

資料科學 Report of Test 1

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Code 與註解：

```
from sklearn.linear_model import SGDRegressor
from sklearn import preprocessing
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score

df = pd.read_csv("MiningProcess_Flotation_Plant_Database.csv") # 讀取
CSV 檔
df.drop('date', inplace=True, axis=1) # 把 date 這個 column 丟掉，在這邊
屬於無用資訊
list_of_column_names = list(df.columns) # 取得 CSV 檔的 column list

print(df.shape) # 查看資料筆數與欄位數

for col in list_of_column_names:
    df[col] = df[col].str.replace(',', '.') # 此資料集小數點是"，"，替換成
    "."
    df[col] = df[col].astype('float') # 轉成 float 型別

Y=df['% Iron Concentrate'] # 要預測的欄位
X=df.drop(['% Iron Concentrate', '% Silica Concentrate'],axis=1) # 用
來訓練的欄位

min_max_scaler = preprocessing.MinMaxScaler()
X_scaled = pd.DataFrame(min_max_scaler.fit_transform(X),
columns=X.columns) # 將資料縮放到 0~1 之間

X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X_scaled, Y,
test_size = 0.2, random_state = 3) # 切割出訓練用資料與測試用資料

alphas = [0.0001, 0.001, 0.01]

for a in alphas:
```

```

print("===== Alpha = %s ====="
%(a))
sgdr = SGDRegressor(loss='squared_loss', penalty='l2', alpha =
a) # 建立預測模型
sgdr.fit(X_train, Y_train) # 導入訓練資料
Y_prdict = sgdr.predict(X_test) # 預測

print("R-square =", sgdr.score(X_scaled, Y)) # 計算 R-square 值

predictors = X_train.columns

coef = pd.Series(sgdr.coef_,predictors).sort_values() # sort
predictors
coef.plot(kind='bar', title='Variable') # 建立直方圖
plt.ylim(-2.5,2.5)
plt.show()

```

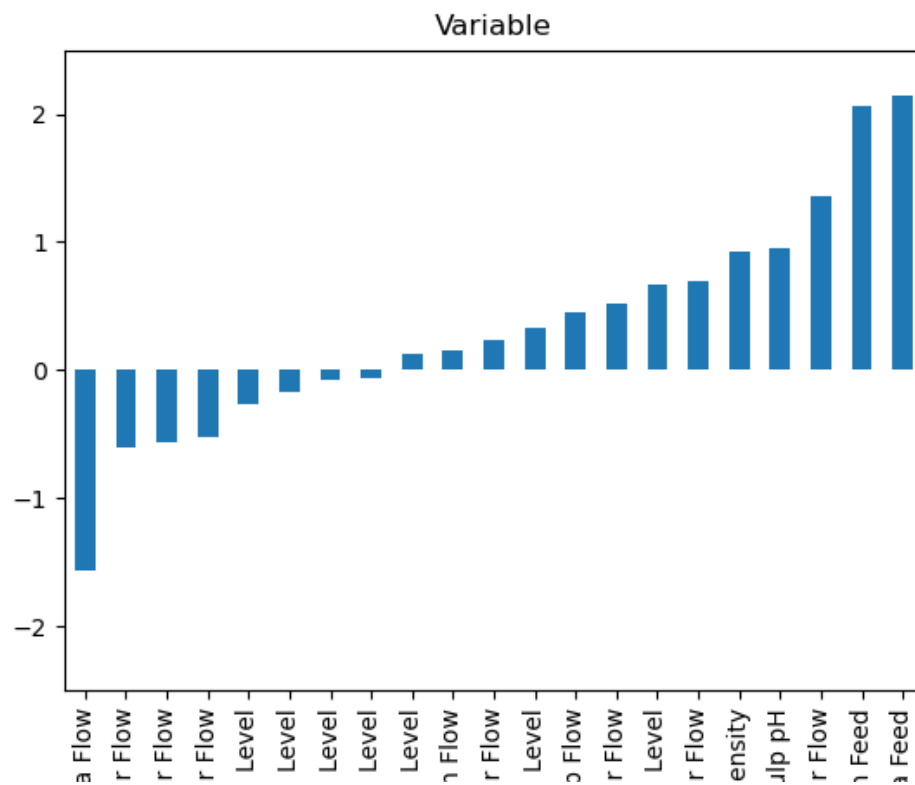
輸出結果：

```

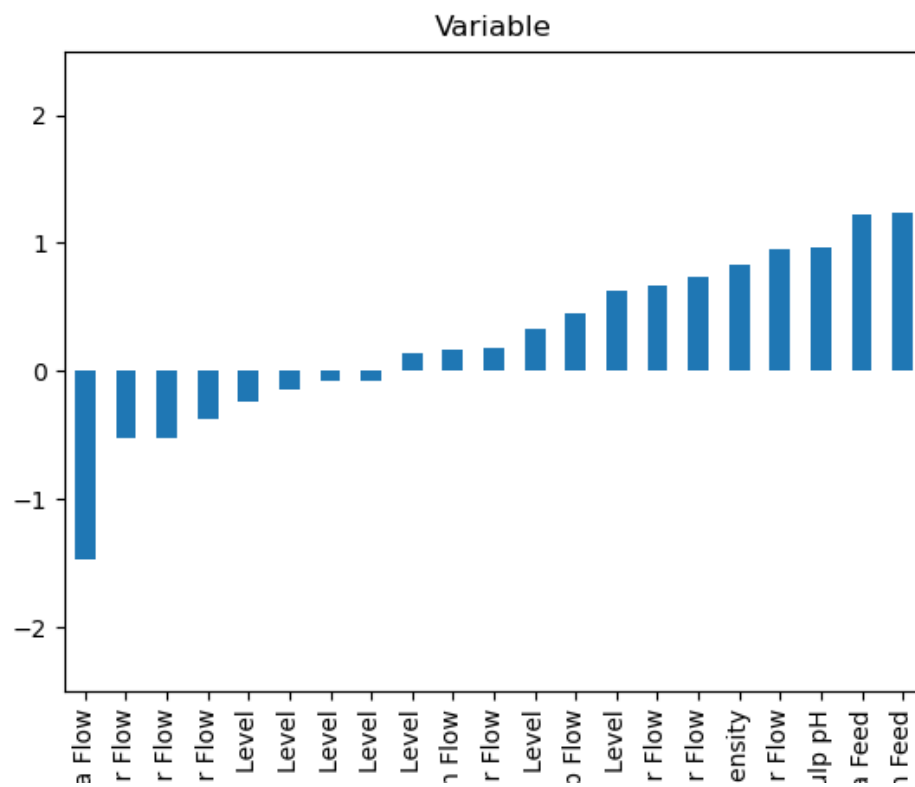
===== Alpha = 0.0001 =====
R-square = 0.13552515349626504
===== Alpha = 0.001 =====
R-square = 0.13857739743889907
===== Alpha = 0.01 =====
R-square = 0.11863679772527735
PS C:\Users\s1106022\Desktop\OneDrive - 元智大學\碩士\課程\資料科學\test1> 

```

Alpha = 0.0001



Alpha = 0.001



Alpha = 0.01

