

6.5.2 Forward and Backward Stepwise Selection

May 18, 2018

```
In [44]: # conventional way to import pandas
import pandas as pd
# conventional way to import seaborn
import seaborn as sns
# conventional way to import numpy
import numpy as np

from sklearn import metrics
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

data = pd.read_csv("https://vincentarelbundock.github.io/Rdatasets/csv/ISLR/Hitters.csv")

data.head()
```

```
Out[44]:
```

	AtBat	Hits	HmRun	Runs	RBI	Walks	Years	CAtBat	CHits	\
-Andy Allanson	293	66	1	30	29	14	1	293	66	
-Alan Ashby	315	81	7	24	38	39	14	3449	835	
-Alvin Davis	479	130	18	66	72	76	3	1624	457	
-Andre Dawson	496	141	20	65	78	37	11	5628	1575	
-Andres Galarraga	321	87	10	39	42	30	2	396	101	

	CHmRun	CRuns	CRBI	CWalks	League	Division	PutOuts	\
-Andy Allanson	1	30	29	14	A	E	446	
-Alan Ashby	69	321	414	375	N	W	632	
-Alvin Davis	63	224	266	263	A	W	880	
-Andre Dawson	225	828	838	354	N	E	200	
-Andres Galarraga	12	48	46	33	N	E	805	

	Assists	Errors	Salary	NewLeague
-Andy Allanson	33	20	NaN	A
-Alan Ashby	43	10	475.0	N
-Alvin Davis	82	14	480.0	A
-Andre Dawson	11	3	500.0	N
-Andres Galarraga	40	4	91.5	N

After listing the data we can see that some have missing data for their Salary. Next drop all the rows that contain NaN data.

```
In [45]: data = data.dropna()
data.index.name = 'Player'
data.head()
```

```
Out[45]:
```

	AtBat	Hits	HmRun	Runs	RBI	Walks	Years	CAtBat	CHits	\
Player										
-Alan Ashby	315	81	7	24	38	39	14	3449	835	
-Alvin Davis	479	130	18	66	72	76	3	1624	457	
-Andre Dawson	496	141	20	65	78	37	11	5628	1575	
-Andres Galarraga	321	87	10	39	42	30	2	396	101	
-Alfredo Griffin	594	169	4	74	51	35	11	4408	1133	

	CHmRun	CRuns	CRBI	CWalks	League	Division	PutOuts	\
Player								
-Alan Ashby	69	321	414	375	N	W	632	
-Alvin Davis	63	224	266	263	A	W	880	
-Andre Dawson	225	828	838	354	N	E	200	
-Andres Galarraga	12	48	46	33	N	E	805	
-Alfredo Griffin	19	501	336	194	A	W	282	

	Assists	Errors	Salary	NewLeague
Player				
-Alan Ashby	43	10	475.0	N
-Alvin Davis	82	14	480.0	A
-Andre Dawson	11	3	500.0	N
-Andres Galarraga	40	4	91.5	N
-Alfredo Griffin	421	25	750.0	A

We will have to do this by hand using the following code and display information about the variables we converted from strings to numbers.

```
In [46]: dummieVariables = pd.get_dummies(data[['League', 'Division', 'NewLeague']])
dummieVariables.info()
print(dummieVariables.head())
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 263 entries, -Alan Ashby to -Willie Wilson
Data columns (total 6 columns):
League_A      263 non-null uint8
League_N      263 non-null uint8
Division_E    263 non-null uint8
Division_W    263 non-null uint8
NewLeague_A   263 non-null uint8
NewLeague_N   263 non-null uint8
dtypes: uint8(6)
memory usage: 3.6+ KB
```

	League_A	League_N	Division_E	Division_W	NewLeague_A	\
Player						
-Alan Ashby	0	1	0	1	0	

-Alvin Davis	1	0	0	1	1
-Andre Dawson	0	1	1	0	0
-Andres Galarraga	0	1	1	0	0
-Alfredo Griffin	1	0	0	1	1

	NewLeague_N
Player	
-Alan Ashby	1
-Alvin Davis	0
-Andre Dawson	1
-Andres Galarraga	1
-Alfredo Griffin	0

Next we must remove the columns with our independent variable (Salary), and columns for which we created dummy variables and reintroduce them into our predictors.

```
In [47]: dummyVariables = pd.get_dummies(data[['League', 'Division', 'NewLeague']])
        dummyVariables.info()
        print(dummyVariables.head())

        y = data.Salary
        X_ = data.drop(['Salary', 'League', 'Division', 'NewLeague'], axis=1).astype('float64')

        X = pd.concat([X_, dummyVariables[['League_N', 'Division_W', 'NewLeague_N']]], axis=1)
        X.head()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 263 entries, -Alan Ashby to -Willie Wilson
Data columns (total 6 columns):
League_A      263 non-null uint8
League_N      263 non-null uint8
Division_E    263 non-null uint8
Division_W    263 non-null uint8
NewLeague_A   263 non-null uint8
NewLeague_N   263 non-null uint8
dtypes: uint8(6)
memory usage: 3.6+ KB
```

