

C1_W2_Lab05_Sklearn_GD_Soln

December 30, 2023

1 Optional Lab: Linear Regression using Scikit-Learn

There is an open-source, commercially usable machine learning toolkit called [scikit-learn](#). This toolkit contains implementations of many of the algorithms that you will work with in this course.

1.1 Goals

In this lab you will: - Utilize scikit-learn to implement linear regression using Gradient Descent

1.2 Tools

You will utilize functions from scikit-learn as well as matplotlib and NumPy.

```
[1]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.linear_model import SGDRegressor
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from lab_utils_multi import load_house_data
from lab_utils_common import dlc
np.set_printoptions(precision=2)
plt.style.use('./deeplearning.mplstyle')
```

2 Gradient Descent

Scikit-learn has a gradient descent regression model [sklearn.linear_model.SGDRegressor](#). Like your previous implementation of gradient descent, this model performs best with normalized inputs. [sklearn.preprocessing.StandardScaler](#) will perform z-score normalization as in a previous lab. Here it is referred to as 'standard score'.

2.0.1 Load the data set

```
[2]: X_train, y_train = load_house_data()
X_features = ['size(sqft)', 'bedrooms', 'floors', 'age']
```

2.0.2 Scale/normalize the training data

```
[3]: scaler = StandardScaler()
X_norm = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
print(f"Peak to Peak range by column in Raw        X:{np.ptp(X_train,axis=0)}")
print(f"Peak to Peak range by column in Normalized X:{np.ptp(X_norm,axis=0)}")
```

```
Peak to Peak range by column in Raw        X:[2.41e+03 4.00e+00 1.00e+00
9.50e+01]
Peak to Peak range by column in Normalized X:[5.85 6.14 2.06 3.69]
```

2.0.3 Create and fit the regression model

```
[4]: sgdr = SGDRegressor(max_iter=1000)
sgdr.fit(X_norm, y_train)
print(sgdr)
print(f"number of iterations completed: {sgdr.n_iter_}, number of weight_
↪updates: {sgdr.t_}")
```

```
SGDRegressor(alpha=0.0001, average=False, early_stopping=False, epsilon=0.1,
eta0=0.01, fit_intercept=True, l1_ratio=0.15,
learning_rate='invscaling', loss='squared_loss', max_iter=1000,
n_iter_no_change=5, penalty='l2', power_t=0.25, random_state=None,
shuffle=True, tol=0.001, validation_fraction=0.1, verbose=0,
warm_start=False)
number of iterations completed: 124, number of weight updates: 12277.0
```

2.0.4 View parameters

Note, the parameters are associated with the *normalized* input data. The fit parameters are very close to those found in the previous lab with this data.

```
[5]: b_norm = sgdr.intercept_
w_norm = sgdr.coef_
print(f"model parameters:                w: {w_norm}, b:{b_norm}")
print( "model parameters from previous lab: w: [110.56 -21.27 -32.71 -37.97], b:
↪ 363.16")
```

```
model parameters:                w: [110.15 -21.07 -32.48 -38.05], b:[363.16]
model parameters from previous lab: w: [110.56 -21.27 -32.71 -37.97], b: 363.16
```

2.0.5 Make predictions

Predict the targets of the training data. Use both the `predict` routine and compute using w and b .

```
[6]: # make a prediction using sgdr.predict()
y_pred_sgd = sgdr.predict(X_norm)
# make a prediction using w,b.
y_pred = np.dot(X_norm, w_norm) + b_norm
print(f"prediction using np.dot() and sgdr.predict match: {(y_pred ==
→y_pred_sgd).all()}")

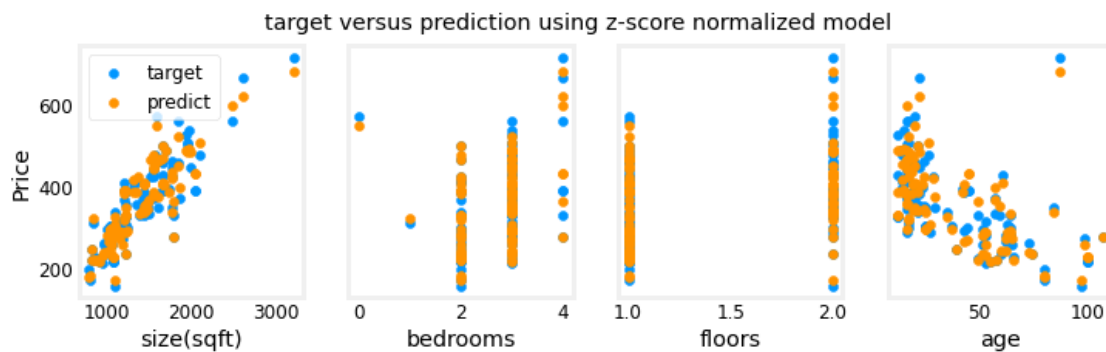
print(f"Prediction on training set:\n{y_pred[:4]}")
print(f"Target values \n{y_train[:4]}")
```

```
prediction using np.dot() and sgdr.predict match: True
Prediction on training set:
[295.18 485.88 389.58 492.05]
Target values
[300.  509.8 394.  540. ]
```

2.0.6 Plot Results

Let's plot the predictions versus the target values.

```
[7]: # plot predictions and targets vs original features
fig,ax=plt.subplots(1,4,figsize=(12,3),sharey=True)
for i in range(len(ax)):
    ax[i].scatter(X_train[:,i],y_train, label = 'target')
    ax[i].set_xlabel(X_features[i])
    ax[i].scatter(X_train[:,i],y_pred,color=dlc["dlorange"], label = 'predict')
ax[0].set_ylabel("Price"); ax[0].legend();
fig.suptitle("target versus prediction using z-score normalized model")
plt.show()
```



2.1 Congratulations!

In this lab you: - utilized an open-source machine learning toolkit, scikit-learn - implemented linear regression using gradient descent and feature normalization from that toolkit

[]: