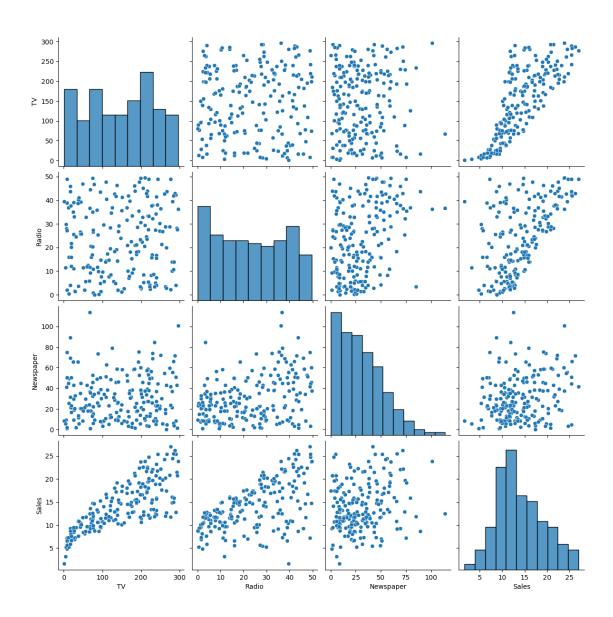
Lasso_Ridge_Class_Assignment

February 16, 2025

1 Ridge And Lasso Regression

[4]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x2b028cd7350>

```
[1]: import numpy as np
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    import pandas as pd
    import seaborn as sns
    from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
    from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
    from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix, r2 score, mean squared error
    from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score,_
      ⊸f1 score
    from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
[2]: df = pd.read_csv('Advertising.csv')
    df.head()
[2]:
       Unnamed: 0
                      TV Radio Newspaper
                                            Sales
    0
                1 230.1
                           37.8
                                       69.2
                                              22.1
    1
                2
                    44.5
                           39.3
                                       45.1
                                              10.4
    2
                3
                   17.2
                          45.9
                                      69.3
                                              9.3
                           41.3
    3
                4 151.5
                                      58.5
                                              18.5
                  180.8
                           10.8
                                       58.4
                                              12.9
[3]: df = df.iloc[:, 1:]
    df.head()
[3]:
          TV
              Radio Newspaper
                                Sales
       230.1
               37.8
                           69.2
                                  22.1
    1
        44.5
               39.3
                          45.1
                                 10.4
               45.9
        17.2
                          69.3
                                  9.3
    3 151.5
               41.3
                          58.5
                                 18.5
    4 180.8
               10.8
                          58.4
                                 12.9
[4]: sns.pairplot(data = df , height=3)
```



```
[5]: x = df[['TV', 'Radio', 'Newspaper']]
     y = df['Sales']
[6]: x.head()
[6]:
               Radio Newspaper
           {\sf TV}
                37.8
                            69.2
        230.1
         44.5
                39.3
                            45.1
     1
                            69.3
                45.9
     2
         17.2
     3
       151.5
                41.3
                            58.5
        180.8
                10.8
                            58.4
[7]: y.head()
```

```
[7]: 0
           22.1
           10.4
      1
           9.3
      2
      3
          18.5
           12.9
      4
      Name: Sales, dtype: float64
 [8]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size = 0.
       ⇒20, random_state=42)
 [9]: from statsmodels.stats.outliers_influence import variance_inflation_factor
      def calc vif(X):
          vif = pd.DataFrame()
          vif["VIF"] = [variance inflation factor(X.values,i) for i in range(X.
       \hookrightarrowshape[1])]
          return(vif)
[10]: X = df.iloc[:,:-1]
      calc_vif(X)
[10]:
              VIF
      0 2.486772
      1 3.285462
      2 3.055245
[11]: alpha_values = np.linspace(-3, 3, 10)
      print(alpha_values)
     [-3.
                  -2.33333333 -1.66666667 -1.
                                                      -0.33333333 0.33333333
       1.
                   1.66666667 2.33333333 3.
                                                     1
[12]: from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge
      # Ridge Regression with hyperparameter tuning
      ridge = Ridge()
      # Define the hyperparameter grid for alpha values (regularization strength)
      alpha_values = { 'alpha': np.logspace(-3, 3, 10)} # 10 values from 10^-3 to 10^3
      ridge_cv = GridSearchCV(ridge, alpha_values, cv=5,_
       ⇔scoring='neg_mean_squared_error')
      ridge_cv.fit(X_train, y_train) # Train Ridge regression model with
       \hookrightarrow cross-validation
      GridSearchCV(cv=5, estimator=Ridge(), param_grid={'alpha': np.logspace(-3, 3, __
       [12]: GridSearchCV(cv=5, estimator=Ridge(),
                   param_grid={'alpha': array([1.00000000e-03, 4.64158883e-03,
      2.15443469e-02, 1.00000000e-01,
```

