TEAM ID: PNT2022TMID32010

PROJECT TITLE: Estimate The Crop Yield Using Data Analytics

ASSIGNMENT DATE: 31.10.22

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STUDENT ROLL NUMBER: 731619104045

1. Download the dataset

In [265]:

import numpy as np

[4177 rows x 9 columns] >

In [268]:

Age=1.5+df.Rings

```
import pandas as pd
 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 import seaborn as sns
2.LOAD THE DATASET
 In [266]:
 df = pd.read csv('abalone.csv')
 In [267]:
 df.head
 Out[267]:
 eight \
 0.2245
                                          0.0995
                                          0.2565
                                          0.2155
                                          0.0895
                                         0.3700
                                          0.4390
                                          0.5255
                                          0.5310
                                          0.9455
     Viscera weight Shell weight Rings
 0
                           15
           0.1010
                     0.1500
 1
           0.0485
                     0.0700
                             9
                     0.2100
 2
           0.1415
           0.1140
0.0395
 3
                             10
                    0.0550
                             7
 4
 . . .
             . . .
                            . . .
          0.2390 0.2490 11
 4172
                            10
          0.2145
                    0.2605
 4173
          0.2875
                    0.3080
                             9
 4174
          0.2610
0.3765
                             10
                    0.2960
 4175
                    0.4950
                             12
 4176
```

```
df["Age"]=Age
df=df.rename(columns = {'whole weight':'whole_weight','Shucked weight':'Shucked_weight',
'Viscera weight':'Viscera_weight','Shell weight':'Shell_weight'})
df=df.drop(columns=["Rings"],axis=1)
df.head()
```

Out[268]:

	Sex	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weight	Age
0	М	0.455	0.365	0.095	0.5140	0.2245	0.1010	0.150	16.5
1	М	0.350	0.265	0.090	0.2255	0.0995	0.0485	0.070	8.5
2	F	0.530	0.420	0.135	0.6770	0.2565	0.1415	0.210	10.5
3	М	0.440	0.365	0.125	0.5160	0.2155	0.1140	0.155	11.5
4	I	0.330	0.255	0.080	0.2050	0.0895	0.0395	0.055	8.5

In [269]:

df.tail()

Out[269]:

	Sex	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weight	Age
4172	F	0.565	0.450	0.165	0.8870	0.3700	0.2390	0.2490	12.5
4173	М	0.590	0.440	0.135	0.9660	0.4390	0.2145	0.2605	11.5
4174	М	0.600	0.475	0.205	1.1760	0.5255	0.2875	0.3080	10.5
4175	F	0.625	0.485	0.150	1.0945	0.5310	0.2610	0.2960	11.5
4176	М	0.710	0.555	0.195	1.9485	0.9455	0.3765	0.4950	13.5

3. Perform Below Visualizations

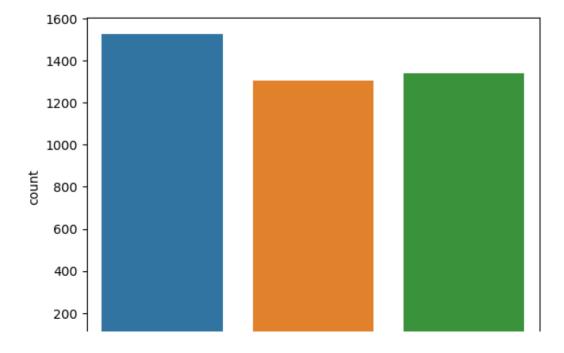
Univariate Analysis

```
In [270]:
```

```
sns.countplot(x='Sex', data=df)
```

Out[270]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Sex', ylabel='count'>



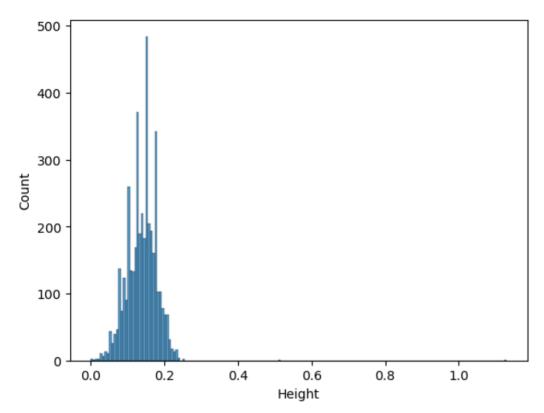
```
0 F Sex
```

In [271]:

```
sns.histplot(df["Height"])
```

Out[271]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Height', ylabel='Count'>

