Statistical Learning/Lab3

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```
Load dataset "CompanyBill" and remove missing data:
```

```
setwd("~/Documents/CGUClasses/ZOLDClasses/Statistical Learning/Lab 3 Apr 3");
CompanyBill = read.table("CompanyBill.txt", header = T);
library (ISLR);
CompanyBill = CompanyBill*1;
CompanyBill=CompanyBill[complete.cases(CompanyBill), ]
Show dimension of dataset:
dim(CompanyBill)
              7
## [1] 7186
Find the best subset for this dataset after renaming the columns:
colnames(CompanyBill) <- c("V1","V2","V3","V4","V5","V6","V7")</pre>
library(leaps);
regfit.full=regsubsets(CompanyBill$V1~.,CompanyBill);
summary(regfit.full);
## Subset selection object
## Call: regsubsets.formula(CompanyBill$V1 ~ ., CompanyBill)
## 6 Variables (and intercept)
##
     Forced in Forced out
         FALSE
                    FALSE
## V2
## V3
         FALSE
                    FALSE
## V4
         FALSE
                    FALSE
                    FALSE
## V5
         FALSE
## V6
         FALSE
                    FALSE
         FALSE
## V7
                    FALSE
## 1 subsets of each size up to 6
## Selection Algorithm: exhaustive
##
           V2 V3 V4 V5 V6 V7
## 2 (1)""""*"""
## 3 (1) " " " " *" "*" "*" "
## 4 ( 1 ) " " "*" "*" "*" "*" "
## 5 (1) "*" "*" "*" "*" "*" "
## 6 (1) "*" "*" "*" "*" "*"
Use the forward stepwise selection method:
regfit.fwd=regsubsets (CompanyBill$V1~.,CompanyBill, method="forward");
reg.summary=summary(regfit.fwd);
```

Plot the Cp, BIC, AIC and Adj.R2 measures in relation to the number of variables:

```
par(mfrow = c(2,2));
plot(reg.summary$adjr2 ,xlab =" Number of Variables ", ylab="Adjusted RSq",type="1");
which.max(reg.summary$adjr2);
## [1] 6
points (6, reg.summary$adjr2[6], col ="red",cex =2, pch =20);
plot(reg.summary$rsq ,xlab =" Number of Variables ", ylab="RSq",type="l");
which.max(reg.summary$rsq);
## [1] 6
points (6, reg.summary$adjr2[6], col ="red",cex =2, pch =20);
plot(reg.summary$cp ,xlab =" Number of Variables",ylab="Cp", type="l");
which.min(reg.summary$cp);
## [1] 5
points (6, reg.summary$cp [6], col ="red",cex =2, pch=20);
plot(reg.summary$bic ,xlab=" Number of Variables",ylab=" BIC", type="1");
which.min(reg.summary$bic);
## [1] 4
points(6, reg.summary$bic[6], col ="red",cex=2,pch=20);
     0.255
                                                     0.255
Adjusted RSq
                                                RSq
                                                     0.240
    0.240
                2
                      3
                            4
                                  5
                                         6
                                                                 2
                                                                       3
                                                                                         6
          1
                                                           1
                                                                             4
                                                                                   5
                Number of Variables
                                                                 Number of Variables
     200
     100
                                                BIC
Ср
                                                     .2050
     0
          1
                2
                      3
                            4
                                  5
                                         6
                                                                 2
                                                                       3
                                                                                   5
                                                                                         6
                                                           1
                                                                 Number of Variables
                 Number of Variables
```

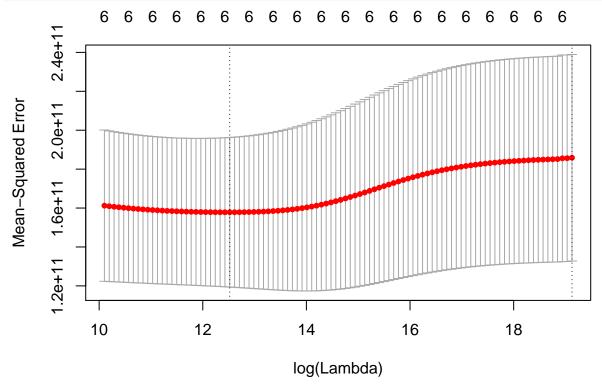
Run a Ridge Regression, tune the lambda hyperparameter:

```
library(Matrix);
x=model.matrix (V1~.,CompanyBill )[,-1];
y=CompanyBill$V1;
library(glmnet);
```

Loading required package: foreach

```
## Loaded glmnet 2.0-13
```

```
set.seed(1);
train = sample(1 : nrow(x), nrow(x)/2);
test=(- train );
y.test=y[test];
cv.out =cv.glmnet (x[train ,],y[train],alpha =0);
plot(cv.out);
```



```
bestlam1=cv.out$lambda.min;
bestlam1;
```

[1] 273949

Output the regression result with the optimal lambda:

```
ridge.mod =glmnet (x,y,alpha =0, lambda =bestlam1);
coef(ridge.mod, s=bestlam1)
```

```
## 7 x 1 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"

## (Intercept) 9.094006e+04

## V2 2.249989e-03

## V3 6.307917e-02

## V4 2.599610e-02

## V5 6.859095e-02

## V6 7.531287e-02

## V7 -2.817214e+02
```

Redo for the Lasso:

```
set.seed (1);
cv.out =cv.glmnet (x[train ,],y[train],alpha =1);
```

```
plot(cv.out);
                 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 4 3 3 3 3 2 1 1
      2.4e + 11
Mean-Squared Error
      2.0e+11
      1.2e+11 1.6e+11
           5
                      6
                                7
                                          8
                                                    9
                                                              10
                                                                        11
                                                                                  12
                                           log(Lambda)
bestlam2 =cv.out$lambda.min;
bestlam2;
lasso.mod =glmnet (x,y,alpha =1, lambda =bestlam2);
coef(lasso.mod, s=bestlam2)
## 7 x 1 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
##
## (Intercept) 8.167587e+04
## V2
## V3
## V4
                6.117684e-03
## V5
## V6
                2.448676e-01
## V7
Cross validation for choosing lambda; calculating the test MSE.
ridge.pred=predict (ridge.mod ,s=bestlam1, newx=x[test,]);
mean(( ridge.pred -y.test)^2);
## [1] 95566315387
lasso.pred=predict (lasso.mod ,s=bestlam2 ,newx=x[test ,]);
mean(( lasso.pred -y.test)^2);
## [1] 93736326673
```

Conclusion: Lasso better