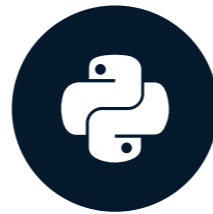


# Introduction to regression

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**George Boorman**

Core Curriculum Manager, DataCamp

# Predicting blood glucose levels

```
import pandas as pd
diabetes_df = pd.read_csv("diabetes.csv")
print(diabetes_df.head())
```

|   | pregnancies | glucose | triceps | insulin | bmi  | age | diabetes |
|---|-------------|---------|---------|---------|------|-----|----------|
| 0 | 6           | 148     | 35      | 0       | 33.6 | 50  | 1        |
| 1 | 1           | 85      | 29      | 0       | 26.6 | 31  | 0        |
| 2 | 8           | 183     | 0       | 0       | 23.3 | 32  | 1        |
| 3 | 1           | 89      | 23      | 94      | 28.1 | 21  | 0        |
| 4 | 0           | 137     | 35      | 168     | 43.1 | 33  | 1        |

# Creating feature and target arrays

```
X = diabetes_df.drop("glucose", axis=1).values  
y = diabetes_df["glucose"].values  
print(type(X), type(y))
```

```
<class 'numpy.ndarray'> <class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

# Making predictions from a single feature

```
X_bmi = X[:, 3]  
print(y.shape, X_bmi.shape)
```

```
(752,) (752,)
```

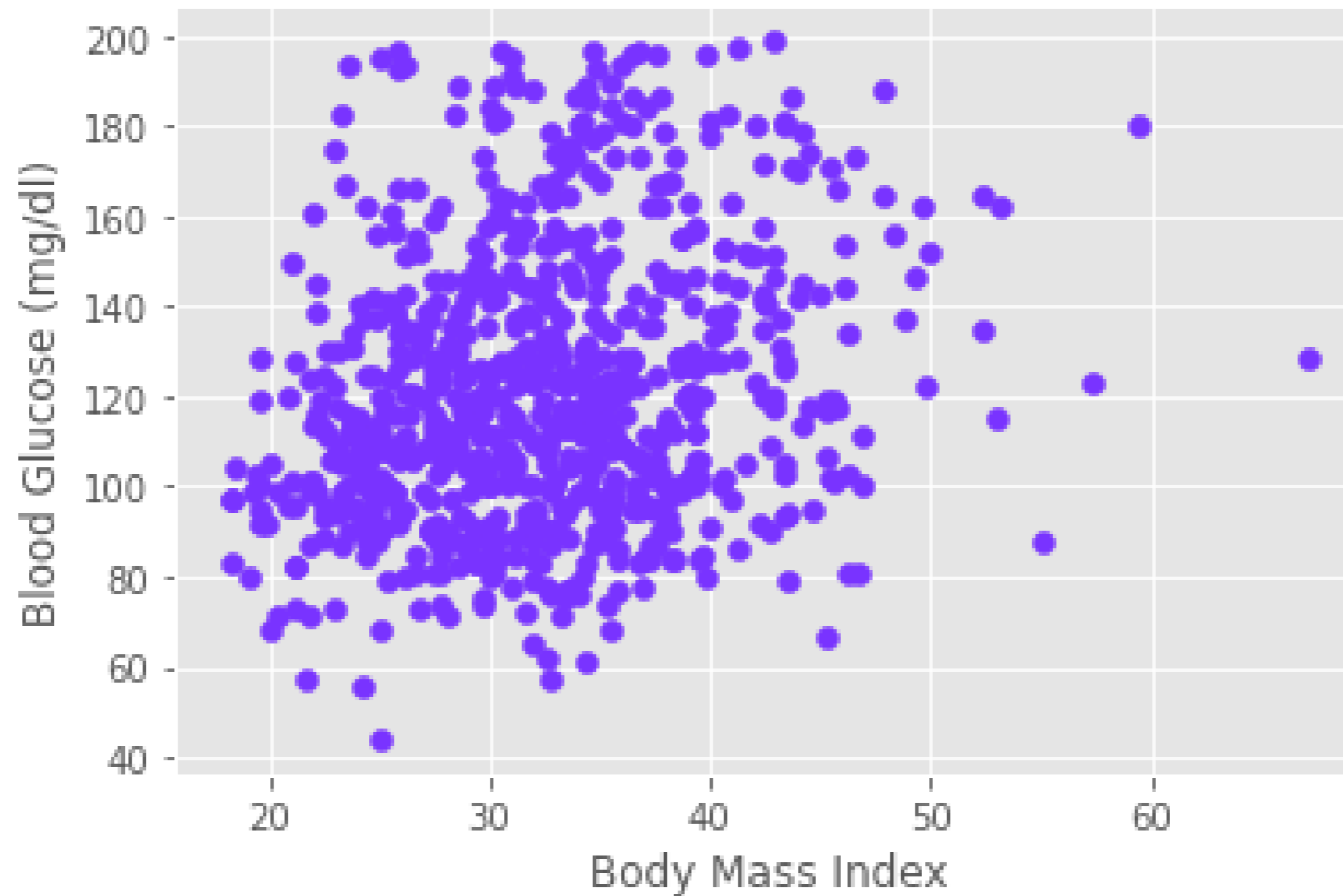
```
X_bmi = X_bmi.reshape(-1, 1)  
