```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df=pd.read_csv("USA_Housing.csv")
veri = df.copy()
veri.head()
```



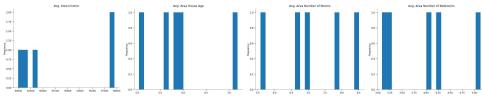
					1 to 5 of 5 enti	ries Filter 🛭 😯
index	Avg. Area Income	Avg. Area House Age	Avg. Area Number of Rooms	Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms	Area Population	Price
0	79545.45857431678	5.682861321615587	7.009188142792237	4.09	23086.800502686456	1059033.5578701235
1	79248.64245482568	6.0028998082752425	6.730821019094919	3.09	40173.07217364482	1505890.91484695
2	61287.067178656784	5.865889840310001	8.512727430375099	5.13	36882.15939970458	1058987.9878760849
3	63345.24004622798	7.1882360945186425	5.586728664827653	3.26	34310.24283090706	1260616.8066294468
4	59982.197225708034	5.040554523106283	7.839387785120487	4.23	26354.109472103148	630943.4893385402
·						

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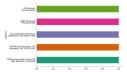


Like what you see? Visit the data table notebook to learn more about interactive tables.

Distributions



Categorical distributions



2-d distributions

```
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```

veri.info()

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

Data	cordinis (cocar / cordinis).		
#	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
dtyne	as: float64(6) object(1)		

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

veri= veri.drop(columns="Address",axis=1)
df.describe().T

	count	mean	std	min	25%	5
Avg. Area Income	5000.0	6.858311e+04	10657.991214	17796.631190	61480.562388	6.880429e+
Avg. Area House Age	5000.0	5.977222e+00	0.991456	2.644304	5.322283	5.970429e+
Avg. Area Number of Rooms	5000.0	6.987792e+00	1.005833	3.236194	6.299250	7.002902e+
4						+

sns.pairplot(veri)

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7964179ae1a0>
sns.heatmap(veri.corr(),annot=True)



```
import statsmodels.api as sm
from statsmodels.stats.outliers_influence import variance_inflation_factor
y = veri["Price"]
X= veri.drop(columns="Price",axis=1)
cons = sm.add_constant(X)
vif= pd.DataFrame()
vif["variables"]=X.columns
vif["vif"]=[variance_inflation_factor(cons,i+1) for i in range(X.shape[1])]
vif
                          variables
                                           vif
                                                 \overline{\mathbf{H}}
      0
                     Avg. Area Income 1.001159
      1
                 Avg. Area House Age
                                     1.000577
            Avg. Area Number of Rooms 1.273535
      2
      3 Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms 1.274413
      4
                      Area Population 1.001266
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split,cross_val_score
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,
                                                      test_size=0.2,
                                                      random_state=42)
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
ss = StandardScaler()
X_{train} = ss.fit_{transform}(X_{train})
X_test = ss.transform(X_test)
import sklearn.metrics as mt
def cross_val(model):
    vali=cross_val_score(model,X,y,cv=10)
    return vali.mean()
def success(true_,pred):
    rmse=mt.mean_absolute_error(true_,pred)
    r2=mt.r2_score(true_,pred)
    return[rmse,r2]
```

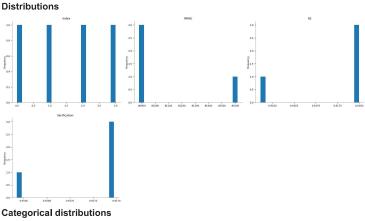
```
from \ sklearn.linear\_model \ import \ LinearRegression, Ridge, Lasso, Elastic Net
li_model=LinearRegression()
li_model.fit(X_train,y_train)
li_pred = li_model.predict(X_test)
ridge_model=Ridge(alpha=0.1)
ridge_model.fit(X_train,y_train)
ridge_pred = ridge_model.predict(X_test)
lasso_model=Lasso(alpha=0.1)
lasso_model.fit(X_train,y_train)
lasso_pred = lasso_model.predict(X_test)
elas_model=ElasticNet(alpha=0.1)
elas_model.fit(X_train,y_train)
elas_pred = elas_model.predict(X_test)
result=[["Linear model",success(y_test,li_pred)[0],success(y_test,li_pred)[1],cross_val(li_model)],
                        ["Ridge model", success(y\_test, ridge\_pred)[0], success(y\_test, ridge\_pred)[1], cross\_val(ridge\_model)], and the proof of the proof o
                        ["Lasso\_model", success(y\_test, lasso\_pred)[0], success(y\_test, lasso\_pred)[1], cross\_val(lasso\_model)], \\
                        ["ElasticNet model", success(y\_test, elas\_pred)[0], success(y\_test, elas\_pred)[1], cross\_val(elas\_model)]\\
pd.options.display.float_format="{:.4f}".format
result=pd.DataFrame(result,columns=["Model","RMSE","R2","Verification"])
```

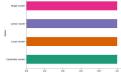
	1 to 4 of 4 entries Filter 📙 🔞			
index	Model	RMSE	R2	Verification
0	Linear model	80879.09723489445	0.9179971706834331	0.9173792621537343
1	Ridge model	80878.96379824344	0.9179971814072102	0.9173792629422894
2	Lasso model	80879.09100489116	0.9179971842462386	0.9173792621933086
3	ElasticNet model	81617.90477553412	0.9157267746303287	0.9165415849526827

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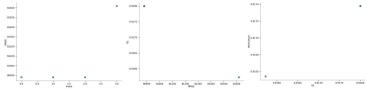


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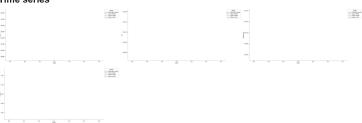




2-d distributions



Time series



from matplotlib import puplot as plt

import seaborn as sns
_df_21.groupby('Model').size().plot(kind='barh', color=sns.palettes.mpl_palette('Dark2'))
plt.gca().spines[['top', 'right',]].set_visible(False)

