no
t to be problematic for this regression model
```

Plotting Distribution of Residuals and corresponding Q-Q plot:

In [90]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,3))
ax_1 = plt.subplot(1,2,1)
sns.histplot(data = res_df, x = 'residuals', kde = True, ax = ax_1,
             color='black', line_kws = {'lw':3, 'ls':'-'})
ax_1.set_title('Residuals Histogram');

ax_2 = plt.subplot(1,2,2)
stats.probplot(res_df['residuals'], dist = 'norm', plot = plt)
ax_2.set_title('Residuals Q-Q Plot')
plt.tight_layout();
```



From above plot, we can see; residuals are roughly approximating a normal distribution of mean close to 0.

Which was another important assumption of Linear Regression Model; validated successfully.

2. Gradient-Descent Approach for Linear Regression:

In [91]:
```
# Creating Design Matrix:
X = x_train.values
print(X)
print('\nSize of X = ', X.shape)
```

```
[[0.30555556 0.12283071 0.62810099 ... 0.68788149 0.42197526 1.        ]
 [0.5        0.6391348  0.65514067 ... 0.74847406 0.47610492 1.        ]
 [0.44444444 0.64187779 0.42077978 ... 0.20066124 0.39256198 1.        ]
 ...
 [0.52777778 0.68320852 0.42739109 ... 0.59117497 0.42959807 1.        ]
 [0.72222222 0.0973721  0.43064246 ... 0.29148652 0.31104666 1.        ]
 [0.66666667 0.70403661 0.47090607 ... 0.33449898 0.41581541 1.        ]]

Size of X =  (3760, 9)
```

In [92]:
```
Y = y_train.values
print('Y = ',Y)
print('\nSize of Y = ', Y.shape)
```

```
Y =  [16.022 16.475 21.194 ... 26.006 39.696 44.338]

Size of Y =  (3760,)
```

In [93]:
```
# Initializing Variables:
b = 0
W = np.ones(X.shape[1])
learning_rate = 0.08
print('W = ',W)
print('Size of W = ', W.shape)
```

```
W =  [1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]
Size of W =  (9,)
```

In [94]:
```
def derivative_of_L_wrt_W():
    dLdW = []
    j = 0
    for j in range(0,X.shape[1]):
        x_j = X[:,j]
        s = i = a = 0
        for i in range(0, x_j.shape[0]):
            a = x_j[i]*(Y[i]-Y_predicted[i])
            s = s + a
        dLdW.append((-2/n)*s)
    return (np.array(dLdW))
```

Logic for finding optimized coefficients and intercept value:

In [95]:
```
epoc = np.arange(start=0, stop = 9501, step = 1)
n = 0
loss_function = []
n = x.shape[0]
k = 0
w0_store = []
```

```
for k in epoc:
    Y_predicted = np.dot(X,W) + b
    L = (1/n) * np.sum((Y - Y_predicted)**2)
    loss_function.append(L)
    dLdw = derivative_of_L_wrt_W()
    W = W - (learning_rate * dLdw)
    dLdB = (-2/n)*np.sum(Y - Y_predicted)
    w0_store.append(b)
    b = b - (learning_rate * dLdB)
```

