In [1]:

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn import preprocessing, svm
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

In [2]:

df=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\HP\Downloads\USA_Housing.csv")
df

Out[2]:

	Avg. Area Income	Avg. Area House Age	Avg. Area Number of Rooms	Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms	Area Population	Price	
0	79545.458574	5.682861	7.009188	4.09	23086.800503	1.059034e+06	208 Michael 674\nLaur
1	79248.642455	6.002900	6.730821	3.09	40173.072174	1.505891e+06	188 Johns Suite C Kathls
2	61287.067179	5.865890	8.512727	5.13	36882.159400	1.058988e+06	9127 Stravenue\nDa W
3	63345.240046	7.188236	5.586729	3.26	34310.242831	1.260617e+06	USS Barnett\
4	59982.197226	5.040555	7.839388	4.23	26354.109472	6.309435e+05	USNS Raymo
4995	60567.944140	7.830362	6.137356	3.46	22837.361035	1.060194e+06	USNS Willia AP 30
4996	78491.275435	6.999135	6.576763	4.02	25616.115489	1.482618e+06	PSC (8489\nAPO <i>f</i>
4997	63390.686886	7.250591	4.805081	2.13	33266.145490	1.030730e+06	4215 Trac Suite 076\nJo
4998	68001.331235	5.534388	7.130144	5.44	42625.620156	1.198657e+06	USS Wallace\
4999	65510.581804	5.992305	6.792336	4.07	46501.283803	1.298950e+06	37778 Georç Apt. 509\nE

5000 rows × 7 columns

In [3]:

1 df.head()

Out[3]:

	Avg. Area Income	Avg. Area House Age	Avg. Area Number of Rooms	Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms	Area Population	Price	Ad
0	79545.458574	5.682861	7.009188	4.09	23086.800503	1.059034e+06	208 Michael Ferr 674\nLaurabu 3
1	79248.642455	6.002900	6.730821	3.09	40173.072174	1.505891e+06	188 Johnson Suite 079∖ı Kathleen,
2	61287.067179	5.865890	8.512727	5.13	36882.159400	1.058988e+06	9127 Eliz Stravenue\nDanie WI 06
3	63345.240046	7.188236	5.586729	3.26	34310.242831	1.260617e+06	USS Barnett\nFF
4	59982.197226	5.040555	7.839388	4.23	26354.109472	6.309435e+05	USNS Raymond\ AE (
4 (—

In [4]:

1 df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5000 entries, 0 to 4999
Data columns (total 7 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Avg. Area Income	5000 non-null	float64
1	Avg. Area House Age	5000 non-null	float64
2	Avg. Area Number of Rooms	5000 non-null	float64
3	Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms	5000 non-null	float64
4	Area Population	5000 non-null	float64
5	Price	5000 non-null	float64
6	Address	5000 non-null	object

dtypes: float64(6), object(1)
memory usage: 273.6+ KB

In [5]:

1 df.describe()

Out[5]:

	Avg. Area Income	Avg. Area House Age	Avg. Area Number of Rooms	Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms	Area Population	Price
count	5000.000000	5000.000000	5000.000000	5000.000000	5000.000000	5.000000e+03
mean	68583.108984	5.977222	6.987792	3.981330	36163.516039	1.232073e+06
std	10657.991214	0.991456	1.005833	1.234137	9925.650114	3.531176e+05
min	17796.631190	2.644304	3.236194	2.000000	172.610686	1.593866e+04
25%	61480.562388	5.322283	6.299250	3.140000	29403.928702	9.975771e+05
50%	68804.286404	5.970429	7.002902	4.050000	36199.406689	1.232669e+06
75%	75783.338666	6.650808	7.665871	4.490000	42861.290769	1.471210e+06
max	107701.748378	9.519088	10.759588	6.500000	69621.713378	2.469066e+06

In [6]:

1 df.columns

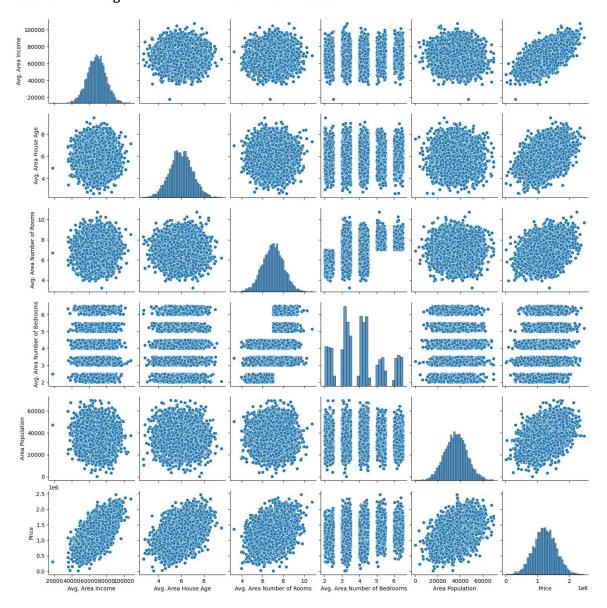
Out[6]:

In [7]:

1 sns.pairplot(df)

Out[7]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x27622b66e50>

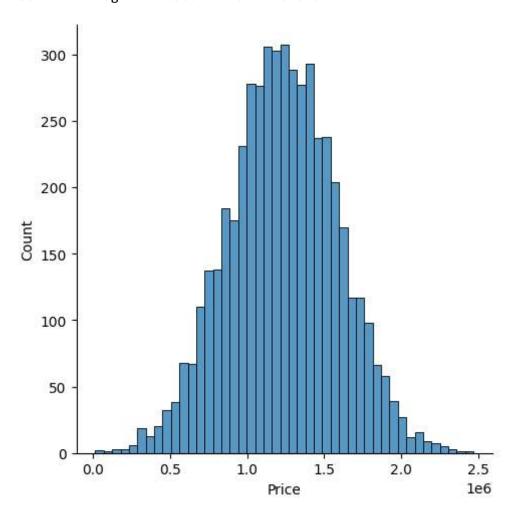


In [8]:

1 sns.displot(df['Price'])

Out[8]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x27626aea1d0>

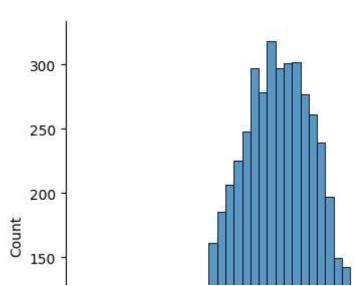


In [9]:

1 sns.displot(df['Area Population'])

Out[9]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x27627f2d8d0>



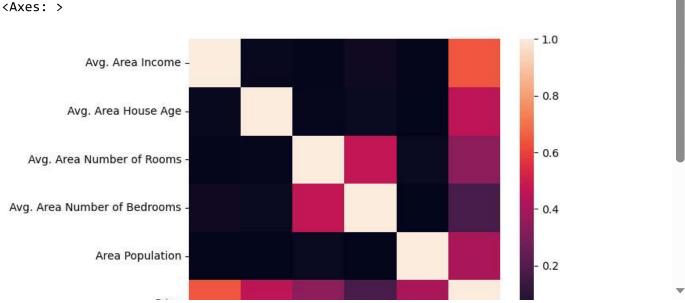
In [10]:

```
1 | Housedf=df[['Avg. Area Income', 'Avg. Area House Age', 'Avg. Area Number of Rooms',
          'Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms', 'Area Population', 'Price']]
2
```

In [11]:



Out[11]:



In [12]:

```
X=Housedf[['Avg. Area Income', 'Avg. Area House Age', 'Avg. Area Number of Rooms',
         'Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms', 'Area Population']]
3 y=df['Price']
```

In [13]:

- 1 **from** sklearn.model selection **import** train test split
- 2 | X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test=train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=101)

In [14]:

- 1 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
 - lm=LinearRegression()
 - lm.fit(X_train,y_train)

Out[14]:

▼ LinearRegression LinearRegression()

In [15]:

```
print(lm.intercept_)
```

-2641372.6673014304

In [16]:

```
coeff_df=pd.DataFrame(lm.coef_,X.columns,columns=['coefficient'])
coeff_df
```

Out[16]:

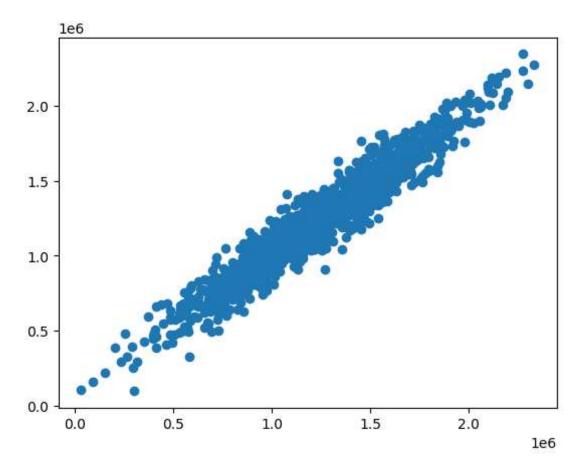
	coefficient
Avg. Area Income	21.617635
Avg. Area House Age	165221.119872
Avg. Area Number of Rooms	121405.376596
Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms	1318.718783
Area Population	15.225196

In [17]:

```
predictions=lm.predict(X_test)
plt.scatter(y_test,predictions)
```

Out[17]:

<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x27628a15310>

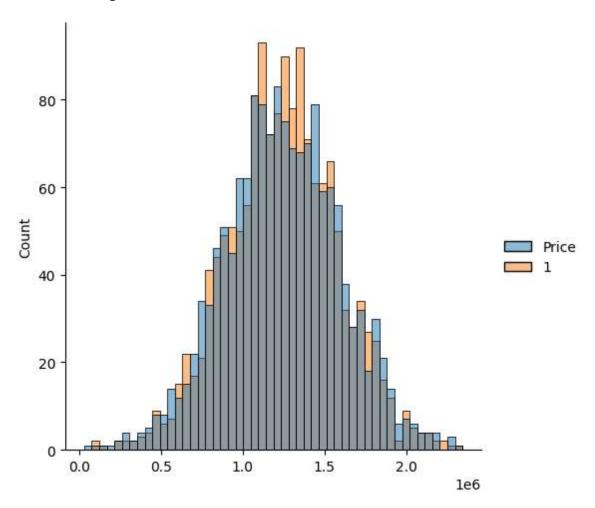


In [18]:

```
1 sns.displot((y_test,predictions),bins=50)
```

Out[18]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x27628a2f490>



In [19]:

```
from sklearn import metrics
print('MAE:',metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test,predictions))
print('MSE:',metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test,predictions))
print('RMSE:',np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test,predictions)))
```

MAE: 81257.55795855941 MSE: 10169125565.897606 RMSE: 100842.08231635048

In [20]:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge, RidgeCV, Lasso
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

In [21]:

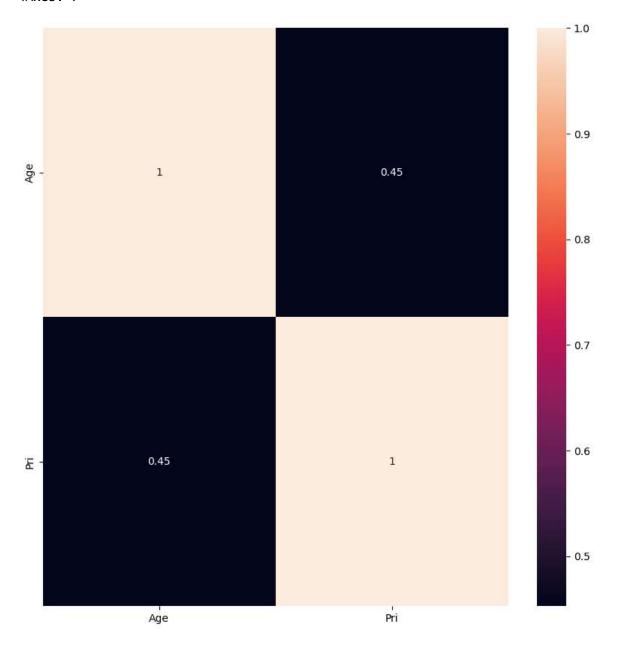
```
df=df[['Avg. Area House Age','Price']]
df.columns=['Age','Pri']
```

