Introduction

Welcome to **CS188 - Data Science Fundamentals!** We plan on having you go through some grueling training so you can start crunching data out there... in today's day and age "data is the new oil" or perhaps "snake oil" nonetheless, there's a lot of it, each with different purity (so pure that perhaps you could feed off it for a life time) or dirty which then at that point you can either decide to dump it or try to weed out something useful (that's where they need you...)

In this project you will work through an example project end to end.

Here are the main steps:

1. Get the data
2. Visualize the data for insights
3. Preprocess the data for your machine learning algorithm
4. Select a model and train
5. Does it meet the requirements? Fine tune the model

steps

Working with Real Data

It is best to experiment with real-data as opposed to aritifical datasets.

There are many different open datasets depending on the type of problems you might be interested in!

Here are a few data repositories you could check out:

- UCI Datasets (http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/)
- Kaggle Datasets (kaggle.com)
- AWS Datasets (https://registry.opendata.aws)

Below we will run through an California Housing example collected from the 1990's.

Setup

In [1]:
```
import sys
assert sys.version_info >= (3, 5) # python>=3.5
import sklearn
assert sklearn.__version__ >= "0.20" # sklearn >= 0.20

import numpy as np #numerical package in python
import os
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #plotting package

# to make this notebook's output identical at every run
np.random.seed(42)

#matplotlib magic for inline figures
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib # plotting library
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Where to save the figures
ROOT_DIR = "."
IMAGES_PATH = os.path.join(ROOT_DIR, "images")
os.makedirs(IMAGES_PATH, exist_ok=True)

def save_fig(fig_name, tight_layout=True, fig_extension="png", resolutio
n=300):
    '''
        plt.savefig wrapper. refer to
        https://matplotlib.org/3.1.1/api/_as_gen/matplotlib.pyplot.savef
ig.html
    '''
    path = os.path.join(IMAGES_PATH, fig_name + "." + fig_extension)
    print("Saving figure", fig_name)
    if tight_layout:
        plt.tight_layout()
    plt.savefig(path, format=fig_extension, dpi=resolution)
```

In [2]:
```
import os
import tarfile
import urllib
DATASET_PATH = os.path.join("datasets", "housing")
```

Intro to Data Exploration Using Pandas

In this section we will load the dataset, and visualize different features using different types of plots.

Packages we will use:

- **Pandas (https://pandas.pydata.org):** is a fast, flexibile and expressive data structure widely used for tabular and multidimensional datasets.
- **Matplotlib (https://matplotlib.org)**: is a 2d python plotting library which you can use to create quality figures (you can plot almost anything if you're willing to code it out!)
  - other plotting libraries:seaborn (https://seaborn.pydata.org), ggplot2 (https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org)

In [3]:
```
import pandas as pd

def load_housing_data(housing_path):
    csv_path = os.path.join(housing_path, "housing.csv")
    return pd.read_csv(csv_path)
```

In [4]:
```
housing = load_housing_data(DATASET_PATH) # we load the pandas dataframe
housing.head() # show the first few elements of the dataframe
               # typically this is the first thing you do
               # to see how the dataframe looks like
```

Out[4]:

	longitude	latitude	housing_median_age	total_rooms	total_bedrooms	population	households
0	-122.23	37.88	41.0	880.0	129.0	322.0	126.0
1	-122.22	37.86	21.0	7099.0	1106.0	2401.0	1138.0
2	-122.24	37.85	52.0	1467.0	190.0	496.0	177.0
3	-122.25	37.85	52.0	1274.0	235.0	558.0	219.0
4	-122.25	37.85	52.0	1627.0	280.0	565.0	259.0

A dataset may have different types of features

- real valued
- Discrete (integers)
- categorical (strings)

The two categorical features are essentialy the same as you can always map a categorical string/character to an integer.

In the dataset example, all our features are real valued floats, except ocean proximity which is categorical.

In [5]:
```
# to see a concise summary of data types, null values, and counts
# use the info() method on the dataframe
housing.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 20640 entries, 0 to 20639
Data columns (total 10 columns):
longitude             20640 non-null float64
latitude              20640 non-null float64
housing_median_age    20640 non-null float64
total_rooms           20640 non-null float64
total_bedrooms        20433 non-null float64
population            20640 non-null float64
households            20640 non-null float64
median_income         20640 non-null float64
median_house_value    20640 non-null float64
ocean_proximity       20640 non-null object
dtypes: float64(9), object(1)
memory usage: 1.6+ MB
```

In [6]:
```
# you can access individual columns similarly
# to accessing elements in a python dict
housing["ocean_proximity"].head() # added head() to avoid printing many
 columns..
```

Out[6]:
```
0    NEAR BAY
1    NEAR BAY
2    NEAR BAY
3    NEAR BAY
4    NEAR BAY
Name: ocean_proximity, dtype: object
```

In [7]:
```
# to access a particular row we can use iloc
housing.iloc[0]
```

Out[7]:
```
longitude              -122.23
latitude                 37.88
housing_median_age          41
total_rooms                880
total_bedrooms             129
population                 322
households                 126
median_income           8.3252
median_house_value      452600
ocean_proximity       NEAR BAY
Name: 0, dtype: object
```

In [8]:
```
# one other function that might be useful is
# value_counts(), which counts the number of occurences
# for categorical features
housing["ocean_proximity"].value_counts()
```

Out[8]:
```
<1H OCEAN     9136
INLAND        6551
NEAR OCEAN    2658
NEAR BAY      2290
ISLAND           5
Name: ocean_proximity, dtype: int64
```

In [9]:
```
# The describe function compiles your typical statistics for each
# column
housing.describe()
```

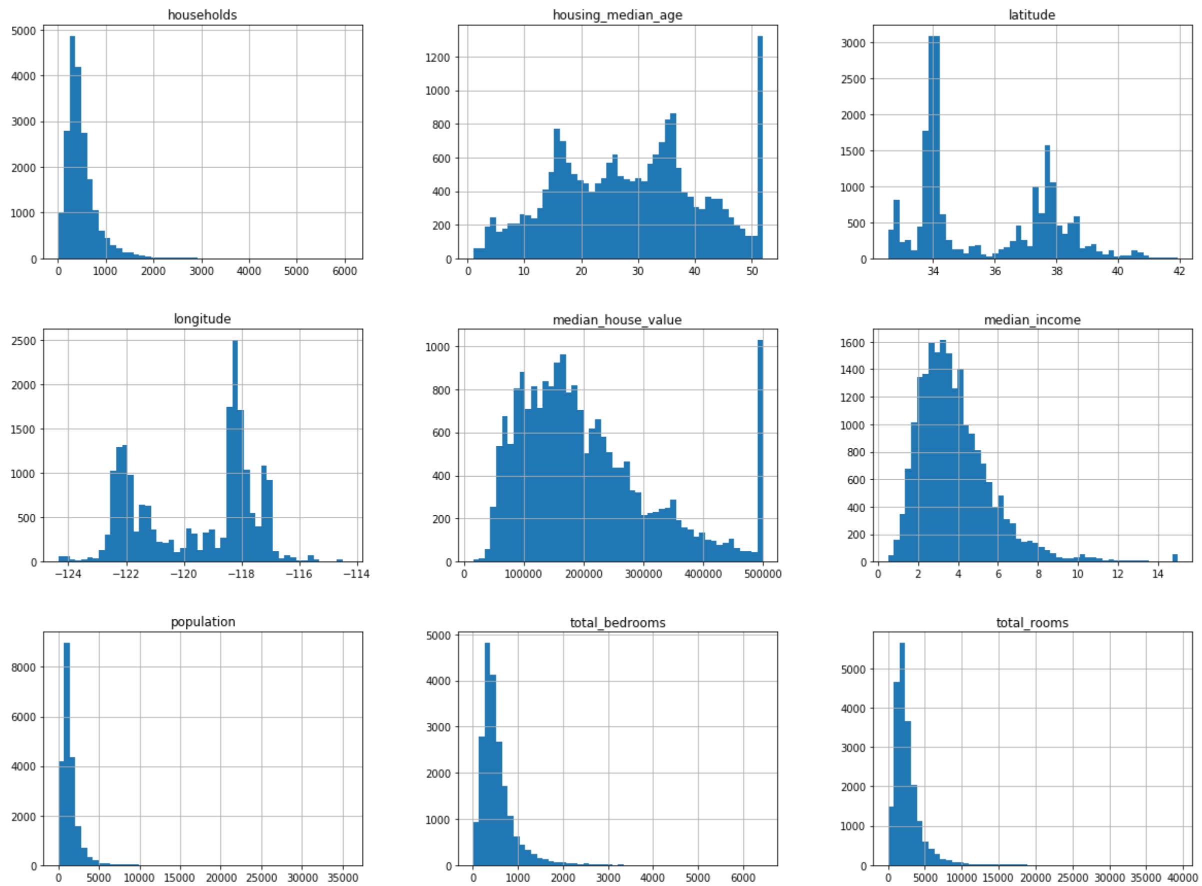
Out[9]:

