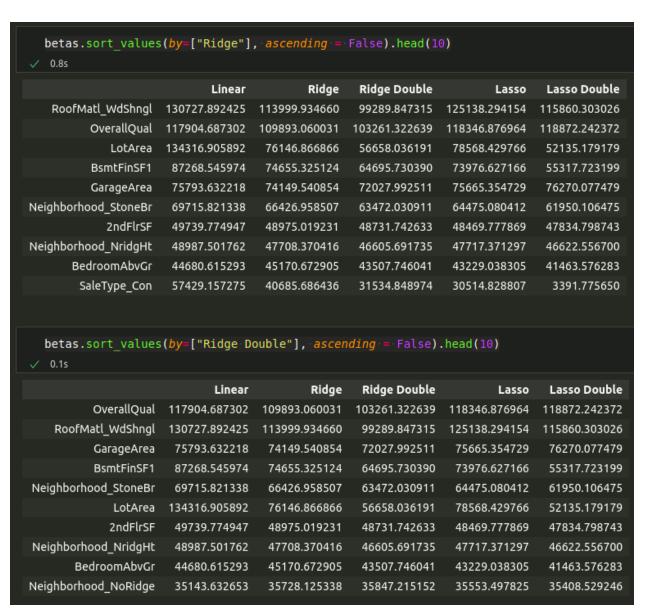
HOUSE PRICING CASE STUDY

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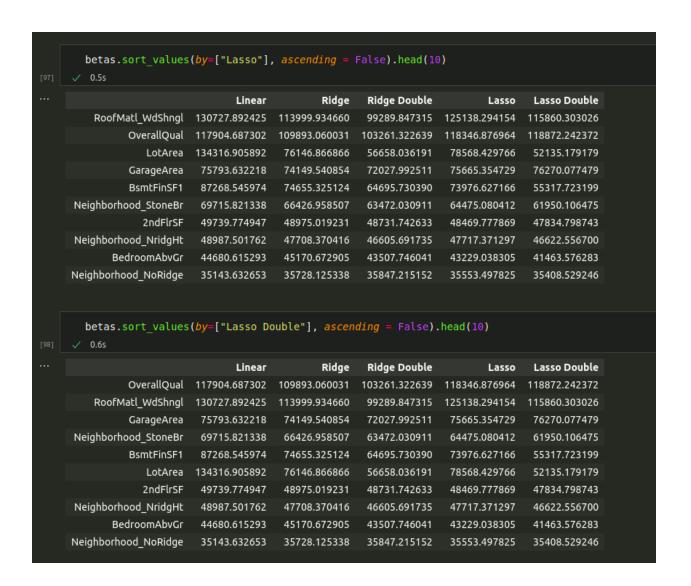
Assignment-based Subjective Questions

1.What is the optimal value of alpha for ridge and lasso regression? What will be the changes in the model if you choose double the value of alpha for both ridge and lasso? What will be the most important predictor variables after the change is implemented?

- The optimal value of alpha:
 - Ridge Regression: 0.8
 - Lasso Regression: 50
- If we double the value of alpha for both the Ridge and Lasso regression models, the penalty term applied to the regression coefficients will be larger. This indicates that the regularization terms' impact on model fit will continue to increase, eventually leading to:
 - Higher regression coefficient decreasing towards zero
 - Lasso model feature set sparsity was increased.
 - Regression coefficients with smaller values may be more interpretable.
 - More bias in the model as regularization increases, but perhaps reduced variance and greater performance on unknown data.
 - Potentially limiting the model's ability to overfit on the training dataset.
- The Ridge (top 10 importants) there are some new features appeared in top 10 when changing the lambda



 The Lasso (top 10 importants) - no new features, just changing the value in top 10 important features



- 2. You have determined the optimal value of lambda for ridge and lasso regression during the assignment. Now, which one will you choose to apply and why?
 - I will choose the Lasso regression due to the fact that they are usually preferred
 when dealing with a large number of features and some of them may not be
 relevant to the outcome, as it can perform feature selection and shrink the
 coefficients of less important features to zero.
 - Beside that, the evaluation metrics on the test set when comparison between models, the Lasso model performs the best

	Metric	Linear Regression	Ridge Regression	Ridge Double Regression	Lasso Regression	Lasso Doulbe Regression
0	R2 Score (Train)	8.615700e-01	8.590932e-01	8.557855e-01	8.572467e-01	8.514316e-01
1	R2 Score (Test)	8.202198e-01	8.213665e-01	8.206915e-01	8.226401e-01	8.207266e-01
2	RSS (Train)	8.402355e+11	8.552686e+11	8.753456e+11	8.664766e+11	9.017727e+11
3	RSS (Test)	5.639493e+11	5.603523e+11	5.624696e+11	5.563569e+11	5.623596e+11
4	MSE (Train)	2.868717e+04	2.894266e+04	2.928039e+04	2.913168e+04	2.971910e+04
5	MSE (Test)	3.584163e+04	3.572715e+04	3.579458e+04	3.559955e+04	3.579108e+04

- 3. After building the model, you realised that the five most important predictor variables in the lasso model are not available in the incoming data. You will now have to create another model excluding the five most important predictor variables. Which are the five most important predictor variables now?
 - After the filter top 5 features, the optimal lambda of Lasso change from 50 to 100, and the top 5 features importance updated to

4. How can you make sure that a model is robust and generalisable? What are the implications of the same for the accuracy of the model and why?

I used the following ways to validate that the model is robust and generalisable:

- Splitting the data into training and testing sets, and using cross-validation techniques to evaluate the performance of the model on unseen data.
- Regularizing the model to avoid overfitting and improve its ability to generalize to new data.
- Assessing the impact of different hyperparameters and tuning them using grid search or other optimization methods.
- Ensuring that the training data is representative of the population and the problem domain, and that any biases or confounding factors are appropriately accounted for.

In the evaluation section, I have applied multiple metrics to measure the bias and variances of the model to ensure that the result reflect correctly the generalize cases in real-world and not being bias by any factors