In [22]:

```
plt.figure(figsize = (10, 10))
sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot = True)
```

Out[22]:

<Axes: >



In [23]:

```
features = df.columns[0:2]
target = df.columns[-1]

#X and y values

X = df[features].values

#splot

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state)

print("The dimension of X_train is {}".format(X_train.shape))

print("The dimension of X_test is {}".format(X_test.shape))

#Scale features

scaler = StandardScaler()

X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)

X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)

14
```

The dimension of X_train is (3500, 2) The dimension of X test is (1500, 2)

In [24]:

```
1 #Model
2 lr = LinearRegression()
3 #Fit model
4 lr.fit(X_train, y_train)
5 #predict
6 #prediction = lr.predict(X_test)
7 #actual
8 actual = y_test
9 train_score_lr = lr.score(X_train, y_train)
10 test_score_lr = lr.score(X_test, y_test)
11 print("\nLinear Regression Model:\n")
12 print("The train score for lr model is {}".format(train_score_lr))
13 print("The test score for lr model is {}".format(test_score_lr))
```

Linear Regression Model:

The train score for lr model is 1.0 The test score for lr model is 1.0

In [25]:

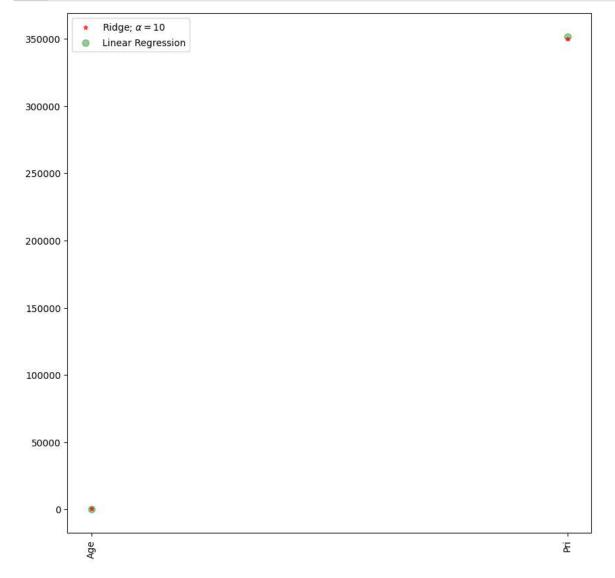
```
#Ridge Regression Model
ridgeReg = Ridge(alpha=10)
ridgeReg.fit(X_train,y_train)
#train and test scorefor ridge regression
train_score_ridge = ridgeReg.score(X_train, y_train)
test_score_ridge = ridgeReg.score(X_test, y_test)
print("\nRidge Model:\n")
print("The train score for ridge model is {}".format(train_score_ridge))
print("The test score for ridge model is {}".format(test_score_ridge))
```

Ridge Model:

The train score for ridge model is 0.9999898738321127 The test score for ridge model is 0.9999900217008085

In [26]:

```
plt.figure(figsize = (10, 10))
plt.plot(features,ridgeReg.coef_,alpha=0.7,linestyle='none',marker='*',markersize=5,c
#plt.plot(rr100.coef_,alpha=0.5,linestyle='none',marker='d',markersize=6,color='blue
plt.plot(features,lr.coef_,alpha=0.4,linestyle='none',marker='o',markersize=7,color='plt.xticks(rotation = 90)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



In [27]:

```
#Lasso regression model
print("\nLasso Model: \n")
lasso = Lasso(alpha = 10)
lasso.fit(X_train,y_train)
train_score_ls =lasso.score(X_train,y_train)
test_score_ls =lasso.score(X_test,y_test)
print("The train score for ls model is {}".format(train_score_ls))
print("The test score for ls model is {}".format(test_score_ls))
```

Lasso Model:

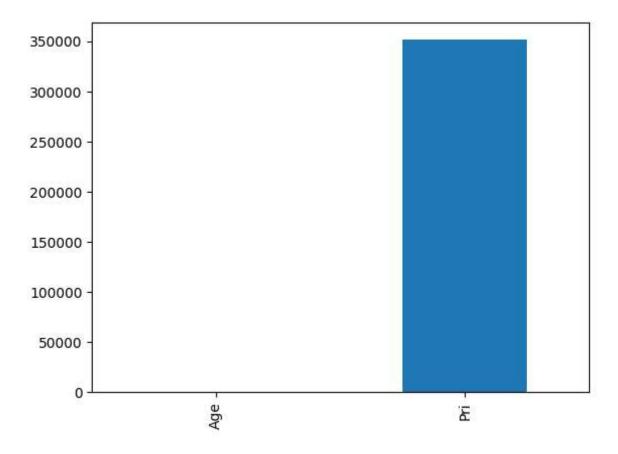
The train score for ls model is 0.9999999991901091 The test score for ls model is 0.9999999991882496

In [28]:

```
pd.Series(lasso.coef_, features).sort_values(ascending = True).plot(kind = "bar")
```

Out[28]:

<Axes: >



In [29]:

```
#Using the linear CV model
from sklearn.linear_model import LassoCV
#Lasso Cross validation
lasso_cv = LassoCV(alphas = [0.0001, 0.001, 0.01, 1, 10], random_state=0).fit(X_1 #score
print(lasso_cv.score(X_train, y_train))
print(lasso_cv.score(X_test, y_test))
```

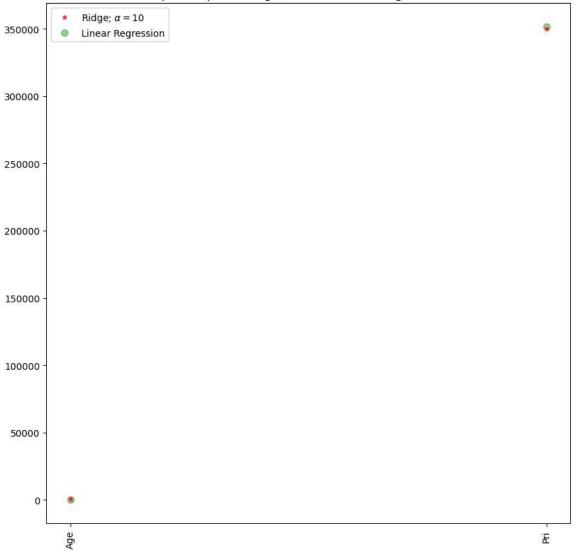
0.999999999723694

0.99999999973398

In [30]:

```
#plot size
   plt.figure(figsize = (10, 10))
 2
   #add plot for ridge regression
   plt.plot(features, ridgeReg.coef_,alpha=0.7,linestyle='none',marker='*',markersize=5,d
 5
   #add plot for lasso regression
   #plt.plot(lasso_cv.coef_,alpha=0.5,linestyle='none',marker='d',markersize=6,color='bl
 7
   #add plot for linear model
   plt.plot(features,lr.coef_,alpha=0.4,linestyle='none',marker='o',markersize=7,color=
9
   #rotate axis
   plt.xticks(rotation = 90)
10
11
   plt.legend()
   plt.title("Comparison plot of Ridge, Lasso and Linear regression model")
12
13
   plt.show()
14
```

Comparison plot of Ridge, Lasso and Linear regression model



```
In [31]:
```

```
#Using the linear CV model
from sklearn.linear_model import RidgeCV
#Ridge Cross validation
ridge_cv = RidgeCV(alphas = [0.0001, 0.001, 0.01, 1, 10]).fit(X_train, y_train)
#score
print("The train score for ridge model is {}".format(ridge_cv.score(X_train, y_train))
print("The train score for ridge model is {}".format(ridge_cv.score(X_test, y_test)))
```

The train score for ridge model is 0.9999999999999982 The train score for ridge model is 0.999999999999983

In [32]:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import ElasticNet
regr=ElasticNet()
regr.fit(X,y)
print(regr.coef_)
print(regr.intercept_)
```

[0. 1.] 9.88272950053215e-06

In [33]:

```
1 y_pred_elastic=regr.predict(X_train)
2
```

In [34]:

```
1 mean_squared_error=np.mean((y_pred_elastic-y_train)**2)
2 print("Mean Squared Error on test set", mean_squared_error)
```

Mean Squared Error on test set 1628866435688.2292

In []:

1