

NM ASSIGNMENT 3

Importing the necessary libraries for EDA and data preprocessing

```
In [2]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import folium
from scipy import stats
```

Converting csv file into dataframe

```
In [3]: df=pd.read_csv('C:/Users/Res/Downloads/House Price India.csv')
```

```
In [4]: df=df.drop(['Date'],axis=1)
```

```
In [5]: df
```

Out[5]:

	id	number of bedrooms	number of bathrooms	living area	lot area	number of floors	waterfront present	number of views	condition of the house	grade of the house	...	Built Year	Renovation Year	Postal Code	Latitude
0	6762810145	5	2.50	3650	9050	2.0	0	4	5	10	...	1921	0	122003	52.12
1	6762810635	4	2.50	2920	4000	1.5	0	0	5	8	...	1909	0	122004	52.12
2	6762810998	5	2.75	2910	9480	1.5	0	0	3	8	...	1939	0	122004	52.12
3	6762812605	4	2.50	3310	42998	2.0	0	0	3	9	...	2001	0	122005	52.12
4	6762812919	3	2.00	2710	4500	1.5	0	0	4	8	...	1929	0	122006	52.12
...
14615	6762830250	2	1.50	1556	20000	1.0	0	0	4	7	...	1957	0	122066	52.12
14616	6762830339	3	2.00	1680	7000	1.5	0	0	4	7	...	1968	0	122072	52.12
14617	6762830618	2	1.00	1070	6120	1.0	0	0	3	6	...	1962	0	122056	52.12
14618	6762830709	4	1.00	1030	6621	1.0	0	0	4	6	...	1955	0	122042	52.12
14619	6762831463	3	1.00	900	4770	1.0	0	0	3	6	...	1969	2009	122018	52.12

14620 rows × 22 columns



In [6]: df.head()

Out[6]:

	id	number of bedrooms	number of bathrooms	living area	lot area	number of floors	waterfront present	number of views	condition of the house	grade of the house	...	Built Year	Renovation Year	Postal Code	Latitude
0	6762810145	5	2.50	3650	9050	2.0	0	4	5	10	...	1921	0	122003	52.8641
1	6762810635	4	2.50	2920	4000	1.5	0	0	5	8	...	1909	0	122004	52.8871
2	6762810998	5	2.75	2910	9480	1.5	0	0	3	8	...	1939	0	122004	52.8851
3	6762812605	4	2.50	3310	42998	2.0	0	0	3	9	...	2001	0	122005	52.9531
4	6762812919	3	2.00	2710	4500	1.5	0	0	4	8	...	1929	0	122006	52.9041

5 rows × 22 columns

In [7]: `df.tail()`

Out[7]:

	id	number of bedrooms	number of bathrooms	living area	lot area	number of floors	waterfront present	number of views	condition of the house	grade of the house	...	Built Year	Renovation Year	Postal Code	Latitude
14615	6762830250	2	1.5	1556	20000	1.0	0	0	4	7	...	1957	0	122066	52.8641
14616	6762830339	3	2.0	1680	7000	1.5	0	0	4	7	...	1968	0	122072	52.8871
14617	6762830618	2	1.0	1070	6120	1.0	0	0	3	6	...	1962	0	122056	52.8851
14618	6762830709	4	1.0	1030	6621	1.0	0	0	4	6	...	1955	0	122042	52.9531
14619	6762831463	3	1.0	900	4770	1.0	0	0	3	6	...	1969	2009	122018	52.9041

5 rows × 22 columns

Checking for null and duplicated values

In [8]: `df.isna().sum()`

```
Out[8]: id 0
        number of bedrooms 0
        number of bathrooms 0
        living area 0
        lot area 0
        number of floors 0
        waterfront present 0
        number of views 0
        condition of the house 0
        grade of the house 0
        Area of the house(excluding basement) 0
        Area of the basement 0
        Built Year 0
        Renovation Year 0
        Postal Code 0
        Lattitude 0
        Longitude 0
        living_area_renov 0
        lot_area_renov 0
        Number of schools nearby 0
        Distance from the airport 0
        Price 0
        dtype: int64
```

```
In [9]: df.duplicated().sum()
```

```
Out[9]: 0
```

```
In [10]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 14620 entries, 0 to 14619  
Data columns (total 22 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	id	14620 non-null	int64
1	number of bedrooms	14620 non-null	int64
2	number of bathrooms	14620 non-null	float64
3	living area	14620 non-null	int64
4	lot area	14620 non-null	int64
5	number of floors	14620 non-null	float64
6	waterfront present	14620 non-null	int64
7	number of views	14620 non-null	int64
8	condition of the house	14620 non-null	int64
9	grade of the house	14620 non-null	int64
10	Area of the house(excluding basement)	14620 non-null	int64
11	Area of the basement	14620 non-null	int64
12	Built Year	14620 non-null	int64
13	Renovation Year	14620 non-null	int64
14	Postal Code	14620 non-null	int64
15	Latitude	14620 non-null	float64
16	Longitude	14620 non-null	float64
17	living_area_renov	14620 non-null	int64
18	lot_area_renov	14620 non-null	int64
19	Number of schools nearby	14620 non-null	int64
20	Distance from the airport	14620 non-null	int64
21	Price	14620 non-null	int64

```
dtypes: float64(4), int64(18)
```

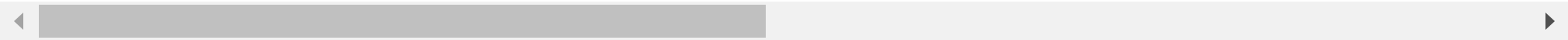
```
memory usage: 2.5 MB
```

```
In [11]: df.describe()
```

Out[11]:

	id	number of bedrooms	number of bathrooms	living area	lot area	number of floors	waterfront present	number of views	condition of the house	grade
count	1.462000e+04	14620.000000	14620.000000	14620.000000	1.462000e+04	14620.000000	14620.000000	14620.000000	14620.000000	14620.000000
mean	6.762821e+09	3.379343	2.129583	2098.262996	1.509328e+04	1.502360	0.007661	0.233105	3.430506	7.000000
std	6.237575e+03	0.938719	0.769934	928.275721	3.791962e+04	0.540239	0.087193	0.766259	0.664151	1.000000
min	6.762810e+09	1.000000	0.500000	370.000000	5.200000e+02	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	4.000000
25%	6.762815e+09	3.000000	1.750000	1440.000000	5.010750e+03	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	3.000000	7.000000
50%	6.762821e+09	3.000000	2.250000	1930.000000	7.620000e+03	1.500000	0.000000	0.000000	3.000000	7.000000
75%	6.762826e+09	4.000000	2.500000	2570.000000	1.080000e+04	2.000000	0.000000	0.000000	4.000000	8.000000
max	6.762832e+09	33.000000	8.000000	13540.000000	1.074218e+06	3.500000	1.000000	4.000000	5.000000	13.000000

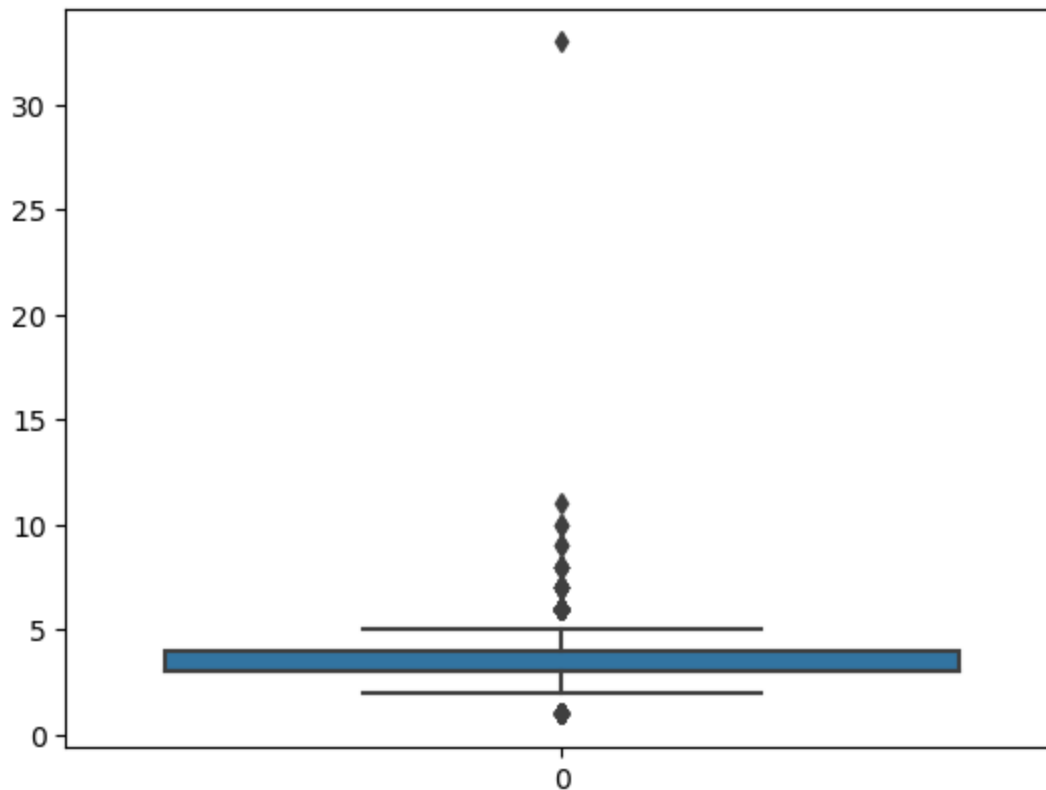
8 rows × 22 columns



Checking for outliers

```
In [12]: sns.boxplot(df['number of bedrooms'])
```

Out[12]: <AxesSubplot:>



```
In [13]: z=np.abs(stats.zscore(df['number of bedrooms']))
```

```
In [14]: threshold=3
print(np.where(z>3),len(np.where(z>3)[0]))
```

```
(array([ 76,  243,  268,  275,  624,  785, 1512, 1519, 1553,
        1706, 2814, 3109, 3114, 3322, 3532, 3600, 4207, 4486,
        4658, 4680, 6591, 6596, 6730, 6982, 6998, 7003, 7454,
        8559, 8650, 9282, 9629, 9810, 9955, 10168, 10177, 10676,
        10748, 10916, 10944, 11247, 11441, 11547, 11877, 12273, 13048,
        13444, 13825, 14220, 14481]),) 49
```

```
In [15]: print(np.where(z<-3))
```

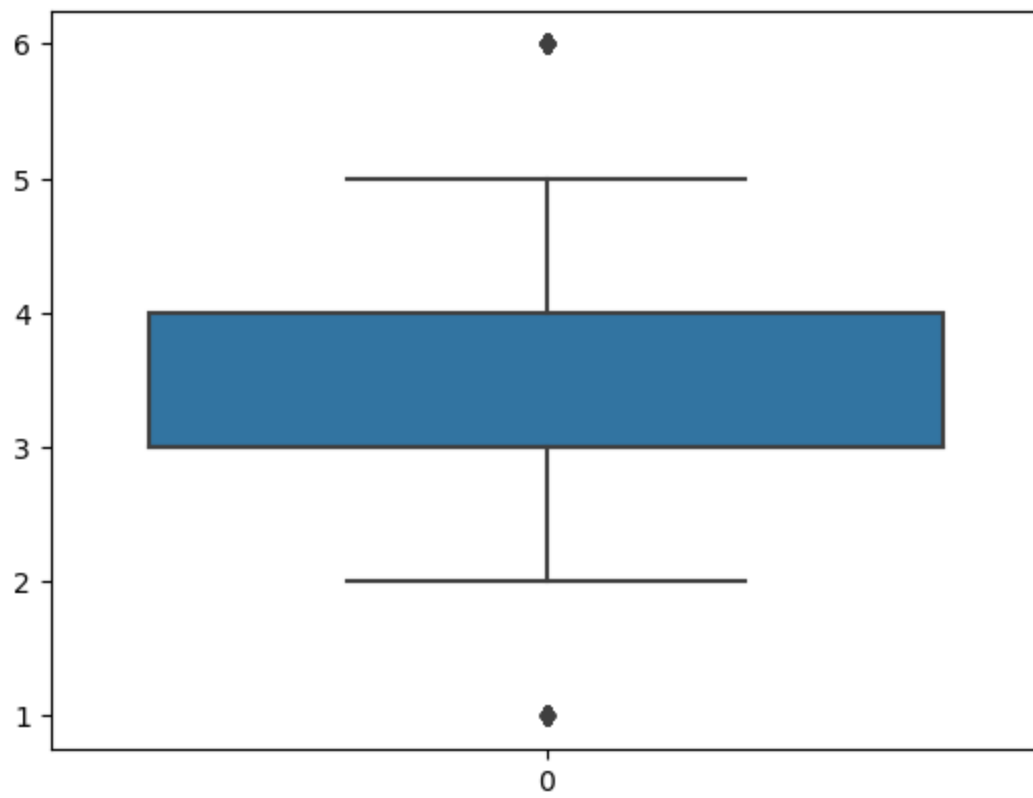
```
(array([], dtype=int64),)
```

There are 138 outliers in number of bedrooms as proved from the boxplot and the fact that there are observations whose z-score is beyond 3

