Problem statement

Build the linear regression model using scikit learn in boston data to predict 'Price' based on other independent variable.

In [1]:
```python
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import scipy.stats as stats
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.datasets import load_boston
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
```

In [2]:
```python
# loading dataset and converting to Pandas DataFrame
df = load_boston()
boston = pd.DataFrame(data=df.data,columns=df.feature_names)
boston['PRICE'] = df.target
```

In [3]:
```python
boston.head()
```

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

In [4]:
```python
boston.shape
```

```
(506, 14)
```

In [5]:
```python
# Checking missing values
boston.isna().sum().sum()  # No missing values present
```

```
0
```

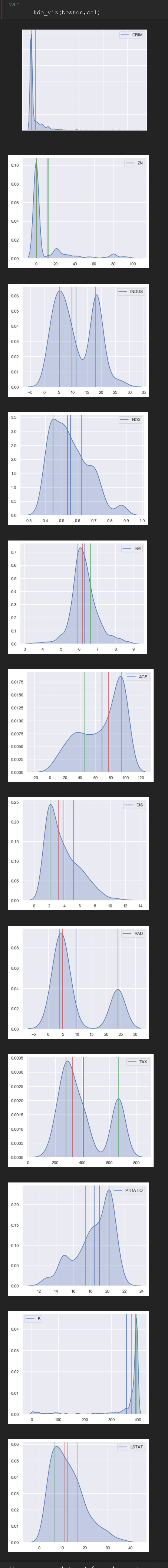
In [6]:
```python
boston.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 506 entries, 0 to 505
Data columns (total 14 columns):
 #   Column   Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------   --------------  -----
 0   CRIM     506 non-null    float64
 1   ZN       506 non-null    float64
 2   INDUS    506 non-null    float64
 3   CHAS     506 non-null    float64
 4   NOX      506 non-null    float64
 5   RM       506 non-null    float64
 6   AGE      506 non-null    float64
 7   DIS      506 non-null    float64
 8   RAD      506 non-null    float64
 9   TAX      506 non-null    float64
 10  PTRATIO  506 non-null    float64
 11  B        506 non-null    float64
 12  LSTAT    506 non-null    float64
 13  PRICE    506 non-null    float64
dtypes: float64(14)
memory usage: 55.5 KB
```

Exploratory Data Analysis

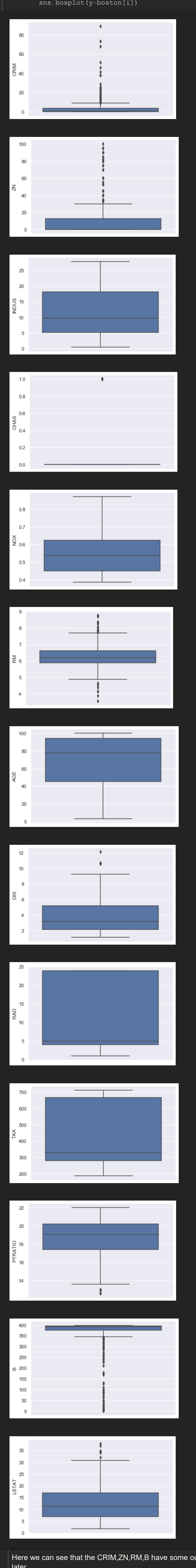
In [7]:
```python
# function for plotting KDE Plot along with mean,median and quantiles
def kde_viz(df,var):
    plt.figure(figsize=(6,5))
    sns.set(color_codes=True)
    sns.kdeplot(df[var],shade=True)

    plt.axvline(df[var].mean())
    plt.axvline(df[var].median(),color='r')
    plt.axvline(df[var].quantile(.25),color='g')
    plt.axvline(df[var].quantile(.75),color='g')
```

In [8]:
```python
for col in boston.columns:
    if col != 'CHAS' and col != 'PRICE':        # bcz CHAS is discrete var
        kde_viz(boston,col)
```



Here we can see that most of variables are skewed, non-normalized and have outliers.

In [9]:
```python
# plottinf Boxplot
for i in boston.columns:
    if i != 'PRICE':
        plt.figure()
        sns.boxplot(y=boston[i])
```



Here we can see that the CRIM,ZN,RM,B have some outliers so we will handle them later.

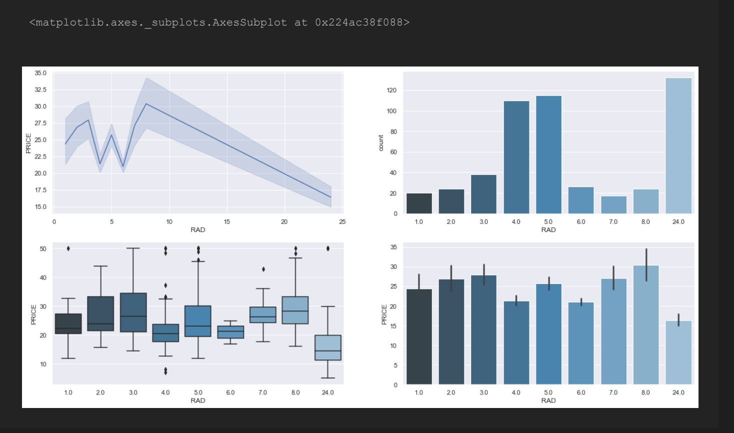
In [10]:
```python
# We have 2 dicsrete variables. So lets analyse them
fig,ax = plt.subplots(2,2,figsize=(20,10))

sns.lineplot(boston['CHAS'],boston['PRICE'],palette='Set1',ax=ax[0][0])
sns.countplot(boston['CHAS'],palette='Set1',ax=ax[0][1])
sns.boxplot(boston['CHAS'],boston['PRICE'],ax=ax[1][0],palette='Set1')
sns.barplot(boston['CHAS'],boston['PRICE'],ax=ax[1][1],palette='Set1')
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x224ac264508>
```

We can see that there is some sort of relation bw PRICE and the CHAS, PRICE increases if tract bounds the river.

In [11]:
```python
fig,ax = plt.subplots(2,2,figsize=(20,10))

sns.lineplot(boston['RAD'],boston['PRICE'],palette='Blues_d',ax=ax[0][0])
sns.countplot(boston['RAD'],palette='Blues_d',ax=ax[0][1])
sns.boxplot(boston['RAD'],boston['PRICE'],ax=ax[1][0],palette='Blues_d')
sns.barplot(boston['RAD'],boston['PRICE'],ax=ax[1][1],palette='Blues_d')
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x224ac38f088>
```



We don't see much of the observations, but we can say that PRICE is greater than 25 for the RAD 2,3,5,7, and 8.

