```
In [1]: #Random Forest Implementation for 4 variables
        # packages to be used
        import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pylab as plt
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
        from sklearn import metrics
         import seaborn as sns
In [2]: new_df = pd.read_csv("FinalNew_house.csv")
In [3]: new_df.head()
Out[3]:
               price bedrooms bathrooms sqft_living sqft_lot floors waterfront view condition grac
                                                                                           7
          0 221900.0
                          3.0
                                     1.0
                                            1180.0
                                                   5650.0
                                                            1.0
                                                                      0.0
                                                                           0.0
                                                                                     3.0
         1 538000.0
                          3.0
                                    2.0
                                            2570.0
                                                   7242.0
                                                            2.0
                                                                      0.0
                                                                                     3.0
                                                                                           7
                                                                           0.0
         2 180000.0
                          2.0
                                             770.0 10000.0
                                                                      0.0
                                                                                           6
                                     1.0
                                                            1.0
                                                                           0.0
                                                                                     3.0
          3 604000.0
                          4.0
                                     3.0
                                            1960.0
                                                   5000.0
                                                            1.0
                                                                      0.0
                                                                           0.0
                                                                                     5.0
                                                                                           7
          4 510000.0
                          3.0
                                    2.0
                                            1680.0
                                                   0.0808
                                                            1.0
                                                                      0.0
                                                                           0.0
                                                                                     3.0
                                                                                           8
In [4]: new_df.shape
Out[4]: (17498, 19)
In [5]: new_df = new_df.iloc[0:1000]
        predictors = ['grade','lat','age','sqft_living15']
In [6]:
        outcome = 'price'
In [7]: #Partition Data
        X = pd.get_dummies(new_df[predictors],drop_first=True)
        y = new_df[outcome]
        # Split dataset into train and test
        train_X, valid_X, train_y, valid_y = train_test_split(X,y, test_size=0.2, rand
In [8]:
        #Importing RandomForestRegressor
        from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
        #Creating Random Forest Regressor
        rfc = RandomForestRegressor(n estimators = 1)
In [9]: #We'll use x_train and y_train to fit our model.
        rfc.fit(train_X,train_y)
Out[9]: RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=1)
```

```
In [10]: #Let's calculate our model's score using valid_x and valid_y.
rfc.score(valid_X,valid_y)
```

Out[10]: 0.5733587841422826

In [11]: #We have fitted the model and seen its performance. Let us predict the prices
 rfc\_pred = rfc.predict(valid\_X)
 print(rfc\_pred)

[ 850000.	648000.	225000.	530000.	
339000.	855000.	280000.	225000.	
850000.	720000.	310000.	500000.	
264000.	631000.	312000.	650000.	
450000.	360000.	610000.	940000.	
374000.	318888.	825000.	650000.	
435000.	310000.	272000.	492000.	
699000.	240000.	780000.	299995.	
686000.	299995.	287500.	220000.	
261000.	235000.	550000.	385000.	
699000.	180250.	305000.	615000.	
250000.	802541.	370000.	309000.	
515000.	510000.	218000.	283000.	
379000.	673000.	385200.	400000.	
310000.	535000.	442000.	370000.	
372500.	399950.	327166.66666667	560000.	
315000.	604000.	275000.	300000.	
485500.	360000.	690000.	430000.	
425000.	245000.	650000.	525000.	
320000.	446500.	385200.	538000.	
261000.	438000.	430000.	920000.	
331000.	576000.	460000.	620000.	
250000.	538000.	245000.	325000.	
347500.	259950.	250000.	625000.	
437500.	180000.	435000.	188500.	
372500.	532170.	370000.	195000.	
554000.	280000.	287653.	653000.	
254000.	669950.	395000.	425000.	
592500.	610000.	245000.	522000.	
240000.	480000.	153000.	254000.	
560000.	220000.	600000.	360000.	
455000.	435000.	325000.	730000.	
310000.	215000.	825000.	550000.	
283000.	530000.	625000.	324000.	
390000.	337000.	625000.	920000.	
232000.	543500.	565000.	352000.	
543500.	425000.	642450.	269950.	
826000.	43000.	565000.	729500.	
208000.	770000.	550000.	550000.	
295000.	324500.	264000.	260000.	
323000.	196500.	287500.	395000.	
333500.	395000.	530000.	256883.	
214000.	327166.66666667	648000.	305000.	
210490.	397500.	949000.	365000.	
299995.	673000.	330000.	520000.	
700000.	442000.	245000.	290900.	
725000.	255000.	1099880.	465750.	
280000.	260000.	250000.	665000.	
543500.	510000.	327166.66666667	245000.	
650000.	488000.	315000.	420000.	]
03000.	400000.	213000.	+20000.	J