	longitude	latitude	housing_median_age	total_rooms	total_bedrooms	popula
count	20640.000000	20640.000000	20640.000000	20640.000000	20433.000000	20640.000
mean	-119.569704	35.631861	28.639486	2635.763081	537.870553	1425.476
std	2.003532	2.135952	12.585558	2181.615252	421.385070	1132.462
min	-124.350000	32.540000	1.000000	2.000000	1.000000	3.000
25%	-121.800000	33.930000	18.000000	1447.750000	296.000000	787.000
50%	-118.490000	34.260000	29.000000	2127.000000	435.000000	1166.000
75%	-118.010000	37.710000	37.000000	3148.000000	647.000000	1725.000
max	-114.310000	41.950000	52.000000	39320.000000	6445.000000	35682.000

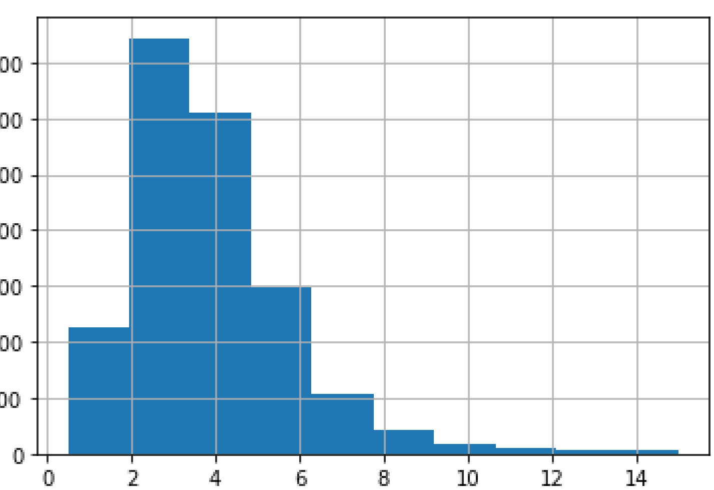
If you want to learn about different ways of accessing elements or other functions it's useful to check out the getting started section [here (https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/getting_started/index.html)](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/getting_started/index.html)

Let's start visualizing the dataset

In [10]:
```
# We can draw a histogram for each of the dataframes features
# using the hist function
housing.hist(bins=50, figsize=(20,15)) #increasing bin makes more discer
ete lines
# save_fig("attribute_histogram_plots")
plt.show() # pandas internally uses matplotlib, and to display all the f
igures
           # the show() function must be called
```



In [11]:
```
# if you want to have a histogram on an individual feature:
housing["median_income"].hist()
plt.show()
```



We can convert a floating point feature to a categorical feature by binning or by defining a set of intervals.

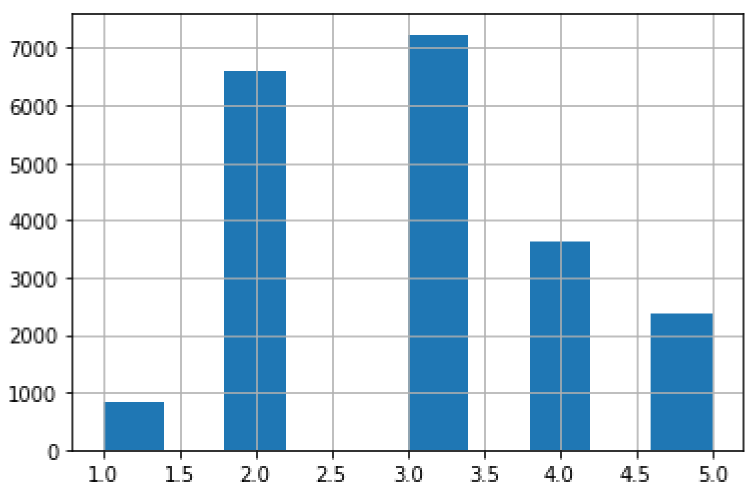
For example, to bin the households based on median_income we can use the pd.cut function

In [12]:
```
# assign each bin a categorical value [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] in this case.
housing["income_cat"] = pd.cut(housing["median_income"],
                               bins=[0., 1.5, 3.0, 4.5, 6., np.inf],
                               labels=[1, 2, 3, 4, 5])

housing["income_cat"].value_counts()
```

Out[12]:
```
3    7236
2    6581
4    3639
5    2362
1     822
Name: income_cat, dtype: int64
```

In [13]:
```
housing["income_cat"].hist()
```

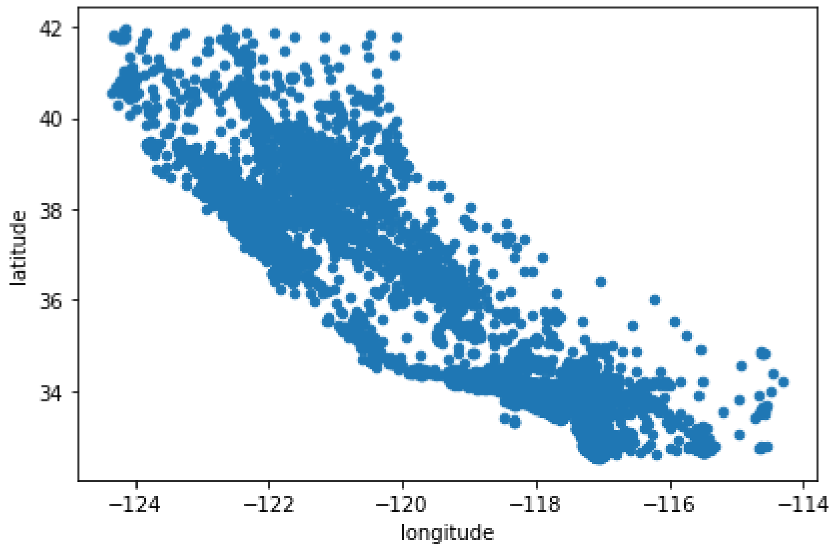
Out[13]:
```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0xa21898890>
```



Next let's visualize the household incomes based on latitude & longitude coordinates