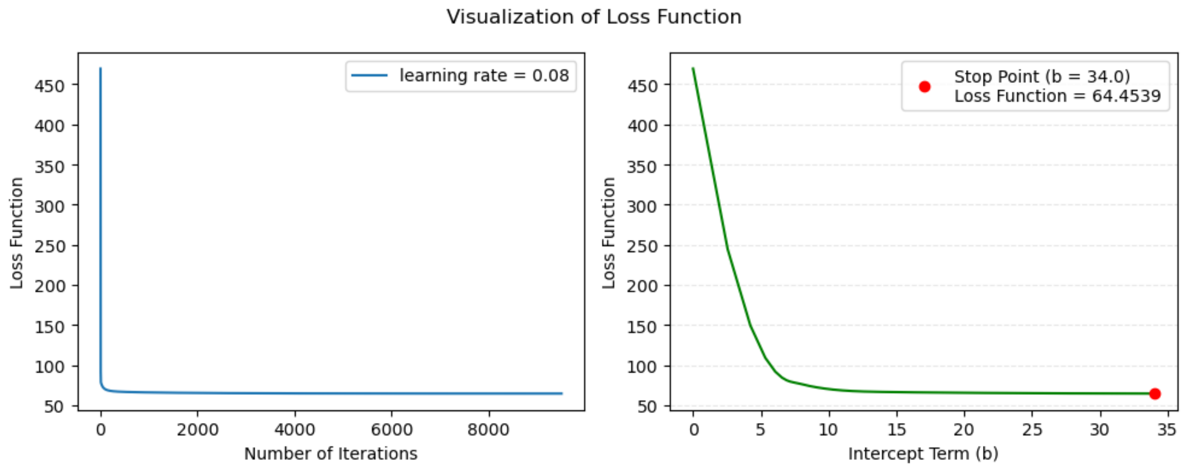
Coefficient values based on Training Dataset:

In [96]:
```
print('Intercept Term (W0) = ', b)
print('\nW = \n', W)
```

```
Intercept Term (W0) =  34.00006001401304

W =
 [ 10.43249047   2.99247819  -4.97029479  -7.69642426 -13.3502108
   2.62031275  -9.76881674   8.01556605   1.98012956]
```

Visualization of Loss Function w.r.t Epoc:

In [97]:
```
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(10,4))

ax[0].plot(epoc, loss_function, label = 'learning rate = %s' %(learning_rate))
ax[0].set_xlabel('Number of Iterations')
ax[0].set_ylabel('Loss Function')
ax[0].legend()

ax[1].plot(w0_store, loss_function, 'g-')
ax[1].plot(b,L,'ro', label = 'Stop Point (b = %s)\nLoss Function = %s' %(np.round(l
ax[1].set_xlabel('Intercept Term (b)')
ax[1].set_ylabel('Loss Function')
ax[1].grid(axis = 'y', alpha = 0.3, ls = '--')
ax[1].legend()

plt.suptitle('Visualization of Loss Function')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



In [98]:
```
print('After 9500 iterations, we have achieved the optimal coefficient values.')
print('At that point, value of Loss Function is = {}' .format(np.round(L,4)))
```

```
After 9500 iterations, we have achieved the optimal coefficient values.
At that point, value of Loss Function is = 64.4539
```

Finding Y_Predicted value based on test data:

In [99]:
```
y_pred_grad_desc_mlr = np.dot(x_test.values,W) + b
res_df1 = pd.DataFrame()
res_df1['y_test'] = y_test
res_df1['y_predicted'] = y_pred_grad_desc_mlr
res_df1['residuals'] = res_df1['y_test'] - res_df1['y_predicted']
res_df1
```

Out[99]:

	y_test	y_predicted	residuals
1364	19.0000	26.581391	-7.581391
5218	27.6670	32.394264	-4.727264
3039	9.9866	27.225381	-17.238781
4594	33.2270	21.955466	11.271534
3258	19.7230	31.109830	-11.386830
...	...	...	...
914	24.0820	32.795177	-8.713177
5120	40.6370	26.542289	14.094711
2602	26.6630	26.364461	0.298539
704	40.8400	32.304419	8.535581
4919	32.0000	31.994424	0.005576

1609 rows × 3 columns

Model (using Gradient Descent) Metrics:

In [100…
```
print('Expectation of Residuals = ', np.round(np.mean(res_df1['residuals']),2))
print('R2 Score = ', np.round(r2_score(y_test,y_pred_grad_desc_mlr),4))
```