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In [12]: rsquared = metrics.r2_score(valid_y,rfc_pred)
         adjusted_r_squared = 1 - (1-rsquared)*(len(valid_y)-1)/(len(valid_y)-valid_X.s
         print('Mean absolute error: {}'.format(metrics.mean_absolute_error(valid_y, rf
         print('Mean squared error: {}'.format(metrics.mean_squared_error(valid_y, rfc_
         print('Root mean squared error: {}'.format(np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error())
         print('R Squared value: {}'.format(rsquared))
         print('Adjusted R Squared Value: {}'.format(adjusted_r_squared))
         Mean absolute error: 91168.855
         Mean squared error: 16338348135.448336
         Root mean squared error: 127821.54800912221
         R Squared value: 0.5733587841422826
         Adjusted R Squared Value: 0.5646071694580217
In [13]: from dmba import regressionSummary
In [14]: regressionSummary(valid_y, rfc_pred)
         Regression statistics
                               Mean Error (ME): 1944.3450
                Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) : 127821.5480
                     Mean Absolute Error (MAE): 91168.8550
                   Mean Percentage Error (MPE) : -4.0720
         Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) : 21.1746
In [15]: #ran the model 50 times with estimators ranging from 1 to 50. The root mean sq
         RMSE_rfc = []
         for i in range(1,50):
             rfc = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=i)
             rfc.fit(train_X,train_y)
             pred i = rfc.predict(valid X)
             RMSE_rfc.append((np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(valid_y, pred_i))))
         print('Minimum Root Mean Squared Error is {} with {} estimators'.format(round(
         Minimum Root Mean Squared Error is 94375.333 with 31 estimators
In [16]: | rfc = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=50)
         rfc.fit(train_X,train_y)
         pred_p = rfc.predict(valid_X)
         rsquared_p = metrics.r2_score(valid_y,pred_p)
         adjusted_r_squared_p = 1 - (1-rsquared_p)*(len(valid_y)-1)/(len(valid_y)-valid_y)
         print('Mean absolute error: {}'.format(metrics.mean_absolute_error(valid_y, pr
         print('Mean squared error: {}'.format(metrics.mean_squared_error(valid_y, pred
         print('Root mean squared error: {}'.format(np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error())
         print('R squared value: {}'.format(rsquared_p))
         print('Adjusted squared value: {}'.format(adjusted_r_squared_p))
         Mean absolute error: 69162.60126666666
         Mean squared error: 9319310066.46894
         Root mean squared error: 96536.57372451614
         R squared value: 0.7566460363831469
         Adjusted squared value: 0.7516541602063909
```

```
In [17]: regressionSummary(valid_y, pred_p)
```

## Regression statistics

```
Mean Error (ME): -3433.8801
Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): 96536.5737
Mean Absolute Error (MAE): 69162.6013
Mean Percentage Error (MPE): -4.9996
Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE): 16.5753
```

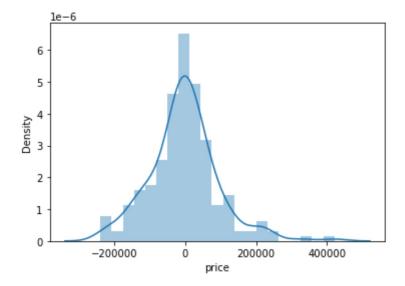
In [18]: from plotly.offline import download\_plotlyjs, init\_notebook\_mode, plot, iplot
 import plotly.offline as ply
 import plotly.graph\_objs as go
 from plotly import tools
 init\_notebook\_mode(connected=True)
 from plotly.offline import plot
 import plotly.plotly as py
 import plotly.graph\_objs as go
 from plotly.offline import init\_notebook\_mode, iplot
 init\_notebook\_mode()

```
In [19]: trace0 = go.Scatter(
    x = valid_X.iloc[:,2],
    y = valid_y,
    mode = 'markers',
    name = 'Test Set'
)
    trace1 = go.Scatter(
    x = valid_X.iloc[:,2],
    y = pred_p,
    opacity = 0.75,
    mode = 'markers',
    name = 'Predictions',
    marker = dict(line = dict(color = 'black', width = 0.5))
)
    data = [trace0, trace1]
    ply.iplot(data)
```

```
In [20]: residualr = (valid_y- pred_p)
sns.distplot(residualr);
```

C:\Users\kadam\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:2619: Fut
ureWarning:

`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).



```
In [ ]:
```

7 de 7