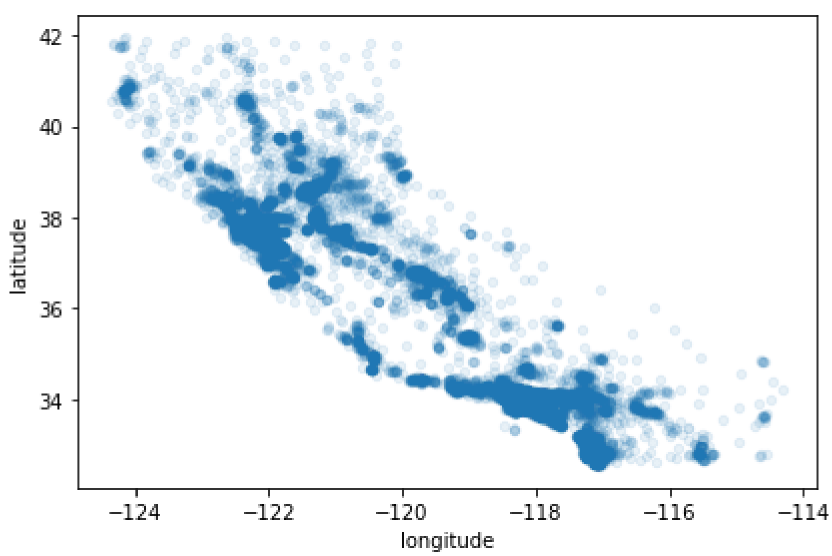
In [14]:
```
## here's a not so interestting way plotting it
housing.plot(kind="scatter", x="longitude", y="latitude")
save_fig("bad_visualization_plot")
```

```
Saving figure bad_visualization_plot
```



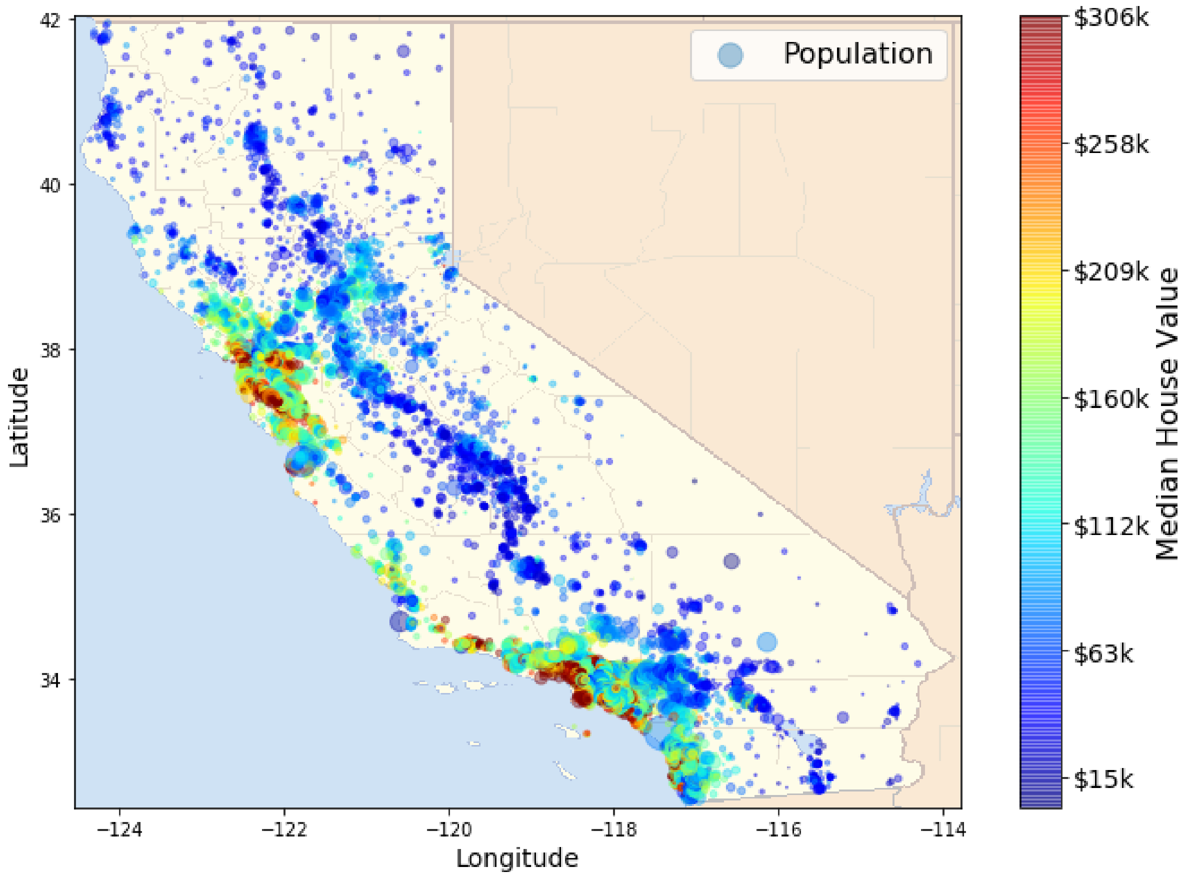
In [15]:
```
# we can make it look a bit nicer by using the alpha parameter,
# it simply plots less dense areas lighter.
housing.plot(kind="scatter", x="longitude", y="latitude", alpha=0.1)
save_fig("better_visualization_plot")
```

```
Saving figure better_visualization_plot
```



In [16]:
```
# A more interesting plot is to color code (heatmap) the dots
# based on income. The code below achieves this

# load an image of california
images_path = os.path.join('./', "images")
os.makedirs(images_path, exist_ok=True)
filename = "california.png"

import matplotlib.image as mpimg
california_img=mpimg.imread(os.path.join(images_path, filename))
ax = housing.plot(kind="scatter", x="longitude", y="latitude", figsize=(
10,7),
                       s=housing['population']/100, label="Population",
                       c="median_house_value", cmap=plt.get_cmap("jet"),
                       colorbar=False, alpha=0.4,
                      )
# overlay the califronia map on the plotted scatter plot
# note: plt.imshow still refers to the most recent figure
# that hasn't been plotted yet.
plt.imshow(california_img, extent=[-124.55, -113.80, 32.45, 42.05], alph
a=0.5,
           cmap=plt.get_cmap("jet"))
plt.ylabel("Latitude", fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel("Longitude", fontsize=14)

# setting up heatmap colors based on median_house_value feature
prices = housing["median_house_value"]
tick_values = np.linspace(prices.min(), prices.max(), 11)
cb = plt.colorbar()
cb.ax.set_yticklabels(["$%dk"%(round(v/1000)) for v in tick_values], fon
tsize=14)
cb.set_label('Median House Value', fontsize=16)

plt.legend(fontsize=16)
save_fig("california_housing_prices_plot")
plt.show()
```

```
Saving figure california_housing_prices_plot
```



Not suprisingly, the most expensive houses are concentrated around the San Francisco/Los Angeles areas.

Up until now we have only visualized feature histograms and basic statistics.

When developing machine learning models the predictiveness of a feature for a particular target of intrest is what's important.

It may be that only a few features are useful for the target at hand, or features may need to be augmented by applying certain transfomrations.

None the less we can explore this using correlation matrices.