	League_A	League_N	Division_E	Division_W	NewLeague_A	\
Player						
-Alan Ashby	0	1	0	1	0	
-Alvin Davis	1	0	0	1	1	
-Andre Dawson	0	1	1	0	0	
-Andres Galarraga	0	1	1	0	0	
-Alfredo Griffin	1	0	0	1	1	

	NewLeague_N
Player	

```

-Alan Ashby          1
-Alvin Davis         0
-Andre Dawson       1
-Andres Galarraga   1
-Alfredo Griffin    0

```

```

Out[47]:
      AtBat  Hits  HmRun  Runs   RBI  Walks  Years  CAtBat  \
Player
-Alan Ashby   315.0   81.0    7.0  24.0   38.0   39.0   14.0  3449.0
-Alvin Davis  479.0  130.0   18.0  66.0   72.0   76.0    3.0  1624.0
-Andre Dawson 496.0  141.0   20.0  65.0   78.0   37.0   11.0  5628.0
-Andres Galarraga 321.0   87.0   10.0  39.0   42.0   30.0    2.0   396.0
-Alfredo Griffin 594.0  169.0    4.0  74.0   51.0   35.0   11.0  4408.0

      CHits  CHmRun  CRuns   CRBI  CWalks  PutOuts  Assists  \
Player
-Alan Ashby   835.0   69.0  321.0  414.0   375.0   632.0    43.0
-Alvin Davis  457.0   63.0  224.0  266.0   263.0   880.0    82.0
-Andre Dawson 1575.0  225.0  828.0  838.0   354.0   200.0    11.0
-Andres Galarraga 101.0   12.0   48.0   46.0    33.0   805.0    40.0
-Alfredo Griffin 1133.0   19.0  501.0  336.0   194.0   282.0   421.0

      Errors  League_N  Division_W  NewLeague_N
Player
-Alan Ashby    10.0      1          1           1
-Alvin Davis   14.0      0          1           0
-Andre Dawson   3.0      1          0           1
-Andres Galarraga 4.0      1          0           1
-Alfredo Griffin 25.0      0          1           0

```

bla bla

```

In [48]: import statsmodels.api as sm
import itertools
max_predictors = 3

# Functions found at "https://github.com/qx0731/ISL_python/blob/master/Chapter_6_sec_
def CalulateRSS(y, X, predictors_list):
    model = sm.OLS(y, X[list(predictors_list)]).fit()
    RSS = ((model.predict(X[list(predictors_list)]) - y) ** 2)
    RSS = RSS.sum()
    return {'Model':model, "RSS":RSS}

def forwardStepwiseSelection(y, X, predictors_list):
    remaining_predictors = [p for p in X.columns if p not in predictors_list]
    results = []
    for p in remaining_predictors:

```

```

        results.append(CalulateRSS(y, X, feature_list+[p]))

models = pd.DataFrame(results)
best_model_forwardsetwise = models.loc[models['RSS'].argmin()]
return best_model_forwardsetwise

def backwardStepwiseSelection(y, X, predictors_list):
    results = []
    for combo in itertools.combinations(predictors_list, len(predictors_list)-1):
        results.append(CalulateRSS(y, X, combo))

models = pd.DataFrame(results)
best_model = models.loc[models['RSS'].argmin()]
return best_model

```

bla bla

```

In [49]: forwardModels = pd.DataFrame(columns=["RSS", "Model"])
feature_list = []
for i in range(1, len(X.columns)+1):
    forwardModels.loc[i] = forwardStepwiseSelection(y, X, feature_list)
    feature_list = forwardModels.loc[i]["Model"].model.exog_names

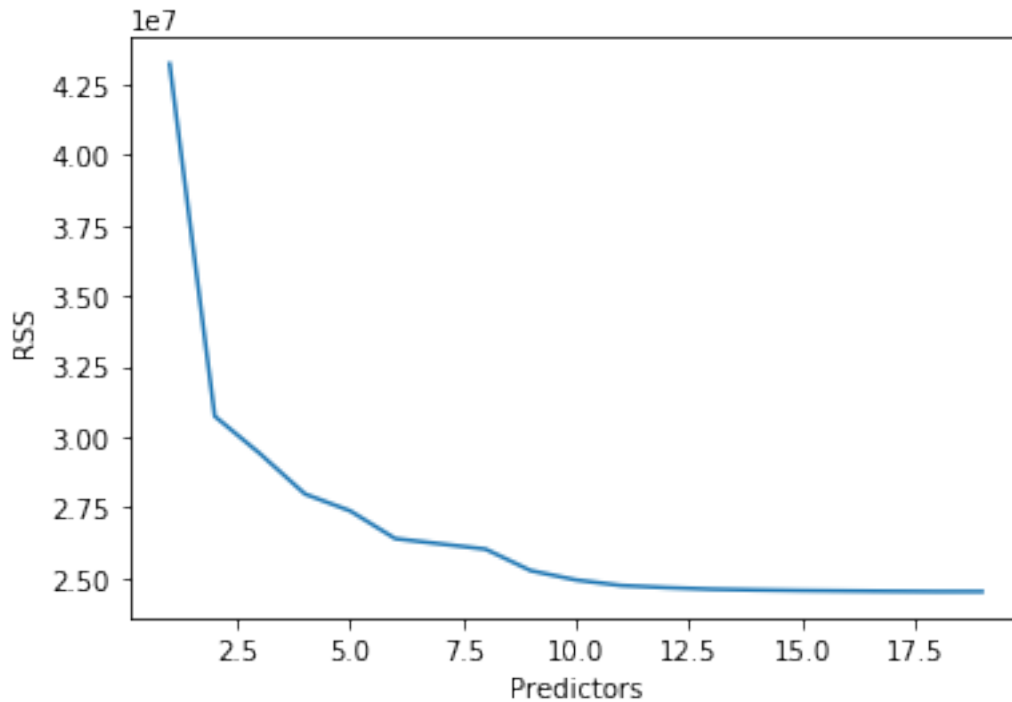
```