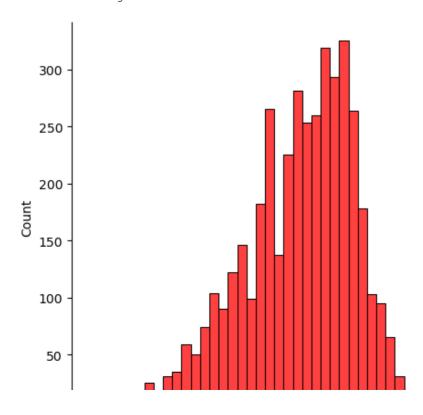


In [272]:

sns.displot(df["Length"],color='red')

Out[272]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x1af5e2f7820>

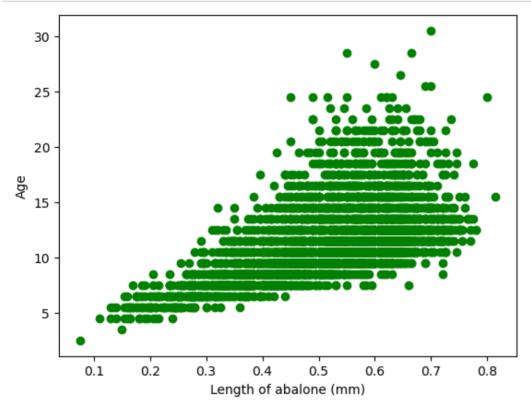


```
0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8
Length
```

Bi-Variate Analysis

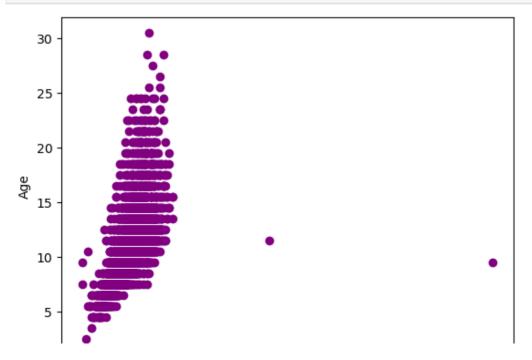
```
In [273]:
```

```
plt.scatter(df['Length'], df['Age'], c='green')
plt.xlabel('Length of abalone (mm)')
plt.ylabel('Age')
plt.show()
```



In [274]:

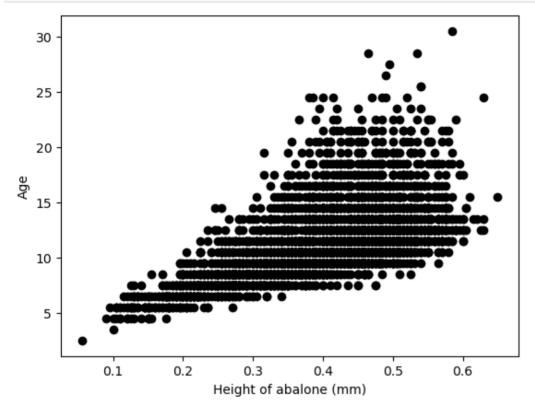
```
plt.scatter(df['Height'],df['Age'],c='purple')
plt.xlabel('Height of abalone (mm)')
plt.ylabel('Age')
plt.show()
```



```
0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0
Height of abalone (mm)
```

In [275]:

```
plt.scatter(df['Diameter'], df['Age'], c='black')
plt.xlabel('Height of abalone (mm)')
plt.ylabel('Age')
plt.show()
```



