```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import sklearn
```

```
from sklearn.datasets import load_boston
df = load_boston()
```

```
df.keys() # returns all the keys of the dataset dictionary
```

```
dict_keys(['data', 'target', 'feature_names', 'DESCR', 'filename'])
```

```
print(df.DESCR)  # Info about the dataset
```

```
.. _boston_dataset:

Boston house prices dataset
---------------------------

**Data Set Characteristics:**

    :Number of Instances: 506

    :Number of Attributes: 13 numeric/categorical predictive. Median Value (attribute 14

    :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 blacks 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 U

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 r
problems.

.. topic:: References

   - Belsley, Kuh & Welsch, 'Regression diagnostics: Identifying Influential Data and So
   - Quinlan,R. (1993). Combining Instance-Based and Model-Based Learning. In Proceeding
```

```
boston=pd.DataFrame(df.data,columns=df.feature_names)
boston.head()
```

	CRIM	ZN	INDUS	CHAS	NOX	RM	AGE	DIS	RAD	TAX	PTRATIO	B	LST
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	4.9
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.
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	4.0
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	2.9
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	5.3

```
boston['MEDV']=df.target
boston.head()
```

	CRIM	ZN	INDUS	CHAS	NOX	RM	AGE	DIS	RAD	TAX	PTRATIO	B	LST
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	4.9
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.
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	4.0
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	2.9
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	5.3

```
boston.isnull()
```

	CRIM	ZN	INDUS	CHAS	NOX	RM	AGE	DIS	RAD	TAX	PTRATIO	B	LS
0	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	Fa
1	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	Fa
2	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	Fa
3	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	Fa
4	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	Fa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
501	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	Fa
502	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	Fa

```
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
```

```
## FITTING MODEL ON THE TRAINING DATASET
lin_model = LinearRegression()
lin_model.fit(X_train,Y_train)
```

```
LinearRegression(copy_X=True, fit_intercept=True, n_jobs=None, normalize=False)
```

```
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")

# on testing set
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
```