```
PK2
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In [0]:
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression, LogisticRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor, KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, balanced accuracy score
from sklearn.metrics import precision_score, recall_score, f1_score, classification_report
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn.metrics import plot confusion matrix
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
from sklearn.metrics import mean absolute error, mean squared error, mean squared log error,
median absolute error, r2 score
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, roc_auc_score
from sklearn.svm import SVC, NuSVC, LinearSVC, OneClassSVM, SVR, NuSVR, LinearSVR
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier, DecisionTreeRegressor, export graphviz
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier, RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.ensemble import ExtraTreesClassifier, ExtraTreesRegressor
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingClassifier, GradientBoostingRegressor
%matplotlib inline
sns.set(style="ticks")
In [0]:
url = 'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Meganster/RK_2_MMO/master/states_all.csv'
df = pd.read csv(url, error bad lines=False)
In [117]:
df.head()
Out[117]:
     PRIMARY_KEY
                     STATE YEAR ENROLL TOTAL_REVENUE FEDERAL_REVENUE STATE_REVENUE LOCAL_REVENUE TOTAL
    1992_ALABAMA
                   ALABAMA
                            1992
                                    NaN
                                               2678885.0
                                                                304177.0
                                                                             1659028.0
                                                                                             715680.0
1
      1992_ALASKA
                    ALASKA
                            1992
                                    NaN
                                               1049591.0
                                                                106780.0
                                                                              720711.0
                                                                                             222100.0
     1992 ARIZONA
                    ARIZONA
                                    NaN
                                               3258079.0
                                                                297888.0
                                                                             1369815.0
                                                                                            1590376.0
                            1992
```

#### 1992\_ARKANSAS ARKANSAS 1992 NaN 1711959.0 178571.0 958785.0 574603.0 1992\_CALIFORNIA CALIFORNIA 1992 NaN 26260025.0 2072470.0 16546514.0 7641041.0

```
In [118]:
```

```
row_number = df.shape[0]
column_number = df.shape[1]
print('Данный датасет содержит {} строк и {} столбца.'.format(row_number, column_number))
```

Данный датасет содержит 1715 строк и 25 столбца.