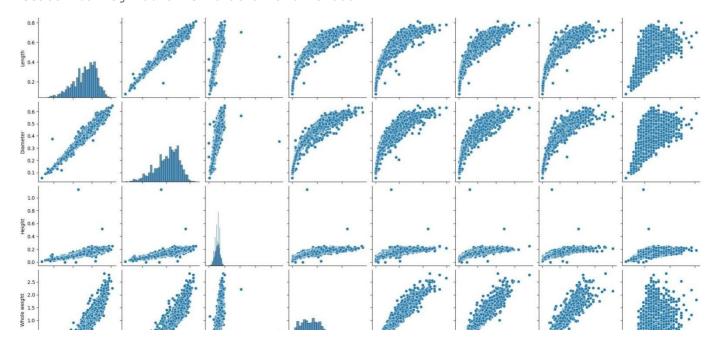
Multi-Variate Analysis

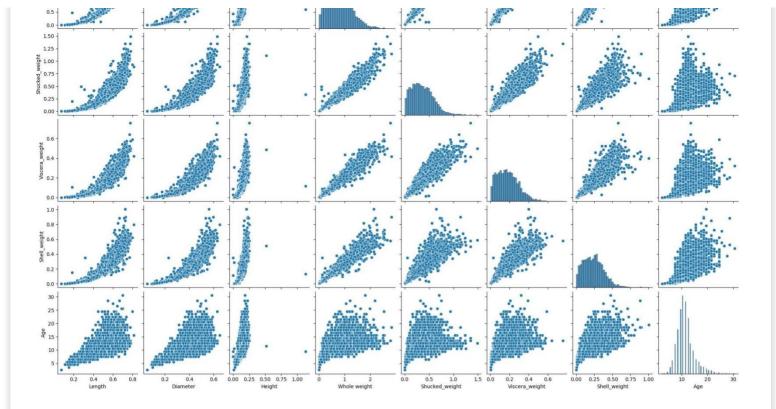
In [276]:

```
numerical_features = df.select_dtypes(include = [np.number]).columns
sns.pairplot(df[numerical_features])
```

Out[276]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x1af61732d00>





In [277]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12,8));
sns.heatmap(df.corr(),cmap='PiYG',annot=True);
```



4. Perform descriptive statistics on the dataset

```
In [278]:
df.describe()
Out[278]:
```

	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weight	Age
count	4177.000000	4177.000000	4177.000000	4177.000000	4177.000000	4177.000000	4177.000000	4177.000000
mean	0.523992	0.407881	0.139516	0.828742	0.359367	0.180594	0.238831	11.433684
std	0.120093	0.099240	0.041827	0.490389	0.221963	0.109614	0.139203	3.224169
min	0.075000	0.055000	0.000000	0.002000	0.001000	0.000500	0.001500	2.500000
25%	0.450000	0.350000	0.115000	0.441500	0.186000	0.093500	0.130000	9.500000
50%	0.545000	0.425000	0.140000	0.799500	0.336000	0.171000	0.234000	10.500000
75%	0.615000	0.480000	0.165000	1.153000	0.502000	0.253000	0.329000	12.500000
max	0.815000	0.650000	1.130000	2.825500	1.488000	0.760000	1.005000	30.500000

5. Check for Missing values and deal with them

```
In [279]:
df.isnull().sum()
Out[279]:
Sex
                  0
Length
Diameter
                  0
Height
                  0
                 0
Whole weight
                0
Shucked weight
                0
Viscera weight
                  0
Shell weight
Age
                  0
dtype: int64
```

6. Find the outliers and replace them outliers

```
In [280]:
```

```
sns.boxplot(df['Length'])
C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass
the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional
```

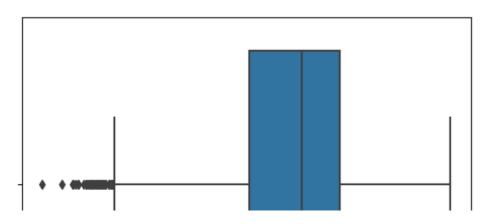
argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will res

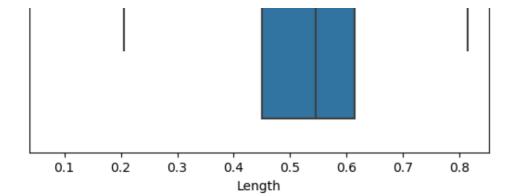
warnings.warn(

Out[280]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Length'>

ult in an error or misinterpretation.





In [281]:

```
q1 = df['Length'].quantile(0.25)
q2 = df['Length'].quantile(0.75)
iqr = q2-q1
q1, q2,iqr
```

Out[281]:

(0.45, 0.615, 0.16499999999999999)

In [282]:

```
upper_limit = q2+(1.5*iqr)
lower_limit = q1-(1.5*iqr)
lower_limit, upper_limit
```

Out[282]:

(0.20250000000000004, 0.8624999999999999)

In [283]:

```
new_df = df.loc[(df['Length'] <= upper_limit) & (df['Length'] >= lower_limit)]
print('before removing outliers:', len(df))
print('after removing outliers:', len(new_df))
print('outliers:', len(df)-len(new_df))
```

before removing outliers: 4177 after removing outliers: 4128 outliers: 49

In [284]:

```
new_df = df.copy()
new_df.loc[(new_df['Length']>upper_limit), 'Length'] = upper_limit
new_df.loc[(new_df['Length']<lower_limit), 'Length'] = lower_limit</pre>
```

In [285]:

```
sns.boxplot(new df['Length'])
```

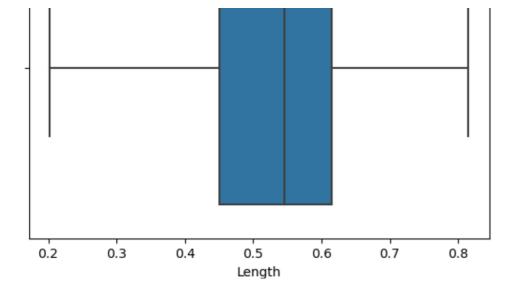
C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(

Out[285]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Length'>





In [286]:

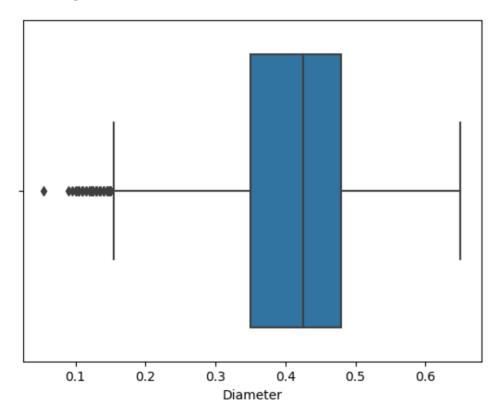
sns.boxplot(df['Diameter'])

C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(

Out[286]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Diameter'>



In [287]:

```
q1 = df['Diameter'].quantile(0.25)
q2 = df['Diameter'].quantile(0.75)
iqr = q2-q1
q1, q2, iqr
```

Out[287]:

(0.35, 0.48, 0.13)

In [288]:

```
lower_limit = q1 - (1.5*iqr)
lower_limit, upper_limit

Out[288]:

(0.1549999999999997, 0.675)

In [289]:

new_df = df.loc[(df['Diameter'] <= upper_limit) & (df['Diameter'] >= lower_limit)]
print('before removing outliers :', len(df))
print('after removing outliers :', len(new_df))
print('outliers :', len(df)-len(new_df))

before removing outliers : 4177
after removing outliers : 4118
outliers : 59
In [290]:
```

In [291]:

```
sns.boxplot(new df['Diameter'])
```

upper limit = q2 + (1.5*iqr)

C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

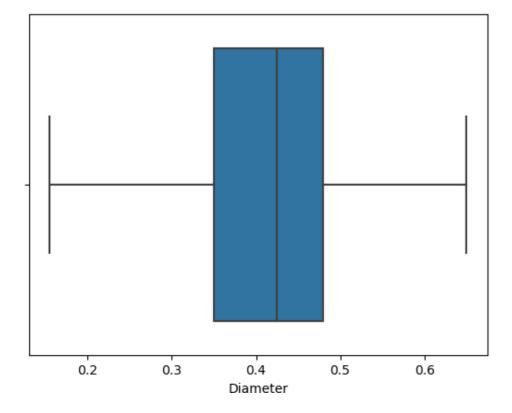
new_df.loc[(new_df['Diameter']>upper_limit), 'Diameter'] = upper_limit
new_df.loc[(new_df['Diameter']<lower_limit), 'Diameter'] = lower_limit</pre>

warnings.warn(

new df = df.copy()

Out[291]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Diameter'>



In [292]:

```
sns.boxplot(df['Height'])
```

C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will res

```
ult in an error or misinterpretation.
   warnings.warn(
Out[292]:
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Height'>
```

```
0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 Height
```

In [293]:

```
q1 = df['Height'].quantile(0.25)
q2 = df['Height'].quantile(0.75)
iqr = q2-q1
q1, q2, iqr
```

Out[293]:

(0.115, 0.165, 0.05)

In [294]:

```
upper_limit = q2 + (1.5*iqr)
lower_limit = q1 - (1.5*iqr)
lower_limit, upper_limit
```

Out[294]:

In [295]:

```
new_df = df.loc[(df['Height'] <= upper_limit) & (df['Height'] >= lower_limit)]
print('before removing outliers :', len(df))
print('after removing outliers :', len(new_df))
print('outliers :', len(df)-len(new_df))
```

before removing outliers: 4177 after removing outliers: 4148 outliers: 29

In [296]:

```
new_df = df.copy()
new_df.loc[(new_df['Height']>upper_limit), 'Height'] = upper_limit
new_df.loc[(new_df['Height']<lower_limit), 'Height'] = lower_limit</pre>
```

In [297]:

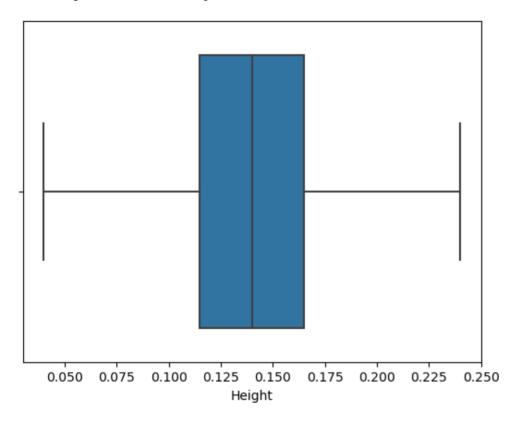
sns.boxplot(new df['Height'])

C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(

Out[297]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Height'>



In [298]:

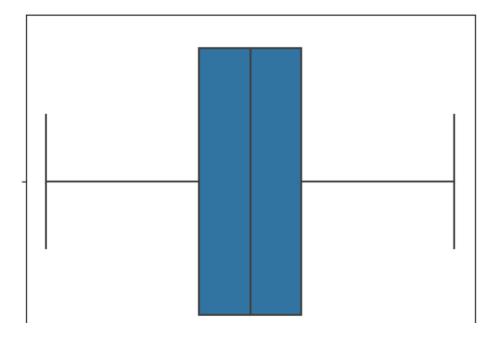
sns.boxplot(new df['Height'])

C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

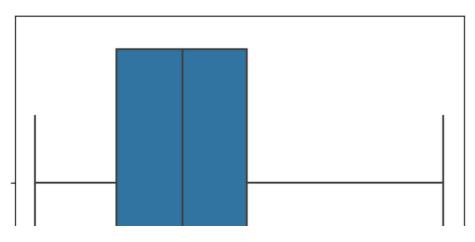
warnings.warn(

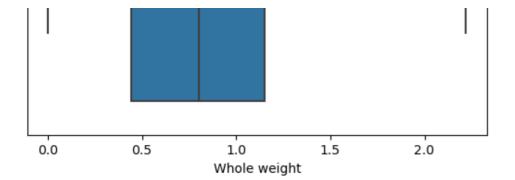
Out[298]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Height'>