Variable Transfromation

We have seen that most of the features have outliers. So we try to transform our data and then see if there are outlier present or not

In [12]:
```python
X = boston.drop('PRICE',axis=1)
Y = boston['PRICE']

# spliting into train, test
x_tr,x_ts,y_tr,y_ts = train_test_split(X,Y,test_size=.3,random_state=43)
```

In [13]:
```python
discrete_cols = [col for col in X.columns if X[col].nunique()>50]
print(discrete_cols)
```

```
['CRIM', 'INDUS', 'NOX', 'RM', 'AGE', 'DIS', 'TAX', 'B', 'LSTAT']
```

In [14]:
```python
from feature_engine.variable_transformers import YeoJohnsonTransformer,BoxCoxTransformer

# fitting data to YeoJohnson Transformer
yeo_tf = YeoJohnsonTransformer()
yeo_tr = yeo_tf.fit_transform(x_tr)
```

```
C:\Users\sahil\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\scipy\stats\morestats.py:1478: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero encountered in log
  loglike = -n_samples / 2 * np.log(trans.var(axis=0))
C:\Users\sahil\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\scipy\optimize\optimize.py:2371: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in double_scalars
  w = xb - ((xb - xc) * tmp2 - (xb - xa) * tmp1) / denom
C:\Users\sahil\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\scipy\optimize\optimize.py:1984: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in double_scalars
  tmp1 = (x - w) * (fx - fv)
C:\Users\sahil\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\scipy\optimize\optimize.py:1985: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in double_scalars
  tmp2 = (x - v) * (fx - fw)
C:\Users\sahil\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\scipy\optimize\optimize.py:1986: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in double_scalars
  p = (x - v) * tmp2 - (x - w) * tmp1
C:\Users\sahil\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\scipy\optimize\optimize.py:1987: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in double_scalars
  tmp2 = 2.0 * (tmp2 - tmp1)
```

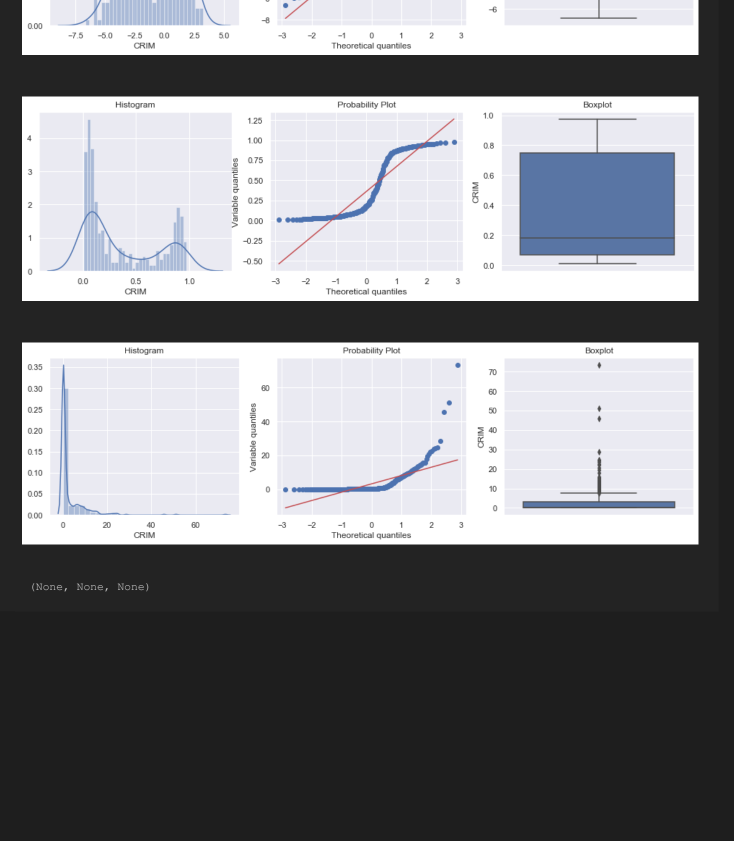
In [15]:
```python
# grabbing non-zero columns becasue box-cox transformation does not work with 0 values
non_zero = []
for feature in x_tr.columns:
    if 0 in x_tr[feature].unique():
        pass
    else:
        non_zero.append(feature)
print(non_zero)
```

```
['CRIM', 'INDUS', 'NOX', 'RM', 'AGE', 'DIS', 'RAD', 'TAX', 'PTRATIO', 'B', 'LSTAT']
```

In [16]:
```python
# fitting data to BOXCOX Transformer
box_tf = BoxCoxTransformer(variables=non_zero)
box_tr = box_tf.fit_transform(x_tr)

# transforming Test data
yeo_ts = yeo_tf.transform(x_ts)
box_ts = box_tf.transform(x_ts)
```

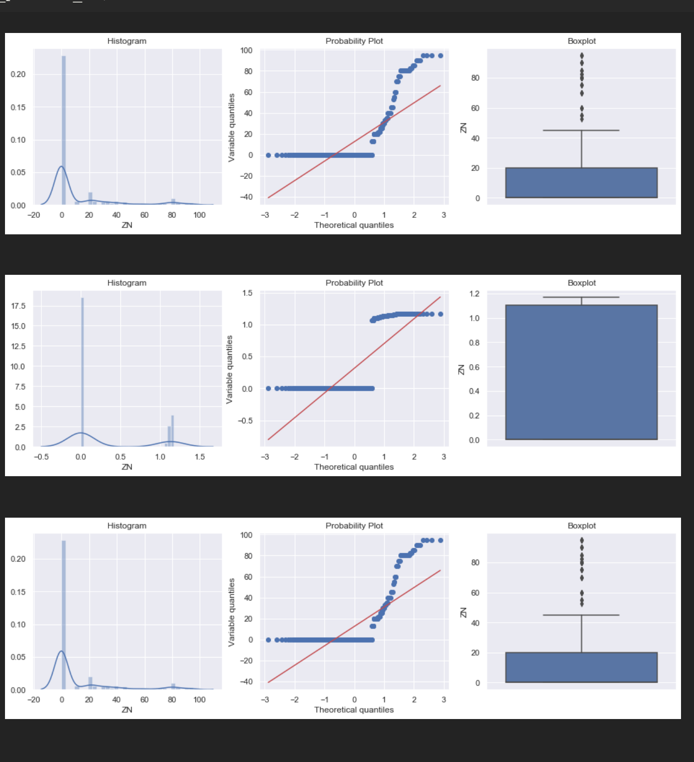
In [17]:
```python
def diagnostic_plots(df, variable):
    '''Function that plots Histogram, Q-Q Plot and Boxplot for visualising the outliers and distribution of the data'''
    plt.figure(figsize=(16, 4))

    # histogram
    plt.subplot(1, 3, 1)
    sns.distplot(df[variable], bins=30)
    plt.title('Histogram')

    # Q-Q plot
    plt.subplot(1, 3, 2)
    stats.probplot(df[variable], dist="norm", plot=plt)
    plt.ylabel('Variable quantiles')

    # boxplot
    plt.subplot(1, 3, 3)
    sns.boxplot(y=df[variable])
    plt.title('Boxplot')

    plt.show()
```

In [18]:
```python
# 1. BoxCox 2. YeoJhonson 3. Original Distribution
diagnostic_plots(box_tr,'CRIM'),diagnostic_plots(yeo_tr,'CRIM'),diagnostic_plots(x_tr,'CRIM')
```