```
Expectation of Residuals =  -0.12
R2 Score =  0.129
```

3. Polynomial Regression Model:

In [101…
```
deg = np.arange(1,5,1)
train_r2_score_poly = []
test_r2_score_poly = []
y_pred_poly_trans = []
d = 0

for d in deg:
    poly = x_train_poly = x_test_poly = mlr1 = y_pred_poly = mlr1_score = ''

    poly = PolynomialFeatures(degree=d)
    x_train_poly = poly.fit_transform(x_train)
    x_test_poly = poly.transform(x_test)

    mlr1 = LinearRegression()
    mlr1.fit(x_train_poly, y_train)
    y_pred_poly = mlr1.predict(x_test_poly)
```

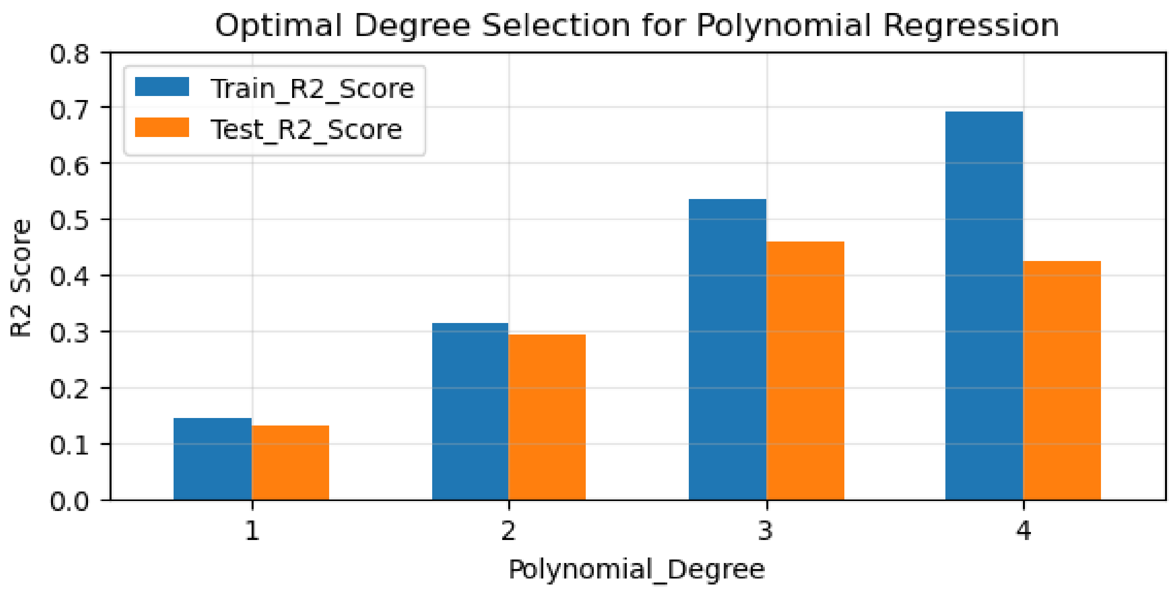
```
    y_pred_poly_trans.append(y_pred_poly)
    mlr1_train_score = mlr1.score(x_train_poly, y_train)
    mlr1_test_score = mlr1.score(x_test_poly, y_test)
    train_r2_score_poly.append(mlr1_train_score)
    test_r2_score_poly.append(mlr1_test_score)
```

Visualization of Best R2 score for different polynomial degrees:

In [102…

```
poly_df = pd.DataFrame()
poly_df['Polynomial_Degree'] = deg
poly_df['Train_R2_Score'] = train_r2_score_poly
poly_df['Test_R2_Score'] = test_r2_score_poly
display(poly_df)

poly_df.plot(kind = 'bar', x = 'Polynomial_Degree', width = 0.6, figsize = (7,3),
             title='Optimal Degree Selection for Polynomial Regression')
plt.xticks(rotation = 0)
plt.ylim(0,0.8)
plt.grid(alpha = 0.3)
plt.ylabel('R2 Score')
plt.show()
```

	Polynomial_Degree	Train_R2_Score	Test_R2_Score
0	1	0.142375	0.128835
1	2	0.312183	0.293227
2	3	0.534457	0.457631
3	4	0.691363	0.424140



We found Optimal Polynomial Degree as 3

Fitting data to 3rd degree Polynomial Model:

In [103…