```
In [299]:
q1 = df['Whole weight'].quantile(0.25)
q2 = df['Whole weight'].quantile(0.75)
iqr = q2-q1
q1, q2, iqr
Out[299]:
(0.4415, 1.153, 0.7115)
In [300]:
upper limit = q2 + (1.5*iqr)
      limit = q1 - (1.5*iqr)
lower
lower limit, upper limit
Out[300]:
(-0.62575, 2.22025)
In [301]:
new df = df.loc[(df['Whole weight'] <= upper limit) & (df['Whole weight'] >= lower limit
print('before removing outliers :', len(df))
print('after removing outliers :', len(new df))
print('outliers :', len(df)-len(new_df))
before removing outliers: 4177
after removing outliers: 4147
outliers: 30
In [302]:
new df = df.copy()
new_df.loc[(new_df['Whole weight']>upper_limit), 'Whole weight'] = upper_limit
new_df.loc[(new_df['Whole weight'] < lower_limit), 'Whole weight'] = lower_limit</pre>
In [303]:
sns.boxplot(new df['Whole weight'])
C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\ decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass
the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional
argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will res
ult in an error or misinterpretation.
  warnings.warn(
Out[303]:
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Whole weight'>
```





In [304]:

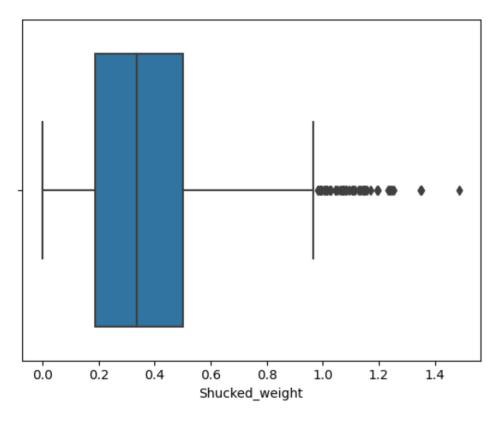
```
sns.boxplot(df['Shucked weight'])
```

C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(

Out[304]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Shucked_weight'>



In [305]:

```
q1 = df['Shucked_weight'].quantile(0.25)
q2 = df['Shucked_weight'].quantile(0.75)
iqr = q2-q1
q1, q2, iqr
```

Out[305]:

(0.186, 0.502, 0.316)

In [306]:

```
upper_limit = q2 + (1.5*iqr)
lower_limit = q1 - (1.5*iqr)
lower_limit, upper_limit
```

Out[306]:

(-0.288, 0.976)

```
In [307]:
```

```
new_df = df.loc[(df['Shucked_weight'] <= upper_limit) & (df['Shucked_weight'] >= lower_l
imit)]
print('before removing outliers :', len(df))
print('after removing outliers :', len(new_df))
print('outliers :', len(df)-len(new_df))
```

before removing outliers: 4177 after removing outliers: 4129 outliers: 48

In [308]:

```
new_df = df.copy()
new_df.loc[(new_df['Shucked_weight']>upper_limit), 'Shucked_weight'] = upper_limit
new_df.loc[(new_df['Shucked_weight']<lower_limit), 'Shucked_weight'] = lower_limit</pre>
```

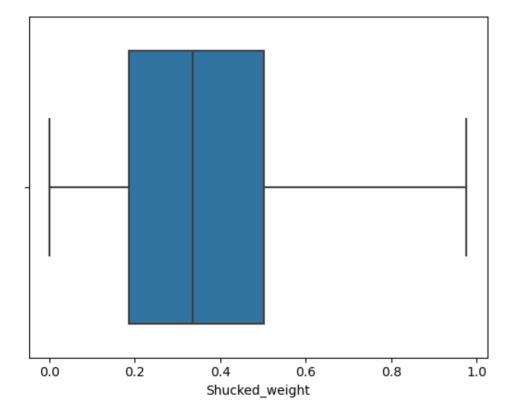
In [309]:

```
sns.boxplot(new df['Shucked weight'])
```

C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass
the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional
argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will res
ult in an error or misinterpretation.
 warnings.warn(

Out[309]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Shucked weight'>



In [310]:

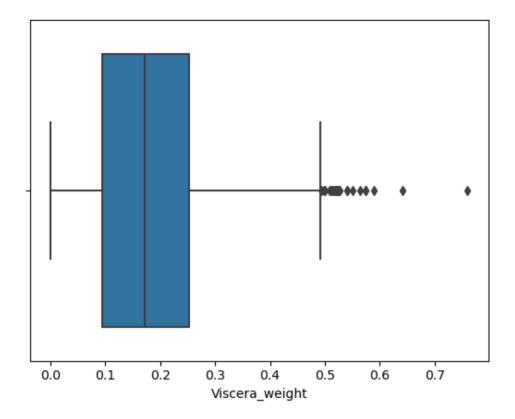
```
sns.boxplot(df['Viscera_weight'])
```

C:\Users\ELCOT\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(

Out[310]:

```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Viscera weight'>
```



7. Check for Categorical columns and perform encoding

