

ApplicationsPanchangulaKrishnacha...ThunarML\_Assignment\_update...ML\_Assignment\_updated.ipynb - ML\_assign - Visual Studio Code

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ML\_Assignment\_updated.ipynbSubmission.csv

ML\_Assignment\_updated.ipynb > Updating the predictions to the submission.csv file > Q12. Why can't Linear Regression alone capture time-of-day effects effectively?

+ Code + Markdown | Run All Restart Clear All Outputs Jupyter Variables Outline base (Python 3.12.7)

Q8- Plotting the residual for the best model

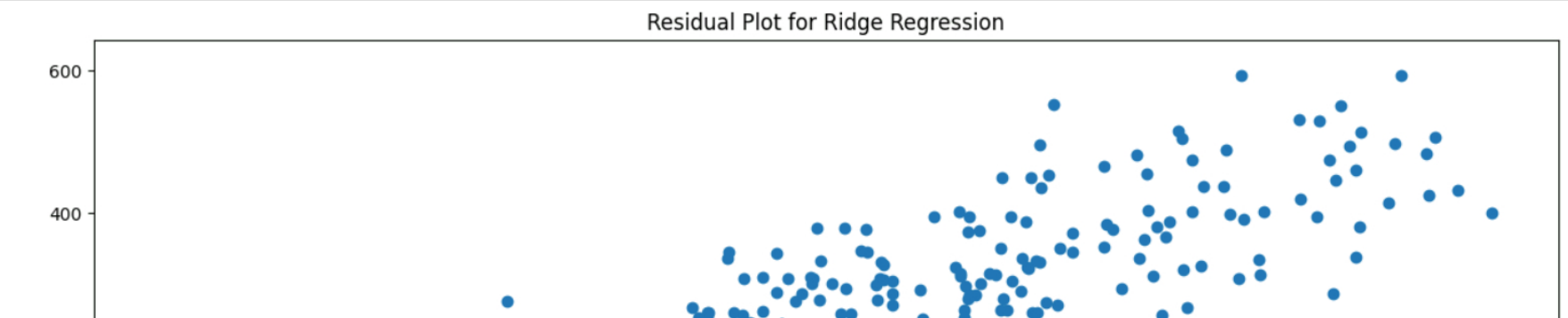
+ Code + Markdown

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

#Residual plot for the best model
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15,8))
ax.scatter(Y_test, Y_test - best_model_predictions)
ax.axhline(lw=2, color='green')
ax.set_xlabel('Observed Values')
ax.set_ylabel('Residuals')
ax.set_title(f'Residual Plot for {best_model_name}')
plt.show()
```

[59] Python

Residual Plot for Ridge Regression

A scatter plot titled "Residual Plot for Ridge Regression". The x-axis represents "Observed Values" and the y-axis represents "Residuals". The plot shows a dense cluster of blue data points. A thick green horizontal line is drawn at y=0, representing the zero residual line. The residuals are mostly concentrated between -200 and 200, with a few outliers reaching up to 600. The overall distribution of points is roughly centered around the zero line, indicating a reasonably good fit for the model.

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Preprocessing

Q4- Deriving the hour, weekday, month, season and encoding the categorical data

[11]

#Extracting the information from datetime feature  
train['datetime'] = pd.to\_datetime(train['datetime'])  
test['datetime'] = pd.to\_datetime(test['datetime'],dayfirst=True)  
  
train['hour'] = train['datetime'].dt.hour  
train['weekday'] = train['datetime'].dt.weekday  
train['month'] = train['datetime'].dt.month  
train['year'] = train['datetime'].dt.year  
  
test['hour'] = test['datetime'].dt.hour  
test['weekday'] = test['datetime'].dt.weekday  
test['month'] = test['datetime'].dt.month  
test['year'] = test['datetime'].dt.year

Python

[12]

#Type casting the datetime and numerical attributes to category

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base (Python 3.12.7)

```
#Generating the polynomial features of degree 2 and training it on train and test data
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures

poly = PolynomialFeatures(degree=2)
poly_X_train = poly.fit_transform(X_train)
poly_X_test = poly.transform(X_test)
```

[46]Python

### Ridge Regression

```
#Intinalizing the ridge regression model and finetuning the aplha value
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV

ridge_model = Ridge()
param_grid = {'alpha': [0.01, 0.1, 1.0, 10.0, 100.0]}
```

[47]Python

```
#make_scorer is a sklearn function which makes scores accodging to the metic or loss function
from sklearn.metrics import make_scorer
rmsle_scorer = make_scorer(rmsle, greater_is_better=False)

grid_search = GridSearchCV(ridge_model, param_grid, cv=5, scoring=rmsle_scorer)
grid_search.fit(poly_X_train, Y_train)
```

[48]

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```
new_models = pd.DataFrame({
    'Model': ['XGBoost Regressor', 'Random
    'RMSLE': [xgb_rmsle, rf_rmsle]
})

model_comparison = pd.concat([model_compar

print("Updated Model RMSLE Comparison:")
print(model_comparison)
```

[63] ✓ 0.0s

... Updated Model RMSLE Comparison:

	Model	RMSLE
0	Linear Regression	1.449170
1	Ridge Regression	1.334989
2	Lasso Regression	1.335004
3	XGBoost Regressor	1.226833
4	RandomForest Regressor	1.179235

Test.csv predictions

```
test_data_features = test[['season', 'mont
```

[64] ✓ 0.0s

0 0 1 0