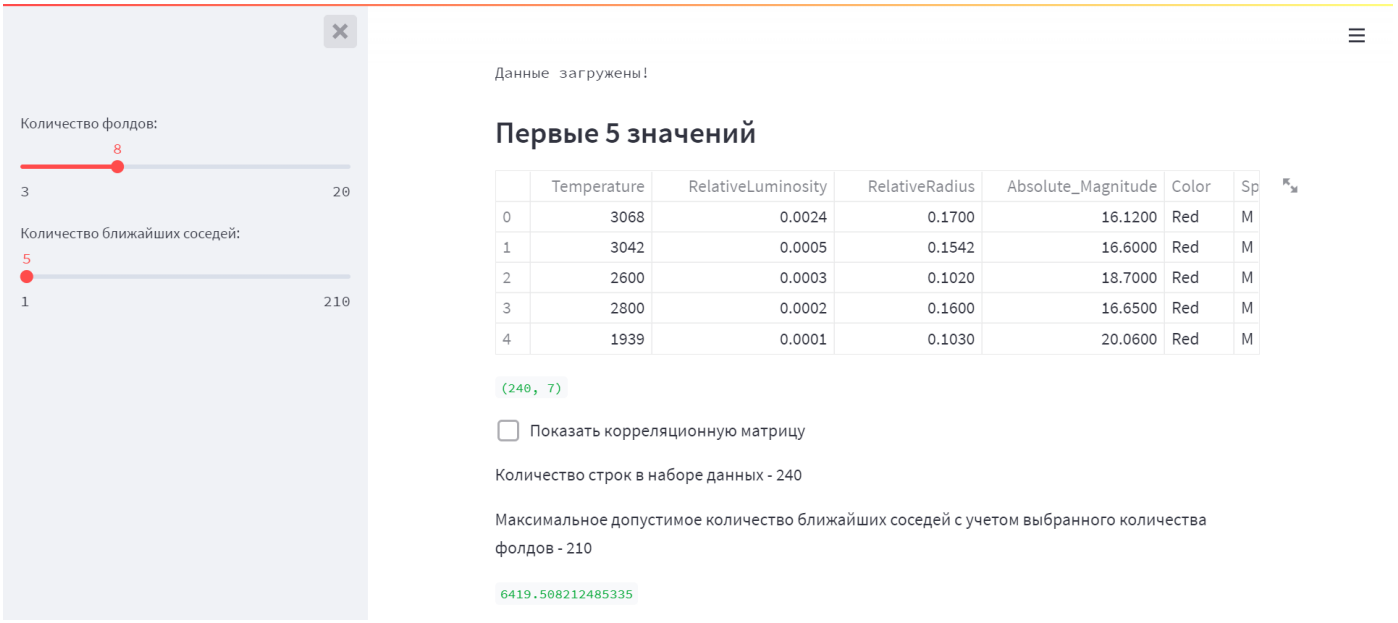
Лабораторная работа №6

Черновик лабораторной. Ниже скриншоты экрана конечного приложения и код модели. Использовался Streamlit.



In [93]:
```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, KFold, cross_val_score
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, median_absolute_error, r2_score, mean_squ
```

In [94]:
```
data = pd.read_csv("Stars.csv")
```

In [95]:
```
data.head()
```

Out[95]:

	Temperature	RelativeLuminosity	RelativeRadius	Absolute_Magnitude	Color	Spectral_Class	Type
0	3068	0.002400	0.1700	16.12	Red	M	0
1	3042	0.000500	0.1542	16.60	Red	M	0
2	2600	0.000300	0.1020	18.70	Red	M	0
3	2800	0.000200	0.1600	16.65	Red	M	0
4	1939	0.000138	0.1030	20.06	Red	M	0

In [96]:
```
data.shape
```

Out[96]:
```
(240, 7)
```

In [97]:
```
data.dtypes
```

Out[97]:
```
Temperature              int64
RelativeLuminosity     float64
RelativeRadius         float64
Absolute_Magnitude     float64
Color                   object
Spectral_Class          object
Type                     int64
dtype: object
```

