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2022/7/26 04:06
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In [1]:
           1 import pandas as pd
           2 import numpy as np
           3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
           4 %matplotlib inline
           6 plt.style.use("seaborn")
In [2]:
           1 csvpath='/home/ubuntu/桌面/Git/Deeplearning/Python课件/5-机器学习/J老师/others/USA_Housing.csv'
           2 USAhousing = pd.read_csv(csvpath)
In [3]: v   1 def address2district(address):
                 temp = address.split('\n')[1] #地址是以\n来进行分割的,所以[1]部分是我们所需要的
                 if ',' in temp: #其中一部分的地址是以','来进行分割的
           3
                     district = temp.split(',')[1].split()[0]
           4
           5
                  else:
                     district=temp.split(' ')[1]
           6
                 return district
           7
           9 USAhousing.loc[:,'district'] = USAhousing['Address'].apply(address2district)
```

▼ 建立模型

```
In [4]: ▼ 1 # 特征编码
           2 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
          4 le = LabelEncoder()
          6 le.fit(USAhousing['district'].values)
          7 USAhousing['district_code'] = le.transform(USAhousing['district'].values)
       ▼ 10 X = USAhousing[['Avg. Area Income', 'Avg. Area House Age', 'Avg. Area Number of Rooms',
                          'Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms', 'Area Population', 'district_code']]
          11
          12
          13 y = USAhousing['Price']
In [5]: ▼ 1 # 分配训练集和测试集
           2 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
          4 | X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=3)
In [6]: ▼ 1 # 特征缩放: 数据集归一化
           2 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler # 数据预处理类
          4 # 归一化方法:标准差标准化(zero-mean) 转化函数: x = (x-mean) / std
           5 # 经过处理后得到的数据集符合标准正态分布,即均值为0,标准差为1
           6 # 适用于本身服从正态分布的数据
          7
          8 | scaler = StandardScaler()
          10 # 下面两行代码是固定用法,不能颠倒顺序
          11 X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train) # 求得 训练集 的平均值和方差并应用在 训练集 上,同时也会保存
                                               # 用保存的 训练集 的平均值和方差来应用在 测试集 上
          12 X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
          13
          14 # 数据预处理中的方法:
          15
          16 |# - fit():
          17 # 解释:简单来说,就是求得训练集X的均值啊,方差啊,最大值啊,最小值,这些训练集X固有的属性。可以理解为一个训练过程
          18
          19 | # - transform():
          20 # 解释:在Fit的基础上,进行标准化,降维,归一化等操作(看具体用的是哪个工具,如PCA,StandardScaler等)
          21
          22 # - fit_transform():
          23 # 解释: fit_transform是fit和transform的组合,既包括了训练又包含了转换
In [7]: ▼ 1 # 模型训练
           2 from sklearn.linear_model import LassoCV,ElasticNetCV
          4 | lscv = LassoCV(alphas=[1.0, 0.1, 0.01, 0.005, 0.0025, 0.001, 0.00025])
          6 | lscv.fit(X_train, y_train)
          8 print(lscv.alpha )
          10 encv = ElasticNetCV(alphas=[0.1, 0.01, 0.005, 0.0025, 0.001],l1_ratio=[0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.8])
          11
          12 | encv.fit(X_train, y_train)
          13
```

▼ 模型评估

1.0

(0.001, 0.8)

14 print((encv.alpha_, encv.l1_ratio_))

```
In [8]:
           1 from sklearn import metrics
            2
           3 # 模型评估函数
        4 def print_evaluate(y_test, y_predict):
                 mse = metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, y_predict) #MSE
                 mae = metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_predict) #MAE
           6
           7
                 rmse = np.sqrt(mse) #RMSE
           8
                 r2 = metrics.r2_score(y_test, y_predict) #R2 Square
           9
                  print(f'MSE: {mse}\nRMSE: {rmse}\nMAE: {mae}\nR2: {r2}\n_
          10
          11 # 模型预测 输出评估结果
          12 test pred1 = lscv.predict(X test)
          13 test pred2 = encv.predict(X test)
          | 14 | print("Lasso测试集计算结果: \n__
          print_evaluate(y_test, test_pred1)
          | 16 | print("ElasticNet测试集计算结果: \n_
          17 print_evaluate(y_test, test_pred2)
```

Lasso测试集计算结果:

```
MSE: 10776609405.682356
RMSE: 103810.44940506884
MAE: 83684.59354924301
R2: 0.9151206757696965
```

ElasticNet测试集计算结果:

```
MSE: 10777410385.78996
RMSE: 103814.30723069899
MAE: 83688.86956334059
R2: 0.9151143670460807
```