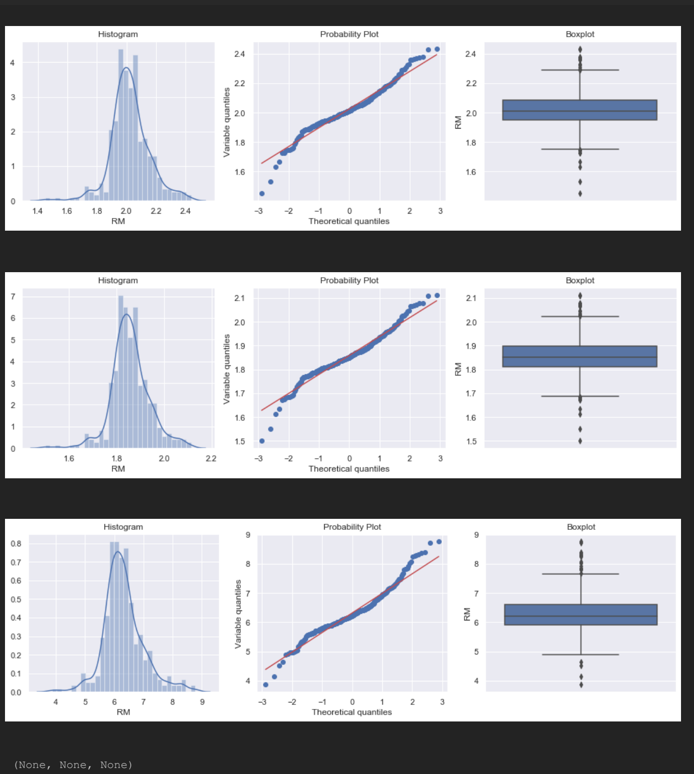
```
(None, None, None)
```

In [19]:
```python
diagnostic_plots(box_tr,'ZN'),diagnostic_plots(yeo_tr,'ZN'),diagnostic_plots(x_tr,'ZN')
```



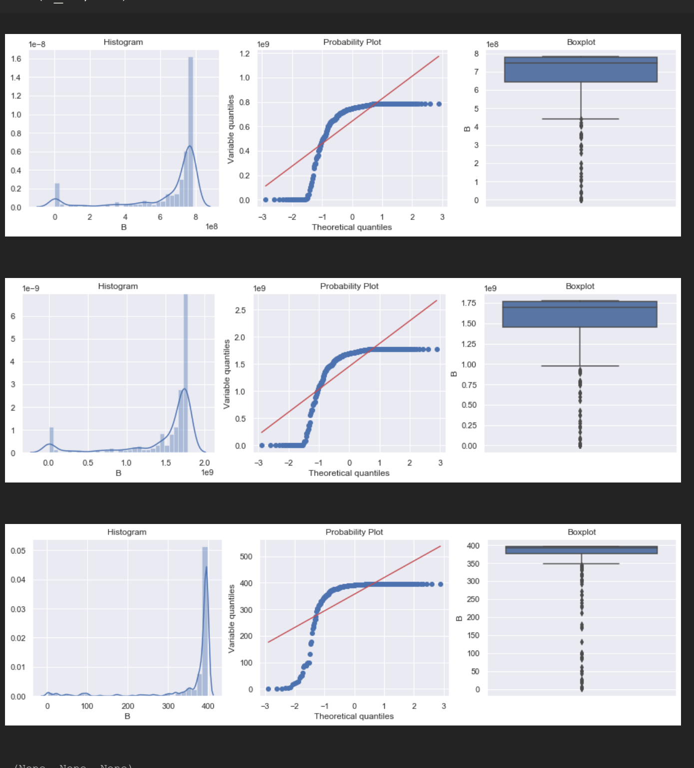
```
(None, None, None)
```

In [20]:
```python
diagnostic_plots(box_tr,'RM'),diagnostic_plots(yeo_tr,'RM'),diagnostic_plots(x_tr,'RM')
```



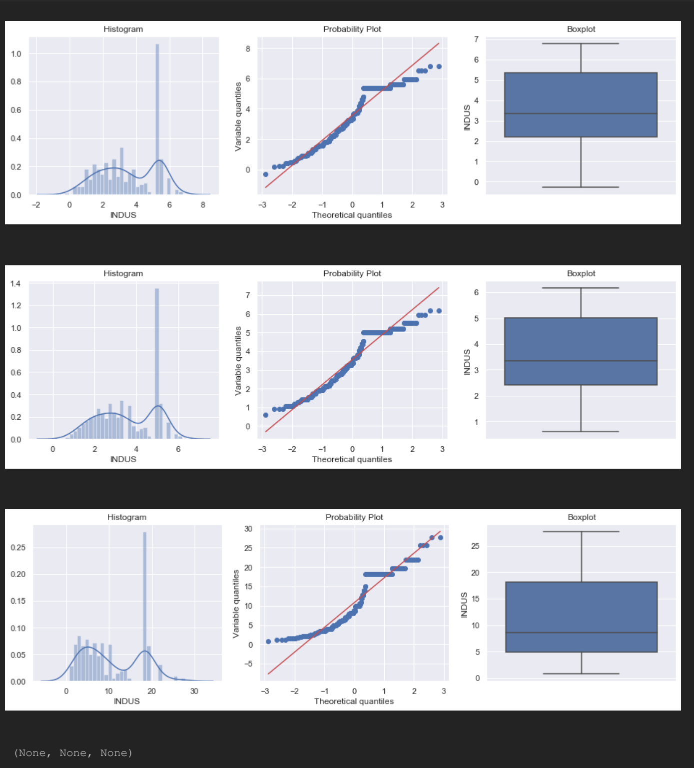
```
(None, None, None)
```

In [21]:
```python
diagnostic_plots(box_tr,'B'),diagnostic_plots(yeo_tr,'B'),diagnostic_plots(x_tr,'B')
```



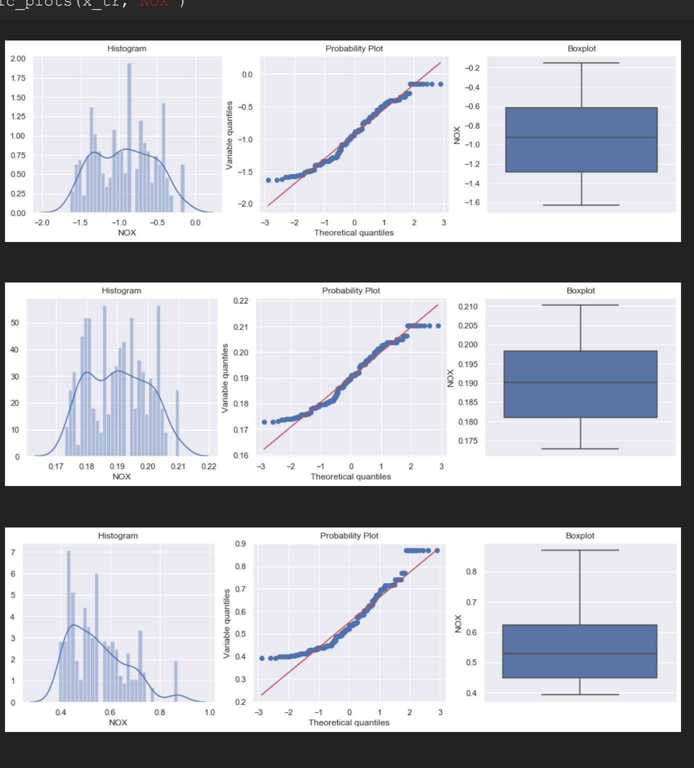
```
(None, None, None)
```

In [22]:
```python
diagnostic_plots(box_tr,'INDUS'),diagnostic_plots(yeo_tr,'INDUS'),diagnostic_plots(x_tr,'INDUS')
```



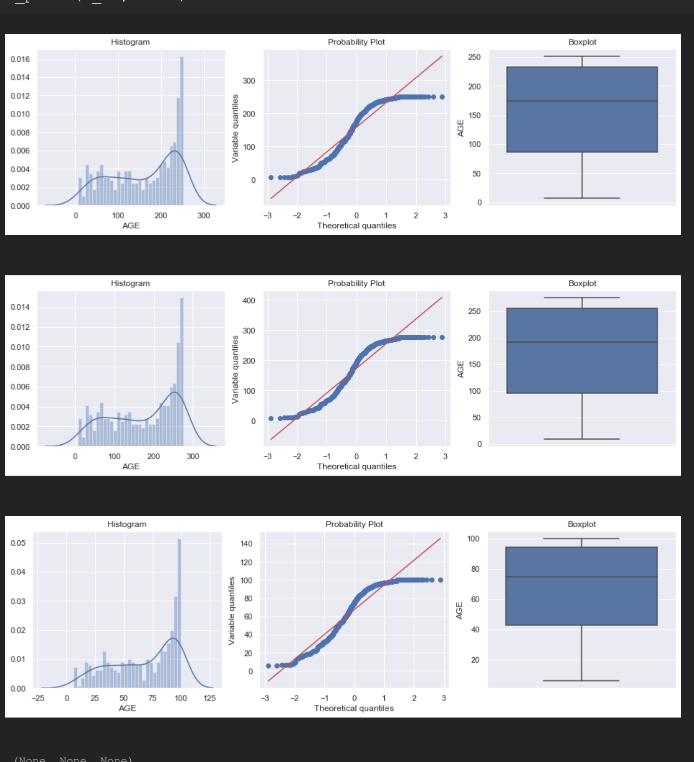
```
(None, None, None)
```

In [23]:
```python
diagnostic_plots(box_tr,'NOX'),diagnostic_plots(yeo_tr,'NOX'),diagnostic_plots(x_tr,'NOX')
```



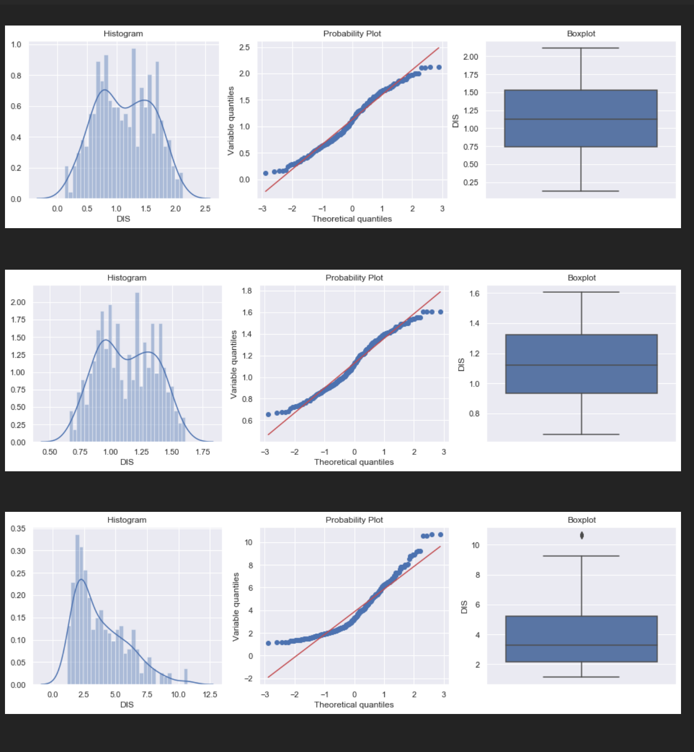
```
(None, None, None)
```

In [24]:
```python
diagnostic_plots(box_tr,'AGE'),diagnostic_plots(yeo_tr,'AGE'),diagnostic_plots(x_tr,'AGE')
```



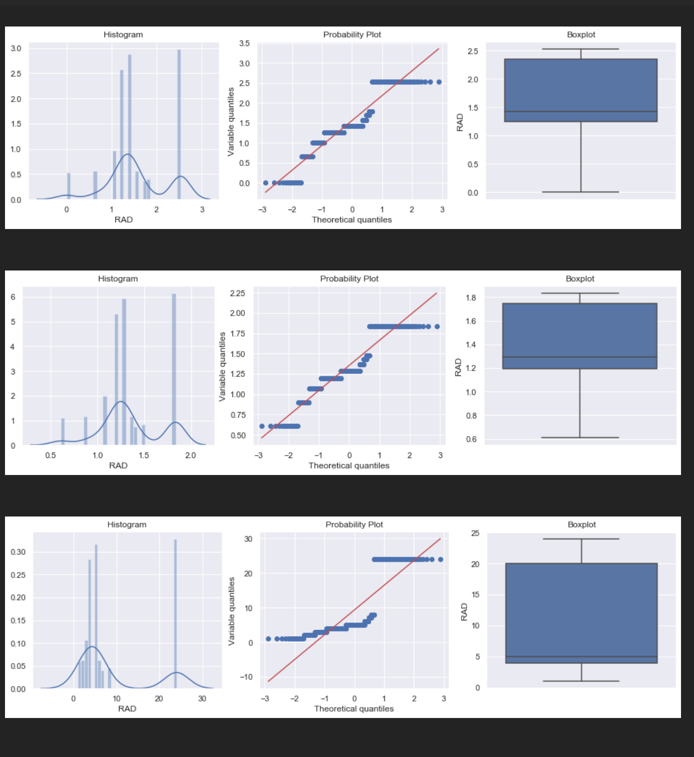
```
(None, None, None)
```

In [25]:
```python
diagnostic_plots(box_tr,'DIS'),diagnostic_plots(yeo_tr,'DIS'),diagnostic_plots(x_tr,'DIS')
```