```
In [311]:
```

```
df['Sex'].replace({'M':1,'F':0,'I':2},inplace=True)
df
```

Out[311]:

	Sex	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weight	Age
0	1	0.455	0.365	0.095	0.5140	0.2245	0.1010	0.1500	16.5
1	1	0.350	0.265	0.090	0.2255	0.0995	0.0485	0.0700	8.5
2	0	0.530	0.420	0.135	0.6770	0.2565	0.1415	0.2100	10.5
3	1	0.440	0.365	0.125	0.5160	0.2155	0.1140	0.1550	11.5
4	2	0.330	0.255	0.080	0.2050	0.0895	0.0395	0.0550	8.5
	•••								
4172	0	0.565	0.450	0.165	0.8870	0.3700	0.2390	0.2490	12.5
4173	1	0.590	0.440	0.135	0.9660	0.4390	0.2145	0.2605	11.5
4174	1	0.600	0.475	0.205	1.1760	0.5255	0.2875	0.3080	10.5
4175	0	0.625	0.485	0.150	1.0945	0.5310	0.2610	0.2960	11.5
4176	1	0.710	0.555	0.195	1.9485	0.9455	0.3765	0.4950	13.5

4177 rows × 9 columns

In [312]:

from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder,OneHotEncoder,StandardScaler

```
In [313]:
```

```
label_encoder = LabelEncoder()
df['Sex'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(df['Sex'])
df
```

Out[313]:

	Sex	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weight	Age
0	1	0.455	0.365	0.095	0.5140	0.2245	0.1010	0.1500	16.5
1	1	0.350	0.265	0.090	0.2255	0.0995	0.0485	0.0700	8.5
2	0	0.530	0.420	0.135	0.6770	0.2565	0.1415	0.2100	10.5
3	1	0.440	0.365	0.125	0.5160	0.2155	0.1140	0.1550	11.5
4	2	0.330	0.255	0.080	0.2050	0.0895	0.0395	0.0550	8.5
4172	0	0.565	0.450	0.165	0.8870	0.3700	0.2390	0.2490	12.5
4173	1	0.590	0.440	0.135	0.9660	0.4390	0.2145	0.2605	11.5
4174	1	0.600	0.475	0.205	1.1760	0.5255	0.2875	0.3080	10.5
4175	0	0.625	0.485	0.150	1.0945	0.5310	0.2610	0.2960	11.5
4176	1	0.710	0.555	0.195	1.9485	0.9455	0.3765	0.4950	13.5

4177 rows × 9 columns

```
In [314]:
```

```
enc = OneHotEncoder(drop='first')
enc df = pd.DataFrame(enc.fit transform(df[['Sex']]).toarray())
df = df.join(enc df)
df.head()
```

Out[314]:

	Sex	Length	Diameter	Height	Whole weight	Shucked_weight	Viscera_weight	Shell_weight	Age	0	1
0	1	0.455	0.365	0.095	0.5140	0.2245	0.1010	0.150	16.5	1.0	0.0
1	1	0.350	0.265	0.090	0.2255	0.0995	0.0485	0.070	8.5	1.0	0.0
2	0	0.530	0.420	0.135	0.6770	0.2565	0.1415	0.210	10.5	0.0	0.0
3	1	0.440	0.365	0.125	0.5160	0.2155	0.1140	0.155	11.5	1.0	0.0
4	2	0.330	0.255	0.080	0.2050	0.0895	0.0395	0.055	8.5	0.0	1.0

8. Split the data into dependent and independent variables

memory usage: 273.4 KB

```
In [315]:
 x.info()
 <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
 RangeIndex: 4177 entries, 0 to 4176
 Data columns (total 11 columns):
               Non-Null Count Dtype
                    _____
0 Length
                    4177 non-null float64
  Diameter
                    4177 non-null float64
2 Height 4177 non-null float64
3 Whole weight 4177 non-null float64
4 Shucked_weight 4177 non-null float64
5 Viscera weight 4177 non-null float64
6 Shell_weight 4177 non-null float64
7
                    4177 non-null float64
  Age
                    4177 non-null uint8
8
  Sex F
                    4177 non-null uint8
  Sex I
 10 Sex_M
                    4177 non-null uint8
 dtypes: float64(8), uint8(3)
```

```
In [316]:
X = x.drop(['Age'], axis = 1)
In [317]:
X.head(2)
Out[317]:
   Length Diameter Height Whole weight Shucked_weight Viscera_weight Shell_weight Sex_F Sex_I Sex_M
                                                                                                1
    0.455
              0.365
                    0.095
                                0.5140
                                               0.2245
                                                             0.1010
                                                                           0.15
    0.350
             0.265
                    0.090
                                0.2255
                                               0.0995
                                                             0.0485
                                                                           0.07
                                                                                   0
                                                                                                1
1
In [318]:
y = x['Age']
In [319]:
y.head(2)
Out[319]:
     16.5
      8.5
1
Name: Age, dtype: float64
```

9. Scale the independent variables

```
In [320]:
scale = StandardScaler()
scaledX = scale.fit transform(x)
print(scaledX)
\lceil \lceil -0.57455813 - 0.43214879 - 1.06442415 \dots -0.67483383 - 0.68801788 \rceil
  1.31667716]
[-1.44898585 -1.439929
                   -1.18397831 ... -0.67483383 -0.68801788
  1.31667716]
 -0.75948762]
 [ 0.6329849
            0.67640943 1.56576738 ... -0.67483383 -0.68801788
  1.31667716]
 [ 0.84118198
           0.77718745 0.25067161 ... 1.48184628 -0.68801788
 -0.759487621
 1.3166771611
```

10. Split the data into training and testing

```
In [321]:
X.shape, y.shape
Out[321]:
((4177, 10), (4177,))
In [322]:
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
In [323]:
print(' x tain.shape : ', x train.shape)
print(' y tain.shape : ', y train.shape)
print(' x test.shape : ',x test.shape)
print(' y test.shape : ', y test.shape)
 x_tain.shape : (3341, 10)
 y tain.shape : (3341,)
 x test.shape: (836, 10)
 y test.shape : (836,)
10. Build the Model, 11. Train the Model, 12. Test the Model
In [324]:
from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
lr = LinearRegression()
lr.fit(x train, y train)
lr pred = lr.predict(x test)
In [325]:
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error, make scorer
from sklearn.model selection import RandomizedSearchCV
rf = RandomForestRegressor()
param = {
    'max depth': [3, 6, 9, 12, 15],
    'n estimators': [10,50,100,150,200]
rf search = RandomizedSearchCV(rf,param distributions=param,n iter=5,scoring=make scorer
(mean squared error), n jobs=-1, cv=5, verbose=3)
rf search.fit(x train, y train)
Fitting 5 folds for each of 5 candidates, totalling 25 fits
Out[325]:
RandomizedSearchCV(cv=5, estimator=RandomForestRegressor(), n iter=5, n jobs=-1,
                   param distributions={'max depth': [3, 6, 9, 12, 15],
                                         'n estimators': [10, 50, 100, 150,
                                                          2001},
                   scoring=make scorer(mean squared error), verbose=3)
In [326]:
means = rf_search.cv_results_['mean_test_score']
params = rf_search.cv_results_['params']
for mean, param in zip(means, params):
    print("%f with: %r" % (mean, param))
    if mean == min(means):
        print('Best parameters with the minimum Mean Square Error are:' ,param)
4.664623 with: {'n estimators': 200, 'max depth': 6}
4.618707 with: {'n estimators': 100, 'max depth': 15}
4.644619 with: {'n estimators': 200, 'max depth': 15}
5.677870 with: {'n_estimators': 150, 'max_depth': 3}
```

```
in [327]:

rf = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=50, max_depth=6)

rf.fit(x_train, y_train)

rf_pred = rf.predict(x_test)
```

Best parameters with the minimum Mean Square Error are: {'n estimators': 100, 'max depth'

4.581780 with: {'n estimators': 100, 'max depth': 9}

14. Measure the performance using Metrics

```
In [328]:
```

```
from sklearn import metrics
print('Linear Regression :')
print('________')
print('MAE:',metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, lr_pred))
print('MSE:',metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, lr_pred))
print('RMSE:',np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, lr_pred)))
print('R2 Score:',metrics.r2_score(y_test,lr_pred))
print('\n\n')
```

Linear Regression :

MAE: 1.5944508821770336 MSE: 4.892375672262822 RMSE: 2.211871531591024 R2 Score: 0.5480572061259404

In [329]:

Random Forest Contains:

MAE: 1.5580369509719958 MSE: 5.025592967383406 RMSE: 2.241783434541215 R2 Score: 0.535750997326301