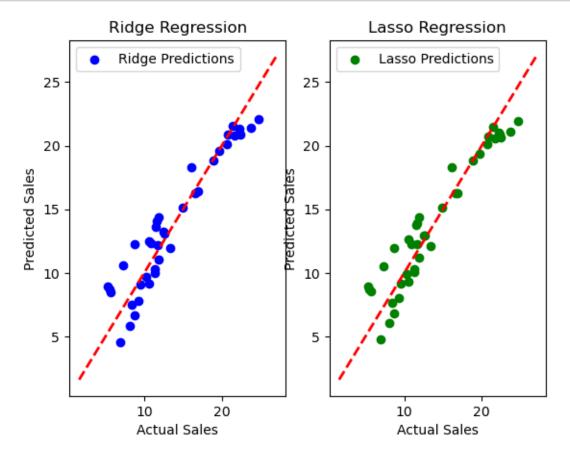
```
4.64158883e-01, 2.15443469e+00, 1.00000000e+01, 4.64158883e+01,
            2.15443469e+02, 1.00000000e+03])},
                  scoring='neg_mean_squared_error')
[13]: # Best Ridge Model
     best_ridge = ridge_cv.best_estimator_
     y_pred_ridge = best_ridge.predict(X_test) # Predictions on test data
[14]: # Ridge RMSE
     ridge_rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_ridge))
     r2_ridge = r2_score(y_test,y_pred_ridge)
     print("Best ridge Alpha :",ridge_cv.best_params_['alpha'])
     print("RMSE :", ridge_rmse)
     print("R2 :",r2_ridge)
     Best ridge Alpha: 0.001
     RMSE: 1.7815996608176399
     R2: 0.8994380241817195
[15]: from sklearn.linear_model import Lasso
     # Lasso Regression with hyperparameter tuning
     lasso = Lasso()
     lasso_cv = GridSearchCV(lasso, alpha_values, cv=5,_

¬scoring='neg_mean_squared_error')
      # Define the hyperparameter grid for alpha values (regularization strength)
     lasso_cv.fit(X_train, y_train) # Train Lasso regression model with_
       \hookrightarrow cross-validation
     GridSearchCV(cv=5, estimator=Lasso(), param_grid={'alpha': np.logspace(-3, -3,__
       [15]: GridSearchCV(cv=5, estimator=Lasso(),
                  param_grid={'alpha': array([0.001, 0.001, 0.001, 0.001, 0.001,
     0.001, 0.001, 0.001, 0.001,
            0.001])},
                  scoring='neg_mean_squared_error')
[16]: # Best Lasso Model
     best_lasso = lasso_cv.best_estimator
     y_pred_lasso = best_lasso.predict(X_test) # Predictions on test data
[17]: # Lasso RMSE
     lasso_rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_lasso))
     r2_lasso = r2_score(y_test,y_pred_lasso)
     print("Best Lasso Alpha :",lasso_cv.best_params_['alpha'])
     print("RMSE :", lasso_rmse)
     print("R2 :",r2_lasso)
```

Best Lasso Alpha : 2.154434690031882

RMSE : 1.7677097690307533 R2 : 0.9009999351697155

```
[18]: # Ridge Regression Plot
      plt.subplot(1,2,1)
      plt.scatter(y_test,y_pred_ridge,color='blue',label="Ridge Predictions")
      plt.plot([y.min(),y.max()],[y.min(),y.max()],'r--',lw=2)
      plt.xlabel('Actual Sales')
      plt.ylabel('Predicted Sales')
      plt.title('Ridge Regression')
      plt.legend()
      # Lasso Regression Plot
      plt.subplot(1,2,2)
      plt.scatter(y_test,y_pred_lasso,color='green',label="Lasso Predictions")
      plt.plot([y.min(),y.max()],[y.min(),y.max()],'r--',lw=2)
      plt.xlabel('Actual Sales')
      plt.ylabel('Predicted Sales')
      plt.title('Lasso Regression')
      plt.legend()
      plt.show()
```



```
[19]: # Print the coefficients of the lasso with feature names
print("Lasso Coefficients :")
for feature, coef in zip(x.columns, best_lasso.coef_):
    print(f"feature : {feature}, Coefficient , {coef} ")
print("Ridge Coefficients :")
for feature, coef in zip(x.columns, best_lasso.coef_):
    print(f"feature : {feature}, Coefficient , {coef} ")
```

Lasso Coefficients :

feature: TV, Coefficient, 0.044516937884577404 feature: Radio, Coefficient, 0.1808414992503233

feature : Newspaper, Coefficient , 0.0

Ridge Coefficients :

feature : TV, Coefficient , 0.044516937884577404
feature : Radio, Coefficient , 0.1808414992503233

feature : Newspaper, Coefficient , 0.0