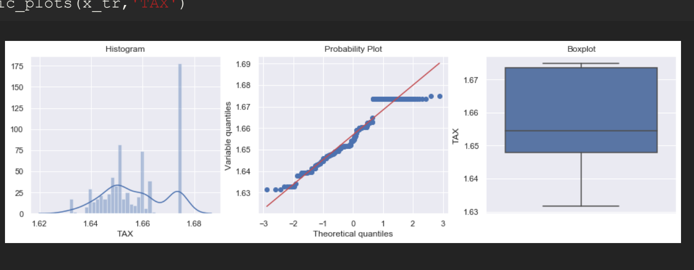
```
(None, None, None)
```

In [26]:
```python
diagnostic_plots(box_tr,'RAD'),diagnostic_plots(yeo_tr,'RAD'),diagnostic_plots(x_tr,'RAD')
```

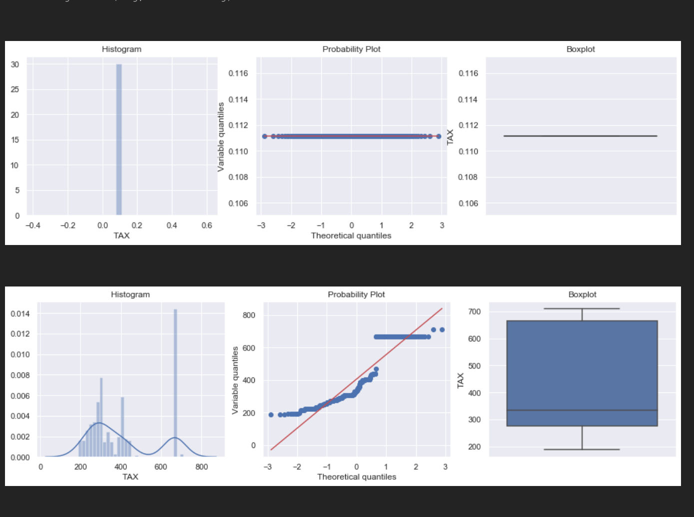


```
(None, None, None)
```

In [27]:
```python
diagnostic_plots(box_tr,'TAX'),diagnostic_plots(yeo_tr,'TAX'),diagnostic_plots(x_tr,'TAX')
```

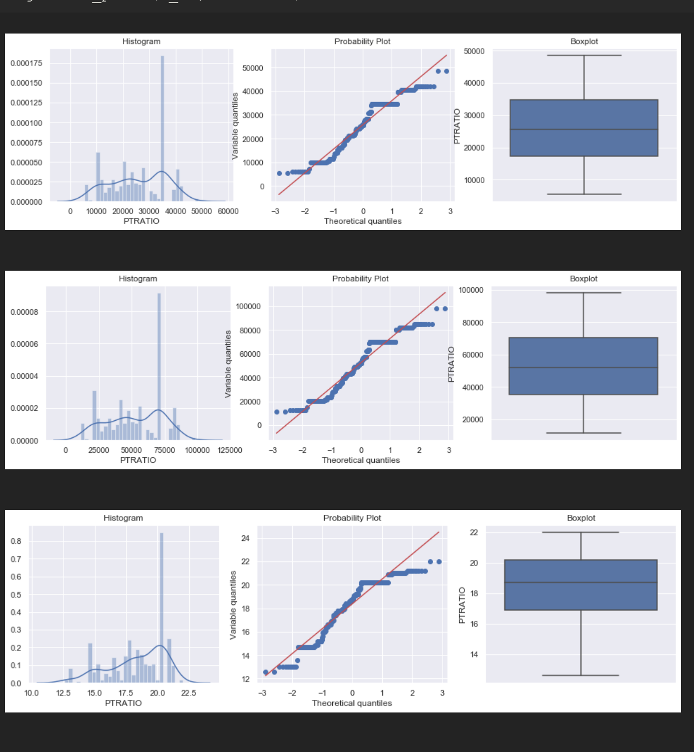


```
C:\Users\sahil\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:288: UserWarning: Data must have variance to compute a kernel density estimate.
  warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)
```



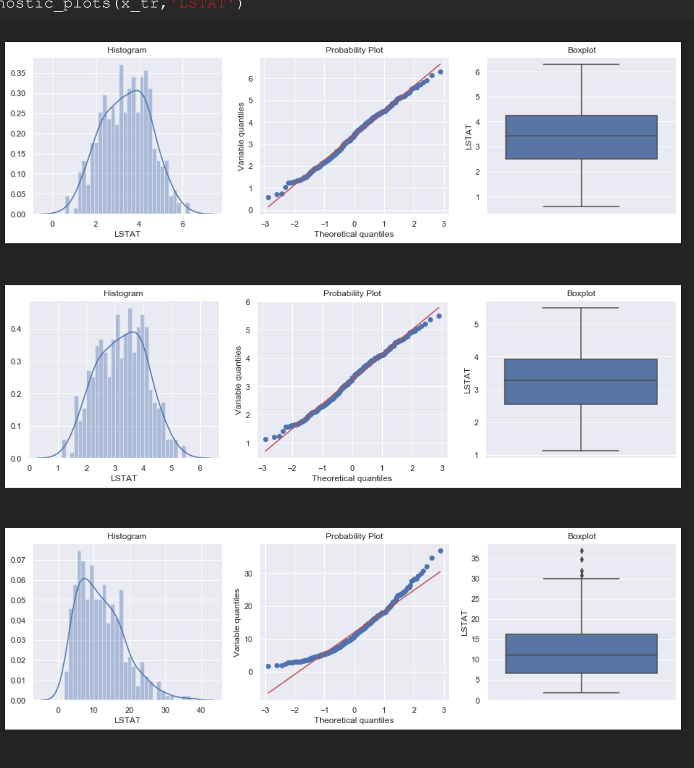
```
(None, None, None)
```

In [28]:
```python
diagnostic_plots(box_tr,'PTRATIO'),diagnostic_plots(yeo_tr,'PTRATIO'),diagnostic_plots(x_tr,'PTRATIO')
```



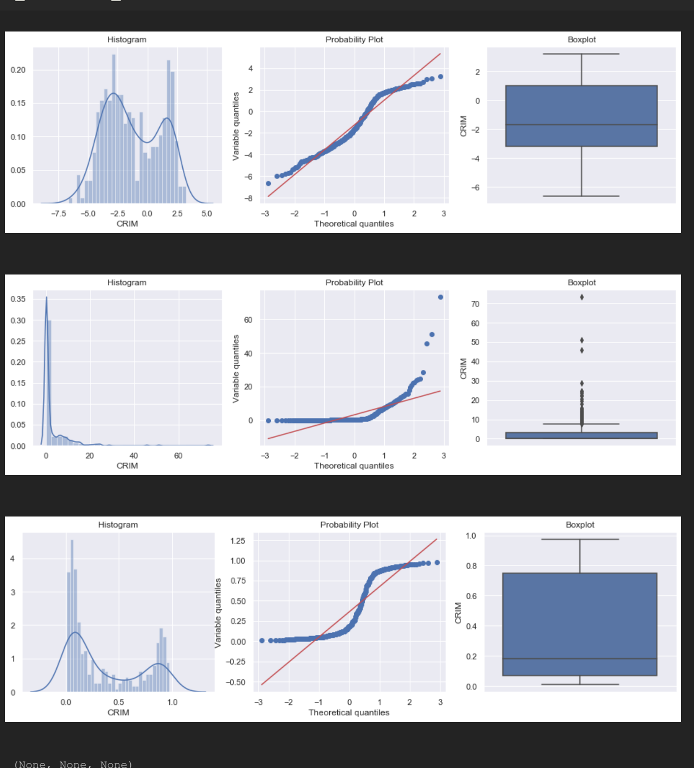
```
(None, None, None)
```

In [29]:
```python
diagnostic_plots(box_tr,'LSTAT'),diagnostic_plots(yeo_tr,'LSTAT'),diagnostic_plots(x_tr,'LSTAT')
```



