import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

import sklearn

from sklearn.datasets import load\_boston

df=load\_boston()

df.keys()

dict\_keys(['data','target','feature\_names','DESCR','filename','data\_module'])

print(df.DESCR)

..\_boston\_dataset:

Boston house prices dataset

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\*\*Data Set Characteristics:\*\*

:Number of Instances: 506

:Number of Attributes: 13 numeric/categorical predictive. Median Value (attribute 14) is usually the target.

:Attribute Information (in order):

- CRIM per capita crime rate by town

- ZN proportion of residential land zoned for lots over 25,000 sq.ft.

- INDUS proportion of non-retail business acres per town

- CHAS Charles River dummy variable (= 1 if tract bounds river; 0 otherwise)

- NOX nitric oxides concentration (parts per 10 million)

- RM average number of rooms per dwelling

- AGE proportion of owner-occupied units built prior to 1940

- DIS weighted distances to five Boston employment centres

- RAD index of accessibility to radial highways

- TAX full-value property-tax rate per $10,000

- PTRATIO pupil-teacher ratio by town

- B 1000(Bk - 0.63)^2 where Bk is the proportion of black people by town

- LSTAT % lower status of the population

- MEDV Median value of owner-occupied homes in $1000's

:Missing Attribute Values: None

:Creator: Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L.

This is a copy of UCI ML housing dataset.

https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/housing/

This dataset was taken from the StatLib library which is maintained at Carnegie Mellon University.

The Boston house-price data of Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. 'Hedonic

prices and the demand for clean air', J. Environ. Economics & Management,

vol.5, 81-102, 1978. Used in Belsley, Kuh & Welsch, 'Regression diagnostics

...', Wiley, 1980. N.B. Various transformations are used in the table on

pages 244-261 of the latter.

The Boston house-price data has been used in many machine learning papers that address regression

problems.

.. topic:: References

- Belsley, Kuh & Welsch, 'Regression diagnostics: Identifying Influential Data and Sources of Collinearity', Wiley, 1980. 244-261.

- Quinlan,R. (1993). Combining Instance-Based and Model-Based Learning. In Proceedings on the Tenth International Conference of Machine Learning, 236-243, University of Massachusetts, Amherst. Morgan Kaufmann.

print(df.filename)

boston\_house\_prices.csv

print(df.data)

[[6.3200e-03 1.8000e+01 2.3100e+00 ... 1.5300e+01 3.9690e+02 4.9800e+00]

[2.7310e-02 0.0000e+00 7.0700e+00 ... 1.7800e+01 3.9690e+02 9.1400e+00]

[2.7290e-02 0.0000e+00 7.0700e+00 ... 1.7800e+01 3.9283e+02 4.0300e+00]

...

[6.0760e-02 0.0000e+00 1.1930e+01 ... 2.1000e+01 3.9690e+02 5.6400e+00]

[1.0959e-01 0.0000e+00 1.1930e+01 ... 2.1000e+01 3.9345e+02 6.4800e+00]

[4.7410e-02 0.0000e+00 1.1930e+01 ... 2.1000e+01 3.9690e+02 7.8800e+00]]

print(df.target)