```
opt_deg = 3
pr = PolynomialFeatures(degree=opt_deg)
x_train_pr_2 = pr.fit_transform(x_train)
x_test_pr_2 = pr.transform(x_test)
```

In [104…
```
len(pr.powers_)
```
Out[104]:
```
220
```
In [105…
```
# Shape of input train data:
np.round(x_train,2).shape
```
Out[105]:
```
(3760, 9)
```
In [106…
```
# Shape of transformed input train data:
np.round(x_train_pr_2,2).shape
```
Out[106]:
```
(3760, 220)
```
it means due to polynomial transformation from 9 input columns, 220 input columns have been created.

In [107…
```
# Shape of transformed input test data:
np.round(x_test_pr_2,2).shape
```
Out[107]:
```
(1609, 220)
```
Polynomial Model Metrics:

In [108…
```
LR_2 = LinearRegression()
LR_2.fit(x_train_pr_2, y_train)
poly_intercept = LR_2.intercept_
poly_coef = LR_2.coef_

y_pred_polynomial_train = LR_2.predict(x_train_pr_2)
y_pred_polynomial_test = LR_2.predict(x_test_pr_2)
poly_rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_polynomial_test))
poly_score_test = r2_score(y_test, y_pred_polynomial_test)
poly_score_train = r2_score(y_train, y_pred_polynomial_train)

print('Intercept Value         = ', poly_intercept, '\n')
print('Coefficients value = \n', poly_coef, '\n')
print('Model(test) RMSE Value = ', poly_rmse)
print('\nTrain Accuracy score    = ', poly_score_train)
print('Test Accuracy score     = ', poly_score_test)
```