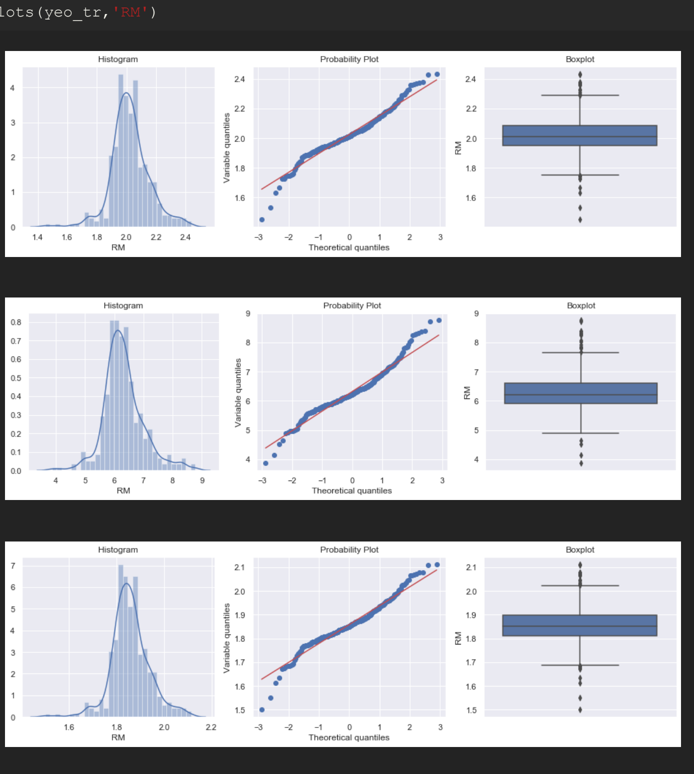
```
(None, None, None)
```

In [30]:
```python
diagnostic_plots(box_tr,'CRIM'),diagnostic_plots(x_tr,'CRIM'),diagnostic_plots(yeo_tr,'CRIM')
```



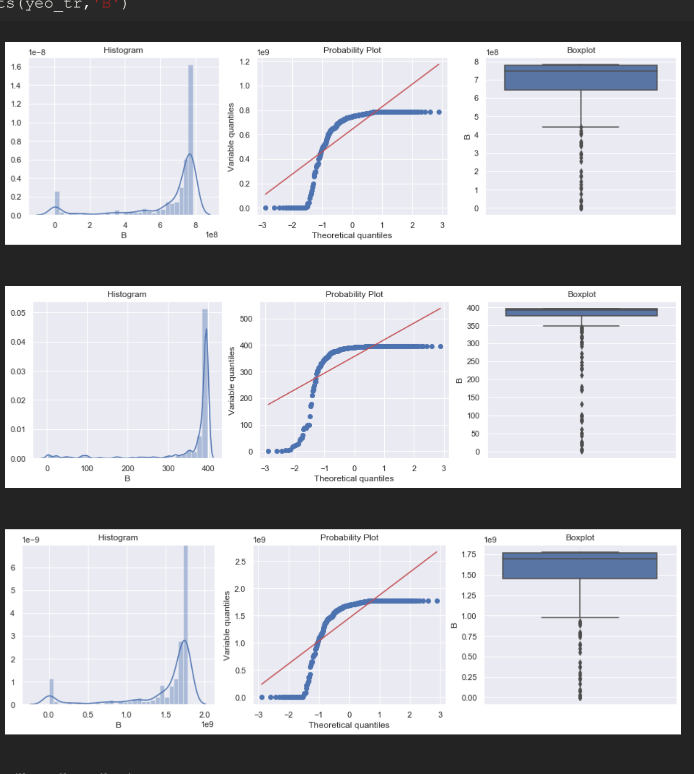
```
(None, None, None)
```

In [31]:
```python
diagnostic_plots(box_tr,'RM'),diagnostic_plots(x_tr,'RM'),diagnostic_plots(yeo_tr,'RM')
```



```
(None, None, None)
```

In [32]:
```python
diagnostic_plots(box_tr,'B'),diagnostic_plots(x_tr,'B'),diagnostic_plots(yeo_tr,'B')
```



```
(None, None, None)
```

If we have to pick one transformer from YeoJhonson and the BOXCOX Transfromer We will pick the BOXCOX.

Here we applied two different transfromations on the data. So we will pick the best transformed variables from the different different Transformers.

In [33]:
```python
# Making DataFrame from the different optimal variables
transformed_tr = pd.DataFrame(data=[box_tr['CRIM'],yeo_tr['ZN'],box_tr['RM'],box_tr['B'],yeo_tr['INDUS'],yeo_tr['NOX'],box_tr['DIS'],x_tr['AGE'],box_tr['TAX'],x_tr['RAD'],box_tr['PTRATIO'],box_tr['LSTAT']])
transformed_tr = transformed_tr.T
```

In [34]:
```python
# Test Transformed Data
transformed_ts = pd.DataFrame(data=[box_ts['CRIM'],yeo_ts['ZN'],box_ts['RM'],box_ts['B'],yeo_ts['INDUS'],yeo_ts['NOX'],box_ts['DIS'],x_ts['AGE'],box_ts['TAX'],x_ts['RAD'],box_ts['PTRATIO'],box_ts['LSTAT']])
transformed_ts = transformed_ts.T
```

Now lets Check the performance of the model at this point

In [58]:
```python
def adj_r2_linear(x,y):
    r2 = lr_model.score(x,y)
    n = x.shape[0]
    p = x.shape[1]
    adjusted_r2 = 1-(1-r2)*(n-1)/(n-p-1)
    return adjusted_r2

def adj_r2_lasso(x,y):
    r2 = lasso_model.score(x,y)
    n = x.shape[0]
    p = x.shape[1]
    adjusted_r2 = 1-(1-r2)*(n-1)/(n-p-1)
    return adjusted_r2
```

In [59]:
```python
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures

lr_model = LinearRegression()
std = StandardScaler()

std_tr = std.fit_transform(transformed_tr)
std_ts = std.transform(transformed_ts)

# Building Polynomial Regression Model
poly_reg = PolynomialFeatures(degree=2)
X_poly = poly_reg.fit_transform(std_tr)
X_poly_ts = poly_reg.transform(std_ts)

lr_model.fit(X_poly,y_tr)
lr_model.score(X_poly,y_tr),lr_model.score(X_poly_ts,y_ts)
```

```
(0.929230792492704, 0.8821006732089702)
```

In [60]:
```python
adj_r2_linear(X_poly,y_tr),adj_r2_linear(X_poly_ts,y_ts)
```

```
(0.9046506479004752, 0.7032866942425751)
```

Here we can see that we got an test R2 of 88% but the Adjusted-R2 is quite low. So we can say that the model is overfitting as there is a lot of difference between the Train and Test Score.