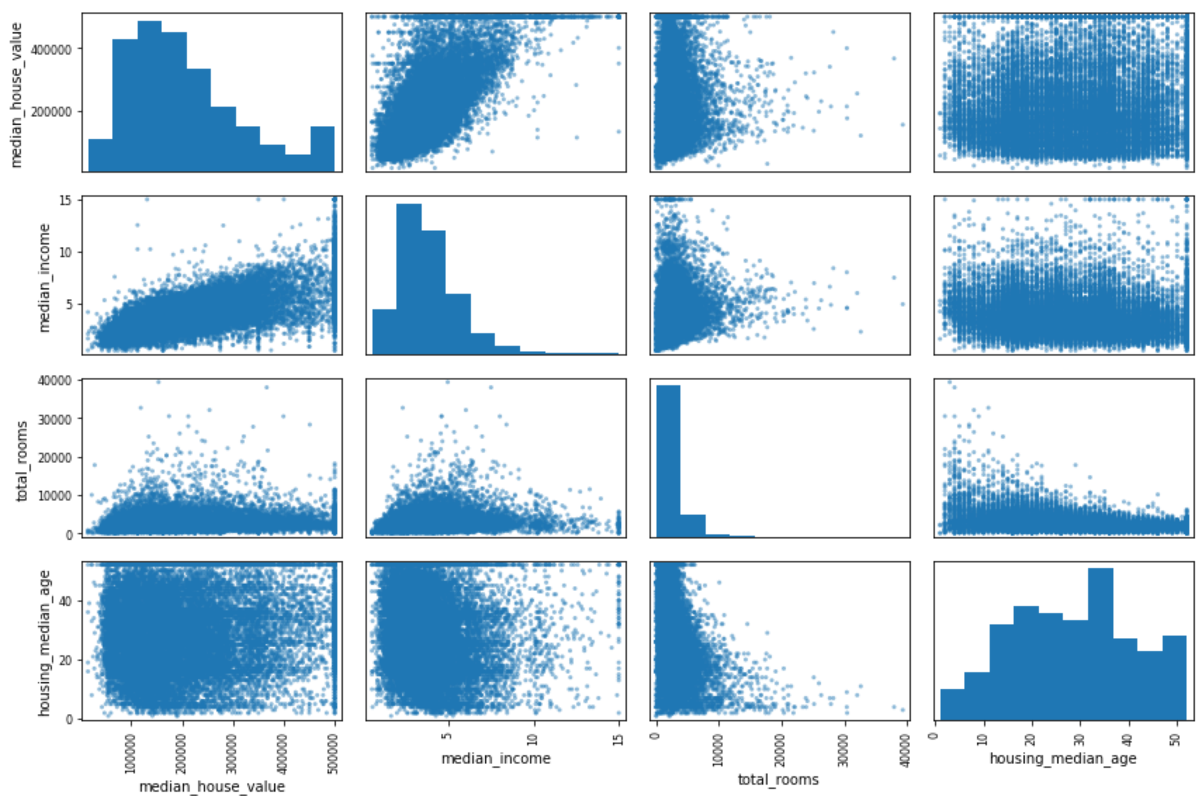
In [17]:
```
corr_matrix = housing.corr()
```

In [18]:
```
# for example if the target is "median_house_value", most correlated fea
tures can be sorted
# which happens to be "median_income". This also intuitively makes sens
e.
corr_matrix["median_house_value"].sort_values(ascending=False)
```

Out[18]:
```
median_house_value    1.000000
median_income         0.688075
total_rooms           0.134153
housing_median_age    0.105623
households            0.065843
total_bedrooms        0.049686
population           -0.024650
longitude            -0.045967
latitude             -0.144160
Name: median_house_value, dtype: float64
```

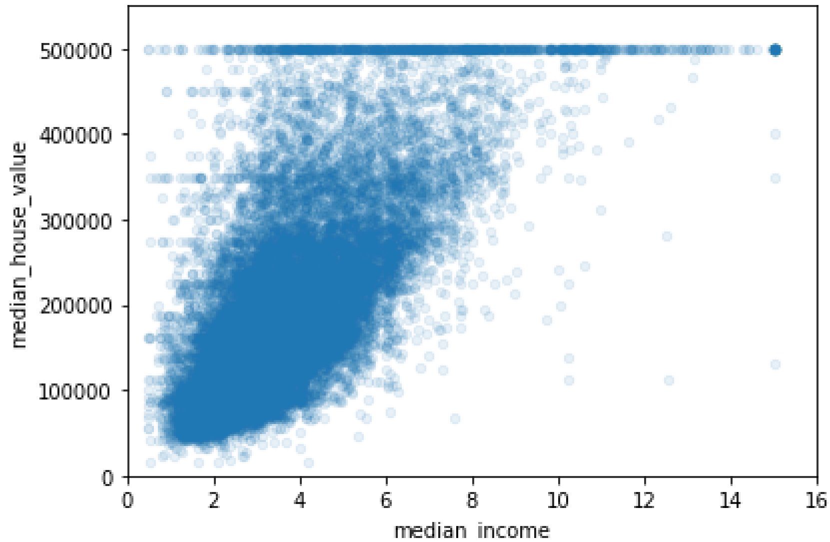
In [19]:
```
# the correlation matrix for different attributes/features can also be p
lotted
# some features may show a positive correlation/negative correlation or
# it may turn out to be completely random!
from pandas.plotting import scatter_matrix
attributes = ["median_house_value", "median_income", "total_rooms",
              "housing_median_age"]
scatter_matrix(housing[attributes], figsize=(12, 8))
save_fig("scatter_matrix_plot")
```

```
Saving figure scatter_matrix_plot
```



In [20]:
```
# median income vs median house vlue plot plot 2 in the first row of top
figure
housing.plot(kind="scatter", x="median_income", y="median_house_value",
             alpha=0.1)
plt.axis([0, 16, 0, 550000])
save_fig("income_vs_house_value_scatterplot")
```

```
Saving figure income_vs_house_value_scatterplot
```



Augmenting Features

New features can be created by combining different columns from our data set.

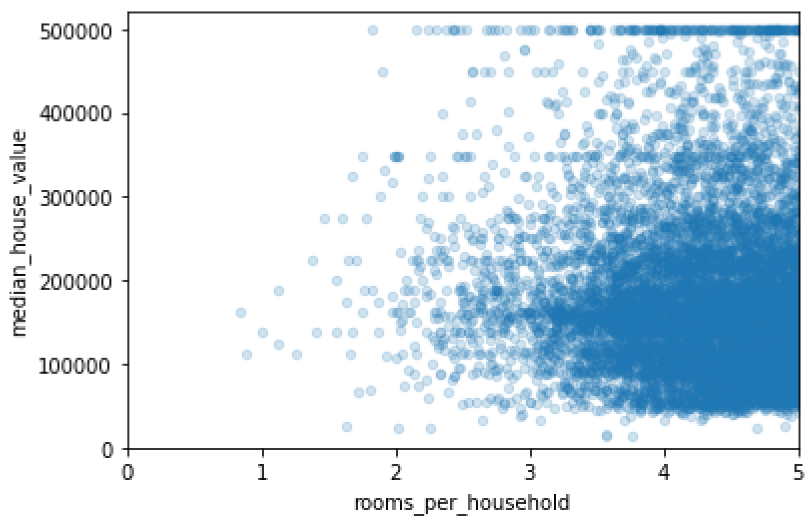
- rooms_per_household = total_rooms / households
- bedrooms_per_room = total_bedrooms / total_rooms
- etc.