### Обработка пропусков

```
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
from sklearn.impute import MissingIndicator
df.isnull().sum()
Out[119]:
PRIMARY KEY
                                    0
                                    0
YEAR
                                    0
ENROLL
                                  491
TOTAL REVENUE
                                  440
FEDERAL_REVENUE
                                  440
STATE REVENUE
                                  440
LOCAL_REVENUE
                                  440
TOTAL EXPENDITURE
                                  440
INSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE
                                  440
SUPPORT SERVICES EXPENDITURE
                                  440
OTHER EXPENDITURE
                                  491
CAPITAL OUTLAY EXPENDITURE
                                  440
GRADES PK G
                                  173
GRADES_KG_G
                                   83
GRADES 4 G
                                   83
GRADES 8 G
                                   8.3
GRADES 12 G
                                   83
GRADES 1 8 G
                                  695
GRADES_9_12_G
                                  644
GRADES ALL G
                                   83
AVG MATH 4 SCORE
                                 1150
AVG MATH_8_SCORE
                                1113
AVG_READING_4_SCORE
AVG_READING_8_SCORE
                                1153
dtype: int64
In [120]:
# Выберем числовые колонки с пропущенными значениями
# Цикл по колонкам датасета
total_count = df.shape[0]
num cols = []
for col in df.columns:
    # Количество пустых значений
    temp null count = df[df[col].isnull()].shape[0]
    dt = str(df[col].dtype)
    if temp_null_count>0 and (dt=='float64' or dt=='int64'):
        num cols.append(col)
        temp_perc = round((temp_null_count / total_count) * 100.0, 2)
        print('Колонка {}. Тип данных {}. Количество пустых значений {}, {}%.'.format(col, dt, temp
null count, temp perc))
Колонка ENROLL. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 491, 28.63%.
Колонка тотац revenue. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 440, 25.66%.
Колонка FEDERAL REVENUE. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 440, 25.66%.
Колонка STATE_REVENUE. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 440, 25.66%. Колонка LOCAL_REVENUE. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 440, 25.66%.
Колонка тотаl Expenditure. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 440, 25.66%.
Колонка INSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 440, 25.66%.
Колонка SUPPORT_SERVICES_EXPENDITURE. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 440, 25.66%.
Колонка отнег Expenditure. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 491, 28.63%.
Колонка CAPITAL_OUTLAY_EXPENDITURE. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 440, 25.66%.
Колонка GRADES_PK_G. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 173, 10.09%.
Колонка GRADES KG G. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 83, 4.84%.
Колонка GRADES_4_G. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 83, 4.84%.
Колонка GRADES_8_G. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 83, 4.84%.
Колонка GRADES_12_G. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 83, 4.84%.
Колонка GRADES 1 8 G. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 695, 40.52%.
Колонка GRADES 9 12 G. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 644, 37.55%.
Колонка grades all G. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 83, 4.84%.
Колонка AVG_MATH_4_SCORE. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 1150, 67.06%.
Колонка AVG_MATH_8_SCORE. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 1113, 64.9%.
Колонка AVG READING 4 SCORE. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 1065, 62.1%.
Колонка AVG READING 8 SCORE. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 1153, 67.23%.
```

```
In [0]:
strategies=['mean', 'median', 'most frequent']
def impute col(dataset, column, strategy param):
  imp = SimpleImputer(strategy=strategy_param)
  dataset[column] = imp.fit_transform(dataset[[column]])
  return dataset
In [122]:
for col in num cols:
  print(col)
  df = impute col(df, col, strategies[0])
ENROLL
TOTAL REVENUE
FEDERAL_REVENUE
STATE REVENUE
LOCAL REVENUE
TOTAL_EXPENDITURE
INSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE
SUPPORT_SERVICES_EXPENDITURE
OTHER EXPENDITURE
CAPITAL OUTLAY EXPENDITURE
GRADES_PK_G
GRADES_KG_G
GRADES_4_G
GRADES_8_G
GRADES 12 G
GRADES_1_8_G
GRADES_9_12_G
GRADES ALL G
AVG_MATH_4_SCORE
AVG MATH 8 SCORE
AVG READING 4 SCORE
AVG_READING_8_SCORE
In [0]:
# прверяем пропуски (не object)
for col in df.columns:
  temp_null_count = df[df[col].isnull()].shape[0]
  dt = str(df[col].dtype)
  if temp_null_count>0 and (dt=='float64' or dt=='int64'):
    temp_perc = round((temp_null_count / total_count) * 100.0, 2)
    print('Колонка {}. Тип данных {}. Количество пустых значений {}, {}%.'.format(col, dt, temp nul
1_count, temp_perc))
In [124]:
# проверяем все пустые значения
df.isnull().sum()
Out[124]:
PRIMARY KEY
                                0
STATE
YEAR
                                 0
ENROLL
TOTAL REVENUE
FEDERAL REVENUE
                                 0
STATE REVENUE
                                 0
LOCAL REVENUE
                                 0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE
                                 0
INSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE
SUPPORT_SERVICES_EXPENDITURE
                                 0
OTHER_EXPENDITURE
                                 0
CAPITAL OUTLAY EXPENDITURE
GRADES PK G
                                 0
GRADES_KG_G
                                 0
GRADES 4 G
                                 0
```

```
GRADES_8_G
                                 0
GRADES_12_G
                                 0
GRADES_1_8_G
                                 0
GRADES_9_12_G
                                 0
GRADES_ALL_G
                                 0
AVG_MATH_4_SCORE
                                 0
AVG_MATH_8_SCORE
AVG_READING_4_SCORE
                                 0
AVG_READING_8_SCORE
                                 0
dtype: int64
Кодирование признаков
In [0]:
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
In [126]:
cols = []
for col in df.columns:
  column_type = df[col].dtype
 if column_type == 'object':
    cols.append(col)
cols
Out[126]:
['PRIMARY_KEY', 'STATE']
In [127]:
# кодируем
for col in cols:
 print(col)
  le = LabelEncoder()
  df[col] = le.fit_transform(df[col])
PRIMARY_KEY
STATE
In [0]:
# проверяем остались ли признаки
for col in df.columns:
  column_type = df[col].dtype
  if column_type == 'object':
    print(col)
In [129]:
# выберем числовые признаки
cols_to_check = []
for column in df.columns:
    dt = str(df[column].dtype)
if dt == 'int64' or dt == 'float64':
       cols_to_check.append(column)
cols_to_check
Out[129]:
['PRIMARY_KEY',
 'STATE',
 'YEAR',
 'ENROLL',
 'TOTAL REVENUE',
 'FEDERAL_REVENUE',
```

CHAME DETTENTIE!

```
STATE KEVENUE
  'LOCAL_REVENUE'
  'TOTAL_EXPENDITURE',
  'INSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE',
  'SUPPORT_SERVICES_EXPENDITURE',
  'OTHER_EXPENDITURE',
  'CAPITAL_OUTLAY_EXPENDITURE',
  'GRADES_PK_G',
  'GRADES KG G',
  'GRADES 4 G',
  'GRADES 8 G'
  'GRADES_12_G'
  'GRADES 1 8 G'
  'GRADES 9 12 G'
  'GRADES ALL G',
  'AVG MATH 4 SCORE',
  'AVG_MATH_8_SCORE',
  'AVG READING 4 SCORE',
  'AVG_READING_8_SCORE']
In [130]:
# определим, какие из признаков более всего связаны (коррелируют) с выбранным целевым признаком
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(20,10))
sns.heatmap(df[cols_to_check].corr(), annot=True, fmt='.2f')
Out[1301:
<matplotlib.axes. subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f8b4c262358>
                                                                                                                                                    - 1.0
               PRIMARY_KEY - 1.00 0.03 1.00 0.02 0.15 0.18 0.14 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.16 0.12 0.11 0.21 0.04 0.05 0.07 0.11 0.00 0.02 0.06 0.29
                     STATE - 0.03 1.00 -0.00 -0.05 -0.03 -0.07 -0.07 -0.07 0.01 -0.03 -0.02 -0.04 -0.07 -0.03 0.05 -0.08 -0.07 -0.06 -0.06 -0.06 -0.05 -0.05 -0.06 0.11 0.13 0.13 0.13
                     YEAR - 1.00 0.00 1.00 0.02 0.15 0.18 0.14 0.15 0.15 0.15 0.16 0.12 0.11 0.21 0.04 0.05 0.07 0.11 0.01 0.02 0.06 0.29 0.29 0.17 0.06
                   ENROLL - 0.02 -0.05 0.02
                          TOTAL REVENUE ·
                                                                                                                                                     0.8
           FEDERAL_REVENUE - 0.18 -0.07 0.18 0.89 0.93 1.00 0.92 0.85 0.93 0.89 0.93 0.94 0.91 0.69 0.79 0.80 0.81 0.85 0.88 0.88 0.81 0.05 0.02 -0.02 -0.02 -0.08
             STATE_REVENUE -
                          LOCAL_REVENUE - 0.15 0.01 0.15 0.84 0.96 0.85 0.88 1.00 0.97 0.97 0.96 0.86 0.87 0.68 0.74 0.75 0.77 0.79 0.82 0.81 0.77 0.10 0.08 0.09 0.04
          TOTAL_EXPENDITURE - 0.15 -0.03 0.15 0.91 1.00 0.93 0.97 0.97 1.00 0.99 0.99 0.94 0.93
                                                                                    0.68 0.81 0.82 0.83 0.86 0.88 0.88 0.83 0.08 0.05 0.04 -0.01
     INSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE - 0.15 -0.02 0.15 0.87 0.99 0.89 0.95 0.97 0.99 1.00 0.98 0.90 0.90 0.64 0.78 0.79 0.80 0.83 0.85 0.84 0.80 0.08 0.05 0.05 0.05 -0.00
                                                                                                                                                    - 0.6
 SUPPORT_SERVICES_EXPENDITURE - 0.16 -0.04 0.16 0.91 0.99 0.93 0.97 0.96 0.99 0.98 1.00 0.95 0.92 0.67 0.81 0.82 0.84 0.87 0.88 0.88 0.88 0.88 0.08 0.05 0.04 -0.01
         OTHER EXPENDITURE - 0.12 -0.07 0.12 0.95 0.94 0.94 0.94 0.94 0.96 0.95 0.90 0.95 1.00 0.92 0.69 0.84 0.85 0.86 0.89 0.91 0.90 0.86 0.03 0.00 -0.01 -0.06
  CAPITAL_OUTLAY_EXPENDITURE - 0.11 -0.03 0.11 0.91 0.92 0.91 0.91 0.87 0.93 0.90 0.92 0.92 1.00 0.73 0.81 0.82 0.84 0.84 0.91 0.89 0.83 0.04 0.02 -0.01 -0.07
              GRADES_PK_G - 0.21 0.05 0.21
                                                              0.68 0.64 0.67 0.69 0.73 1.00 0.73
                                                                                                                        0.06 0.06 -0.00 -0.03