```
Intercept Value         =  -133.4767358482746

Coefficients value =
 [-4.45444241e-12 -7.91278636e+01  1.13725737e+02  2.15711504e+02
 -1.09235843e+02  4.82084810e+02  3.64950172e+02 -1.89272965e+02
  2.28234615e+02 -4.77203366e+01  1.48225008e+02 -2.33965054e+01
 -2.68079011e+02 -9.55800620e+00 -1.17113033e+02 -1.71590914e+02
  3.09884264e+02  2.03702539e+02  5.93881031e+01  5.51691211e+01
  1.21013898e+02 -8.83100231e+01 -1.49564534e+02 -2.00859784e+02
 -9.72350057e+01 -4.69523039e+01 -1.55258235e+01 -3.89824957e+02
  1.98374195e+02 -3.28636703e+02  1.24853313e+02 -9.70923681e+00
 -4.12228193e+01  2.10843371e+01  1.86036015e+02  3.01352736e+02
  4.66834989e+00  1.14206921e+02 -3.30395309e+02  1.74434957e+00
 -4.03401169e+02 -4.93464936e+02  6.60652050e+01 -5.72181389e+02
  1.16807126e+02 -1.40251095e+02  8.57957101e+01 -3.93097115e+02
 -2.60695290e+01  3.87645963e+01  1.54587075e+02  5.17489277e+01
 -2.24435337e+01  8.45544830e+01 -4.77203366e+01 -6.49892135e+01
 -5.92558458e+01  2.49514280e+02  1.13049340e+01 -1.95230481e+01
 -3.42674575e+01 -6.55164425e+01 -2.17433570e+02  4.02013287e+01
  1.34839990e+01  3.43598306e+01  4.12879122e+00  4.16272470e+01
  7.33736740e+01 -4.63301816e+01  1.32422066e+01 -7.12570857e-01
 -8.24175156e+01  1.40086635e+01 -4.57458397e+01  2.07218105e+02
 -8.03348010e+01  7.32179627e+01  2.90853921e+00 -6.64065148e+01
 -3.80920040e+01 -7.49000658e+01  7.51275489e+01  1.12785347e+02
  1.92602821e+01  1.11822608e+02  2.81293869e+02 -1.24555924e+02
  1.03660179e+02 -1.39892933e+02  7.88009279e+01 -1.92509827e+02
 -8.71630724e+00 -3.79177773e+01  1.70997475e+01 -2.07015105e+01
 -6.86311738e+01 -6.91268188e+01 -7.64695686e+01  5.93881031e+01
 -1.97963817e+01  1.81217009e+01 -2.68640022e+01 -5.08571802e+01
 -2.70757121e+01  2.56989023e+01 -2.07099813e+01  2.45782291e+00
 -1.08312227e+02 -1.89126254e+01 -1.82545596e+02 -4.54856832e+01
  1.06896435e+02  7.35159974e+01 -2.28423565e+01  1.17726617e+01
  8.84238396e+01  7.73002303e+01  7.13598267e+01  1.00816799e+01
 -7.69425983e+00  6.94133268e+01  1.34370852e+02  6.83849109e+01
  9.91242255e+01  2.18825443e+01  4.90145237e+01  4.23350767e+01
  3.32036662e+01  2.80273492e+01 -7.54328842e+01 -2.80472132e+00
  2.48651630e+01 -4.16955871e+01  1.61476536e+01 -1.55258235e+01
  4.87057400e+01  2.76044354e+02  3.41226559e+02 -3.25401729e+02
  4.99428969e+02  2.43848564e+00  6.34714979e+01 -9.07583494e+01
 -9.09117698e+01 -4.93919852e+01 -1.00630699e+02 -2.93070140e+02
 -1.31373373e+02  2.51314929e+02 -2.20787763e+02  7.95546319e+01
 -4.56235784e+01 -2.03013717e+01  9.34380514e+00 -1.20698281e+01
  3.87270601e+02  1.73359406e+02 -2.52225649e+02 -2.96610538e+02
 -2.23253307e+02  4.47603630e+01 -4.61432574e+01  2.10843371e+01
 -6.63120229e+01 -1.52083050e+02 -8.91470019e+00 -1.73006459e+01
  1.09639499e+02  6.84948562e+00 -1.59905805e+02  6.83478439e+01
 -1.09420888e+02  1.16400493e+02 -5.22296241e+01 -9.31366564e+01
 -1.32467935e+02  9.98703775e+01  6.71280404e+01 -3.98504704e+01
 -1.03300706e+01  2.57730988e+01  1.87618010e+02  5.50105239e+01
  1.74434957e+00  8.99542302e+01  1.27936781e+02 -3.14278539e+01
  2.00784404e+02 -9.09926035e+01  3.87080498e+01  1.80175104e+01
  3.38560195e+02  6.14028146e+01  8.96741326e+01 -1.36683875e+02
 -9.96832198e+01  1.66880456e+02 -8.50280833e+01  1.16807126e+02
 -7.16770792e+00  4.23750344e+01  1.69757490e+02 -1.61226382e+01
  2.07767149e+01 -6.93514789e+01  1.61162604e+01 -7.65808434e+01
 -1.74722255e+02 -2.60695290e+01  3.15234083e+00  9.76590778e+01
  3.58325894e+01  2.62210877e+01  5.14230779e+01  5.17489277e+01
 -3.69176797e+01 -2.75616544e+01  8.45544830e+01 -4.77203366e+01]

Model(test) RMSE Value =  7.729429057103282

Train Accuracy score   =  0.5344571681758907
Test Accuracy score    =  0.45763138487608734
```

Residual Analysis for Polynomial Model:

In [109…

