```
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")
```

LinearRegression-2CV - Jupyter Notebook

In [2]:

```
1 csvpath='/home/ubuntu/桌面/Git/Deeplearning/Python课件/5-机器学习/J老师/others/USA Hou
2 USAhousing = pd.read csv(csvpath)
```

建立模型

In [3]:

```
▼ 1 # 特征筛选, 去掉Address特征
   2 X = USAhousing[['Avg. Area Income', 'Avg. Area House Age', 'Avg. Area Number of Room
                     'Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms', 'Area Population'll
   4 y = USAhousing['Price']
```

In [4]:

```
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_stat
```

In [5]:

```
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
  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,
12 X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
                                 # 用保存的 训练集 的平均值和方差来应用在 测试集
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。
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,Standar
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
```

```
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])
```

```
5 lscv.fit(X train, y train)
    6
      print(lscv.alpha )
      encv = ElasticNetCV(alphas=[0.1, 0.01, 0.005, 0.0025, 0.001],l1 ratio=[0.1, 0.25, 0.
      encv.fit(X train, y train)
   12 print((encv.alpha_, encv.l1_ratio_))
   13
0.00025
```

(0.001, 0.8)

模型评估

In [7]:

```
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
 6
       mae = metrics.mean absolute error(y test, y predict) #MAE
7
       rmse = np.sqrt(mse) #RMSE
8
       r2 = metrics.r2_score(y_test, y_predict) #R2 Square
       print(f'MSE: {mse}\nRMSE: {rmse}\nMAE: {mae}\nR2: {r2}\n
10
11 # 模型预测 输出评估结果
   test_pred1 = lscv.predict(X_test)
13 test pred2 = encv.predict(X test)
14 print("Lasso测试集计算结果: \n
15 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: 10776563874,926277
RMSE: 103810.23010727929
MAE: 83683.9012319589
R2: 0.9151210343815439
ElasticNet测试集计算结果:
MSE: 10777389611.014296
RMSE: 103814.20717326841
MAE: 83688.29365176822
R2: 0.9151145306735124
```