```
In [16]: df1=df[(z< 3)]
```

```
In [17]: sns.boxplot(df1['number of bedrooms'])
```

```
Out[17]: <AxesSubplot:>
```



```
In [18]: df1
```


Out[18]:

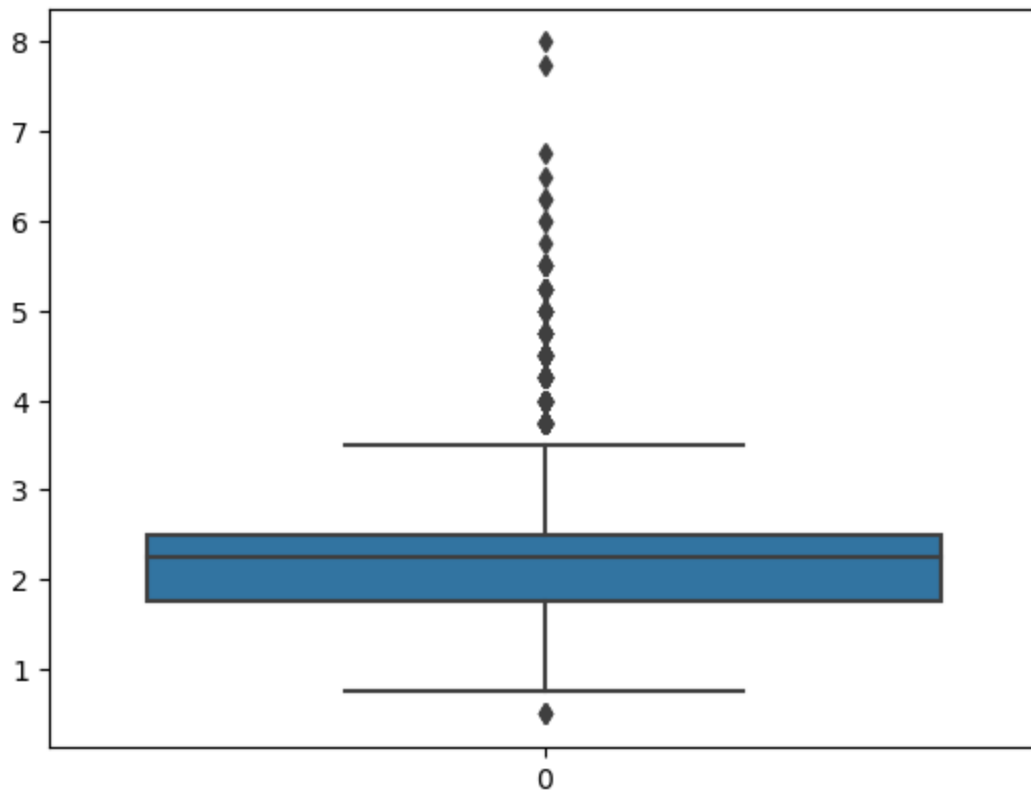
	id	number of bedrooms	number of bathrooms	living area	lot area	number of floors	waterfront present	number of views	condition of the house	grade of the house	...	Built Year	Renovation Year	Postal Code	Lat
0	6762810145	5	2.50	3650	9050	2.0	0	4	5	10	...	1921	0	122003	52.0
1	6762810635	4	2.50	2920	4000	1.5	0	0	5	8	...	1909	0	122004	52.0
2	6762810998	5	2.75	2910	9480	1.5	0	0	3	8	...	1939	0	122004	52.0
3	6762812605	4	2.50	3310	42998	2.0	0	0	3	9	...	2001	0	122005	52.0
4	6762812919	3	2.00	2710	4500	1.5	0	0	4	8	...	1929	0	122006	52.0
...
14615	6762830250	2	1.50	1556	20000	1.0	0	0	4	7	...	1957	0	122066	52.0
14616	6762830339	3	2.00	1680	7000	1.5	0	0	4	7	...	1968	0	122072	52.0
14617	6762830618	2	1.00	1070	6120	1.0	0	0	3	6	...	1962	0	122056	52.0
14618	6762830709	4	1.00	1030	6621	1.0	0	0	4	6	...	1955	0	122042	52.0
14619	6762831463	3	1.00	900	4770	1.0	0	0	3	6	...	1969	2009	122018	52.0

14571 rows × 22 columns



```
In [19]: sns.boxplot(df1['number of bathrooms'])
```

Out[19]: <AxesSubplot:>



```
In [20]: z=np.abs(stats.zscore(df1['number of bathrooms']))
```

```
In [21]: len(np.where(z>3)[0])
```

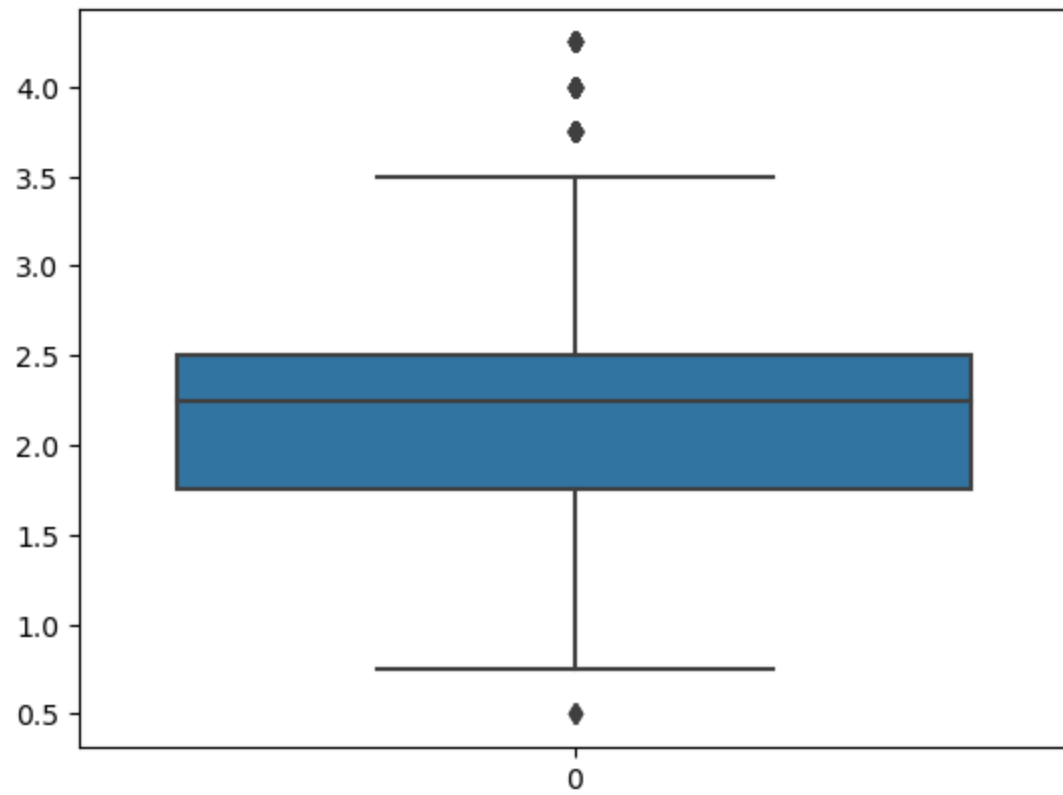
```
Out[21]: 124
```

```
In [22]: print(np.where(z<-3))  
(array([], dtype=int64),)
```

```
In [23]: df1=df1[(z< 3)]
```

```
In [24]: sns.boxplot(df1['number of bathrooms'])
```

```
Out[24]: <AxesSubplot:>
```



In [25]: df1

Out[25]:

	id	number of bedrooms	number of bathrooms	living area	lot area	number of floors	waterfront present	number of views	condition of the house	grade of the house	...	Built Year	Renovation Year	Postal Code	Latitude
0	6762810145	5	2.50	3650	9050	2.0	0	4	5	10	...	1921	0	122003	52.0
1	6762810635	4	2.50	2920	4000	1.5	0	0	5	8	...	1909	0	122004	52.0
2	6762810998	5	2.75	2910	9480	1.5	0	0	3	8	...	1939	0	122004	52.0
3	6762812605	4	2.50	3310	42998	2.0	0	0	3	9	...	2001	0	122005	52.0
4	6762812919	3	2.00	2710	4500	1.5	0	0	4	8	...	1929	0	122006	52.0
...
14615	6762830250	2	1.50	1556	20000	1.0	0	0	4	7	...	1957	0	122066	52.0
14616	6762830339	3	2.00	1680	7000	1.5	0	0	4	7	...	1968	0	122072	52.0
14617	6762830618	2	1.00	1070	6120	1.0	0	0	3	6	...	1962	0	122056	52.0
14618	6762830709	4	1.00	1030	6621	1.0	0	0	4	6	...	1955	0	122042	52.0
14619	6762831463	3	1.00	900	4770	1.0	0	0	3	6	...	1969	2009	122018	52.0

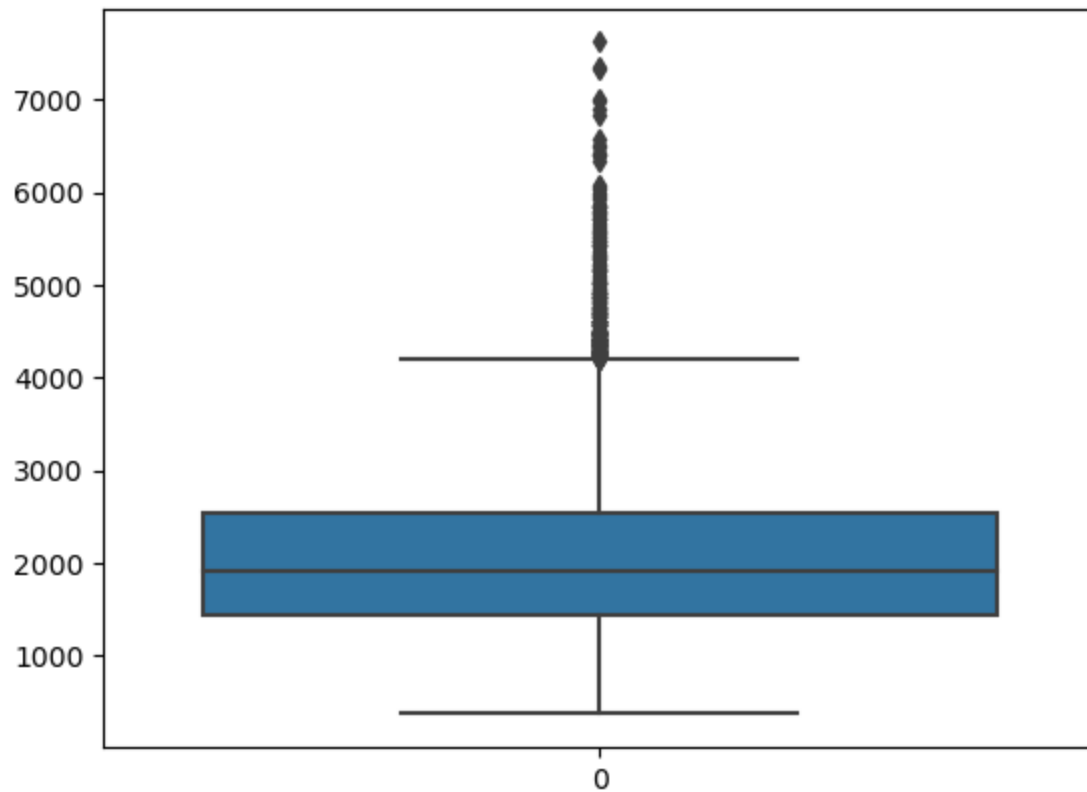
14447 rows × 22 columns



There are 124 outliers in number of bathrooms as proved from the boxplot and the fact that there are observations whose z-score is beyond 3