In [21]:
```
housing["rooms_per_household"] = housing["total_rooms"]/housing["househo
lds"]
housing["bedrooms_per_room"] = housing["total_bedrooms"]/housing["total_
rooms"]
housing["population_per_household"]=housing["population"]/housing["house
holds"]
```

In [22]:
```
# obtain new correlations
corr_matrix = housing.corr()
corr_matrix["median_house_value"].sort_values(ascending=False)
```

Out[22]:
```
median_house_value          1.000000
median_income               0.688075
rooms_per_household         0.151948
total_rooms                 0.134153
housing_median_age          0.105623
households                  0.065843
total_bedrooms              0.049686
population_per_household   -0.023737
population                 -0.024650
longitude                  -0.045967
latitude                   -0.144160
bedrooms_per_room          -0.255880
Name: median_house_value, dtype: float64
```

In [23]:
```
housing.plot(kind="scatter", x="rooms_per_household", y="median_house_va
lue",
             alpha=0.2)
plt.axis([0, 5, 0, 520000])
plt.show()
```



In [24]:
```
housing.describe()
```

Out[24]:

	longitude	latitude	housing_median_age	total_rooms	total_bedrooms	popula
count	20640.000000	20640.000000	20640.000000	20640.000000	20433.000000	20640.000
mean	-119.569704	35.631861	28.639486	2635.763081	537.870553	1425.476
std	2.003532	2.135952	12.585558	2181.615252	421.385070	1132.462
min	-124.350000	32.540000	1.000000	2.000000	1.000000	3.000
25%	-121.800000	33.930000	18.000000	1447.750000	296.000000	787.000
50%	-118.490000	34.260000	29.000000	2127.000000	435.000000	1166.000
75%	-118.010000	37.710000	37.000000	3148.000000	647.000000	1725.000
max	-114.310000	41.950000	52.000000	39320.000000	6445.000000	35682.000

Preparing Dastaset for ML

Once we've visualized the data, and have a certain understanding of how the data looks like. It's time to clean!

Most of your time will be spent on this step, although the datasets used in this project are relatively nice and clean... it could get real dirty.

After having cleaned your dataset you're aiming for:

- train set
- test set

In some cases you might also have a validation set as well for tuning hyperparameters (don't worry if you're not familiar with this term yet..)

In supervised learning setting your train set and test set should contain (**feature**, **target**) tuples.

- **feature**: is the input to your model
- **target**: is the ground truth label
  - when target is categorical the task is a classification task
  - when target is floating point the task is a regression task

We will make use of [scikit-learn (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/)](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/) python package for preprocessing.

Scikit learn is pretty well documented and if you get confused at any point simply look up the function/object!

In [25]:
```
from sklearn.model_selection import StratifiedShuffleSplit
#stratified shuffle split combines 3 functionaliites
#K-fold , split portions based on how many folds
# let's first start by creating our train and test sets
split = StratifiedShuffleSplit(n_splits=1, test_size=0.2, random_state=4
2)
for train_index, test_index in split.split(housing, housing["income_cat"
]):
    train_set = housing.loc[train_index]
    test_set = housing.loc[test_index]
```

In [26]:
```
housing = train_set.drop("median_house_value", axis=1) # drop labels for
training set features
                                                         # the input to th
e model should not contain the true label
housing_labels = train_set["median_house_value"].copy()
```

Dealing With Incomplete Data

In [27]:
```
# have you noticed when looking at the dataframe summary certain rows
# contained null values? we can't just leave them as nulls and expect ou
r
# model to handle them for us...
sample_incomplete_rows = housing[housing.isnull().any(axis=1)].head()
sample_incomplete_rows
```

Out[27]:

	longitude	latitude	housing_median_age	total_rooms	total_bedrooms	population	househ
4629	-118.30	34.07	18.0	3759.0	NaN	3296.0	14
6068	-117.86	34.01	16.0	4632.0	NaN	3038.0	7:
17923	-121.97	37.35	30.0	1955.0	NaN	999.0	3
13656	-117.30	34.05	6.0	2155.0	NaN	1039.0	3
19252	-122.79	38.48	7.0	6837.0	NaN	3468.0	14

In [28]:
```
#it is okay to drop when you have alot of data
sample_incomplete_rows.dropna(subset=["total_bedrooms"])     # option 1:
 simply drop rows that have null values
```

Out[28]:

longitude	latitude	housing_median_age	total_rooms	total_bedrooms	population	households

In [29]:
```
sample_incomplete_rows.drop("total_bedrooms", axis=1)       # option 2:
 drop the complete feature
```

Out[29]:

	longitude	latitude	housing_median_age	total_rooms	population	households	median_inc
4629	-118.30	34.07	18.0	3759.0	3296.0	1462.0	2.2
6068	-117.86	34.01	16.0	4632.0	3038.0	727.0	5.1
17923	-121.97	37.35	30.0	1955.0	999.0	386.0	4.6
13656	-117.30	34.05	6.0	2155.0	1039.0	391.0	1.6
19252	-122.79	38.48	7.0	6837.0	3468.0	1405.0	3.1

In [30]:
```
#median is good when alot of outliers, mean is good when no outliers
median = housing["total_bedrooms"].median()
sample_incomplete_rows["total_bedrooms"].fillna(median, inplace=True) #
 option 3: replace na values with median values
sample_incomplete_rows
```

Out[30]:

	longitude	latitude	housing_median_age	total_rooms	total_bedrooms	population	househo
4629	-118.30	34.07	18.0	3759.0	433.0	3296.0	14
6068	-117.86	34.01	16.0	4632.0	433.0	3038.0	7
17923	-121.97	37.35	30.0	1955.0	433.0	999.0	3
13656	-117.30	34.05	6.0	2155.0	433.0	1039.0	3
19252	-122.79	38.48	7.0	6837.0	433.0	3468.0	14

Could you think of another plausible imputation for this dataset? (Not graded)

Prepare Data

In [31]:
```
# This cell implements the complete pipeline for preparing the data
# using sklearns TransformerMixins
# Earlier we mentioned different types of features: categorical, and flo
ats.
# In the case of floats we might want to convert them to categories.
# On the other hand categories in which are not already represented as i
ntegers must be mapped to integers before
# feeding to the model.

# Additionally, categorical values could either be represented as one-ho
t vectors or simple as normalized/unnormalized integers.
# Here we encode them using one hot vectors.

from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer

from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder

from sklearn.base import BaseEstimator, TransformerMixin


imputer = SimpleImputer(strategy="median") # use median imputation for m
issing values
housing_num = housing.drop("ocean_proximity", axis=1) # remove the categ
orical feature
# column index
rooms_ix, bedrooms_ix, population_ix, households_ix = 3, 4, 5, 6

#
class AugmentFeatures(BaseEstimator, TransformerMixin):
    '''
    implements the previous features we had defined
    housing["rooms_per_household"] = housing["total_rooms"]/housing["hou
seholds"]
    housing["bedrooms_per_room"] = housing["total_bedrooms"]/housing["to
tal_rooms"]
    housing["population_per_household"]=housing["population"]/housing["h
ouseholds"]
    '''
    def __init__(self, add_bedrooms_per_room = True):
        self.add_bedrooms_per_room = add_bedrooms_per_room
    def fit(self, X, y=None):
        return self  # nothing else to do
    def transform(self, X):
        rooms_per_household = X[:, rooms_ix] / X[:, households_ix]
        population_per_household = X[:, population_ix] / X[:, households
_ix]
        if self.add_bedrooms_per_room:
            bedrooms_per_room = X[:, bedrooms_ix] / X[:, rooms_ix]
            return np.c_[X, rooms_per_household, population_per_househol
d,
                         bedrooms_per_room]
        else:
            return np.c_[X, rooms_per_household, population_per_househol
```

```
d]

attr_adder = AugmentFeatures(add_bedrooms_per_room=False)
housing_extra_attribs = attr_adder.transform(housing.values)

num_pipeline = Pipeline([
        ('imputer', SimpleImputer(strategy="median")),
        ('attribs_adder', AugmentFeatures()),
        ('std_scaler', StandardScaler()),
    ])

housing_num_tr = num_pipeline.fit_transform(housing_num)
numerical_features = list(housing_num)
categorical_features = ["ocean_proximity"]

full_pipeline = ColumnTransformer([
        ("num", num_pipeline, numerical_features),
        ("cat", OneHotEncoder(), categorical_features),
    ])

housing_prepared = full_pipeline.fit_transform(housing)
```

Select a model and train

Once we have prepared the dataset it's time to choose a model.

As our task is to predict the median_house_value (a floating value), regression is well suited for this.