```
# Creation of residuals:
res_df2 = pd.DataFrame()
res_df2['y_test'] = y_test
res_df2['y_predicted'] = y_pred_polynomial_test
res_df2['residuals'] = res_df2['y_test'] - res_df2['y_predicted']
res_df2
```

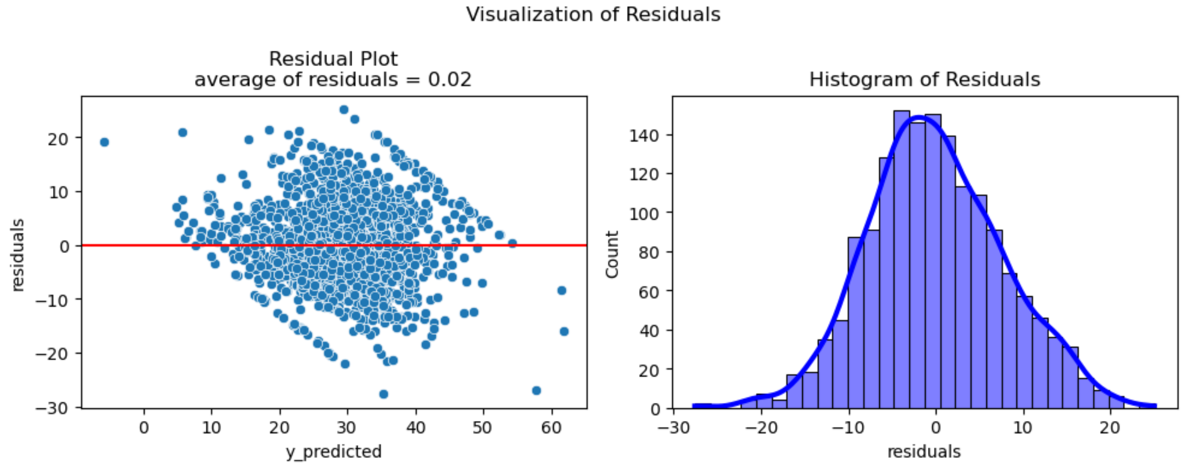
Out[109]:

	y_test	y_predicted	residuals
1364	19.0000	26.632697	-7.632697
5218	27.6670	29.337952	-1.670952
3039	9.9866	15.418318	-5.431718
4594	33.2270	26.993768	6.233232
3258	19.7230	27.769226	-8.046226
...	...	...	...
914	24.0820	35.327536	-11.245536
5120	40.6370	26.852865	13.784135
2602	26.6630	27.434998	-0.771998
704	40.8400	37.496185	3.343815
4919	32.0000	38.983404	-6.983404

1609 rows × 3 columns

In [110…

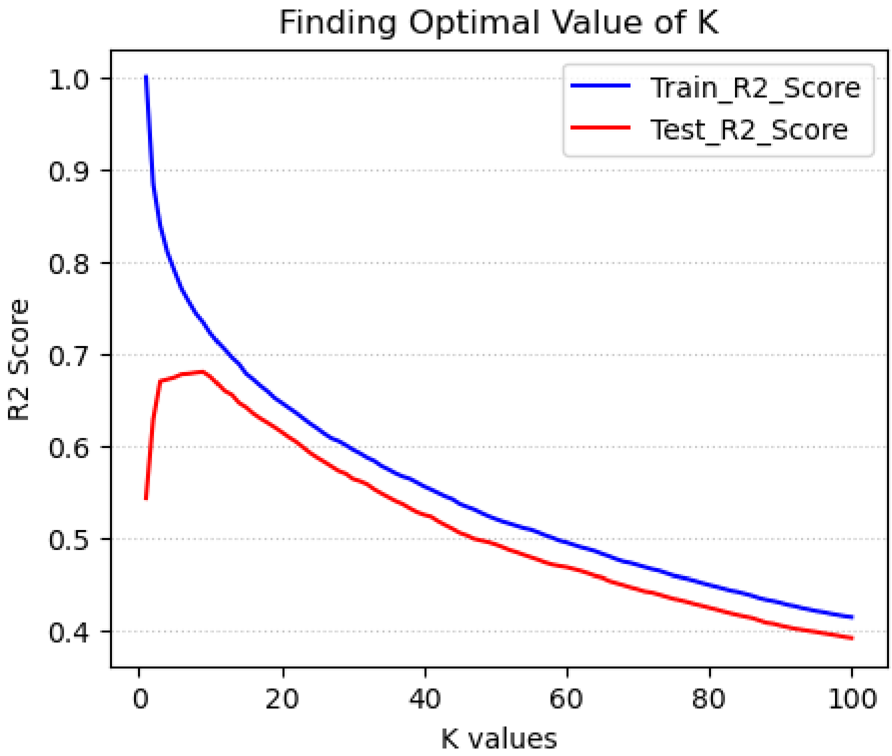
```
# Visualization of residuals:
ax1 = ax2 = 0
plt.figure(figsize=(10,4))

