```
    Stacking Regression

                                                  + Code -
                                                          + Text
 # from google.colab import files
 # up = files.upload()
import dataset
  import pandas as pd
 df = pd.read_csv('df.csv')
 df.head()
     0 16.5 202.0
                  865.500000 1880.0 50.000000
     1 18.0 204.0
                  688.000000 1738.5 44.000000
     2 18.0 203.0
                  583.666667 1470.0 66.666667
     3 17.0 201.5 892.500000 1484.0 43.000000
     4 31.5 218.0 1059.500000 2065.0 38.500000
cleaning
# clean the data
   encoding
# encode the data
```

## define x , y

```
import numpy as np
x = df[['f1', 'f2', 'f3']].values
y = df['T'].values
```

# spliting

### finding best random state

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.25, random_state=42)
```

# scaleing

```
# scaling depends on the base models used in the stacking ensemble.
# If any base model requires feature scaling, then the data should be scaled accordingly.
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler().fit(x_train)
x_train = sc.transform(x_train)
x_test = sc.transform(x_test)
```

### Define base learners

```
from sklearn.ensemble import StackingRegressor
from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.svm import SVR
base_learners = [
    ('lr', LinearRegression()),
    ('rf', RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100, random_state=1)),
    ('svr', SVR())
]
  Initialize the Stacking Regressor
sr= StackingRegressor(
    estimators=base learners,
    final_estimator=LinearRegression()
)
fit the model
### K-fold cross validation
sr.fit(x_train, y_train)
\overline{z}
                               StackingRegressor
                                                                 (i) (?
                 1r
                                                            svr
          LinearRegression ?
                               ▶ RandomForestRegressor ?
                                                          ▶ SVR
                               final_estimator
                            ▶ LinearRegression ?
predict test data
yhat_test = sr.predict(x_test)
evaluate the model
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
print("r2-score (train data): %0.4f" % r2_score(y_train, sr.predict(x_train)))
print("r2-score (test data): %0.4f" % r2_score(y_test, yhat_test))
→ r2-score (train data): 0.6894
    r2-score (test data): 0.3418
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, mean_absolute_error
print(f"MSE (train data): {mean_squared_error(y_train, sr.predict(x_train))}")
print(f"MAE (train data): {mean_absolute_error(y_train, sr.predict(x_train))}")
print(f"MSE (test data): {mean_squared_error(y_test, yhat_test)}")
print(f"MAE (test data): {mean_absolute_error(y_test, yhat_test)}")
→ MSE (train data): 58.64858046241831
    MAE (train data): 6.108113666632705
    MSE (test data): 96.37577162614235
    MAE (test data): 7.9064710609055
```

save the model

```
# import joblib
# joblib.dump(sr, 'sr_model.pkl')
```

# load the model

```
# import joblib
# sr = joblib.load('sr_model.pkl')
```