C:\Users\au479931\AppData\Local\Continuum\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\ipykernel_launcher.py:19

```

In [50]: plt.figure()
plt.plot(forwardModels["RSS"])
plt.xlabel('Predictors')
plt.ylabel('RSS')
plt.show()

```



```
In [51]: print(forwardModels.loc[max_predictors, 'Model'].params)
```

```
Hits          3.405706
CRBI           0.696362
Division_W    -129.160367
dtype: float64
```

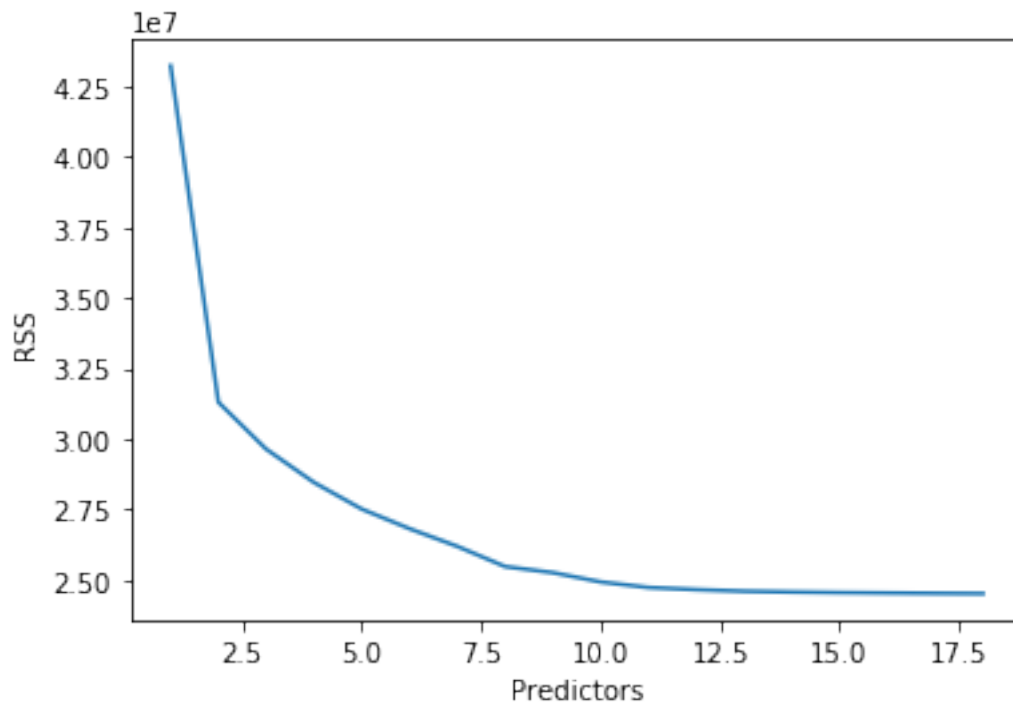
bla bla

```
In [52]: backwardModels = pd.DataFrame(columns=["RSS", "Model"], index = range(1, len(X.columns)),
      feature_list = X.columns
```

```
while(len(feature_list) > 1):
    backwardModels.loc[len(feature_list)-1] = backwardStepwiseSelection(y, X, feature_list)
    feature_list = backwardModels.loc[len(feature_list)-1]["Model"].model.exog_names
```

C:\Users\au479931\AppData\Local\Continuum\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\ipykernel_launcher.py:28

```
In [53]: plt.figure()
      plt.plot(backwardModels["RSS"])
      plt.xlabel('Predictors')
      plt.ylabel('RSS')
      plt.show()
```



```
In [54]: print(backwardModels.loc[max_predictors, "Model"].params)
```

```
Hits      2.111712
CRuns     0.646149
PutOuts    0.295625
dtype: float64
```

Plotting both Forward and Backward Stepwise Selection in a single plot, to see the difference. Forward is blue, Backward is yellow.

```
In [56]: plt.figure()
plt.plot(forwardModels["RSS"], 'b')
plt.plot(backwardModels["RSS"], 'y')
plt.xlabel('Predictors')
plt.ylabel('RSS')
plt.show()
```