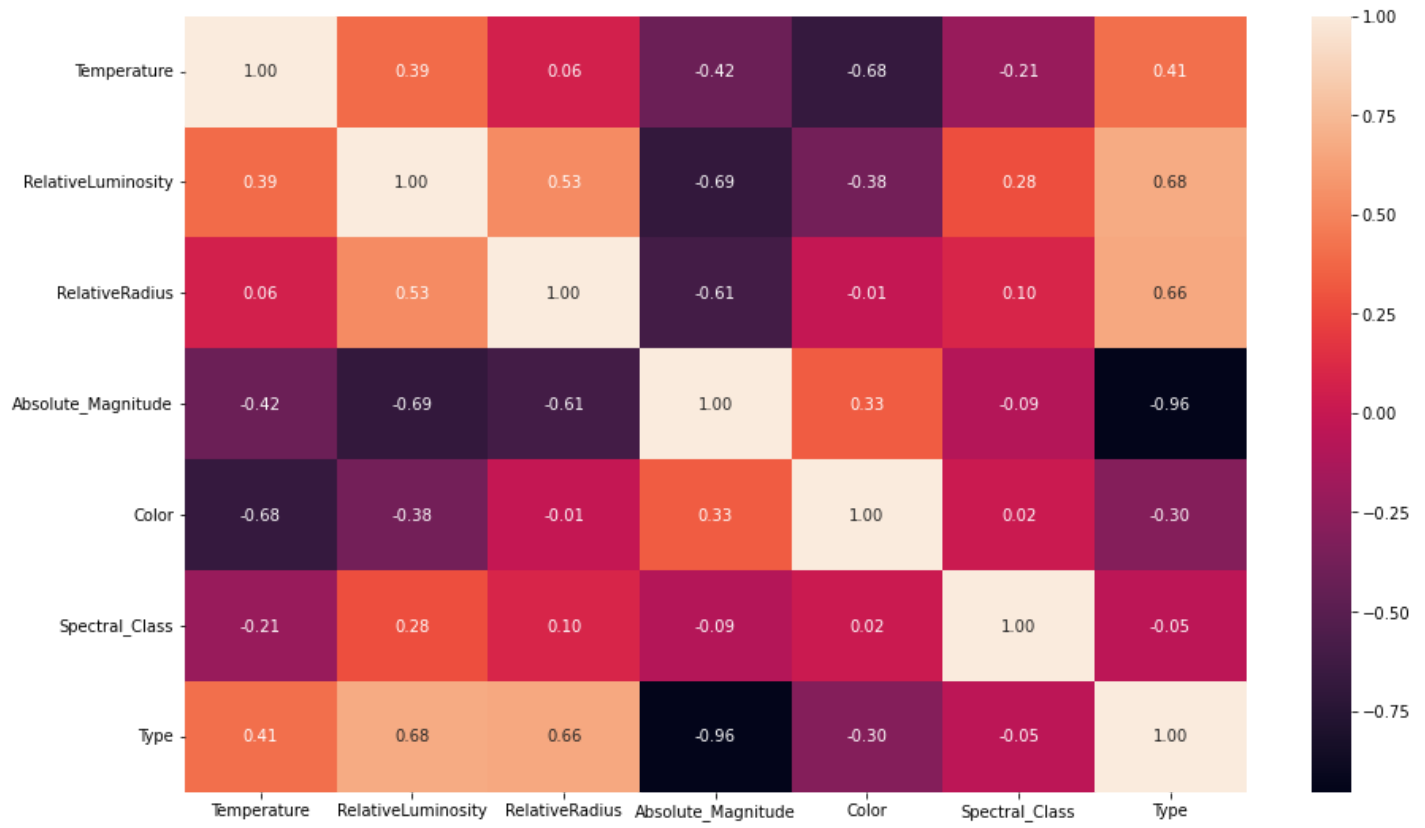
In [98]:
```
LE = LabelEncoder()
for col in data.columns:
    if data[col].dtype == "object":
        data[col] = LE.fit_transform(data[col])
```

In [99]:
```
data.dtypes
```

Out[99]:
```
Temperature              int64
RelativeLuminosity     float64
RelativeRadius         float64
Absolute_Magnitude     float64
Color                    int32
Spectral_Class           int32
Type                     int64
dtype: object
```

In [100…
```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15,9))
sns.heatmap(data.corr(method="pearson"), ax=ax,annot=True, fmt=".2f")
```

Out[100…
```
<AxesSubplot:>
```



In [101…
```
target = "Temperature"
```

In [102…
```
xArray = data.drop(target, axis=1)
yArray = data[target]
trainX, testX, trainY, testY = train_test_split(xArray, yArray, test_size=0.2, random_stat
```

In [103…
```
trainX.shape, trainY.shape
```

Out[103…
```
((192, 6), (192,))
```

In [104…
```
KNN = KNeighborsRegressor(n_neighbors=10)
```

In [105…
```
KNN.fit(trainX, trainY)
```

Out[105…
```
KNeighborsRegressor(n_neighbors=10)
```

In [106…
```
testX.shape, testY.shape
```

Out[106…
```
((48, 6), (48,))
```

In [107…
```
mean_squared_error(testY, KNN.predict(testX), squared = False)
```

Out[107…
```
8644.028086379925
```

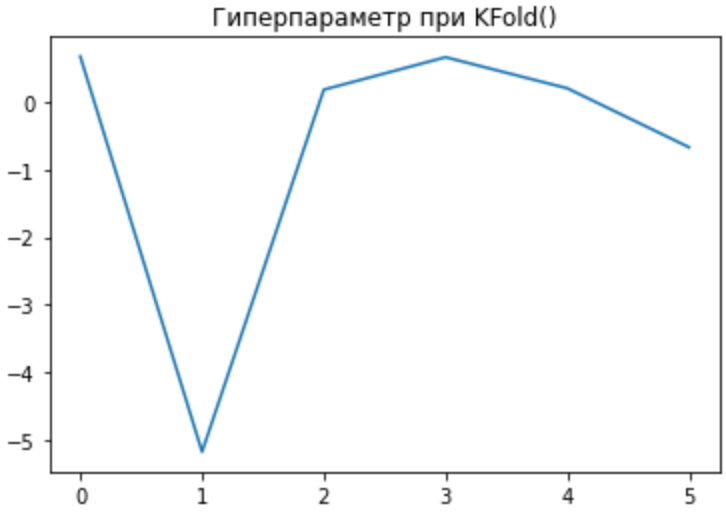
In [108…
```
kf = KFold(n_splits=10)
scores = cross_val_score(KNeighborsRegressor(n_neighbors=5), xArray, yArray, scoring='r2',
```

In [109…
```
scores
```

Out[109…
```
array([ 0.67619307, -5.17666915,  0.18475444,  0.66513752,  0.20513696,
       -0.66793887])
```

In [110…
```
plt.plot(range(len(scores)), scores)
plt.title("Гиперпараметр при KFold()")
```

Out[110…
```
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Гиперпараметр при KFold()')
```



In [ ]:
```
```