[24. 21.6 34.7 33.4 36.2 28.7 22.9 27.1 16.5 18.9 15. 18.9 21.7 20.4

18.2 19.9 23.1 17.5 20.2 18.2 13.6 19.6 15.2 14.5 15.6 13.9 16.6 14.8

18.4 21. 12.7 14.5 13.2 13.1 13.5 18.9 20. 21. 24.7 30.8 34.9 26.6

25.3 24.7 21.2 19.3 20. 16.6 14.4 19.4 19.7 20.5 25. 23.4 18.9 35.4

24.7 31.6 23.3 19.6 18.7 16. 22.2 25. 33. 23.5 19.4 22. 17.4 20.9

24.2 21.7 22.8 23.4 24.1 21.4 20. 20.8 21.2 20.3 28. 23.9 24.8 22.9

23.9 26.6 22.5 22.2 23.6 28.7 22.6 22. 22.9 25. 20.6 28.4 21.4 38.7

43.8 33.2 27.5 26.5 18.6 19.3 20.1 19.5 19.5 20.4 19.8 19.4 21.7 22.8

18.8 18.7 18.5 18.3 21.2 19.2 20.4 19.3 22. 20.3 20.5 17.3 18.8 21.4

15.7 16.2 18. 14.3 19.2 19.6 23. 18.4 15.6 18.1 17.4 17.1 13.3 17.8

14. 14.4 13.4 15.6 11.8 13.8 15.6 14.6 17.8 15.4 21.5 19.6 15.3 19.4

17. 15.6 13.1 41.3 24.3 23.3 27. 50. 50. 50. 22.7 25. 50. 23.8

23.8 22.3 17.4 19.1 23.1 23.6 22.6 29.4 23.2 24.6 29.9 37.2 39.8 36.2

37.9 32.5 26.4 29.6 50. 32. 29.8 34.9 37. 30.5 36.4 31.1 29.1 50.

33.3 30.3 34.6 34.9 32.9 24.1 42.3 48.5 50. 22.6 24.4 22.5 24.4 20.

21.7 19.3 22.4 28.1 23.7 25. 23.3 28.7 21.5 23. 26.7 21.7 27.5 30.1

44.8 50. 37.6 31.6 46.7 31.5 24.3 31.7 41.7 48.3 29. 24. 25.1 31.5

23.7 23.3 22. 20.1 22.2 23.7 17.6 18.5 24.3 20.5 24.5 26.2 24.4 24.8

29.6 42.8 21.9 20.9 44. 50. 36. 30.1 33.8 43.1 48.8 31. 36.5 22.8

30.7 50. 43.5 20.7 21.1 25.2 24.4 35.2 32.4 32. 33.2 33.1 29.1 35.1

45.4 35.4 46. 50. 32.2 22. 20.1 23.2 22.3 24.8 28.5 37.3 27.9 23.9

21.7 28.6 27.1 20.3 22.5 29. 24.8 22. 26.4 33.1 36.1 28.4 33.4 28.2

22.8 20.3 16.1 22.1 19.4 21.6 23.8 16.2 17.8 19.8 23.1 21. 23.8 23.1

20.4 18.5 25. 24.6 23. 22.2 19.3 22.6 19.8 17.1 19.4 22.2 20.7 21.1

19.5 18.5 20.6 19. 18.7 32.7 16.5 23.9 31.2 17.5 17.2 23.1 24.5 26.6

22.9 24.1 18.6 30.1 18.2 20.6 17.8 21.7 22.7 22.6 25. 19.9 20.8 16.8

21.9 27.5 21.9 23.1 50. 50. 50. 50. 50. 13.8 13.8 15. 13.9 13.3

13.1 10.2 10.4 10.9 11.3 12.3 8.8 7.2 10.5 7.4 10.2 11.5 15.1 23.2

9.7 13.8 12.7 13.1 12.5 8.5 5. 6.3 5.6 7.2 12.1 8.3 8.5 5.

11.9 27.9 17.2 27.5 15. 17.2 17.9 16.3 7. 7.2 7.5 10.4 8.8 8.4

16.7 14.2 20.8 13.4 11.7 8.3 10.2 10.9 11. 9.5 14.5 14.1 16.1 14.3

11.7 13.4 9.6 8.7 8.4 12.8 10.5 17.1 18.4 15.4 10.8 11.8 14.9 12.6

14.1 13. 13.4 15.2 16.1 17.8 14.9 14.1 12.7 13.5 14.9 20. 16.4 17.7

19.5 20.2 21.4 19.9 19. 19.1 19.1 20.1 19.9 19.6 23.2 29.8 13.8 13.3

16.7 12. 14.6 21.4 23. 23.7 25. 21.8 20.6 21.2 19.1 20.6 15.2 7.