ax1 = plt.subplot(1,2,1)
sns.scatterplot(data = res_df2, x = 'y_predicted', y = 'residuals', ax=ax1)
ax1.axhline(y = 0, color = 'r')
ax1.set_title('Residual Plot\naverage of residuals = %s' %(np.round(np.mean(res_df

ax2 = plt.subplot(1,2,2)
sns.histplot(data=res_df2, x='residuals', kde=True, ax=ax2, color='blue',
             line_kws = {'lw':3, 'ls':'-'})
ax2.set_title('Histogram of Residuals')

plt.suptitle('Visualization of Residuals')
plt.tight_layout();
```



4. Fitting data to KNN Regression:

In [111…

```
# Finding Optimized value of K:
k = 0
no_of_iteration = 100
knn_train_r2_score = []
knn_test_r2_score = []

for k in np.arange(1,(no_of_iteration+1)):
    knn = KNeighborsRegressor(n_neighbors=k)
    knn.fit(x_train, y_train)
    test_r2_score_knn = r2_score(y_test, knn.predict(x_test))
    knn_test_r2_score.append(test_r2_score_knn)
    train_r2_score_knn = r2_score(y_train, knn.predict(x_train))
    knn_train_r2_score.append(train_r2_score_knn)

plt.figure(figsize=(5,4))
plt.plot(range(1,(no_of_iteration+1)), knn_train_r2_score, 'b-', label = 'Train_R2_
plt.plot(range(1,(no_of_iteration+1)), knn_test_r2_score, 'r-', label = 'Test_R2_S
plt.title('Finding Optimal Value of K')
plt.xlabel('K values')
plt.ylabel('R2 Score')
plt.grid(axis='y', alpha=0.7, ls = ':')
plt.legend();
```



Optimal K value = 10

In [112…

```
# Fitting data to KNN model:
knn1 = KNeighborsRegressor(n_neighbors=10)
knn1.fit(x_train, y_train)
y_pred_knn1 = knn1.predict(x_test)
knn1_score = r2_score(y_test, y_pred_knn1)
knn1_rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_knn1))
knn1_score_train = r2_score(y_train, knn1.predict(x_train))
print('Model RMSE Value        = ', knn1_rmse)
print('Train Accuracy score    = ', knn1_score_train)
print('Test Accuracy score     = ', knn1_score)
```

```
Model RMSE Value        =  5.982205271551287
Train Accuracy score    =  0.722355493533884
Test Accuracy score     =  0.6751204745988968
```

5. Fitting data to Decision Tree Model:

In [113…

```
dt = DecisionTreeRegressor(random_state=1234)
dt.fit(x_train, y_train)
y_pred_dt_test = dt.predict(x_test)
dt_train_accuracy = dt.score(x_train, y_train)
dt_test_accuracy = dt.score(x_test, y_test)
print('Train Score = ', dt_train_accuracy)
print('Test Score  = ', dt_test_accuracy)
print('RMSE value  = ', np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_dt_test)))
```

```
Train Score =  1.0
Test Score  =  0.9681309970296073
RMSE value  =  1.8736323595942144
```

Clearly we can see, our model is overfitting on training data.

Finding Optimum Max_Depth value to reduce Overfitting through Cross Validation:

In [114…

```
avg_train_list = []
avg_test_list = []
avg_train_rmse_list = []
avg_test_rmse_list = []

for depth in range(1,16):
    dtc_1 = DecisionTreeRegressor(max_depth=depth)
    dtc_cv1 = cross_validate(dtc_1, x, y, scoring=['r2','neg_root_mean_squared_err
                             return_train_score=True)
    dtc_avg_train_r2 = dtc_cv1['train_r2'].mean()*100
    avg_train_list.append(dtc_avg_train_r2)
    dtc_avg_train_rmse = dtc_cv1['train_neg_root_mean_squared_error'].mean()
    avg_train_rmse_list.append(dtc_avg_train_rmse)
    dtc_avg_test_r2 = dtc_cv1['test_r2'].mean()*100
    avg_test_list.append(dtc_avg_test_r2)
    dtc_avg_test_rmse = dtc_cv1['test_neg_root_mean_squared_error'].mean()
    avg_test_rmse_list.append(dtc_avg_test_rmse)
    dtc_1 = ''

