Boston Housing dataset

In [1]:

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

In [2]:

```
import pandas as pd
boston = pd.DataFrame(boston_dataset.data, columns=boston_dataset.feature_names)
boston.head()
```

Out[2]:

	CRIM	ZN	INDUS	CHAS	NOX	RM	AGE	DIS	RAD	TAX	PTRATIO	В
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
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
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
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
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
4												•

In [3]:

```
boston['MEDV'] = boston_dataset.target
```

1. Linear Regression

In [4]:

```
import numpy as np

X = pd.DataFrame(np.c_[boston['LSTAT'], boston['RM']], columns = ['LSTAT','RM'])
Y = boston['MEDV']
```

In [5]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size = 0.2, random_state=5)

print(X_train.shape)
print(X_test.shape)
print(Y_train.shape)
print(Y_test.shape)

(404, 2)
(102, 2)
(404,)
(102,)
```

In [6]:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error

lin_model = LinearRegression()
lin_model.fit(X_train, Y_train)
```

Out[6]:

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

In [7]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
y_train_predict = lin_model.predict(X_train)
mse = mean_squared_error(Y_train, y_train_predict)
r2 = r2_score(Y_train, y_train_predict)
print("The model performance for training set")
print("-----
print('MSE is {}'.format(mse))
print('R2 score is {}'.format(r2))
print("\n")
y_test_predict = lin_model.predict(X_test)
mse = mean_squared_error(Y_test, y_test_predict)
r2 = r2_score(Y_test, y_test_predict)
print("The model performance for testing set")
print("----")
print('MSE is {}'.format(mse))
print('R2 score is {}'.format(r2))
```

The model performance for training set

NOT : 01 77700714000040

MSE is 31.777227140320218 R2 score is 0.6300745149331701

The model performance for testing set

MSE is 26.392886822666085 R2 score is 0.6628996975186953

1. Polynomial

In [8]:

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
def create_polynomial_regression_model(degree):
    "Creates a polynomial regression model for the given degree"
    poly_features = PolynomialFeatures(degree=degree)
   X_train_poly = poly_features.fit_transform(X_train)
    poly_model = LinearRegression()
    poly_model.fit(X_train_poly, Y_train)
   y_train_predicted = poly_model.predict(X_train_poly)
   y_test_predict = poly_model.predict(poly_features.fit_transform(X_test))
   mse_train = mean_squared_error(Y_train, y_train_predicted)
    r2_train = r2_score(Y_train, y_train_predicted)
   mse_test = mean_squared_error(Y_test, y_test_predict)
    r2_test = r2_score(Y_test, y_test_predict)
    print("The model performance for the training set")
    print("MSE of training set is {}".format(mse_train))
    print("R2 score of training set is {}".format(r2_train))
    print("\n")
    print("The model performance for the test set")
    print("MSE of test set is {}".format(mse_test))
    print("R2 score of test set is {}".format(r2_test))
```

In [9]:

```
create_polynomial_regression_model(2)
```

The model performance for the training set
----MSE of training set is 22.11887709298093
R2 score of training set is 0.7425094297364767

The model performance for the test set

MSE of test set is 14.324861558447438
R2 score of test set is 0.8170372495892191

various models

In [10]:

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.datasets import load_boston

pd.options.display.float_format = '{:,.2f}'.format
dataset = load_boston()
df = pd.DataFrame(dataset.data)
df.columns = dataset.feature_names
df["PRICE"] = dataset.target

X = df.drop("PRICE", axis=1)
Y = df["PRICE"]
print(X.shape)
print(Y.shape)
```

(506, 13) (506,)

In [11]:

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, MinMaxScaler
scaler = MinMaxScaler().fit(X)
scaled_X = scaler.transform(X)
```

In [12]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

seed = 9
test_size = 0.20

X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(scaled_X, Y, test_size = test_size, random_s
tate = seed)

print(X_train.shape)
print(X_test.shape)
print(Y_train.shape)
print(Y_train.shape)
```

(404, 13) (102, 13) (404,) (102,)

In [13]:

```
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings(action='ignore')
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.linear_model import Lasso
from sklearn.linear_model import ElasticNet
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor
from sklearn.svm import SVR
from sklearn.ensemble import AdaBoostRegressor
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.ensemble import ExtraTreesRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      = 10
folds
metric = "neg_mean_squared_error"
models = \{\}
models["Linear"]
                       = LinearRegression()
models["Lasso"]
                       = Lasso()
models["ElasticNet"]
                       = ElasticNet()
models["KNN"]
                       = KNeighborsRegressor()
models["DecisionTree"] = DecisionTreeRegressor()
models["SVR"]
                       = SVR()
models["AdaBoost"]
                       = AdaBoostRegressor()
models["GradientBoost"] = GradientBoostingRegressor()
models["RandomForest"] = RandomForestRegressor()
models["ExtraTrees"]
                       = ExtraTreesRegressor()
model_results = []
model_names = []
for model_name in models:
   model = models[model_name]
   k_fold = KFold(n_splits=folds, random_state=seed)
    results = cross_val_score(model, X_train, Y_train, cv=k_fold, scoring=metric)
   model_results.append(results)
   model_names.append(model_name)
   print("{}: {}, {}".format(model_name, round(results.mean(), 3), round(results.std(), 3)))
figure = plt.figure()
figure.suptitle('Regression models comparison')
axis = figure.add_subplot(111)
plt.boxplot(model_results)
axis.set_xticklabels(model_names, rotation = 45, ha="right")
axis.set_vlabel("Mean Squared Error (MSE)")
plt.margins(0.05, 0.1)
```

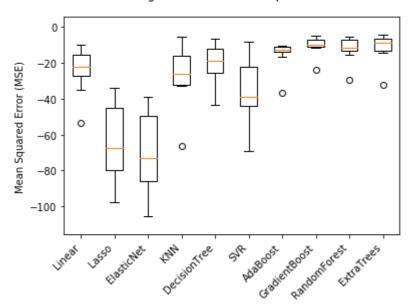
Linear: -23.794, 12.358 Lasso: -63.82, 20.646 ElasticNet: -69.362, 21.371

KNN: -26.366, 16.169

DecisionTree: -21.732, 12.212

SVR: -34.845, 17.408 AdaBoost: -14.918, 7.53 GradientBoost: -10.228, 5.078 RandomForest: -12.117, 6.594 ExtraTrees: -11.282, 7.76

Regression models comparison



In [14]:

```
best_model = GradientBoostingRegressor(random_state=seed)
best_model.fit(X_train, Y_train)
predictions = best_model.predict(X_test)

print("[INFO] MSE : {}".format(round(mean_squared_error(Y_test, predictions), 3)))
```

[INFO] MSE : 10.292

Comment

Testing various methods based on mse, I guess gradientboost method is the best.

Fuel Consumption dataset

linear

In [15]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import pylab as pl

df = pd.read_csv('FuelConsumptionCo2.csv')
df.head()
```

Out[15]:

	MODELYEAR	MAKE	MODEL	VEHICLECLASS	ENGINESIZE	CYLINDERS	TRANSMISSIO
0	2014	ACURA	ILX	COMPACT	2.00	4	AS
1	2014	ACURA	ILX	COMPACT	2.40	4	N
2	2014	ACURA	ILX HYBRID	COMPACT	1.50	4	AV
3	2014	ACURA	MDX 4WD	SUV - SMALL	3.50	6	AS
4	2014	ACURA	RDX AWD	SUV - SMALL	3.50	6	AS
4							•

In [16]:

```
cdf = df[['ENGINESIZE','CYLINDERS','FUELCONSUMPTION_COMB','CO2EMISSIONS']]
cdf.head(9)
```

Out[16]:

	ENGINESIZE	CYLINDERS	FUELCONSUMPTION_COMB	CO2EMISSIONS
0	2.00	4	8.50	196
1	2.40	4	9.60	221
2	1.50	4	5.90	136
3	3.50	6	11.10	255
4	3.50	6	10.60	244
5	3.50	6	10.00	230
6	3.50	6	10.10	232
7	3.70	6	11.10	255
8	3.70	6	11.60	267