In [32]:
```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

lin_reg = LinearRegression()
lin_reg.fit(housing_prepared, housing_labels)

# let's try the full preprocessing pipeline on a few training instances
data = test_set.iloc[:5]
labels = housing_labels.iloc[:5]
data_prepared = full_pipeline.transform(data)

print("Predictions:", lin_reg.predict(data_prepared))
print("Actual labels:", list(labels))
```

```
Predictions: [425717.48517515 267643.98033218 227366.19892733 199614.48
287493
 161425.25185885]
Actual labels: [286600.0, 340600.0, 196900.0, 46300.0, 254500.0]
```

We can evaluate our model using certain metrics, a fitting metric for regresison is the mean-squared-loss

$$L(\hat{Y}, Y) = \sum_{i}^{N} (\hat{y_i} - y_i)^2$$

where $\hat{y}$ is the predicted value, and y is the ground truth label.

In [33]:
```
# decision tree regressor, previous was linear regression
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
regressor = DecisionTreeRegressor(random_state=42)
```

In [34]:
```
regressor.fit(housing_prepared, housing_labels)
```

Out[34]:
```
DecisionTreeRegressor(criterion='mse', max_depth=None, max_features=Non
e,
                      max_leaf_nodes=None, min_impurity_decrease=0.0,
                      min_impurity_split=None, min_samples_leaf=1,
                      min_samples_split=2, min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.
0,
                      presort=False, random_state=42, splitter='best')
```

In [35]:
```
regressor.predict(housing_prepared)
```

Out[35]:
```
array([286600., 340600., 196900., ...,  97800., 225900., 500001.])
```

In [36]:
```
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error

preds = lin_reg.predict(housing_prepared)
mse = mean_squared_error(housing_labels, preds)
rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
rmse
```

Out[36]:
```
67784.32202861732
```

TODO: Applying the end-end ML steps to a different dataset.

We will apply what we've learnt to another dataset (airbnb dataset). We will predict airbnb price based on other features.

[25 pts] Visualizing Data

[5 pts] Load the data + statistics

- load the dataset
- display the first few rows of the data
- drop the following columns: name, host_id, host_name, last_review
- display a summary of the statistics of the loaded data
- plot histograms for 3 features of your choice

In [37]:
```
import os
import tarfile
import urllib
DATASET_PATH_2 = os.path.join("datasets", "airbnb")
```

In [38]:
```
import pandas as pd

def load_airbnb_data(airbnb_path):
    csv_path = os.path.join(airbnb_path, "AB_NYC_2019.csv")
    return pd.read_csv(csv_path)
```

In [39]:
```
airbnb = load_airbnb_data(DATASET_PATH_2) # we load the pandas dataframe
airbnb.head() # show the first few elements of the dataframe
              # typically this is the first thing you do
              # to see how the dataframe looks like
```

Out[39]:

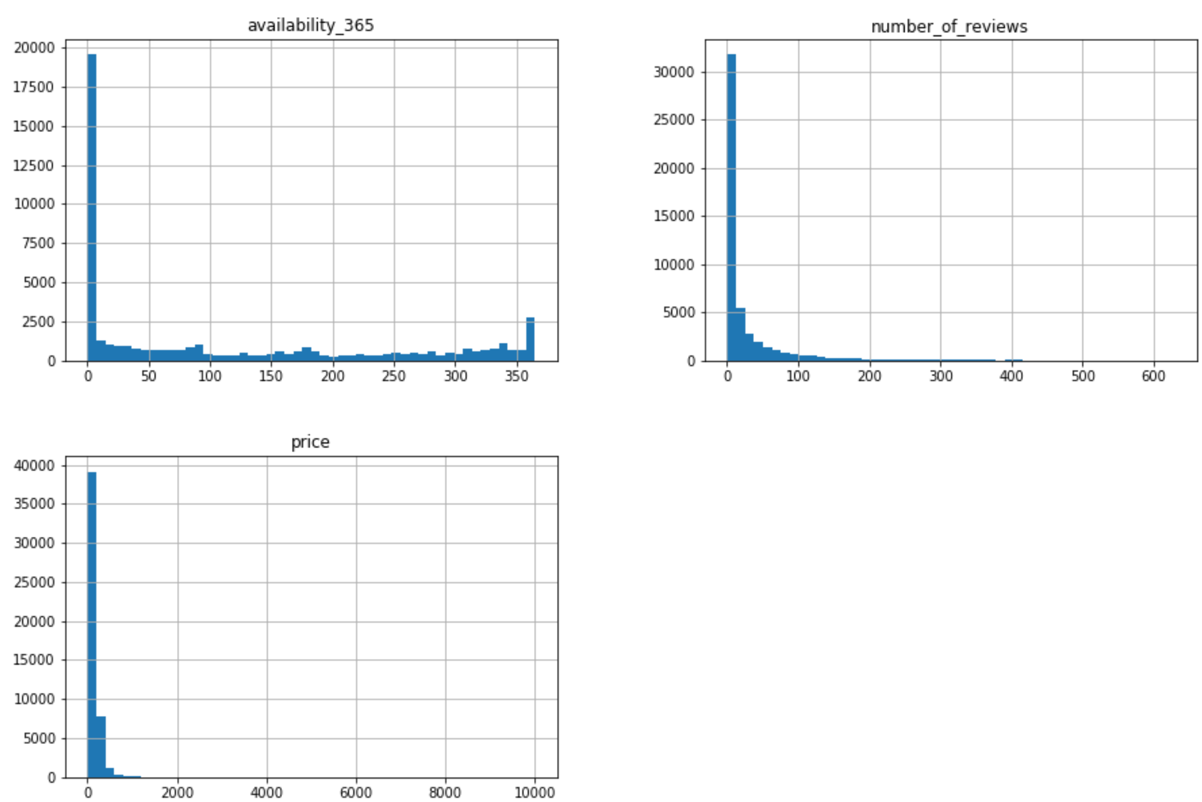
	id	name	host_id	host_name	neighbourhood_group	neighbourhood	latitude	l
0	2539	Clean & quiet apt home by the park	2787	John	Brooklyn	Kensington	40.64749	-
1	2595	Skylit Midtown Castle	2845	Jennifer	Manhattan	Midtown	40.75362	-
2	3647	THE VILLAGE OF HARLEM....NEW YORK !	4632	Elisabeth	Manhattan	Harlem	40.80902	-
3	3831	Cozy Entire Floor of Brownstone	4869	LisaRoxanne	Brooklyn	Clinton Hill	40.68514	-
4	5022	Entire Apt: Spacious Studio/Loft by central park	7192	Laura	Manhattan	East Harlem	40.79851	-

In [40]:
```python
#dropping columns
airbnb = airbnb.drop(['name', 'host_id',  'host_name', 'last_review'], a
xis=1)
#display summary
airbnb.describe()
```

Out[40]:

	id	latitude	longitude	price	minimum_nights	number_of_revie
count	4.889500e+04	48895.000000	48895.000000	48895.000000	48895.000000	48895.000
mean	1.901714e+07	40.728949	-73.952170	152.720687	7.029962	23.274
std	1.098311e+07	0.054530	0.046157	240.154170	20.510550	44.550
min	2.539000e+03	40.499790	-74.244420	0.000000	1.000000	0.000
25%	9.471945e+06	40.690100	-73.983070	69.000000	1.000000	1.000
50%	1.967728e+07	40.723070	-73.955680	106.000000	3.000000	5.000
75%	2.915218e+07	40.763115	-73.936275	175.000000	5.000000	24.000
max	3.648724e+07	40.913060	-73.712990	10000.000000	1250.000000	629.000

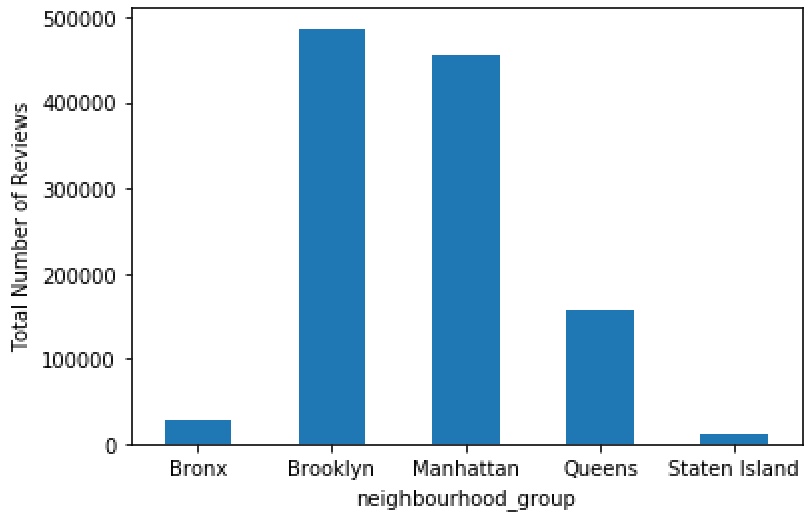
In [41]:
```python
airbnb.hist(column=["price", "number_of_reviews", "availability_365"], b
ins=50, figsize=(15,10))
plt.show()
```



[5 pts] Plot total number_of_reviews per neighbourhood_group

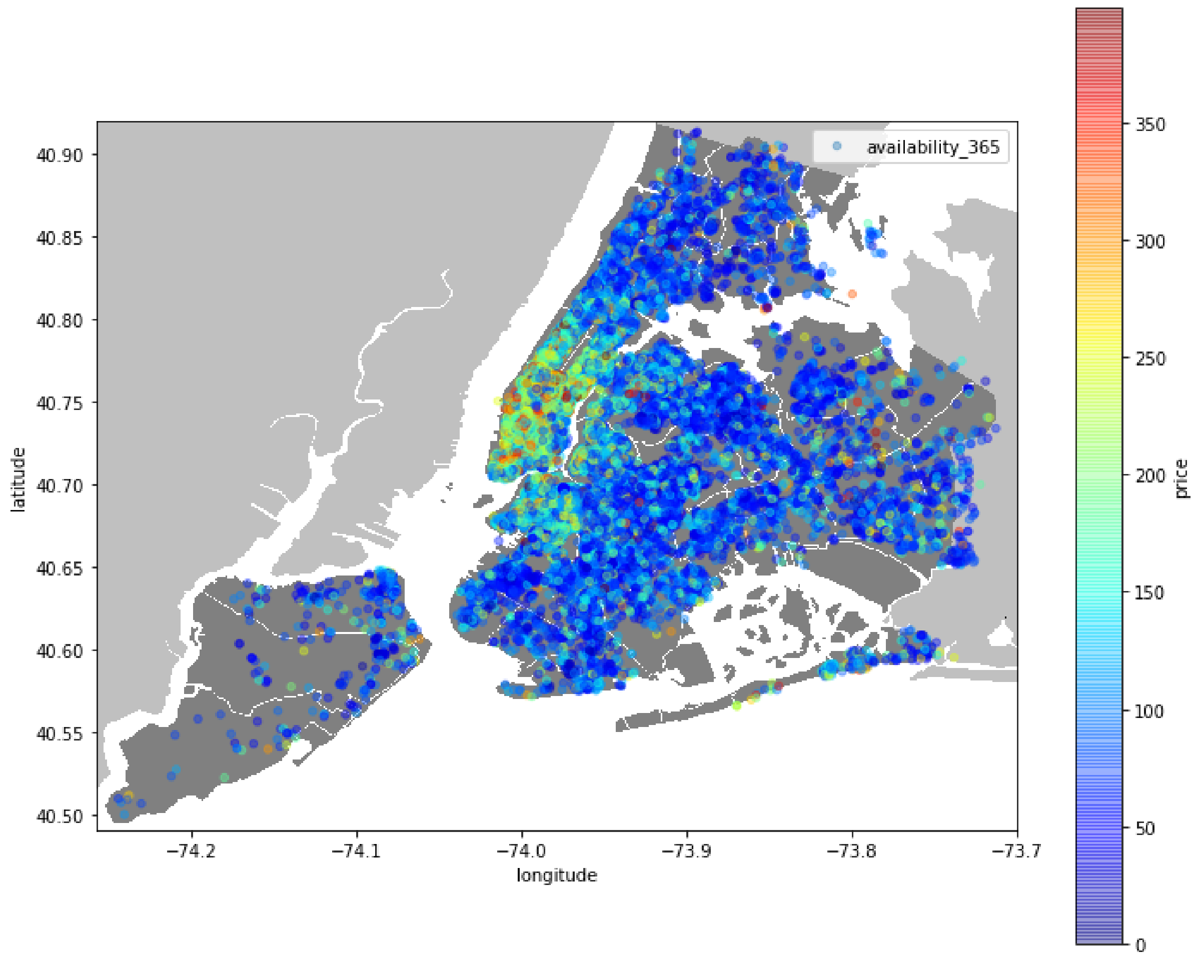
In [42]:
```
airbnb_total_reviews = airbnb.groupby(['neighbourhood_group'])['number_o
f_reviews'].sum()
ax = airbnb_total_reviews.plot.bar(y='speed', rot=0)
ax.set_ylabel("Total Number of Reviews")
```

Out[42]:
```
Text(0, 0.5, 'Total Number of Reviews')
```



[5 pts] Plot map of airbnbs throughout New York (if it gets too crowded take a subset of the data, and try to make it look nice if you can :)).

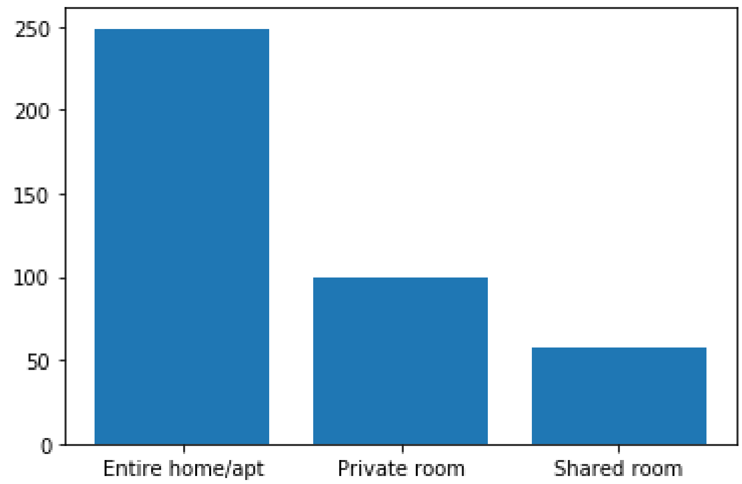
In [43]:
```
import urllib
airbnb_crop=airbnb[airbnb.price < 400]
plt.figure(figsize=(12,10)) #initializing the figure size
i=urllib.request.urlopen('https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/common
s/e/ec/Neighbourhoods_New_York_City_Map.PNG')
nyc_img=plt.imread(i)
plt.imshow(nyc_img,zorder=0,extent=[-74.258, -73.7, 40.49,40.92])
ax=plt.gca()
airbnb_crop.plot(kind='scatter', x='longitude', y='latitude', label='ava
ilability_365', c='price', ax=ax,
           cmap=plt.get_cmap('jet'), colorbar=True, alpha=0.4, zorder=5)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



[5 pts] Plot average price of room types who have availability greater than 180 days.

In [44]:
```
airbnb_108 = airbnb.loc[airbnb['availability_365'] > 180]
values = airbnb_108.groupby("room_type").mean()['price']
plt.bar(['Entire home/apt', 'Private room', 'Shared room'], values)
```

Out[44]: `<BarContainer object of 3 artists>`

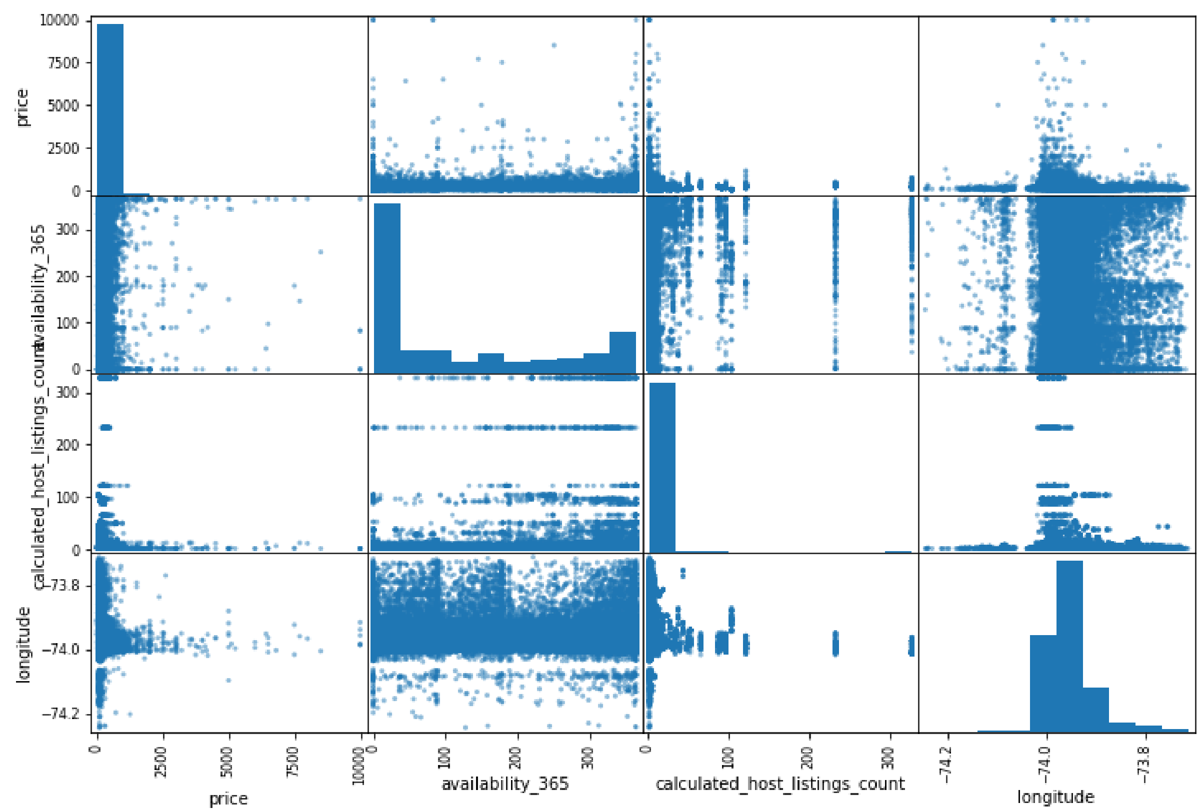


[5 pts] Plot correlation matrix

- which features have positive correlation?
- which features have negative correlation?

In [45]:
```
from pandas.plotting import scatter_matrix
corr_matrix_airbnb = airbnb.corr()
corr_matrix_airbnb["price"].sort_values(ascending=False)
attributes_airbnb = ["price", "availability_365", "calculated_host_listi
ngs_count",
              "longitude"]
scatter_matrix(airbnb[attributes_airbnb], figsize=(12, 8))

#The feature I chose as the target is price because the goal of this pro
ject is to predict the price of airbnbs
#The features with the positive correlations with price are availability
_365, calculated_host_listings_count,
#minimum_nights, latitude, id.
#The features with negative correlations with price are reviews_per_mont
h, number_of_reviews and latitude.

#Below, I plotted the correlation between price and (availability_365, c
alculated_host_listings_count,
#minimum nights, longitude)
```

Out[45]:
```
array([[<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x1a29e5d7d0>,
        <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x1a2a073d90>,
        <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x1a2a152610>,
        <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x1a2a185e10
>],
       [<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x1a2d096650>,
        <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0xa257b1e50>,
        <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0xa26365690>,
        <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0xa263aee90>],
       [<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0xa263b99d0>,
        <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x1a28be1390>,
        <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x1a2a1a8710>,
        <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x1a2a1dbf10
>],
       [<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x1a2a21d750>,
        <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x1a2a24ff50>,
        <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x1a2d023790>,
        <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x1a2d056f90
>]],
      dtype=object)
```



[25 pts] Prepare the Data

[5 pts] Set aside 20% of the data as test test (80% train, 20% test).

In [46]:
```
# I did this step in the pipeline cell, specifically the last line.
```

[5 pts] Augment the dataframe with two other features which you think would be useful

In [47]:
```
airbnb['number_days_closed'] = 365 - airbnb['availability_365']
airbnb['reviews_per_listings'] = airbnb['number_of_reviews']/airbnb['cal
culated_host_listings_count']
```

[5 pts] Impute any missing feature with a method of your choice, and briefly discuss why you chose this imputation method

In [48]:
```
airbnb['reviews_per_month'] = airbnb['reviews_per_month'].fillna(value=0
, inplace=False)

#The feature I imputed was only reviews_per_month.
#I simply filled all the values where it was NaN with 0.
#This is because I looked at the overall data and most listing with NaN
 in reviews_per_month only have
#a small number of total reviews <5, majority are actually 1s or 0s. So
 it is safe to assume the average review_per_month
#is also 0.
```

[10 pts] Code complete data pipeline using sklearn mixins

In [49]:
```
# This cell implements the complete pipeline for preparing the data
# using sklearns TransformerMixins
# Earlier we mentioned different types of features: categorical, and flo
ats.
# In the case of floats we might want to convert them to categories.
# On the other hand categories in which are not already represented as i
ntegers must be mapped to integers before
# feeding to the model.

# Additionally, categorical values could either be represented as one-ho
t vectors or simple as normalized/unnormalized integers.
# Here we encode them using one hot vectors.
from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer

from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder

from sklearn.base import BaseEstimator, TransformerMixin
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

airbnb_X = airbnb.drop("price", inplace=False, axis=1)
airbnb_y = airbnb["price"]

numerical_features = ['minimum_nights', 'number_of_reviews', 'reviews_pe
r_month',
                      'calculated_host_listings_count', 'availability_36
5']
categorical_features = ["neighbourhood_group", "room_type"]
preprocessor = ColumnTransformer([
        ("num", StandardScaler(), numerical_features),
        ("cat", OneHotEncoder(), categorical_features)
])

clf = Pipeline(steps=[('preprocessor', preprocessor),
                      ('RMSE', LinearRegression())])

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(airbnb_X, airbnb_y,
test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

[15 pts] Fit a model of your choice

The task is to predict the price, you could refer to the housing example on how to train and evaluate your model using MSE. Provide both test and train set MSE values.

In [50]:
```
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error

clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
preds = clf.predict(X_test)
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, preds)
print("test MSE:", mse)
```

```
test MSE: 39097.17232432601
```

In [51]:
```
preds = clf.predict(X_train)
mse = mean_squared_error(y_train, preds)
print("train MSE:", mse)
```

```
train MSE: 55607.154738955236
```