temp_df1 = pd.DataFrame()
temp_df1['max depth'] = range(1,16)
temp_df1['avg train score'] = avg_train_list
temp_df1['avg train neg rmse'] = avg_train_rmse_list
temp_df1['avg test neg rmse'] = avg_test_rmse_list
temp_df1.set_index(['max depth'], inplace=True)
temp_df1
```

Out[114]:

max depth	avg train score	avg train neg rmse	avg test neg rmse
1	17.310058	-9.717098	-10.570089
2	26.361359	-9.165704	-12.120625
3	40.635859	-8.231268	-12.967619
4	54.338547	-7.216169	-13.500898
5	65.560933	-6.247469	-13.523626
6	74.731500	-5.337877	-13.415499
7	83.694999	-4.265832	-14.058069
8	90.784421	-3.186803	-12.753062
9	94.803086	-2.374387	-12.910925
10	97.056133	-1.769853	-12.703328
11	98.572939	-1.245139	-12.672758
12	99.198399	-0.930837	-13.187003
13	99.638960	-0.627799	-13.381661
14	99.802956	-0.465467	-13.263260
15	99.912276	-0.309513	-13.417728

From here, we can choose optimum 'max depth' value as 7 or 8
lets choose it as 8

Decision Tree with Optimized Hyperparameter:

In [115…

```
dtc_2 = DecisionTreeRegressor(random_state=1234, max_depth=8)
dtc_2.fit(x_train, y_train)
y_pred_dtc2_test = dtc_2.predict(x_test)
dtc2_train_accuracy = dtc_2.score(x_train, y_train)
dtc2_test_accuracy = dtc_2.score(x_test, y_test)
dtc2_rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_dtc2_test))

print('Train Score = ', dtc2_train_accuracy)
print('Test Score  = ', dtc2_test_accuracy)
print('RMSE value  = ', dtc2_rmse)
```

```
Train Score =  0.9451672867640711
Test Score  =  0.9207799006327337
RMSE value  =  2.9540499300221317
```

6. Fitting data to Random Forest Model:

In [116…

```
rf = RandomForestRegressor(random_state=1234)
rf.fit(x_train, y_train)
y_pred_rf_test = rf.predict(x_test)
rf_train_accuracy = rf.score(x_train, y_train)
rf_test_accuracy = rf.score(x_test, y_test)
rf2_rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_rf_test))
print('Train Score = ', rf_train_accuracy)
print('Test Score  = ', rf_test_accuracy)
print('RMSE value  = ', rf2_rmse)
```

```
Train Score =  0.9961285887317558
Test Score  =  0.9770411355665295
RMSE value  =  1.5902863893489787
```

Summary:

In [117…

```
summary_df = pd.DataFrame()
summary_df['model'] = ['linear regression', 'polynomial regression', 'knn', 'decis
                       'random forest']
summary_df['train r2'] = [mlr_train_r2, poly_score_train, knn1_score_train, dtc2_tr
                                rf_train_accuracy]
summary_df['test r2'] = [mlr_score, poly_score_test, knn1_score, dtc2_test_accurac
                               rf_test_accuracy]
summary_df['rmse'] = [mlr_rmse, poly_rmse, knn1_rmse, dtc2_rmse, rf2_rmse]
summary_df.set_index('model', inplace=True)
summary_df
```

Out[117]:

model	train r2	test r2	rmse
linear regression	0.142000	0.128800	9.800000
polynomial regression	0.534457	0.457631	7.729429
knn	0.722355	0.675120	5.982205
decision tree	0.945167	0.920780	2.954050
random forest	0.996129	0.977041	1.590286

Based on least RMSE, we can say random forest is the best performing model among all.

Future Scope of this Project:

- Corr test to check whether the correlation coefficients are really significant or not
- Multivariate Outlier Analysis
- Applying more non-linear models to improve rmse