8.1 13.6 20.1 21.8 24.5 23.1 19.7 18.3 21.2 17.5 16.8 22.4 20.6 23.9

22. 11.9]

boston=pd.DataFrame(df.data,columns=df.feature\_names)

boston.head()

CRIM ZN INDUS CHAS NOX RM AGE DIS RAD TAX PTRATIO B LSTAT

0 0.00632 18.0 2.31 0.0 0.538 6.575 65.2 4.0900 1.0 296.0 15.3 396.90 4.98

1 0.02731 0.0 7.07 0.0 0.469 6.421 78.9 4.9671 2.0 242.0 17.8 396.90 9.14

2 0.02729 0.0 7.07 0.0 0.469 7.185 61.1 4.9671 2.0 242.0 17.8 392.83 4.03

3 0.03237 0.0 2.18 0.0 0.458 6.998 45.8 6.0622 3.0 222.0 18.7 394.63 2.94

4 0.06905 0.0 2.18 0.0 0.458 7.147 54.2 6.0622 3.0 222.0 18.7 396.90 5.33

boston['MEDV']=df.target

boston.head()

CRIM ZN INDUS CHAS NOX RM AGE DIS RAD TAX PTRATIO B LSTAT MEDV

0 0.00632 18.0 2.31 0.0 0.538 6.575 65.2 4.0900 1.0 296.0 15.3 396.90 4.98 24.0

1 0.02731 0.0 7.07 0.0 0.469 6.421 78.9 4.9671 2.0 242.0 17.8 396.90 9.14 21.6

2 0.02729 0.0 7.07 0.0 0.469 7.185 61.1 4.9671 2.0 242.0 17.8 392.83 4.03 34.7

3 0.03237 0.0 2.18 0.0 0.458 6.998 45.8 6.0622 3.0 222.0 18.7 394.63 2.94 33.4

4 0.06905 0.0 2.18 0.0 0.458 7.147 54.2 6.0622 3.0 222.0 18.7 396.90 5.33 36.2

boston.isnull()

CRIM ZN INDUS CHAS NOX RM AGE DIS RAD TAX PTRATIO B LSTAT MEDV

0 False False False False False False False False False False False False False False

1 False False False False False False False False False False False False False False

2 False False False False False False False False False False False False False False

3 False False False False False False False False False False False False False False

4 False False False False False False False False False False False False False False

... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...

501 False False False False False False False False False False False False False False

502 False False False False False False False False False False False False False False

503 False False False False False False False False False False False False False False

504 False False False False False False False False False False False False False False

505 False False False False False False False False False False False False False False

506 rows × 14 columns

boston.isnull().sum()

CRIM 0

ZN 0

INDUS 0

CHAS 0

NOX 0

RM 0

AGE 0

DIS 0

RAD 0

TAX 0

PTRATIO 0

B 0

LSTAT 0

MEDV 0

dtype: int64

from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split

X=boston.drop('MEDV', axis=1)

Y=boston['MEDV']

X\_train, X\_test, Y\_train, Y\_test= train\_test\_split(X,Y, test\_size=0.15,random\_state=5)

print(X\_train.shape)

print(X\_test.shape)

print(Y\_train.shape)

print(Y\_test.shape)

(430, 13)

(76, 13)

(430,)

(76,)

from sklearn.linear\_model import LinearRegression

from sklearn.metrics import mean\_squared\_error

lin\_model = LinearRegression()

lin\_model.fit(X\_train, Y\_train)

y\_train\_predict=lin\_model.predict(X\_train)

rmse = (np.sqrt(mean\_squared\_error(Y\_train,y\_train\_predict)))

print('The model performance for training set')

print('RMSE is {}'.format(rmse))

print('\n')

y\_test\_predict = lin\_model.predict(X\_test)

rmse = (np.sqrt(mean\_squared\_error(Y\_test,y\_test\_predict)))

print('The model performance for testing set')

print('RMSE is {}'.format(rmse))

The model performance for training set

RMSE is 4.710901797319796

The model performance for testing set

RMSE is 4.687543527902972

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