In [17]:

```
msk = np.random.rand(len(df)) < 0.8
train = cdf[msk]
test = cdf[~msk]</pre>
```

In [18]:

```
from sklearn import linear_model

regr = linear_model.LinearRegression()
train_x = np.asanyarray(train[['ENGINESIZE']])
train_y = np.asanyarray(train[['CO2EMISSIONS']])
regr.fit (train_x, train_y)

print ('Coefficients: ', regr.coef_)
print ('Intercept: ',regr.intercept_)
```

Coefficients: [[39.11922692]] Intercept: [124.79714446]

In [19]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score

test_x = np.asanyarray(test[['ENGINESIZE']])
test_y = np.asanyarray(test[['CO2EMISSIONS']])
test_y_hat = regr.predict(test_x)

print("Mean absolute error: %.2f" % np.mean(np.absolute(test_y_hat - test_y)))
print("Residual sum of squares (MSE): %.2f" % np.mean((test_y_hat - test_y) ** 2))
print("R2-score: %.2f" % r2_score(test_y_hat , test_y) )
```

Mean absolute error: 23.26 Residual sum of squares (MSE): 875.11 R2-score: 0.73

In [20]:

```
df = pd.read_csv('FuelConsumptionCo2.csv')
cdf = df[['ENGINESIZE','CYLINDERS','FUELCONSUMPTION_CITY','FUELCONSUMPTION_HWY','FUELCONSUMPTION
_COMB','CO2EMISSIONS']]
msk = np.random.rand(len(df)) < 0.8

train = cdf[msk]
test = cdf[~msk]</pre>
```

In [21]:

```
from sklearn import linear_model

regr = linear_model.LinearRegression()

x = np.asanyarray(train[['ENGINESIZE','CYLINDERS','FUELCONSUMPTION_COMB']])
y = np.asanyarray(train[['CO2EMISSIONS']])

regr.fit(x,y)

print('Coefficients: ', regr.coef_)
```

Coefficients: [[10.21771637 7.61768101 9.87541369]]

In [22]:

```
y_= regr.predict(test[['ENGINESIZE','CYLINDERS','FUELCONSUMPTION_COMB']])
x = np.asanyarray(test[['ENGINESIZE','CYLINDERS','FUELCONSUMPTION_COMB']])
y = np.asanyarray(test[['CO2EMISSIONS']])

print('Residual sum squares: %.2f' % np.mean((y_ - y) **2 ))
print('Variance score: %.2f' % regr.score(x,y))
```

Residual sum squares: 558.48 Variance score: 0.86

In [23]:

```
regr = linear_model.LinearRegression()
x = np.asanyarray(train[['ENGINESIZE','CYLINDERS','FUELCONSUMPTION_CITY','FUELCONSUMPTION_HWY'
]])
y = np.asanyarray(train[['CO2EMISSIONS']])
regr.fit (x, y)
print ('Coefficients: ', regr.coef_)

y_= regr.predict(test[['ENGINESIZE','CYLINDERS','FUELCONSUMPTION_CITY','FUELCONSUMPTION_HWY']])
x = np.asanyarray(test[['ENGINESIZE','CYLINDERS','FUELCONSUMPTION_CITY','FUELCONSUMPTION_HWY']])
y = np.asanyarray(test[['CO2EMISSIONS']])

print("Residual sum of squares: %.2f"% np.mean((y_ - y) ** 2))
print('Variance score: %.2f' % regr.score(x, y))
```

Coefficients: [[10.27777819 7.32206707 6.17940391 3.45415328]]

Residual sum of squares: 556.57

Variance score: 0.86

polynomial

In [24]:

```
df = pd.read_csv("FuelConsumptionCo2.csv")
cdf = df[['ENGINESIZE','CYLINDERS','FUELCONSUMPTION_COMB','CO2EMISSIONS']]

msk = np.random.rand(len(df)) < 0.8
train = cdf[msk]
test = cdf[~msk]</pre>
```

In [25]:

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
from sklearn import linear_model

train_x = np.asanyarray(train[['ENGINESIZE']])
train_y = np.asanyarray(train[['CO2EMISSIONS']])

test_x = np.asanyarray(test[['ENGINESIZE']])
test_y = np.asanyarray(test[['CO2EMISSIONS']])

poly = PolynomialFeatures(degree=2)
train_x_poly = poly.fit_transform(train_x)
train_x_poly
```

Out [25]:

In [26]:

```
clf = linear_model.LinearRegression()
train_y_ = clf.fit(train_x_poly, train_y)
print ('Coefficients: ', clf.coef_)
print ('Intercept: ',clf.intercept_)
```

Coefficients: [[0. 49.07708813 -1.34734542]] Intercept: [109.72491895]

In [27]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score

test_x_poly = poly.fit_transform(test_x)
test_y_ = clf.predict(test_x_poly)

print("Mean absolute error: %.2f" % np.mean(np.absolute(test_y_ - test_y)))
print("Residual sum of squares (MSE): %.2f" % np.mean((test_y_ - test_y) ** 2))
print("R2-score: %.2f" % r2_score(test_y_ , test_y) )
```

Mean absolute error: 23.95 Residual sum of squares (MSE): 1016.02 R2-score: 0.66

In [28]:

```
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings(action='ignore')
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.linear_model import Lasso
from sklearn.linear_model import ElasticNet
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor
from sklearn.svm import SVR
from sklearn.ensemble import AdaBoostRegressor
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.ensemble import ExtraTreesRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      = 10
folds
metric = "neg_mean_squared_error"
models = \{\}
models["Linear"]
                       = LinearRegression()
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models["DecisionTree"] = DecisionTreeRegressor()
models["SVR"]
                       = SVR()
models["AdaBoost"]
                       = AdaBoostRegressor()
models["GradientBoost"] = GradientBoostingRegressor()
models["RandomForest"] = RandomForestRegressor()
models["ExtraTrees"]
                       = ExtraTreesRegressor()
model_results = []
model_names = []
for model_name in models:
   model = models[model_name]
   k_fold = KFold(n_splits=folds, random_state=seed)
    results = cross_val_score(model, train_x, train_y, cv=k_fold, scoring=metric)
   model_results.append(results)
   model_names.append(model_name)
   print("{}: {}, {}".format(model_name, round(results.mean(), 3), round(results.std(), 3)))
figure = plt.figure()
figure.suptitle('Regression models comparison')
axis = figure.add_subplot(111)
plt.boxplot(model_results)
axis.set_xticklabels(model_names, rotation = 45, ha="right")
axis.set_vlabel("Mean Squared Error (MSE)")
plt.margins(0.05, 0.1)
```

Linear: -942.889, 201.299 Lasso: -943.019, 201.73 ElasticNet: -1065.169, 262.13

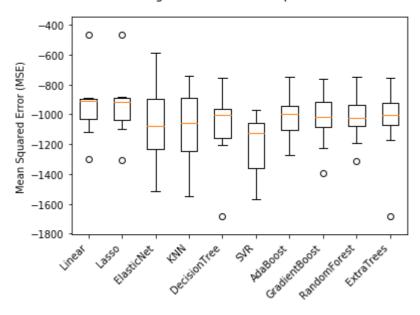
KNN: -1091.96, 259.097

DecisionTree: -1069.941, 241.993

SVR: -1206.391, 212.698 AdaBoost: -998.949, 152.848

GradientBoost: -1021.541, 178.048 RandomForest: -1021.991, 151.843 ExtraTrees: -1048.67, 238.588

Regression models comparison



In [29]:

```
model1 = AdaBoostRegressor(random_state=seed)
model1.fit(train_x, train_y)
predictions = model1.predict(test_x)

print("[INFO] MSE : {}".format(round(mean_squared_error(test_y, predictions), 3)))
```

[INFO] MSE: 929.931

Comments

Testing various methods based on mse, I guess linear regression method is the best.