In [61]:
```python
# Building Linear Regression Model
lr_model = LinearRegression()

lr_model.fit(std_tr,y_tr)
lr_model.score(std_tr,y_tr),lr_model.score(std_ts,y_ts)
```

```
(0.7756475081121516, 0.7257346164963817)
```

In [62]:
```python
adj_r2_linear(std_tr,y_tr),adj_r2_linear(std_ts,y_ts)
```

```
(0.7677524057583269, 0.7020570294313211)
```

In [67]:
```python
# Build Lasso Regression Model and let's see the results
from sklearn.linear_model import LassoCV,Lasso
alphas = np.random.uniform(0,1,100)

lassoCV = LassoCV(alphas=alphas)
lassoCV.fit(X_poly,y_tr)
```

```
LassoCV(alphas=array([0.70003868, 0.77219045, 0.49656695, 0.42488879, 0.160541  ,
       0.0315799 , 0.81615205, 0.9272509 , 0.50886392, 0.06905149,
       0.99640399, 0.73097373, 0.83872439, 0.96585336, 0.01741711,
       0.36281851, 0.06700706, 0.67434539, 0.89305116, 0.29370701,
       0.5895684 , 0.42657909, 0.78814693, 0.57851091, 0.92179323,
       0.04890807, 0.99460014, 0.85054352, 0.96752525, 0.62432749,
       0.0...
       0.71313464, 0.23701173, 0.63420045, 0.49286816, 0.4664783 ,
       0.56190536, 0.63051212, 0.22312052, 0.49070762, 0.10496648,
       0.92186916, 0.59446866, 0.7437559 , 0.64626361, 0.40044176]),
        copy_X=True, cv=None, eps=0.001, fit_intercept=True, max_iter=1000,
        n_alphas=100, n_jobs=None, normalize=False, positive=False,
        precompute='auto', random_state=None, selection='cyclic', tol=0.0001,
        verbose=False)
```

In [68]:
```python
lasso_model = Lasso(alpha=lassoCV.alpha_)
lasso_model.fit(X_poly,y_tr)
lasso_model.score(X_poly,y_tr),lasso_model.score(X_poly_ts,y_ts)
```

```
(0.913843433899695, 0.8746135034722035)
```

In [69]:
```python
print('Adjused R-squared score of Lasso Model')
adj_r2_lasso(X_poly,y_tr),adj_r2_lasso(X_poly_ts,y_ts)
```

```
Adjused R-squared score of Lasso Model

(0.8839188250633295, 0.6844439837383787)
```

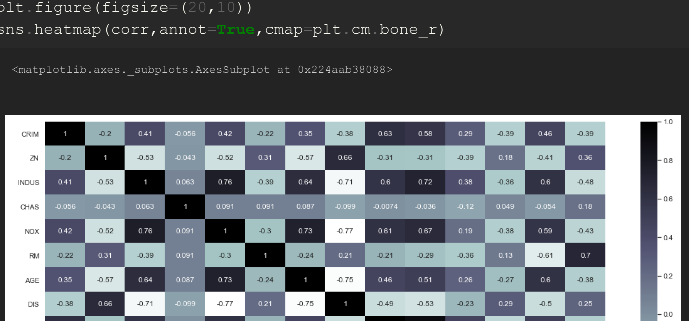
Lasso Regression is also not improving the Adj-R2 score

Feature Selection

We have seen our model with all the variables, now lets try to build using the feature selection by using differrent techniques.

In [40]:
```python
# corrlation
corr = boston.corr()
plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))
sns.heatmap(corr,annot=True,cmap=plt.cm.bone_r)
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x224aab38088>
```



RAD and TAX are correlated so we drop one of them.

In [41]:
```python
# VIF factor

from statsmodels.stats.outliers_influence import variance_inflation_fa
ctor
vif = pd.DataFrame()
variables = std_tr
vif["VIF Factor"] = [variance_inflation_factor(variables, i) for i in
range(variables.shape[1])]

vif['features'] = transformed_tr.columns

vif
```

	VIF Factor	features
0	6.476453	CRIM
1	2.134528	ZN
2	1.989620	RM
3	1.449425	B
4	3.991710	INDUS
5	7.049458	NOX
6	5.080650	DIS
7	3.970213	AGE
8	3.782056	TAX
9	5.081533	RAD
10	1.689637	PTRATIO
11	3.387465	LSTAT

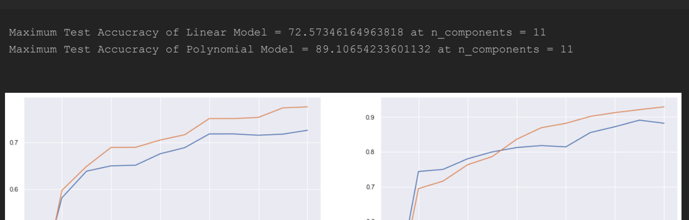
As we can see that all the features have VIF less than 10. So we keep all of them.

PCA Decompostion

In [44]:
```python
# pca for finding the best value of n_components
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
def find_n(tr_data,ts_data,tr_label,ts_label):
    r2_ts = []
    r2_tr = []

    r2_poly_ts = []
    r2_poly_tr = []
    for i in range(1,13):
        pca = PCA(n_components=i)
        pca_tr = pca.fit_transform(tr_data)
        pca_ts = pca.transform(ts_data)

        # Linear Regression =
        lr_model = LinearRegression()
        lr_model.fit(pca_tr,y_tr)
        r2_ts.append(lr_model.score(pca_ts,ts_label))
        r2_tr.append(lr_model.score(pca_tr,tr_label))

        # polynomial regression
        poly_reg = PolynomialFeatures(degree = 2)
        X_poly = poly_reg.fit_transform(pca_tr)
        X_poly_ts = poly_reg.transform(pca_ts)

        lr_model2 = LinearRegression()
        lr_model2.fit(X_poly,y_tr)
        r2_poly_tr.append(lr_model2.score(X_poly,y_tr))
        r2_poly_ts.append(lr_model2.score(X_poly_ts,y_ts))

    max_lr =max(r2_ts)
    print('Maximum Test Accuracy of Linear Model = {} at n_components
 = {}'.format(max(r2_ts)*100,r2_ts.index(max_lr)))
    max_poly = max(r2_poly_ts)
    print('Maximum Test Accuracy of Polynomial Model = {} at n_compon
ents = {}'.format(max(r2_poly_ts)*100,r2_poly_ts.index(max_poly)+1))

    fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(20,7))
    sns.lineplot(range(1,13),r2_ts,ax=ax[0])
    sns.lineplot(range(1,13),r2_tr,ax=ax[0])

    sns.lineplot(range(1,13),r2_poly_ts,ax=ax[1])
    sns.lineplot(range(1,13),r2_poly_tr,ax=ax[1])


    plt.show()
```

In [45]:
```python
std_tr = pd.DataFrame(std_tr)
std_ts = pd.DataFrame(std_ts)

find_n(std_tr,std_ts,y_tr,y_ts)
```

```
Maximum Test Accuracy of Linear Model = 72.57346164963818 at n_components = 11
Maximum Test Accuracy of Polynomial Model = 89.10654233601132 at n_components = 11
```



Now we will try to build both Linear and Polynomial feature model by using the best value of n_component and we pick this value on the basis of adjusted r-squared score.

