# DIS

## November 18, 2019

```
[1]: %%html
    <style>
    .container{width: 100%}
    </style>
   <IPython.core.display.HTML object>
[2]: %load_ext autoreload
    %autoreload 2
[3]: import warnings
    warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
[4]: import numpy as np
    import pandas as pd
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    %matplotlib inline
[5]: import os
    os.sys.path.insert(0, "../")
   0.0.1 Load Data
[6]: from tools import load_boston
    data, desc = load_boston("../data_base")
    data = data.rename(columns = {"target": "MEDV"})
    features = data.drop("MEDV", axis = 1)
    prices = data.MEDV
[7]: print(desc)
   .. _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
  - RAD index of accessibility to radial highways
     TAX full-value property-tax rate per \$10,000
  - 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/

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.

### 0.0.2 Feature Engineering

#### **Train Test Splitting**

#### DIS

Fitting 5 folds for each of 20 candidates, totalling 100 fits

[Parallel(n\_jobs=2)]: Using backend LokyBackend with 2 concurrent workers. [Parallel(n\_jobs=2)]: Done 100 out of 100 | elapsed: 1.6s finished C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\model\_selection\\_search.py:813: DeprecationWarning: The default of the `iid` parameter will change from True to False in version 0.22 and will be removed in 0.24. This will change numeric results when test-set sizes are unequal.

DeprecationWarning)

→return\_grid = False)

```
[11]: def add_logged_dis(features):
    features["logged_dis"] = np.log(features.DIS)
    return
```

```
add_logged_dis(X_select)
[12]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_select, y_select, u
     →test_size = .5, random_state = 42)
     after_perf = cal_perf(_X_train, _y_train, _X_test, _y_test, param_grid,_u
      →return_grid = False)
    Fitting 5 folds for each of 20 candidates, totalling 100 fits
    [Parallel(n_jobs=2)]: Using backend LokyBackend with 2 concurrent workers.
    [Parallel(n_jobs=2)]: Done 100 out of 100 | elapsed:
                                                             0.1s finished
    C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-
    packages\sklearn\model_selection\_search.py:813: DeprecationWarning: The default
    of the `iid` parameter will change from True to False in version 0.22 and will
    be removed in 0.24. This will change numeric results when test-set sizes are
    unequal.
      DeprecationWarning)
[13]: print(after_perf / before_perf)
    0.8589130044539982
    Add Features
[14]: for X in [X_select, X_train, X_test]:
         add_logged_dis(X)
    Calculate Benchmark
[15]: from tools import cal_benchmark_perf
     benchmark = cal_benchmark_perf(X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test)
       Lasso
[16]: ALPHA = np.power(10, np.linspace(-1.5, 0.5, 20))
     param_grid = {
         "alpha": ALPHA
[17]: from tools import cal_perf
     mod_perf, grid = cal_perf(X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test, param_grid,_u
      →return_grid=True)
    Fitting 5 folds for each of 20 candidates, totalling 100 fits
    [Parallel(n_jobs=2)]: Using backend LokyBackend with 2 concurrent workers.
    [Parallel(n_jobs=2)]: Done 100 out of 100 | elapsed: 0.1s finished
    C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-
```

packages\sklearn\model\_selection\\_search.py:813: DeprecationWarning: The default of the `iid` parameter will change from True to False in version 0.22 and will be removed in 0.24. This will change numeric results when test-set sizes are unequal.

DeprecationWarning)