```
In [26]: sns.boxplot(df1['living area'])
```

Out[26]: <AxesSubplot:>



```
In [27]: z=np.abs(stats.zscore(df1['living area']))
```

```
In [28]: len(np.where(z>3)[0])
```

```
Out[28]: 136
```

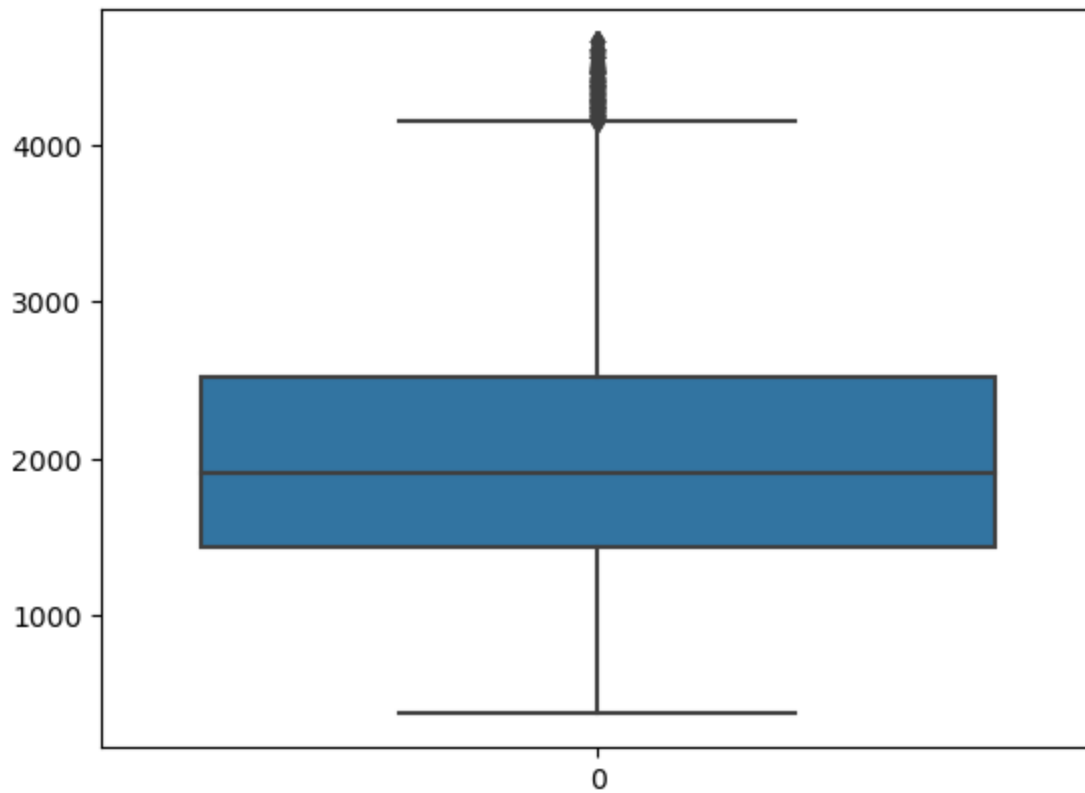
```
In [29]: len(np.where(z<-3)[0])
```

```
Out[29]: 0
```

```
In [30]: df1=df1[(z<3)]
```

```
In [31]: sns.boxplot(df1['living area'])
```

```
Out[31]: <AxesSubplot:>
```



```
In [32]: z=np.abs(stats.zscore(df1['living area']))
```

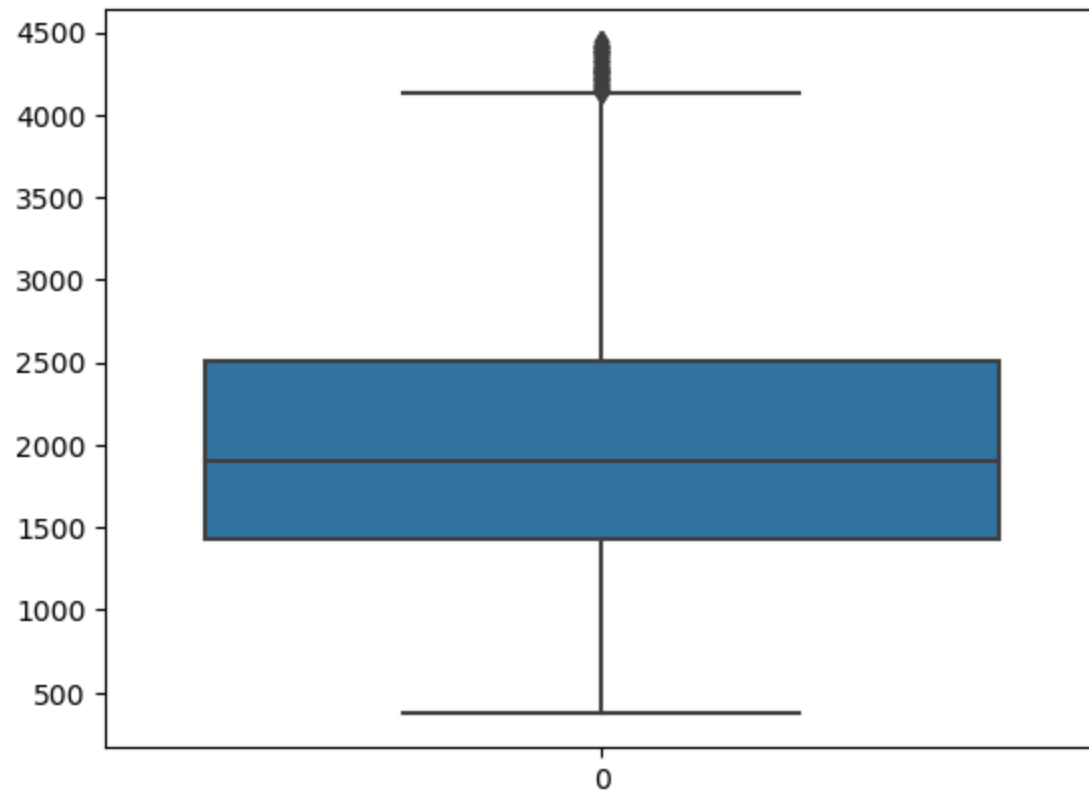
```
In [33]: len(np.where(z>3)[0])
```

```
Out[33]: 67
```

```
In [34]: df1=df1[(z<3)]
```

```
In [35]: sns.boxplot(df1['living area'])
```

```
Out[35]: <AxesSubplot:>
```



In [36]: df1

Out[36]:

	id	number of bedrooms	number of bathrooms	living area	lot area	number of floors	waterfront present	number of views	condition of the house	grade of the house	...	Built Year	Renovation Year	Postal Code	Latitude
0	6762810145	5	2.50	3650	9050	2.0	0	4	5	10	...	1921	0	122003	52.0
1	6762810635	4	2.50	2920	4000	1.5	0	0	5	8	...	1909	0	122004	52.0
2	6762810998	5	2.75	2910	9480	1.5	0	0	3	8	...	1939	0	122004	52.0
3	6762812605	4	2.50	3310	42998	2.0	0	0	3	9	...	2001	0	122005	52.0
4	6762812919	3	2.00	2710	4500	1.5	0	0	4	8	...	1929	0	122006	52.0
...
14615	6762830250	2	1.50	1556	20000	1.0	0	0	4	7	...	1957	0	122066	52.0
14616	6762830339	3	2.00	1680	7000	1.5	0	0	4	7	...	1968	0	122072	52.0
14617	6762830618	2	1.00	1070	6120	1.0	0	0	3	6	...	1962	0	122056	52.0
14618	6762830709	4	1.00	1030	6621	1.0	0	0	4	6	...	1955	0	122042	52.0
14619	6762831463	3	1.00	900	4770	1.0	0	0	3	6	...	1969	2009	122018	52.0

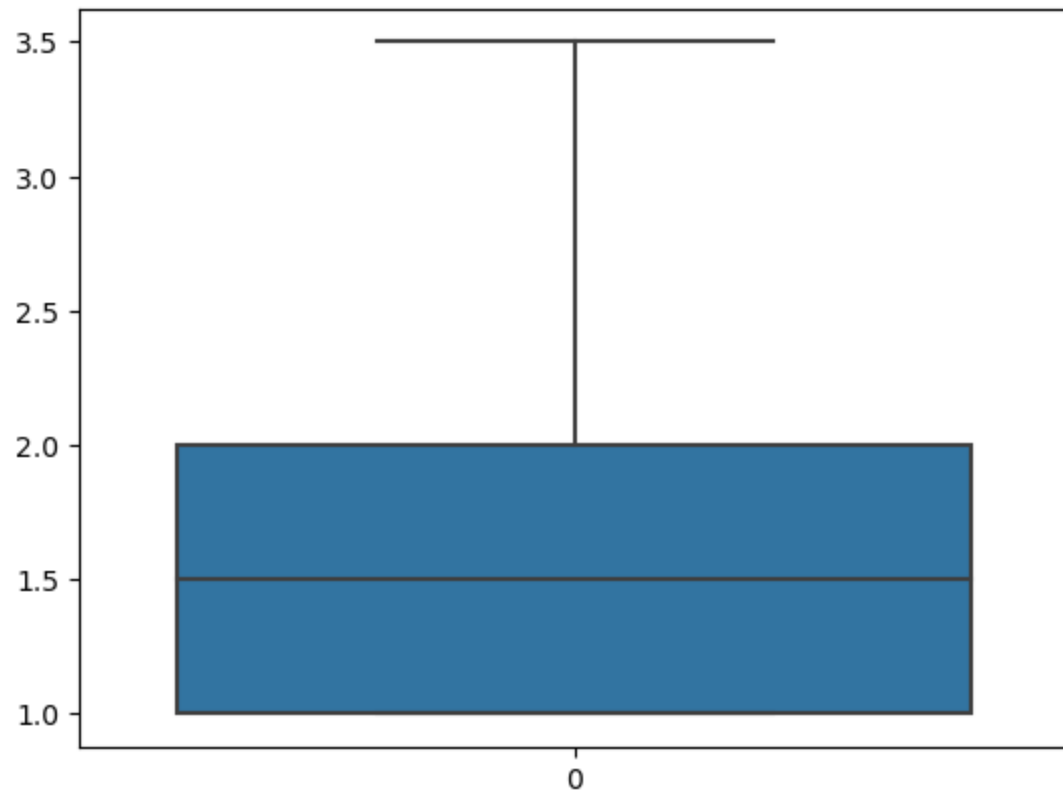
14244 rows × 22 columns



There are 205 outliers in living as proved from the boxplot and the fact that there are observations whose z-score is beyond 3

```
In [37]: sns.boxplot(df1['number of floors'])
```

Out[37]: <AxesSubplot:>



```
In [38]: z=np.abs(stats.zscore(df1['number of floors']))
```

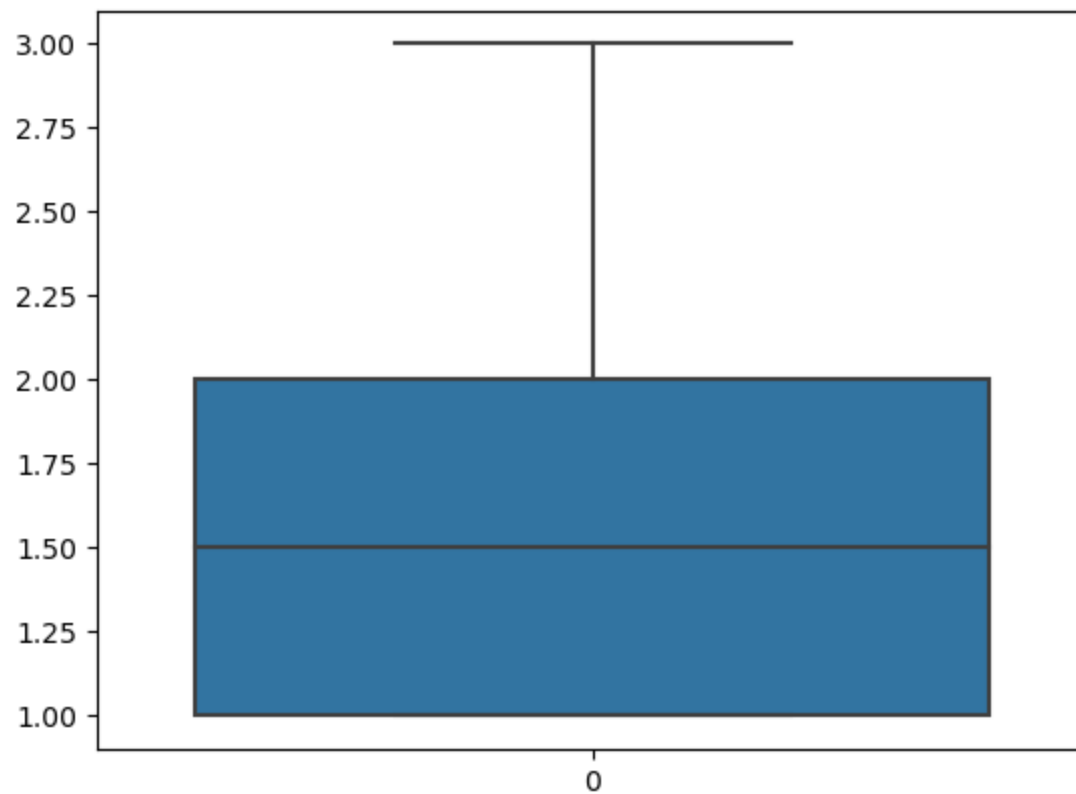
```
In [39]: len(np.where(z>3)[0])
```

```
Out[39]: 3
```

```
In [40]: df1=df1[(z<3)]
```

```
In [41]: sns.boxplot(df1['number of floors'])
```

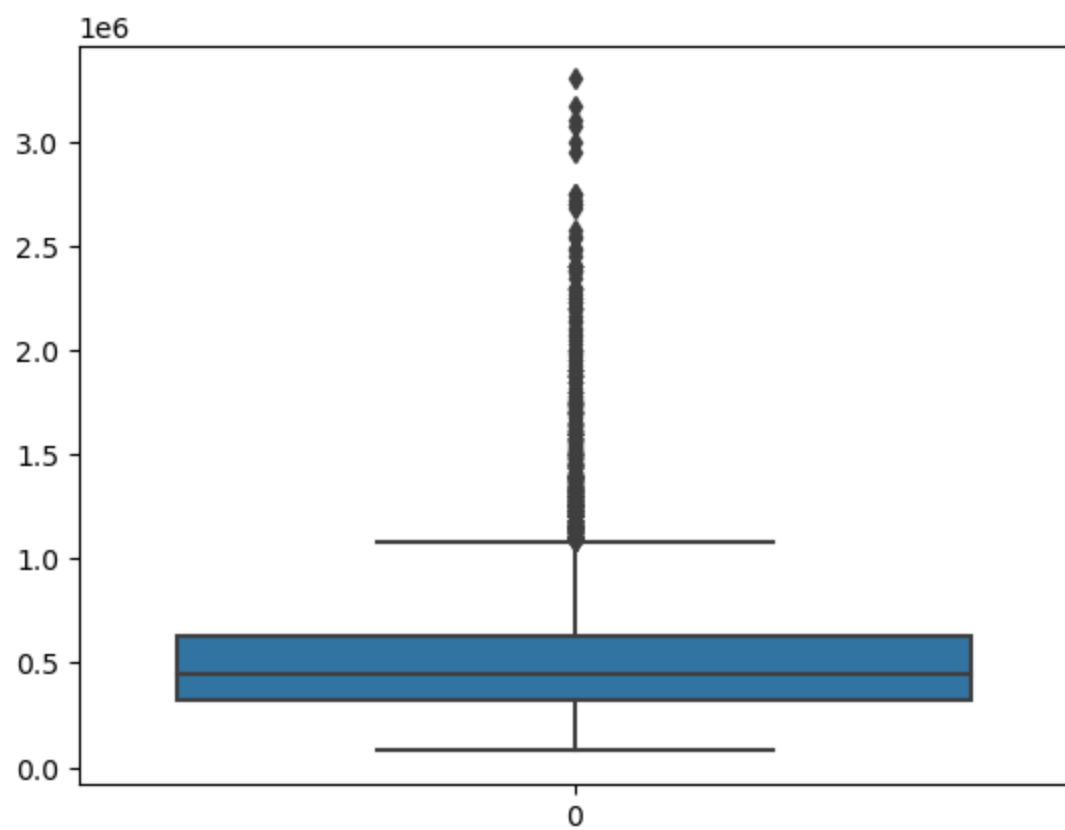
```
Out[41]: <AxesSubplot:>
```



There are 3 outliers in number of floors

```
In [42]: sns.boxplot(df1['Price'])
```

```
Out[42]: <AxesSubplot:>
```



```
In [43]: z=np.abs(stats.zscore(df1['Price']))
```

```
In [44]: len(np.where(z>3)[0])
```

```
Out[44]: 259
```

```
In [45]: df1=df1[(z<3)]
```

```
In [46]: df1
```

Out[46]:

	id	number of bedrooms	number of bathrooms	living area	lot area	number of floors	waterfront present	number of views	condition of the house	grade of the house	...	Built Year	Renovation Year	Postal Code	Latitude
2	6762810998	5	2.75	2910	9480	1.5	0	0	3	8	...	1939	0	122004	52.0
3	6762812605	4	2.50	3310	42998	2.0	0	0	3	9	...	2001	0	122005	52.0
4	6762812919	3	2.00	2710	4500	1.5	0	0	4	8	...	1929	0	122006	52.0
5	6762813105	3	2.50	2600	4750	1.0	0	0	4	9	...	1951	0	122007	52.0
6	6762813157	5	3.25	3660	11995	2.0	0	2	3	10	...	2006	0	122008	52.0
...
14615	6762830250	2	1.50	1556	20000	1.0	0	0	4	7	...	1957	0	122066	52.0
14616	6762830339	3	2.00	1680	7000	1.5	0	0	4	7	...	1968	0	122072	52.0
14617	6762830618	2	1.00	1070	6120	1.0	0	0	3	6	...	1962	0	122056	52.0
14618	6762830709	4	1.00	1030	6621	1.0	0	0	4	6	...	1955	0	122042	52.0
14619	6762831463	3	1.00	900	4770	1.0	0	0	3	6	...	1969	2009	122018	52.0

13982 rows × 22 columns



```
In [47]: df1=df1.drop(['Renovation Year'],axis=1)
```

```
In [48]: df1
```

Out[48]:

	id	number of bedrooms	number of bathrooms	living area	lot area	number of floors	waterfront present	number of views	condition of the house	grade of the house	...	Area of the basement	Built Year	Postal Code	Lattit
2	6762810998	5	2.75	2910	9480	1.5	0	0	3	8	...	0	1939	122004	52.8
3	6762812605	4	2.50	3310	42998	2.0	0	0	3	9	...	0	2001	122005	52.9
4	6762812919	3	2.00	2710	4500	1.5	0	0	4	8	...	830	1929	122006	52.9
5	6762813105	3	2.50	2600	4750	1.0	0	0	4	9	...	900	1951	122007	52.9
6	6762813157	5	3.25	3660	11995	2.0	0	2	3	10	...	0	2006	122008	52.7
...
14615	6762830250	2	1.50	1556	20000	1.0	0	0	4	7	...	0	1957	122066	52.6
14616	6762830339	3	2.00	1680	7000	1.5	0	0	4	7	...	0	1968	122072	52.9
14617	6762830618	2	1.00	1070	6120	1.0	0	0	3	6	...	0	1962	122056	52.7
14618	6762830709	4	1.00	1030	6621	1.0	0	0	4	6	...	0	1955	122042	52.7
14619	6762831463	3	1.00	900	4770	1.0	0	0	3	6	...	0	1969	122018	52.9

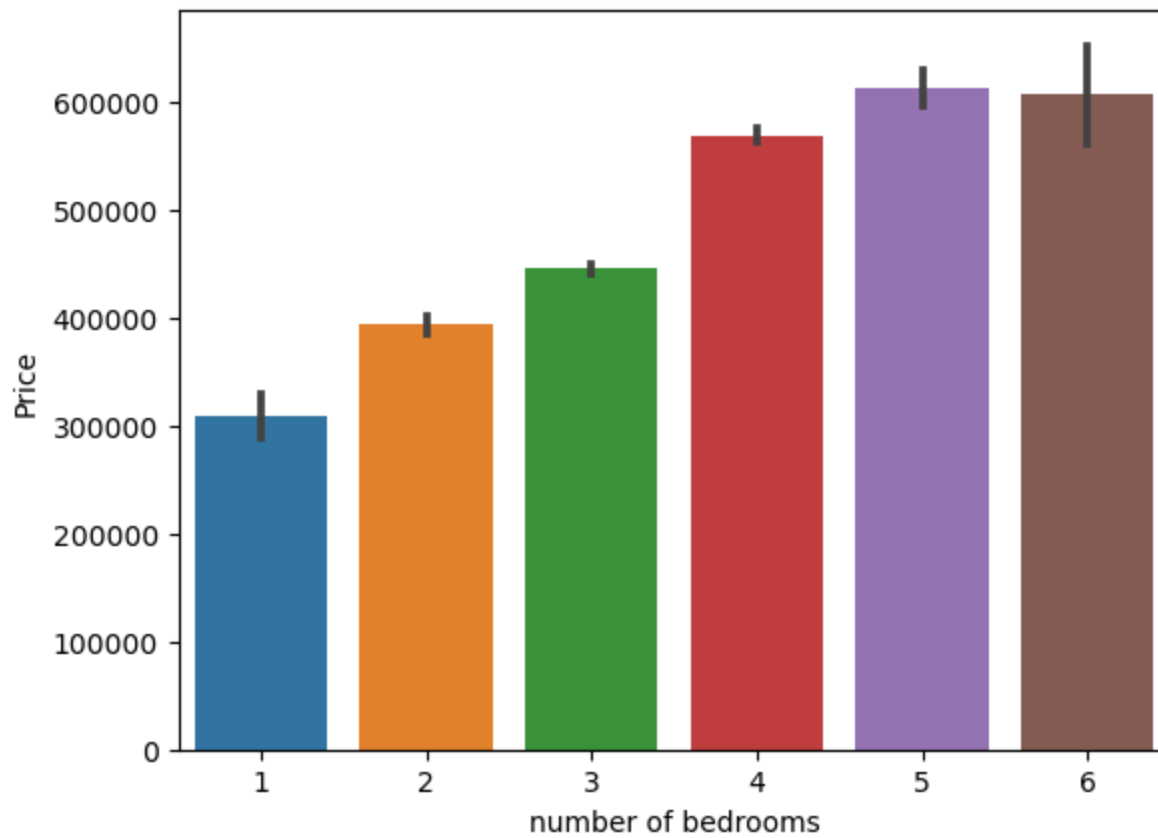
13982 rows × 21 columns



The column Renovation year have been removed. This is because most of the Renovation Year are 0 and proves to be of no use to the model

```
In [49]: sns.barplot(data=df1,x='number of bedrooms',y='Price')
```

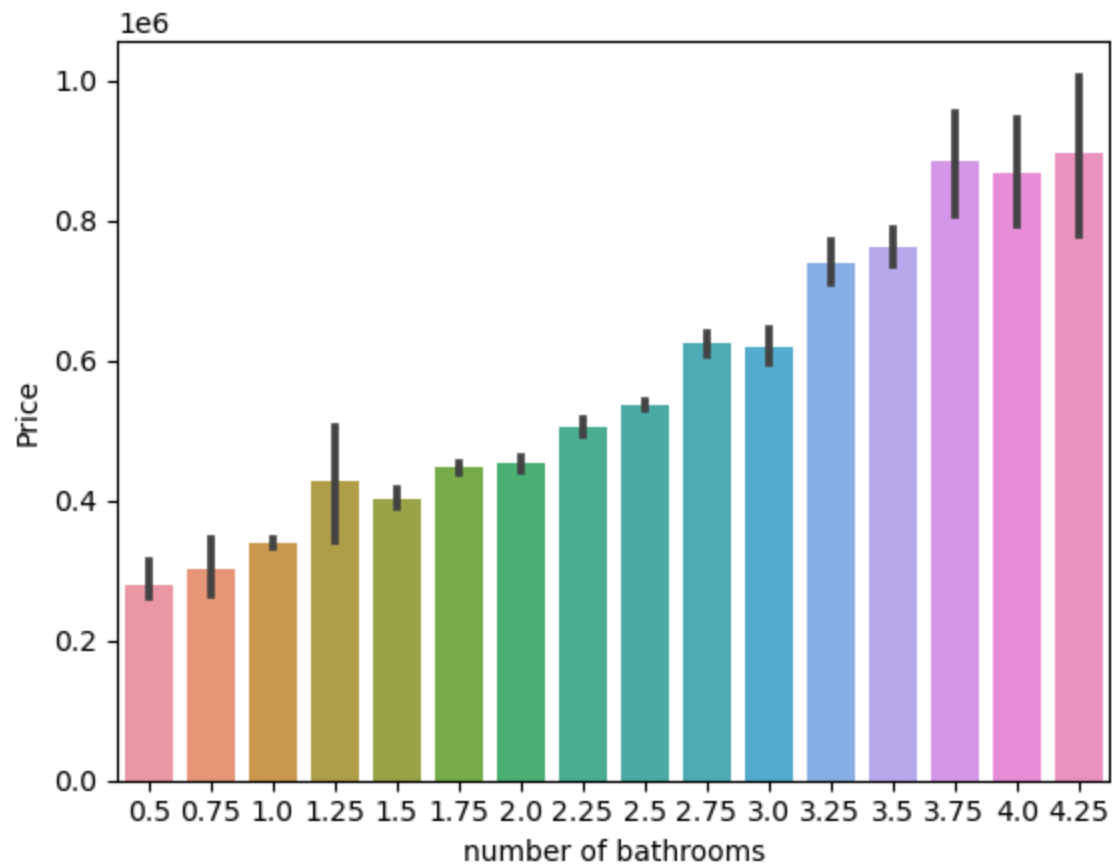
Out[49]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='number of bedrooms', ylabel='Price'>



Clear indication of Price increasing with number of bedrooms

```
In [50]: sns.barplot(data=df1,x='number of bedrooms',y='Price')
```

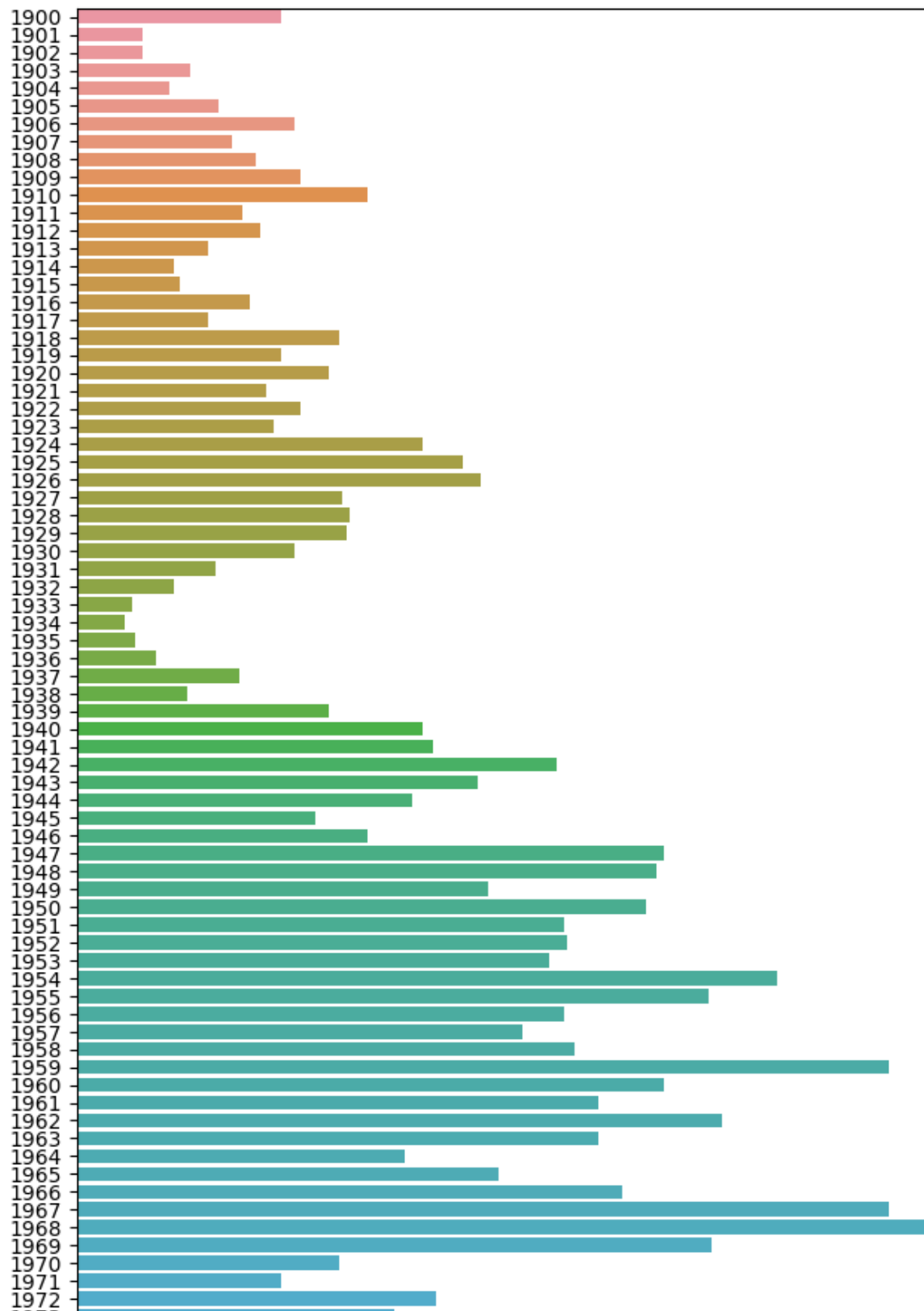
```
Out[50]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='number of bedrooms', ylabel='Price'>
```

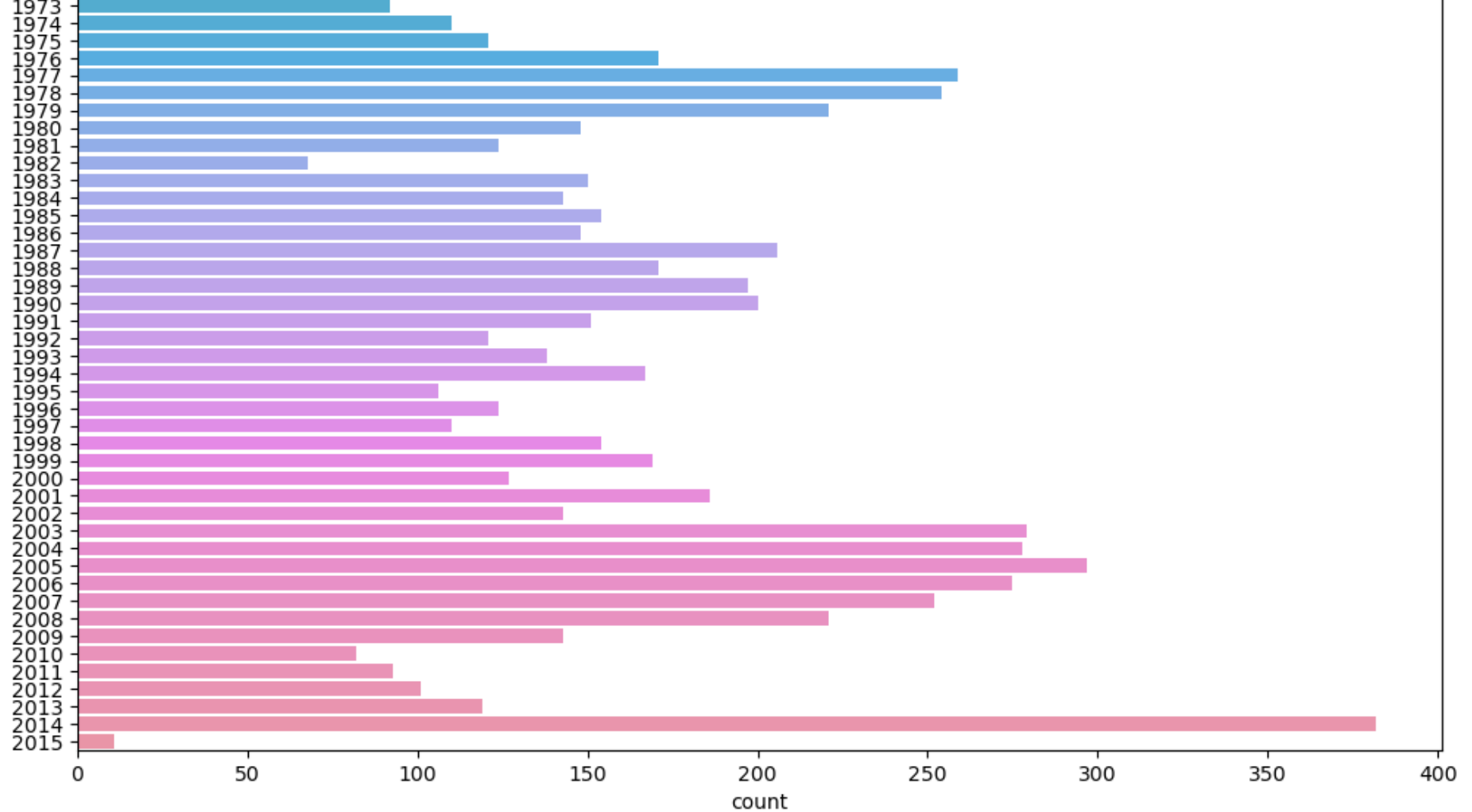


Clear indication of Price increasing with number of bathrooms

```
In [51]: plt.figure(figsize=(12,18))  
sns.countplot(data=df1,y='Built Year')  
plt.show()
```

Built Year

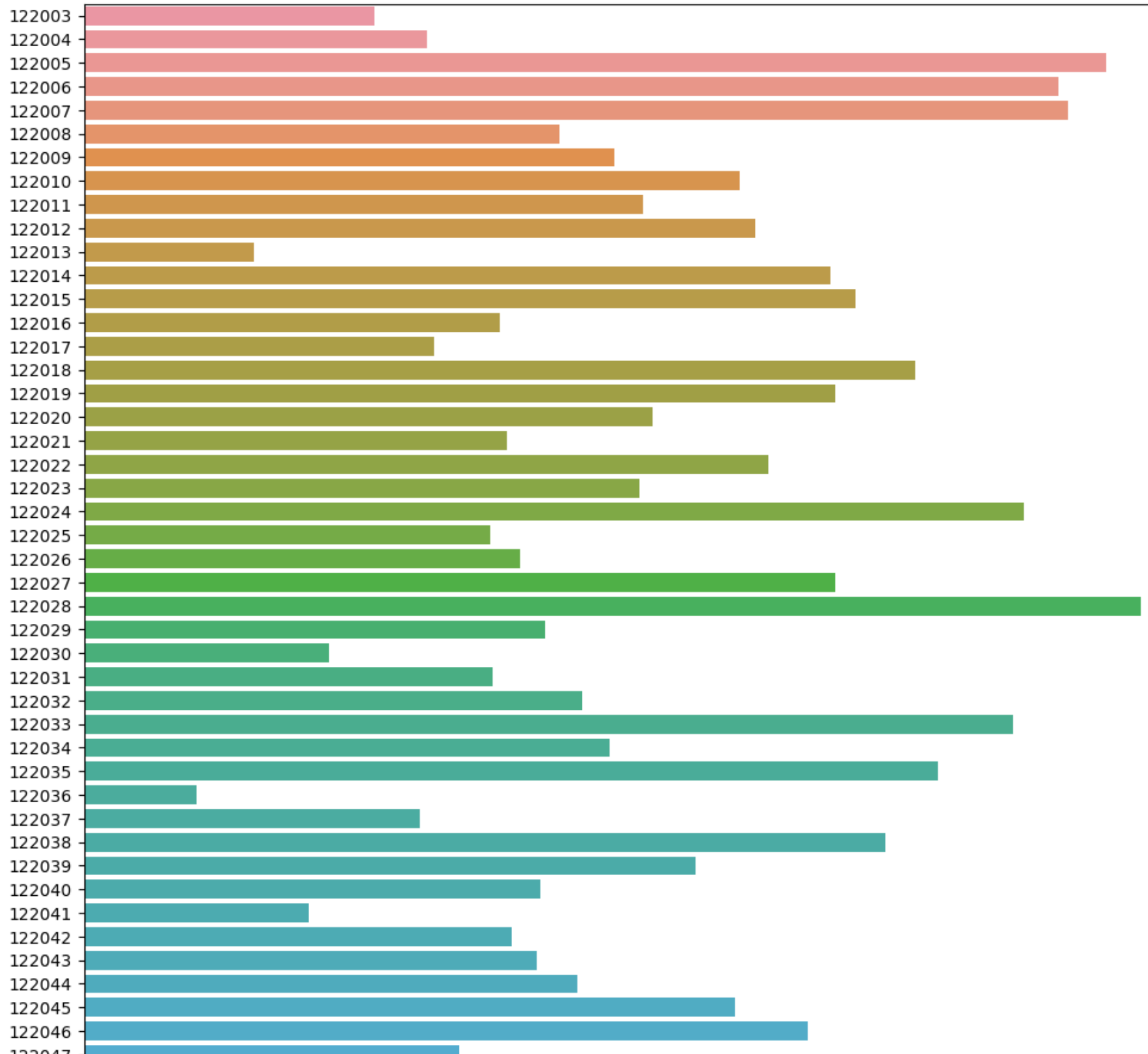


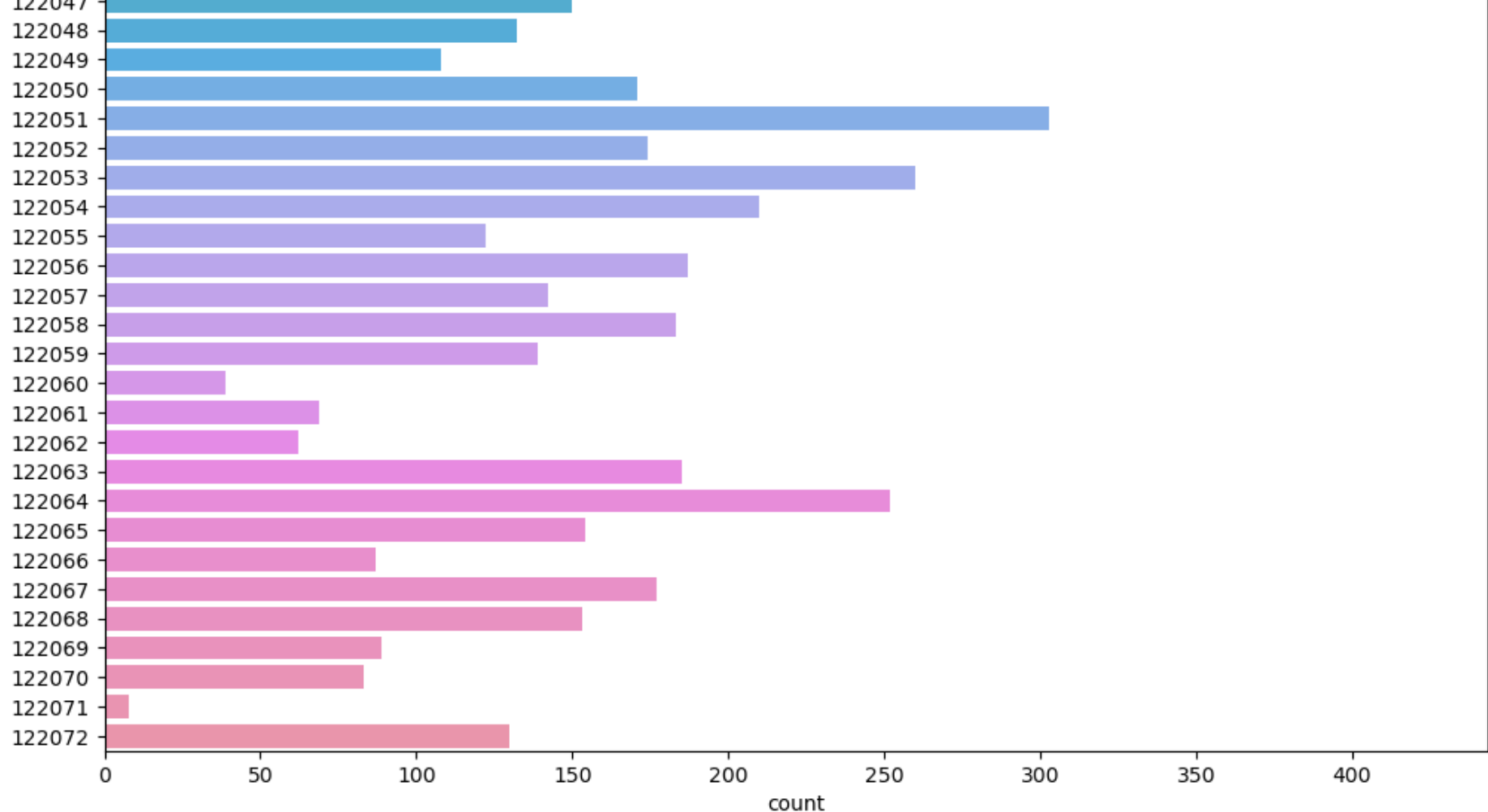


Most of the houses were listed for sale in 2017

```
In [52]: plt.figure(figsize=(12,18))  
sns.countplot(data=df1,y='Postal Code')  
plt.show()
```

Postal Code





Most of the houses listed for sale are from the Pincode 122028

```
In [53]: df1[df1['Built Year']==2014]['Latitude'].mean()
```

```
Out[53]: 52.77583376963351
```

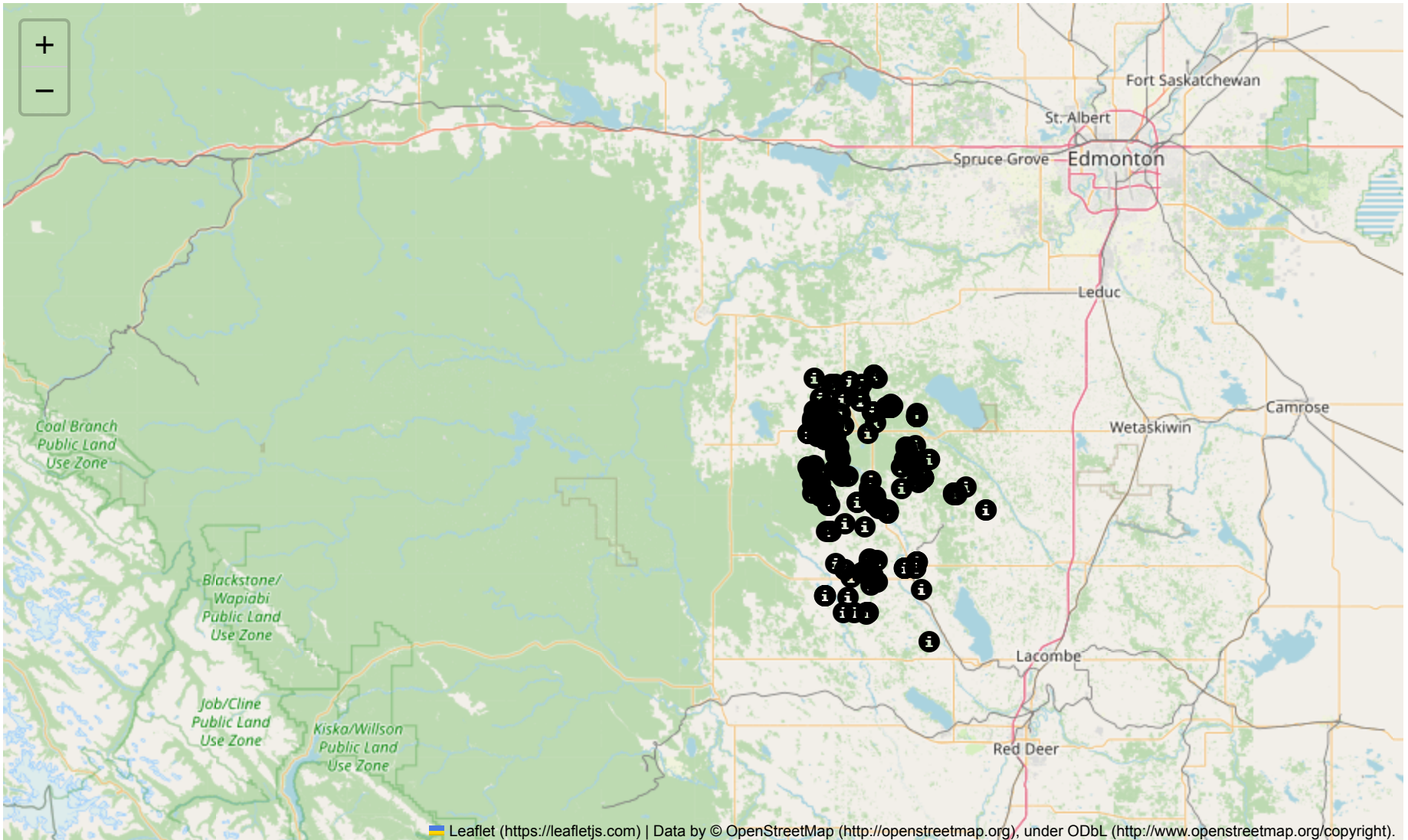
```
In [54]: df1[df1['Built Year']==2014]['Longitude'].mean()
```

```
Out[54]: -114.38898952879582
```

```
In [55]: m = folium.Map(location = [52.77, -114.4], tiles = 'OpenStreetMap',  
                        zoom_start=8)  
  
for index, location_info in df1[(df1['Built Year']==2014) & (df1['Distance from the airport']<=70)].iterrows():
```

```
folium.Marker([location_info["Latitude"], location_info["Longitude"]], popup=location_info["Price"], icon=folium.Icon(color='r  
m
```

Out[55]:



```
In [56]: df1[df1['Built Year']>=2014]['Latitude'].mean()
```

Out[56]: 52.77850305343512

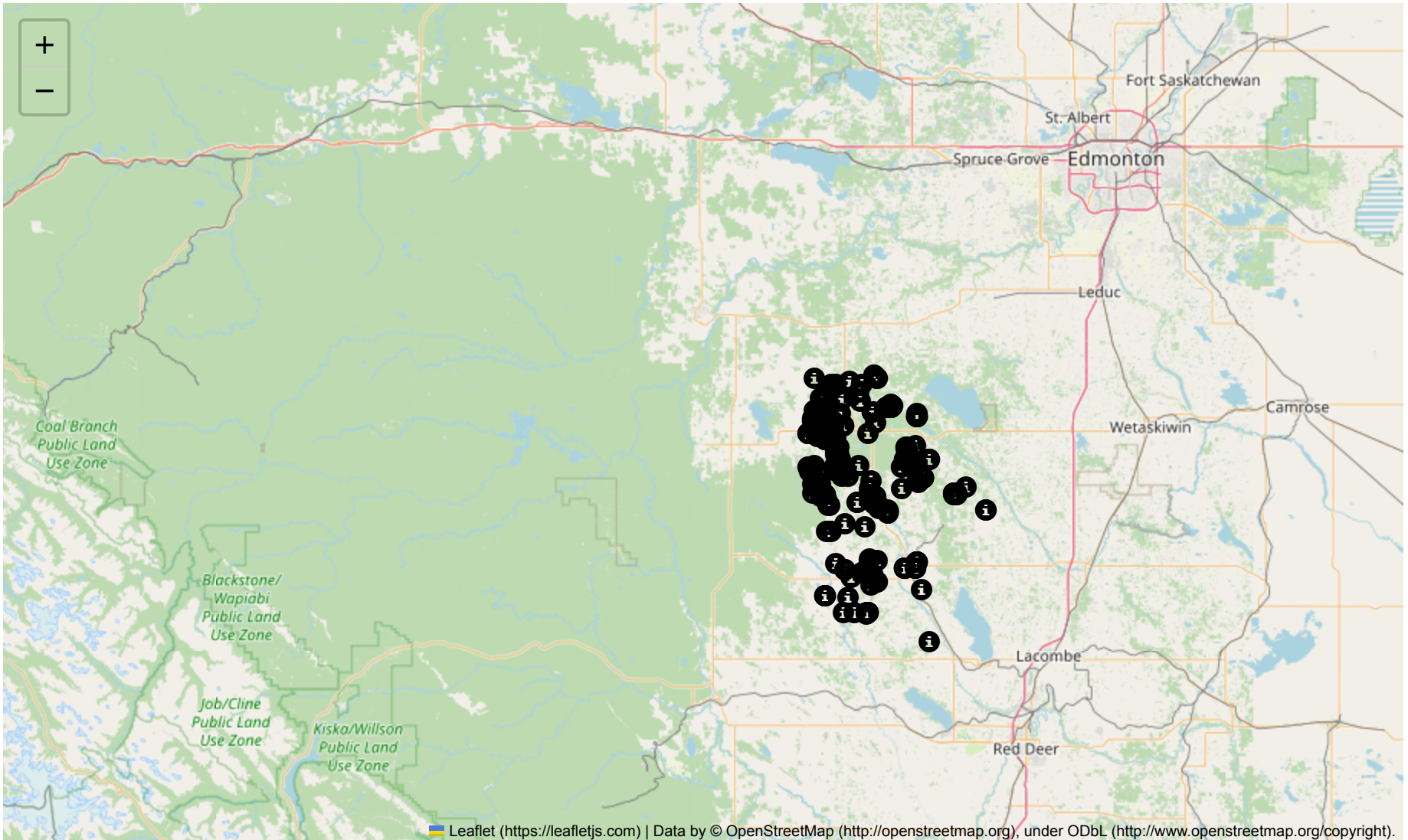
```
In [57]: df1[df1['Built Year']>=2014]['Longitude'].mean()
```

Out[57]: -114.39186768447837

```
In [58]: m = folium.Map(location = [52.77, -114.4], tiles = 'OpenStreetMap',  
                        zoom_start=8)
```

```
for index, location_info in df1[(df1['Built Year']>=2014) & (df1['Distance from the airport']<=70)].iterrows():  
    folium.Marker([location_info["Latitude"], location_info["Longitude"]], popup=location_info["Price"],icon=folium.Icon(color='r'  
m
```

Out[58]:



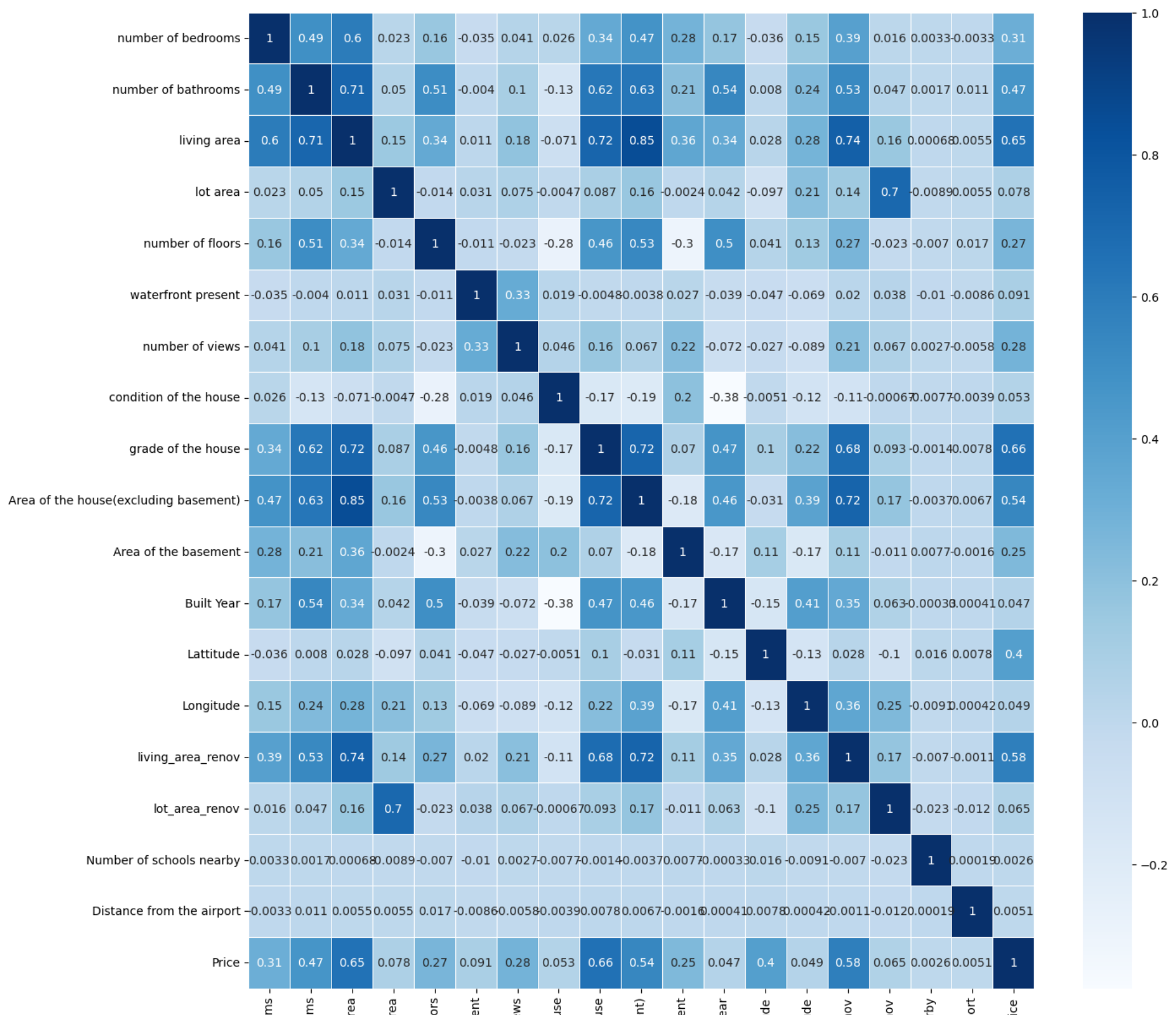
The houses listed for sale in this dataset are located in Alberta, Canada

```
In [59]: df1=df1.drop(['id'],axis=1)
```

```
In [60]: df1=df1.drop(['Postal Code'],axis=1)
```

Columns ID and Postal Code have been dropped from df as an increase or decrease in Postal Code shall not directly impact the Price of the property

```
In [61]: plt.figure(figsize=(15,15))  
sns.heatmap(df1.corr(),linewidths=0.5,annot=True,cmap='Blues')  
plt.show()
```

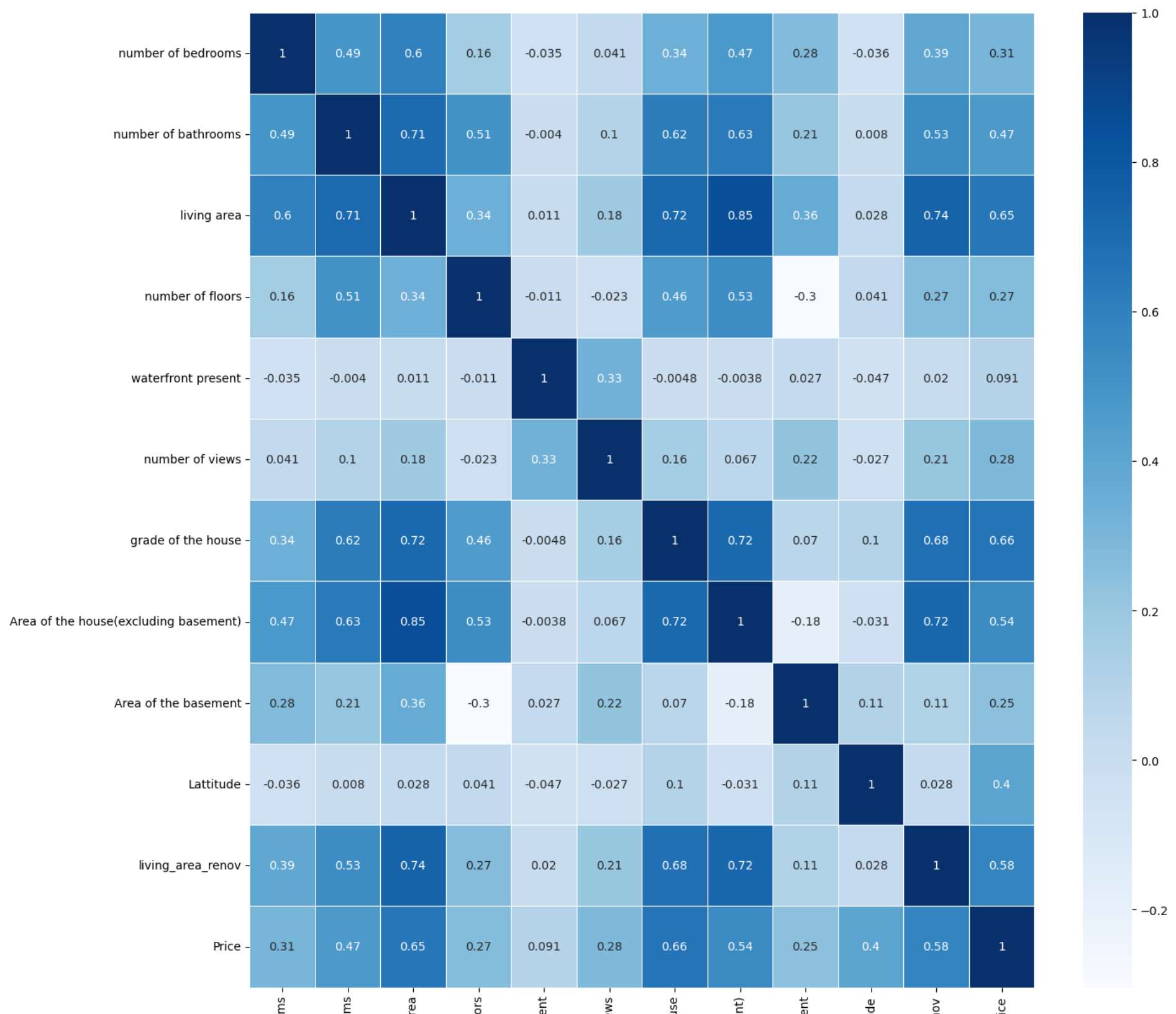



number of bedrooms	number of bathrooms	living area	lot area	number of floors	waterfront presence	number of views	condition of the house	grade of the house	Area of the house(excluding basement)	Area of the basement	Built Year	Latitude	Longitude	living_area_renovated	lot_area_renovated	Number of schools nearby	Distance from the airport	Price
--------------------	---------------------	-------------	----------	------------------	---------------------	-----------------	------------------------	--------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------------	------------	----------	-----------	-----------------------	--------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	-------

Columns like 'lot area','condition of the house','Built Year','lot_area_renov','Number of schools nearby','Distance from the airport','Longitude' contribute minimal to Price which is the Target variable. Hence it is removed before training

```
In [62]: df1=df1.drop(['lot area','condition of the house','Built Year','lot_area_renov','Number of schools nearby','Distance from the airp
```

```
In [63]: plt.figure(figsize=(15,15))
sns.heatmap(df1.corr(),linewidths=0.5,annot=True,cmap='Blues')
plt.show()
```

Training of Model, Splitting of Dataset into Train and Test Set

```
In [64]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
In [65]: X=df1.drop(['Price'],axis =1)
```

```
In [66]: X.shape
```

```
Out[66]: (13982, 11)
```

```
In [67]: y=df1['Price']
```

```
In [68]: y.shape
```

```
Out[68]: (13982,)
```

```
In [69]: X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test= train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=11)
```

```
In [70]: X_train.shape
```

```
Out[70]: (11185, 11)
```

```
In [71]: X_test.shape
```

```
Out[71]: (2797, 11)
```

```
In [72]: from sklearn.pipeline import make_pipeline
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.linear_model import ElasticNet, Lasso, LinearRegression, RidgeCV
from catboost import CatBoostRegressor
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor, GradientBoostingRegressor
```

```
from xgboost import XGBRegressor
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
from sklearn.ensemble import StackingRegressor
from sklearn.svm import SVR
```

```
In [73]: pipelines = {
    'en':make_pipeline(StandardScaler(), ElasticNet()),
    'lasso':make_pipeline(StandardScaler(), Lasso()),
    'Rcv':make_pipeline(StandardScaler(), RidgeCV()),
    'CatB':make_pipeline(StandardScaler(), CatBoostRegressor(eval_metric='RMSE',verbose=1000)),
    'lr':make_pipeline(StandardScaler(), LinearRegression()),
    'rf':make_pipeline(StandardScaler(), RandomForestRegressor()),
    'gb':make_pipeline(StandardScaler(), GradientBoostingRegressor()),
    'dtc':make_pipeline(StandardScaler(),DecisionTreeRegressor()),
    'xg':make_pipeline(StandardScaler(),XGBRegressor())
}
```

```
In [74]: fit_models = {}
for algo, pipeline in pipelines.items():
    model = pipeline.fit(X_train, y_train)
    fit_models[algo] = model
```

/opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_coordinate_descent.py:648: ConvergenceWarning: Objective did not converge. You might want to increase the number of iterations, check the scale of the features or consider increasing regularisation. Duality gap: 4.781e+12, tolerance: 5.929e+10

coef_, l1_reg, l2_reg, X, y, max_iter, tol, rng, random, positive

Learning rate set to 0.05996

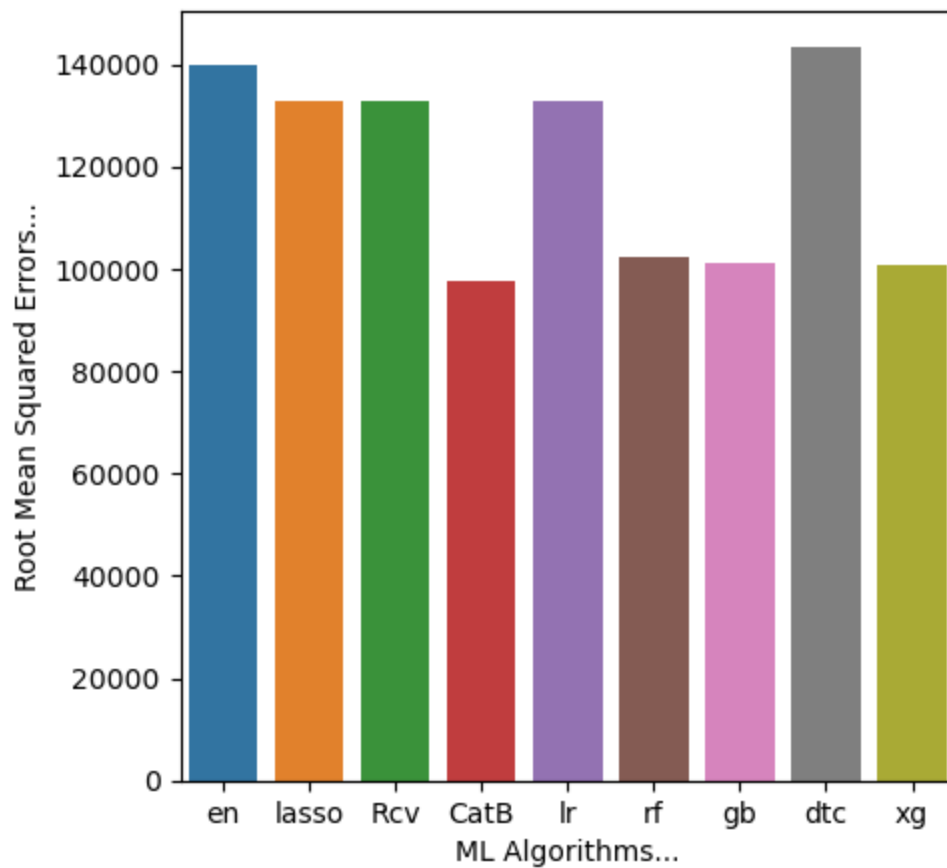
0: learn: 221490.1496581 total: 61.4ms remaining: 1m 1s

999: learn: 77595.2298921 total: 2.85s remaining: 0us

```
In [75]: from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error
maes=[]
al=[]
for algo, model in fit_models.items():
    yhat = model.predict(X_test)
    al.append(algo)
    maes.append(mean_squared_error(y_test,yhat)**0.5)
    print(algo,'MEAN ABSOLUTE ERROR', mean_absolute_error(y_test,yhat))
    print(algo,'ROOT MEAN SQUARED ERROR',mean_squared_error(y_test,yhat)**0.5)
```

```
en MEAN ABSOLUTE ERROR 104444.32355671145
en ROOT MEAN SQUARED ERROR 140011.53917862213
lasso MEAN ABSOLUTE ERROR 97479.23118789196
lasso ROOT MEAN SQUARED ERROR 132916.1566456281
Rcv MEAN ABSOLUTE ERROR 97481.91673717603
Rcv ROOT MEAN SQUARED ERROR 132918.333682342
CatB MEAN ABSOLUTE ERROR 66637.30790160663
CatB ROOT MEAN SQUARED ERROR 97508.34029611414
lr MEAN ABSOLUTE ERROR 97574.48622571728
lr ROOT MEAN SQUARED ERROR 132952.7515959945
rf MEAN ABSOLUTE ERROR 69217.89879907611
rf ROOT MEAN SQUARED ERROR 102292.3632979867
gb MEAN ABSOLUTE ERROR 69874.84067217445
gb ROOT MEAN SQUARED ERROR 101056.41447857216
dtc MEAN ABSOLUTE ERROR 96944.72285782386
dtc ROOT MEAN SQUARED ERROR 143316.21683052482
xg MEAN ABSOLUTE ERROR 69035.05210660976
xg ROOT MEAN SQUARED ERROR 100694.41040458805
```

```
In [76]: plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
plt.xlabel('ML Algorithms...')
plt.ylabel('Root Mean Squared Errors...')
ax=sns.barplot(x=a1,y=maes)
plt.show()
```



```
In [77]: CatB = CatBoostRegressor(verbose=1000,eval_metric='RMSE')
rf = RandomForestRegressor()
gb = GradientBoostingRegressor()
xg = XGBRegressor()
lr=LinearRegression()

stregr = StackingRegressor(estimators=[('catb',CatB),('xg', xg),('gb',gb)],
                           final_estimator=lr)

pipeline = make_pipeline(
    StandardScaler(),
    stregr
)
pipeline.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Generate predictions on the test set
y_pred = pipeline.predict(X_test)

# Evaluate the model
print("Root Mean Squared Error: %.4f" % mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred)**0.5)
```

```

Learning rate set to 0.05996
0:      learn: 221490.1496581    total: 4.18ms    remaining: 4.18s
999:    learn: 77595.2298921    total: 2.81s    remaining: 0us
Learning rate set to 0.057883
0:      learn: 222091.4863333    total: 3.52ms    remaining: 3.51s
999:    learn: 76337.1933964    total: 2.52s    remaining: 0us
Learning rate set to 0.057883
0:      learn: 222546.8538661    total: 2.94ms    remaining: 2.94s
999:    learn: 75466.5961681    total: 2.51s    remaining: 0us
Learning rate set to 0.057883
0:      learn: 223455.5230951    total: 3.2ms     remaining: 3.2s
999:    learn: 75656.3661258    total: 2.52s    remaining: 0us
Learning rate set to 0.057883
0:      learn: 221606.9467960    total: 3.71ms    remaining: 3.7s
999:    learn: 75195.9699196    total: 2.46s    remaining: 0us
Learning rate set to 0.057883
0:      learn: 219316.0911020    total: 2.47ms    remaining: 2.47s
999:    learn: 74522.7989238    total: 2.51s    remaining: 0us
Root Mean Squared Error: 96981.0172

```

```
In [78]: mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred)**0.5
```

```
Out[78]: 96981.01722371299
```

```
In [79]: al.append('stacked model')
maes.append(mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred)**0.5)
```

```
In [80]: for i in range(10):
          print("The RMSE of",al[i],'is',maes[i])
```

```

The RMSE of en is 140011.53917862213
The RMSE of lasso is 132916.1566456281
The RMSE of Rcv is 132918.333682342
The RMSE of CatB is 97508.34029611414
The RMSE of lr is 132952.7515959945
The RMSE of rf is 102292.3632979867
The RMSE of gb is 101056.41447857216
The RMSE of dtc is 143316.21683052482
The RMSE of xg is 100694.41040458805
The RMSE of stacked model is 96981.01722371299

```

```
In [81]: plt.figure(figsize=(9,5))
plt.xlabel('ML Algorithms...')
plt.ylabel('Root Mean Squared Errors...')
ax=sns.barplot(x=al,y=maes)
plt.show()
```