In [46]:
```python
# Building Polynomial features Linear Model
lr_model = LinearRegression()

# fitting data to PCA with n_components=5
pca = PCA(n_components=6)
pca_tr = pca.fit_transform(std_tr)
pca_ts = pca.transform(std_ts)

# building Polynomial Features
poly_reg = PolynomialFeatures(degree=2)
X_poly = poly_reg.fit_transform(pca_tr)
X_poly_ts = poly_reg.transform(pca_ts)

# training model
lr_model.fit(X_poly,y_tr)
lr_model.score(X_poly,y_tr),lr_model.score(X_poly_ts,y_ts)
```

```
(0.8361389037287122, 0.8123097957163412)
```

In [47]:
```python
adj_r2_linear(X_poly,y_tr),adj_r2_linear(X_poly_ts,y_ts)
```

```
(0.8220216400499551, 0.7695835703509555)
```

In [48]:
```python
# Build Lasso Regression Model and let's see the results
from sklearn.linear_model import LassoCV,Lasso
alphas = np.random.uniform(0,1,100)

lassoCV = LassoCV(alphas=alphas)
lassoCV.fit(X_poly,y_tr)
```

```
LassoCV(alphas=array([0.72139586, 0.34969288, 0.97893625, 0.0560844 , 0.04672942,
       0.99779712, 0.63993548, 0.16570444, 0.7550936 , 0.62221488,
       0.67324164, 0.54670234, 0.32860786, 0.64383194, 0.30430155,
       0.52334622, 0.88778304, 0.2702433 , 0.45014858, 0.12977882,
       0.48039318, 0.84833468, 0.89405993, 0.4408799 , 0.47351606,
       0.45565144, 0.36329379, 0.54467848, 0.87095369, 0.08938948,
       0....
       0.30970912, 0.53213982, 0.57436372, 0.30056942, 0.47103682,
       0.39689831, 0.39178982, 0.33172575, 0.63169557, 0.34094696,
       0.74532061, 0.42935584, 0.4414704 , 0.04190569, 0.12935206]),
        copy_X=True, cv=None, eps=0.001, fit_intercept=True, max_iter=1000,
        n_alphas=100, n_jobs=None, normalize=False, positive=False,
        precompute='auto', random_state=None, selection='cyclic', tol=0.0001,
        verbose=False)
```

In [49]:
```python
lasso_model = Lasso(alpha=lassoCV.alpha_)
lasso_model.fit(X_poly,y_tr)
lasso_model.score(X_poly,y_tr),lasso_model.score(X_poly_ts,y_ts)
```

```
(0.8346991918386368, 0.8216013845901531)
```

In [50]:
```python
print('Adjused R-squared score of Lasso Model')
adj_r2_lasso(X_poly,y_tr),adj_r2_lasso(X_poly_ts,y_ts)
```

```
Adjused R-squared score of Lasso Model

(0.8204578914431964, 0.7809903176675863)
```

In [51]:
```python
# Building Linear Regeression Model
lr_model = LinearRegression()

# fitting data to PCA with n_components=8
pca = PCA(n_components=8)
pca_tr = pca.fit_transform(std_tr)
pca_ts = pca.transform(std_ts)

# training model
lr_model.fit(pca_tr,y_tr)
lr_model.score(pca_tr,y_tr),lr_model.score(pca_ts,y_ts)
```

```
(0.7506379532628994, 0.7179403767844975)
```

In [52]:
```python
adj_r2_linear(pca_tr,y_tr),adj_r2_linear(pca_ts,y_ts)
```

```
(0.7448556449327637, 0.7021608174437701)
```

In [70]:
```python
# Build Lasso Regression Model
alphas = np.random.uniform(0,1,100)

lassoCV = LassoCV(alphas=alphas)
lassoCV.fit(pca_tr,y_tr)
```

```
LassoCV(alphas=array([0.56954626, 0.0523976 , 0.73534906, 0.5972153 , 0.09134028,
       0.61249493, 0.03092533, 0.53054372, 0.3900276 , 0.70548168,
       0.01475862, 0.85355553, 0.19432757, 0.45948135, 0.40464767,
       0.43789394, 0.30160257, 0.59281179, 0.55016859, 0.56872589,
       0.50347942, 0.02588806, 0.71708156, 0.40464449, 0.47965367,
       0.60602091, 0.38144972, 0.31112551, 0.50397959, 0.933642  ,
       0.3...
       0.87676355, 0.45376845, 0.60986059, 0.19036197, 0.89324639,
       0.27188386, 0.36565986, 0.57088827, 0.94038748, 0.35402478,
       0.77703256, 0.25566248, 0.68803372, 0.71994419, 0.63954727]),
        copy_X=True, cv=None, eps=0.001, fit_intercept=True, max_iter=1000,
        n_alphas=100, n_jobs=None, normalize=False, positive=False,
        precompute='auto', random_state=None, selection='cyclic', tol=0.0001,
        verbose=False)
```

In [71]:
```python
lasso_model = Lasso(alpha=lassoCV.alpha_)
lasso_model.fit(pca_tr,y_tr)
lasso_model.score(pca_tr,y_tr),lasso_model.score(pca_ts,y_ts)
```

```
(0.7505995556485103, 0.7181054429653035)
```

In [75]:
```python
adj_r2_lasso(pca_tr,y_tr),adj_r2_lasso(pca_ts,y_ts)
```

```
(0.7448163569389106, 0.7023351180962296)
```

```
MODEL                                         Adj-r2 Score(Tra
in,Test)
Polynomial regression                           (90.46%, 70.3
2%)
Linear Regression                               (76.77%, 70.
2%)
Lasso Regression                                (88.39%, 68.4
4%)

Polynomial Regression(PCA n_comp=6)             (83.61%, 81.2
3%)
Lasso Regression Ploynomial feature Model       (82.04%, 78.0
9%)

Linear Regression(PCA n_comp=8)                 (74.48%, 70.2
1%)
Lasso Regression(PCA n_comp=8)                  (74.48%, 70.2
3%)
```

In [3]:
```
! jupyter-nbconvert --to PDFviaHTML  LR.ipynb
```

```
[NbConvertApp] Converting notebook LR.ipynb to PDFviaHTML
[NbConvertApp] Writing 4112303 bytes to LR.pdf
```

In [ ]: