DSC 80 Discussion 8 Worksheet

FA22 Final Problem 7

	group		color	x	у	Consider the dataframe to the left. Suppose you wish to use this data in a linear regression model. To do
	0	Α	red	3	2	so, the color column must be encoded numerically.
	1	В	green	7	1	Problem 1.1. True or False: a meaningful way to
	2	Α	blue	2	5	numerically encode the color column is to replace
	3	Α	red	5	3	each string by its index in the alphabetic ordering of the colors. That is, to replace blue by 1, green by
	4	В	blue	10	4	2, and red by 3.
	5 A green 1 1 [] True [] False					
	s w	ill "dro	op the f	irst	cat	tEncoder module has a keyword called drop=first, which the docuegory in each feature." What's the purpose of this keyword, and will?

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Problem 2.1. Suppose you split a data set into a training set and a test set. You train a classifier on the training set and test it on the test set. **True or False**: the training accuracy must be higher than the test accuracy.

[] True [] False						

Problem 2.2. Suppose you train a model, but achieve much lower training and test accuracies than you expect. When you look at the data and make predictions yourself, you are easily able to achieve higher train and test accuracies. What should be done to improve the performance of the model?

Note: You haven't learned about decision trees yet (basically, just imagine a flow-chart), but for this question, all you need to know is that increasing max_depth increases the complexity of your model.

Decrease the max_depth hyperparameter; the model is "overfitting". Increase the max_depth hyperparameter; the model is "underfitting".							
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The DataFrame new_releases contains the following information for songs that were recently released. The first few rows are shown below.

	genre	rec_label	danceability	speechiness	first_month
0	Hip-Hop/Rap	ЕМІ	0.39	0.84	12019896
1	Pop	UMG	0.91	0.65	9932385
2	Pop	EMI	0.65	0.71	10923584
3	Country	SME	0.45	0.93	8107742
4	Hip-Hop/Rap	UMG	0.39	0.86	9554136

- genre: one of the following five possibilities: Hip-Hop/Rap, Pop, Country, Alternative, or International
- rec_label: the label that released the song (one of the following 4: EMI, SME, UMG, or WMG)

- danceability: how easy the song is to dance to, according to the Spotify API (between 0 and 1)
- speechiness: what proportion of the song is made up of spoken words, according to the Spotify API
- first_month: the number of total streams the song had on Spotify in the first month it was released

To start, we conduct a train-test split, splitting new_releases into X_train, X_test, y_train, and y_test. We first fit a linear model to the training data that only uses danceability, and call this model lr_one.

Problem 3.1. True or False: If lr_one.score(X_train, y_train) is much lower than lr_one.score(X_test, y_test), it is likely that lr_one overfit to the training data.

```
[] True [] False

>>> X_train.shape[0]
50
>>> np.sum((y_train - lr_one.predict(X_train)) ** 2)
500000 # five hundred thousand
Problem 3.2. Given this output, what is lr_one's training RMSE? Give your answer as an integer.
```

Now, suppose we fit one more linear model (with an intercept term) to the training data:

• Model 2 (lr_no_drop): Uses danceability and speechiness as-is, and one-hot encodes genre and rec_label, using OneHotEncoder(). (Note the lack of the drop_first=True keyword.)

Suppose we are given the following coefficients in Model 2:

- The coefficient on genre_Pop is 2000.
- The coefficient on genre_Country is 1000.
- The coefficient on danceability is $10^6 = 1,000,000$

Problem 3.3. Daisy and Billy are two artists signed to the same rec_label who each just released a new song with the same speechiness. Daisy is a Pop artist while Billy is a Country artist.

Model 2 predicted that Daisy's song and Billy's song will have the same first_month streams. What is the absolute difference between Daisy's song's danceability and Billy's song's danceability? Give your

answer as a simpli	hed fraction.			
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