              GRADES_KG_G-0.04-0.08 0.04 0.89 0.81 0.79 0.81 0.74 0.81 0.78 0.81 0.78 0.81 0.78 0.81 0.84 0.81 0.73 1.00 1.00 0.99 0.98 0.82 0.84 1.00 -0.01 -0.03 -0.06 -0.07
               GRADES_4_G - 0.05 -0.07 0.05
                                       0.90 0.82 0.80 0.82
                                                             0.82 0.79 0.82 0.85 0.82 0.75 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.83 0.85 1.00 -0.02 -0.03 -0.06 -0.06
               GRADES 8 G - 0.07 -0.06 0.07 0.09 0.83 0.81 0.84 0.77 0.83 0.80 0.84 0.84 0.75 0.99 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.85 0.87 1.00 -0.01 -0.02 -0.05 -0.06
              GRADES 12 G - 0.11 -0.06 0.11 0.89 0.86 0.85 0.87 0.79 0.86 0.83 0.87 0.89 0.84 0.72 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 1.00 0.85 0.89 0.98 0.02 0.01 -0.02 -0.04
              GRADES 1.8.G - 0.00 - 0.06 0.01 0.93 0.88 0.88 0.88 0.88 0.82 0.88 0.85 0.85 0.85 0.91 0.91 0.70 0.82 0.83 0.85 0.85 0.85 1.00 0.97 0.84 0.01 - 0.02 - 0.04 - 0.08
                                                                                                                                                    - 0.2
             GRADES_9_12_G - 0.02 -0.05 0.02 0.91 0.88 0.88 0.88 0.81 0.88 0.84 0.88 0.90 0.99 0.70 0.84 0.85 0.87 0.89 0.97 1.00 0.86 0.00 -0.01 -0.03 -0.06
                                                                                        1.00 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.84 0.86 1.00 -0.01 -0.02 -0.05 -0.06
              GRADES ALL G - 0.06 -0.06 0.06 0.90 0.83 0.81 0.83 0.77 0.83 0.80 0.83 0.86 0.83
          AVG_MATH_4_SCORE - 0.29 0.11 0.29 -0.01 0.08 0.05 0.06 0.10 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.04 0.06 -0.01 -0.02 -0.01 0.02 -0.01 0.00 -0.01 1.00 0.81
          AVG MATH 8 SCORE - 0.29 0.13 0.29 -0.02 0.05 0.02 0.03 0.08 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.00 0.02 0.06 -0.03 -0.03 -0.02 0.01 -0.02 -0.01 -0.02
        AVG READING 4 SCORE - 0.17 0.13 0.17 -0.04 0.04 -0.02 0.00 0.09 0.04 0.05 0.04 -0.01 -0.01 -0.00 -0.06 -0.06 -0.05 -0.02 -0.04 -0.03 -0.05
                                                                                                                                                     0.0
        AVG_READING_8_SCORE - 0.07 0.13 0.06 -0.07 -0.01 -0.08 -0.04 0.04 -0.01 -0.00 -0.01 -0.06 -0.07 -0.03 -0.07 -0.06 -0.06 -0.06 -0.08 -0.06 -0.06
                                                          REVENUE
                                             REVENU
                                                 REVENUE
                                                      STATE REVENUE
                                                                   INSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE
                                                                                OUTLAY EXPENDITURE
                                                                                                                         WG MATH 4 SCORE
                                                  EDERAL
In [131]:
corr matrix = df.corr()
# наиболее коррелирующие признаки с расходами
corr_matrix['TOTAL_EXPENDITURE'].nlargest(10)
Out[131]:
TOTAL EXPENDITURE
                                                 1.000000
TOTAL REVENUE
                                                 0.999023
SUPPORT SERVICES EXPENDITURE
                                                 0.993309
```

INSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE

STATE REVENUE

0.991334

0.970049

```
LOCAL_REVENUE 0.965364
OTHER_EXPENDITURE 0.939415
CAPITAL_OUTLAY_EXPENDITURE 0.932388
FEDERAL_REVENUE 0.928689
ENROLL 0.908470
Name: TOTAL_EXPENDITURE, dtype: float64

In [0]:

# возьмем тотаL_REVENUE, SUPPORT_SERVICES_EXPENDITURE и ENROLL (первые два признака связаны с прибылью/расходами, а enroll это число студентов всего)
most_corr = ['TOTAL_REVENUE', 'SUPPORT_SERVICES_EXPENDITURE', 'ENROLL']
```

## Анализ моделей

Были выбраны следующие метрики:

- 1. Mean absolute error (MAE) средняя абсолютная ошибка
- 2. Mean squared error (MSQ) средняя квадратичная ошибка
- 3. Метрика R2 или коэффициент детерминации

In [0]:

```
class MetricLogger:
  def __init__(self):
    self.df = pd.DataFrame(
        {'metric': pd.Series([], dtype='str'),
        'alg': pd.Series([], dtype='str'),
        'value': pd.Series([], dtype='float')})
  def add(self, metric, alg, value):
    Добавление значения
    # Удаление значения если оно уже было ранее добавлено
    self.df.drop(self.df['metric']==metric)&(self.df['alg']==alg)].index, inplace = True)
    # Добавление нового значения
    temp = [{'metric':metric, 'alg':alg, 'value':value}]
    self.df = self.df.append(temp, ignore_index=True)
  def get_data_for_metric(self, metric, ascending=True):
    Формирование данных с фильтром по метрике
    temp data = self.df[self.df['metric']==metric]
    temp_data_2 = temp_data.sort_values(by='value', ascending=ascending)
    return temp data 2['alg'].values, temp data 2['value'].values
  def plot(self, str header, metric, ascending=True, figsize=(5, 5)):
    Вывод графика
    array_labels, array_metric = self.get_data_for_metric(metric, ascending)
    fig, ax1 = plt.subplots(figsize=figsize)
    pos = np.arange(len(array metric))
    rects = ax1.barh(pos, array_metric,
                      align='center',
                      height=0.5,
                      tick_label=array_labels)
    ax1.set title(str header)
    for a,b in zip(pos, array_metric):
       plt.text(0.5, a-0.05, str(round(b,3)), color='white')
    plt.show()
```

## Формирование выборок

Разделение на тестовую и обучающую выборки

```
regr_X_train, regr_X_test, regr_Y_train, regr_Y_test = train_test_split(df[most_corr],
df['TOTAL_EXPENDITURE'], test_size=0.3, random_state=1)
regr X train.shape, regr X test.shape, regr Y train.shape, regr Y test.shape
Out[135]:
((1200, 3), (515, 3), (1200,), (515,))
Модели регрессии
Для решения задачи регрессии были использованы модели:
 1. Случайный лес (RandomForestRegressor)
2. Градиентный бустинг (GradientBoostingRegressor)
In [0]:
regr models = {
    'RandomForestRegressor': RandomForestRegressor(),
    'GradientBoostingRegressor':GradientBoostingRegressor(),
regrMetricLogger = MetricLogger()
In [0]:
def regr train model(model name, model, regrMetricLogger):
   model.fit(regr_X_train, regr_Y_train)
   Y_pred = model.predict(regr_X_test)
   mae = mean_absolute_error(regr_Y_test, Y_pred)
   mse = mean squared error(regr Y test, Y pred)
    r2 = r2_score(regr_Y_test, Y_pred)
   regrMetricLogger.add('MAE', model_name, mae)
    regrMetricLogger.add('MSE', model_name, mse)
   regrMetricLogger.add('R2', model_name, r2)
   print(model)
    print()
    print('MAE={}, MSE={}, R2={}'.format(
       round(mae, 3), round(mse, 3), round(r2, 3)))
In [139]:
df['TOTAL_EXPENDITURE'].describe()
Out[139]:
        1.715000e+03
count
        9.206242e+06
mean
std
       1.033950e+07
       4.816650e+05
25%
        3.004448e+06
50%
        8.488521e+06
75%
        9.206242e+06
        8.532013e+07
max
Name: TOTAL EXPENDITURE, dtype: float64
In [140]:
for model_name, model in regr_models.items():
    regr_train_model(model_name, model, regrMetricLogger)
************
```

max\_depth=None, max\_features='auto', max\_leaf\_nodes=None,

RandomForestRegressor(bootstrap=True, ccp alpha=0.0, criterion='mse',

```
max samples=None, min impurity decrease=0.0,
                    min impurity split=None, min samples leaf=1,
                    min_samples_split=2, min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0,
                    n estimators=100, n jobs=None, oob score=False,
                    random_state=None, verbose=0, warm_start=False)
MAE=228600.726, MSE=475308146635.208, R2=0.995
***********
GradientBoostingRegressor(alpha=0.9, ccp_alpha=0.0, criterion='friedman_mse',
                       init=None, learning_rate=0.1, loss='ls', max_depth=3,
                       max_features=None, max_leaf_nodes=None,
                       min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_impurity_split=None,
                       min_samples_leaf=1, min_samples_split=2,
                       min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, n_estimators=100,
                       n_iter_no_change=None, presort='deprecated',
                       random state=None, subsample=1.0, tol=0.0001,
                       validation fraction=0.1, verbose=0, warm start=False)
MAE=223930.174, MSE=374112749240.562, R2=0.996
************
```

# Выводы о качестве полученных моделей

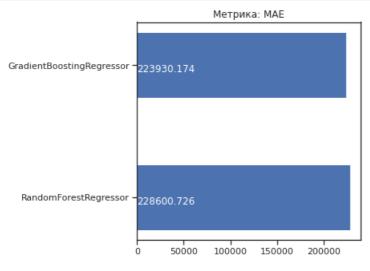
```
In [141]:
```

```
regr_metrics = regrMetricLogger.df['metric'].unique()
regr_metrics

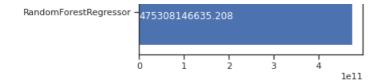
Out[141]:
array(['MAE', 'MSE', 'R2'], dtype=object)

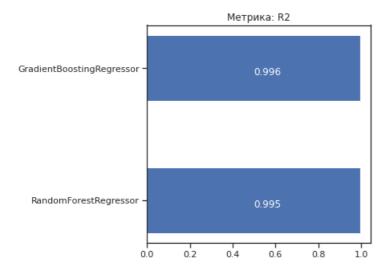
In [142]:
regrMetricLogger.plot('Metpuka: ' + 'MAE', 'MAE', ascending=False, figsize=(5, 5))
```

```
regrMetricLogger.plot('Mетрика: ' + 'MAE', 'MAE', ascending=False, figsize=(5, 5))
regrMetricLogger.plot('Mетрика: ' + 'MSE', 'MSE', ascending=False, figsize=(5, 5))
regrMetricLogger.plot('Mетрика: ' + 'R2', 'R2', ascending=True, figsize=(5, 5))
```









На основе полученных данных можно сделать вывод: в рамках рассматриваемой задачи модель градиентного бустинга лучше, чем модель случайного леса, т.к. среднеквадратичная ошибка намного меньше, а коэффициент детерминизации и абсолютные ошибки примерно равны.