print(X_bmi.shape)
```

```
(752, 1)
```

# Plotting glucose vs. body mass index

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.scatter(X_bmi, y)
plt.ylabel("Blood Glucose (mg/dL)")
plt.xlabel("Body Mass Index")
plt.show()
```

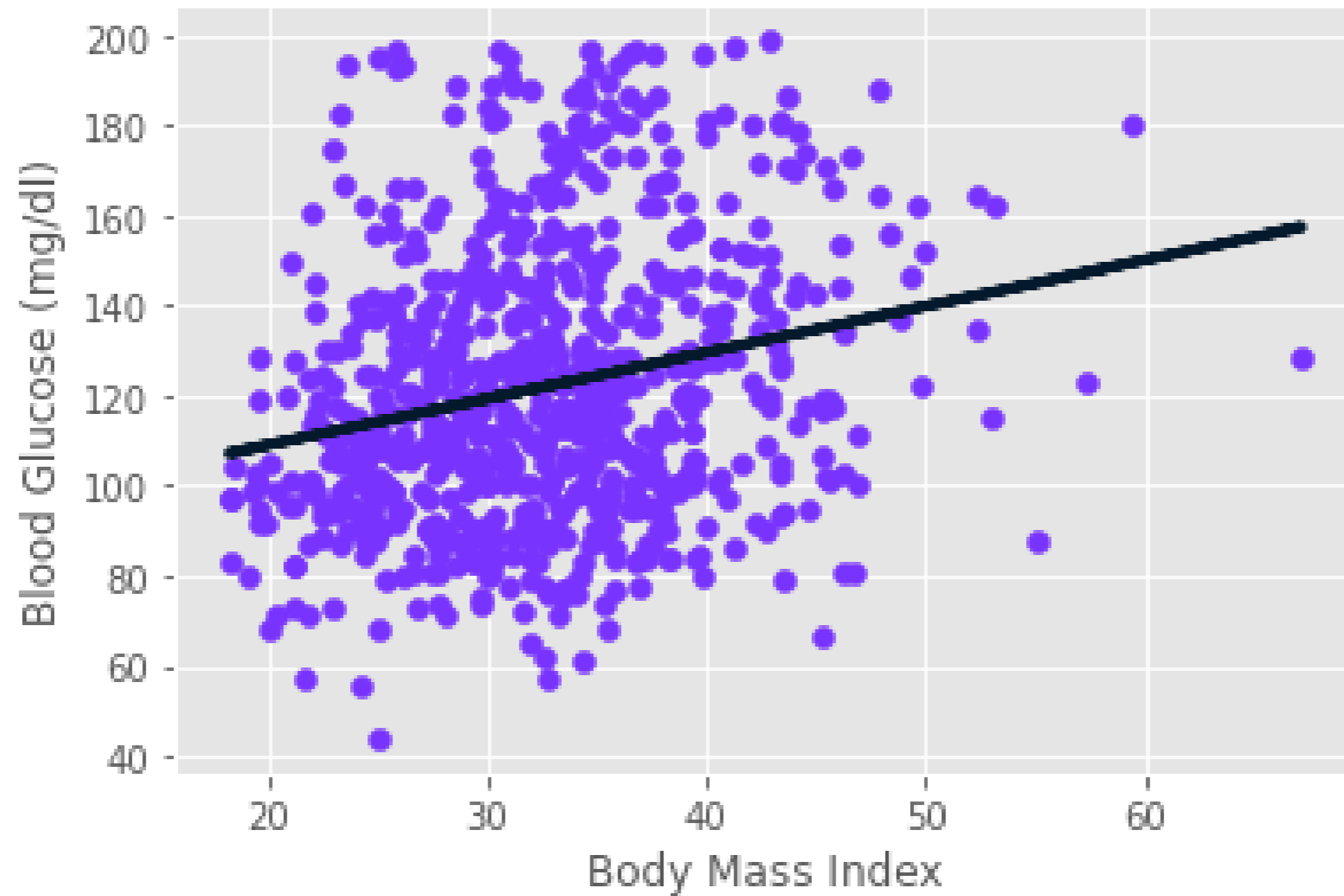
# Plotting glucose vs. body mass index



# Fitting a regression model

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
reg = LinearRegression()
reg.fit(X_bmi, y)
predictions = reg.predict(X_bmi)
plt.scatter(X_bmi, y)
plt.plot(X_bmi, predictions)
plt.ylabel("Blood Glucose (mg/dL)")
plt.xlabel("Body Mass Index")
plt.show()
```

# Fitting a regression model

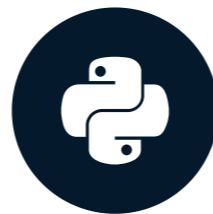


# Let's practice!

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# The basics of linear regression

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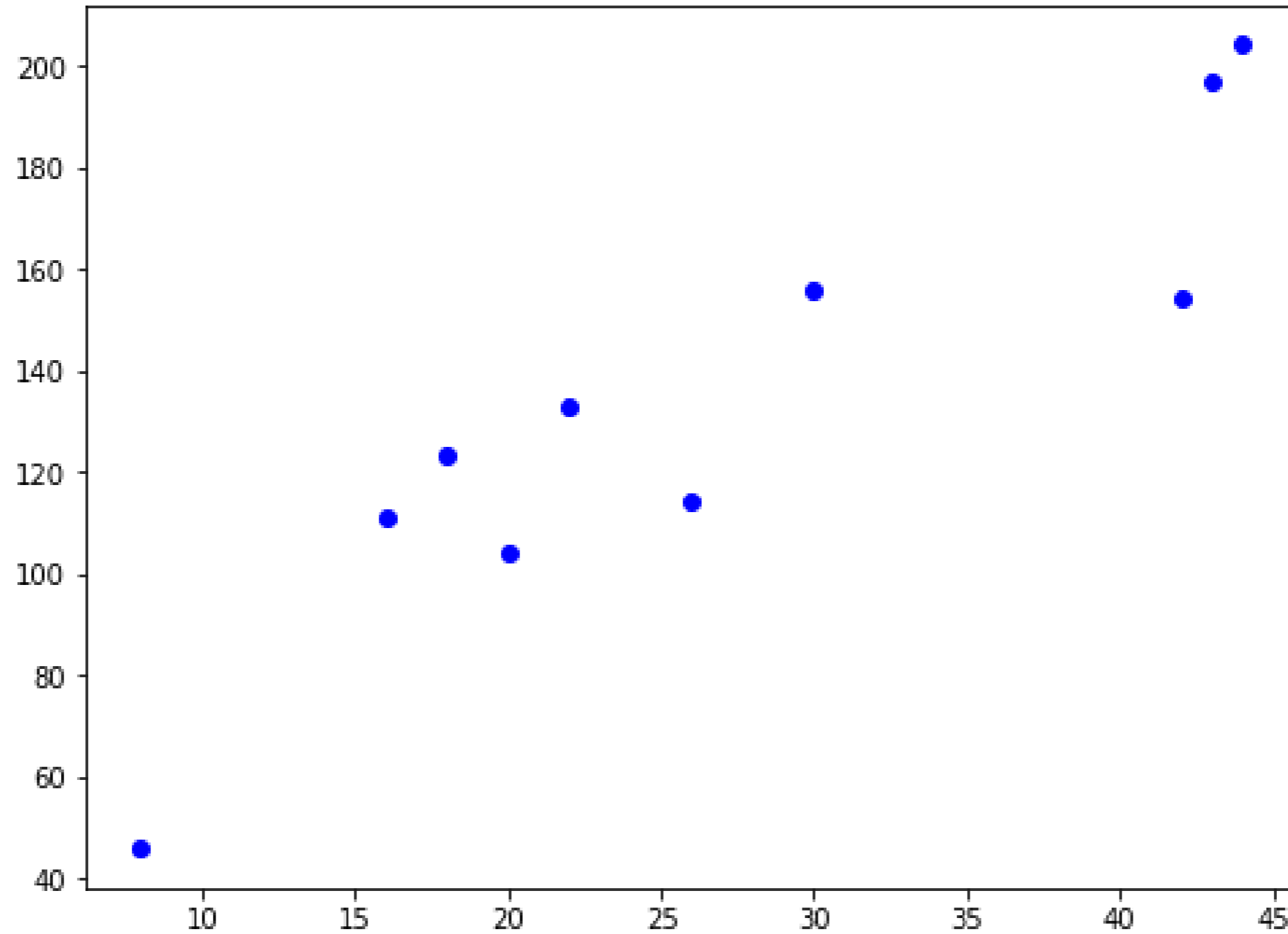
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Core Curriculum Manager, DataCamp

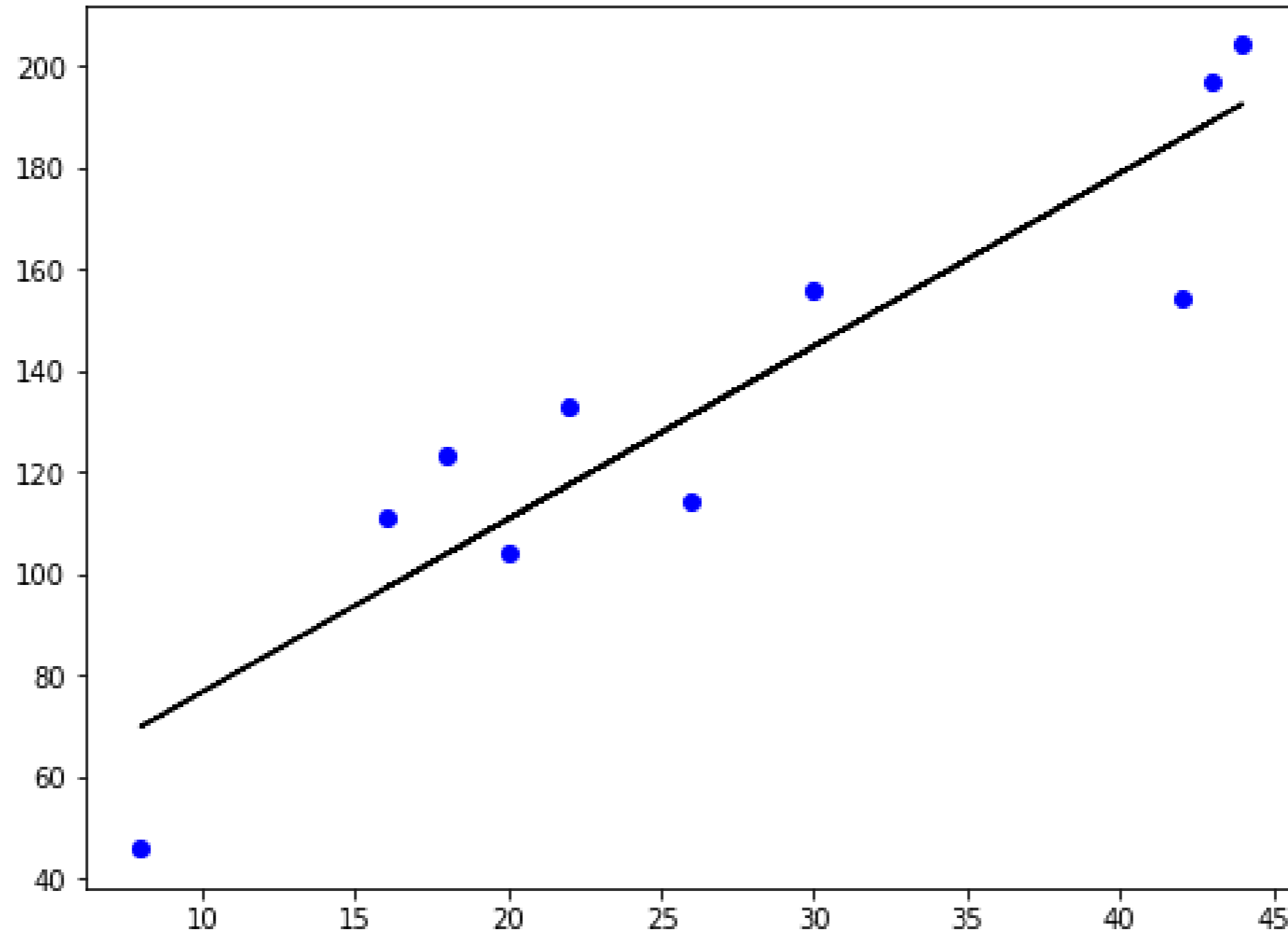
# Regression mechanics

- $y = ax + b$ 
  - Simple linear regression uses one feature
    - $y$  = target
    - $x$  = single feature
    - $a, b$  = parameters/coefficients of the model - slope, intercept
- How do we choose  $a$  and  $b$ ?
  - Define an error function for any given line
  - Choose the line that minimizes the error function
- Error function = loss function = cost function

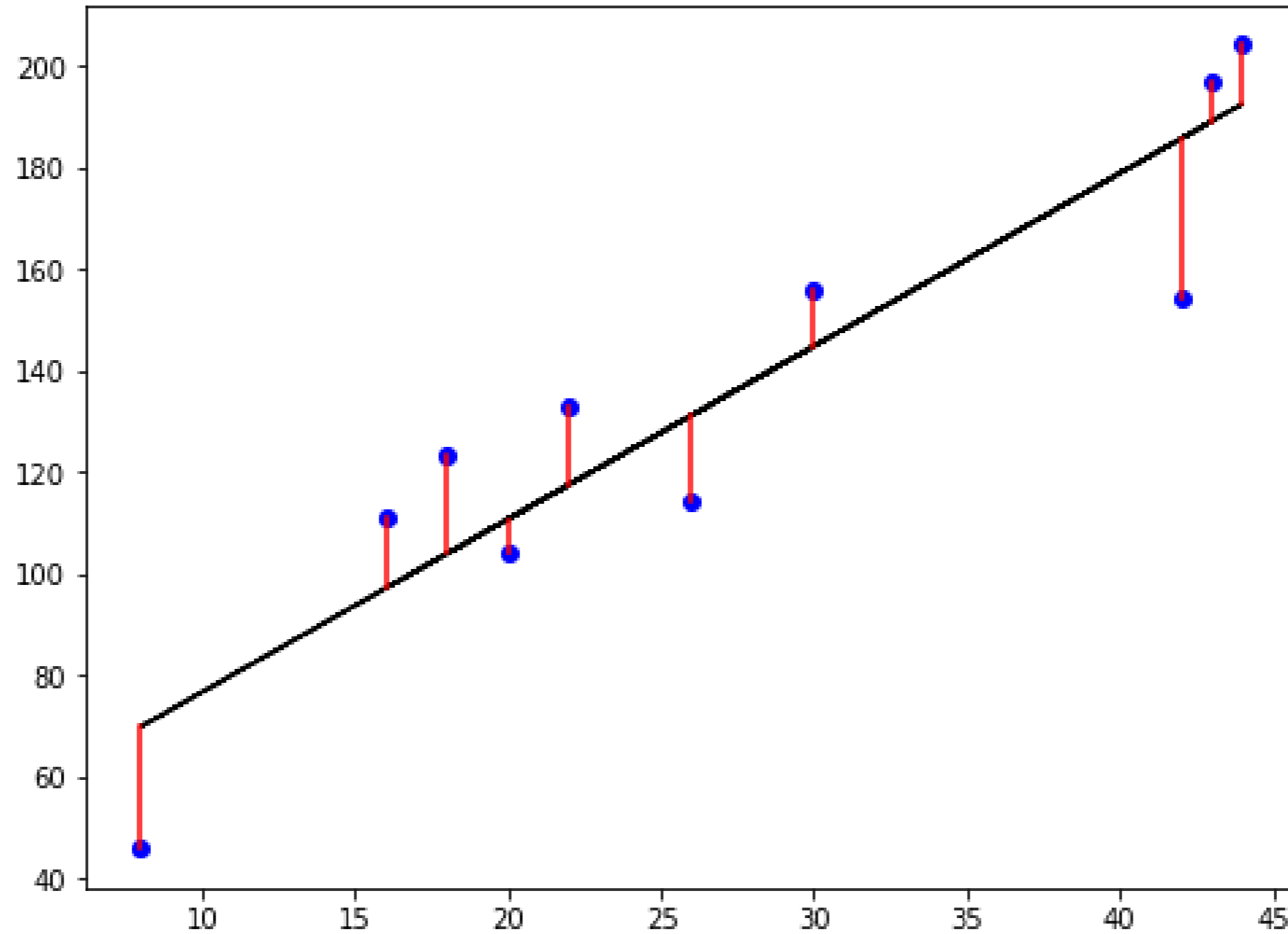
# The loss function



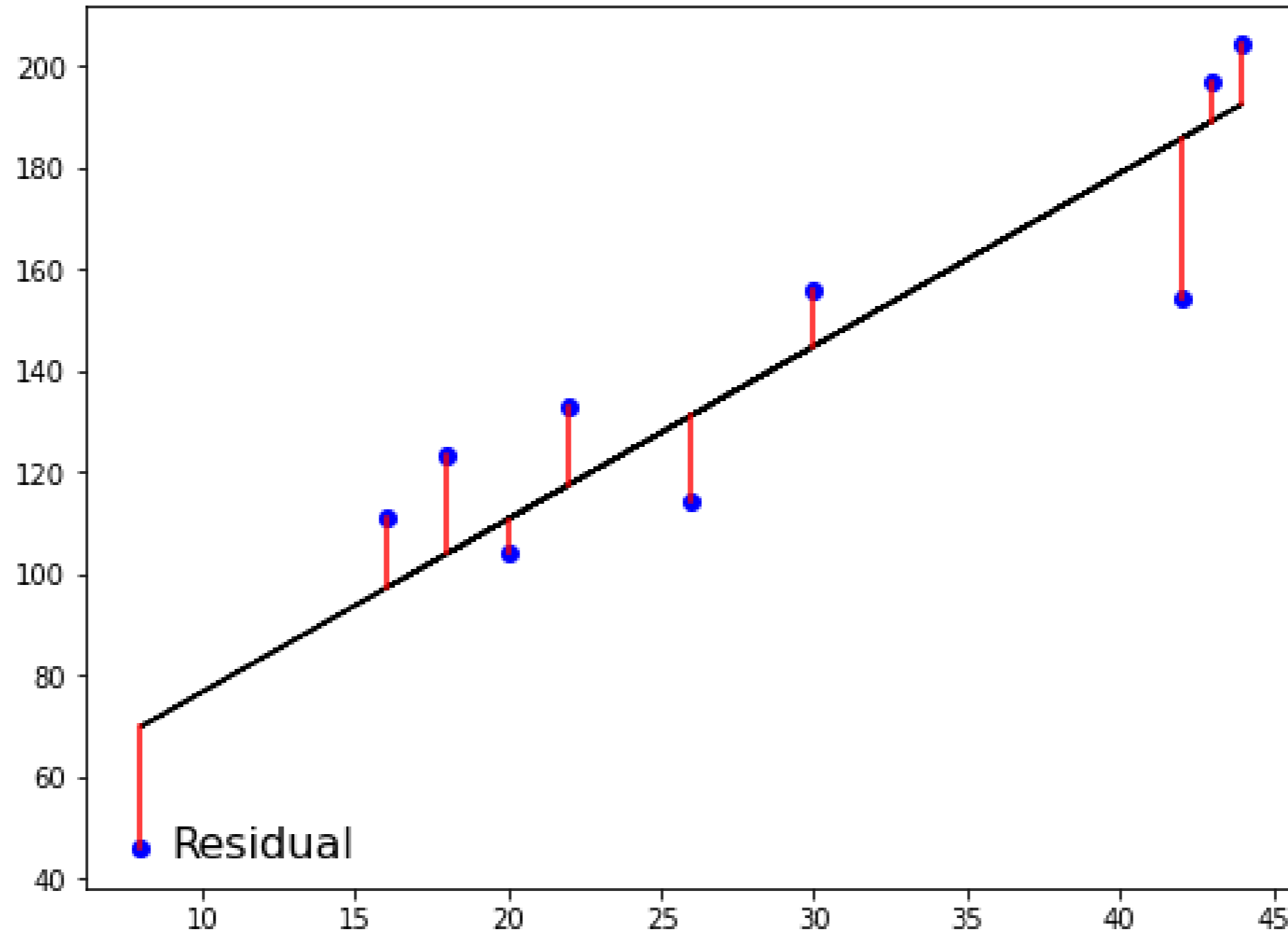
# The loss function



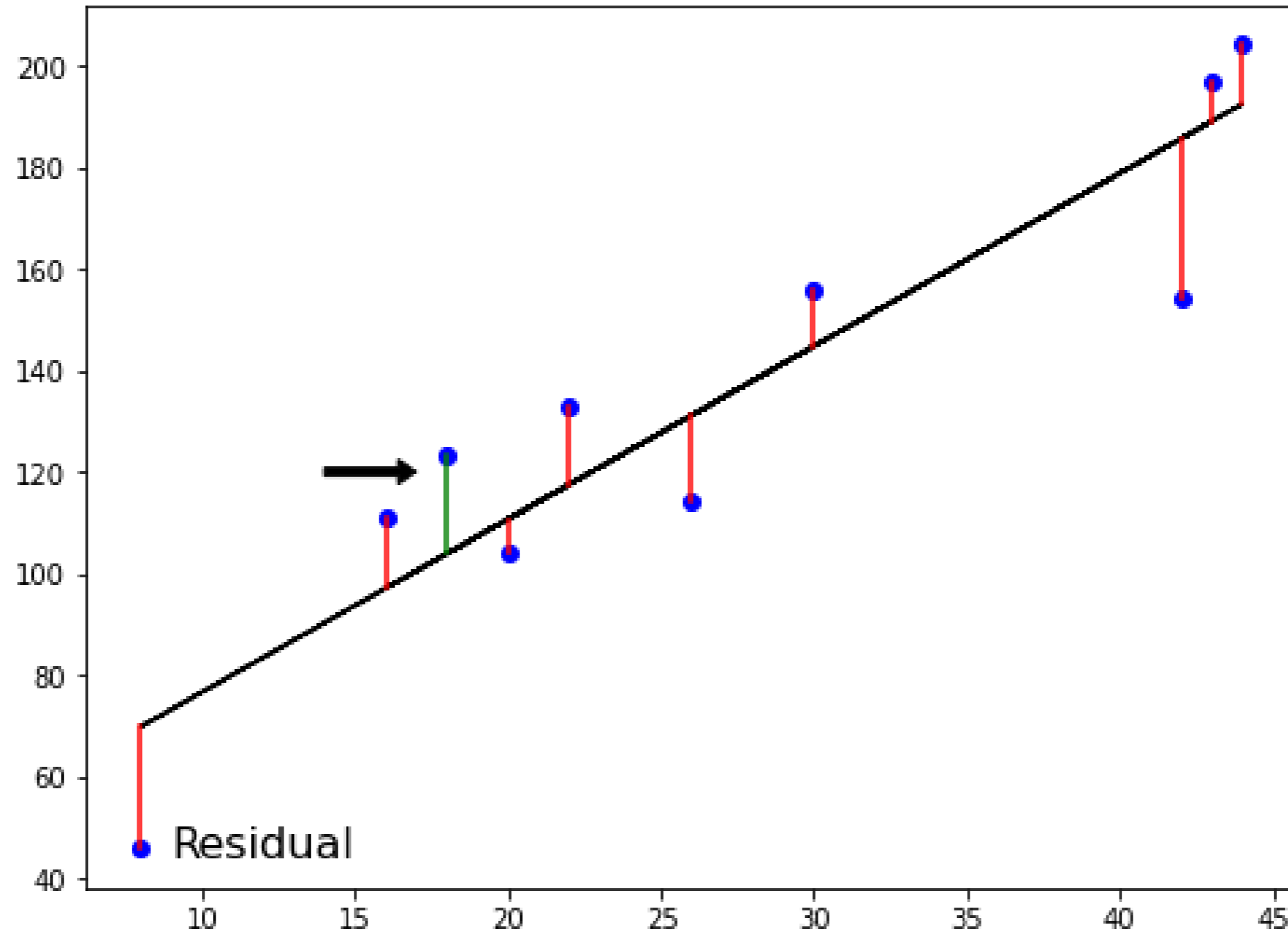
# The loss function



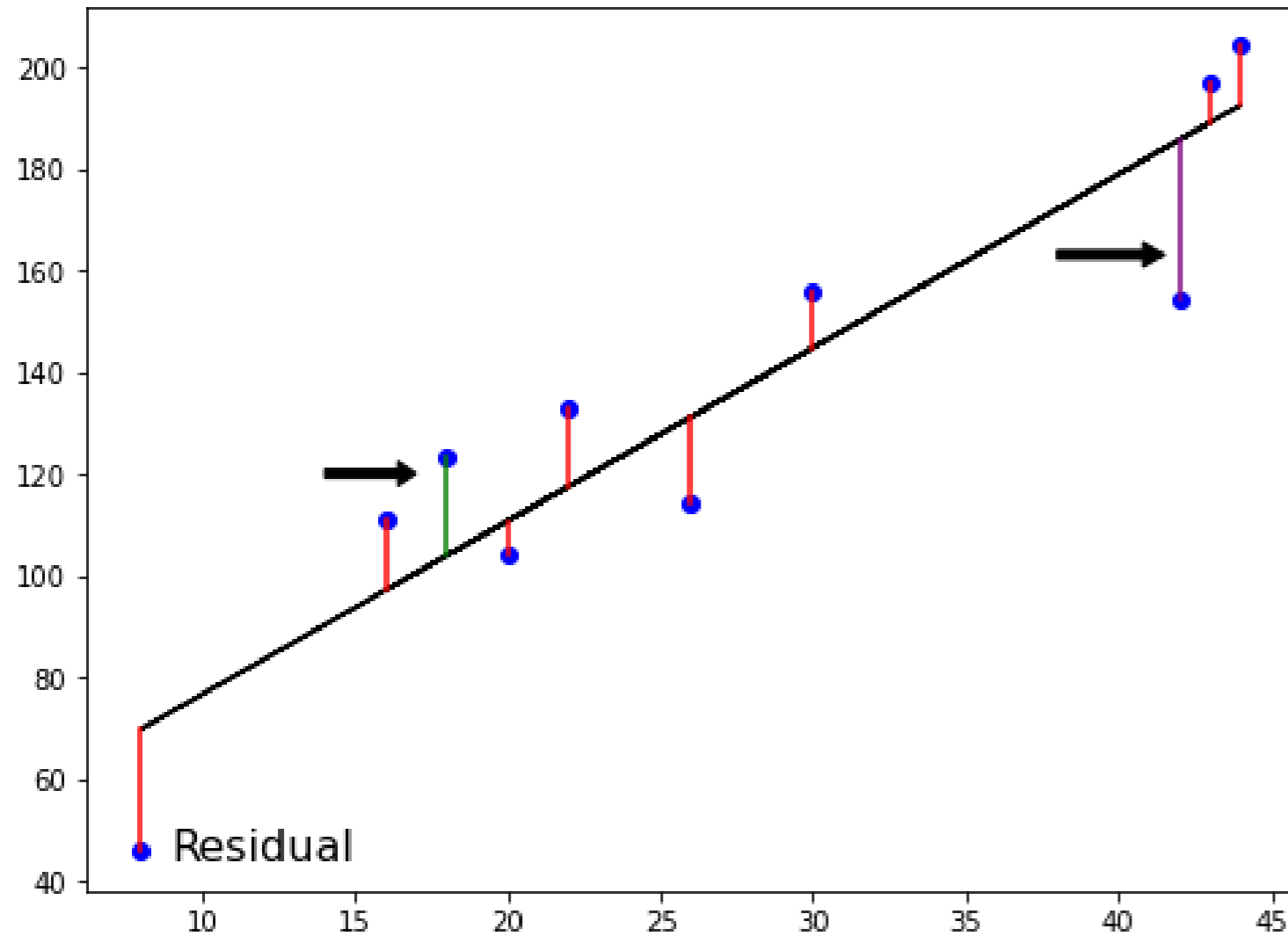
# The loss function



# The loss function



# Ordinary Least Squares



$$RSS = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

Ordinary Least Squares (OLS): minimize RSS

# Linear regression in higher dimensions

$$y = a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + b$$

- To fit a linear regression model here:
  - Need to specify 3 variables:  $a_1$ ,  $a_2$ ,  $b$
- In higher dimensions:
  - Known as multiple regression
  - Must specify coefficients for each feature and the variable  $b$

$$y = a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 + \dots + a_nx_n + b$$

- scikit-learn works exactly the same way:
  - Pass two arrays: features and target

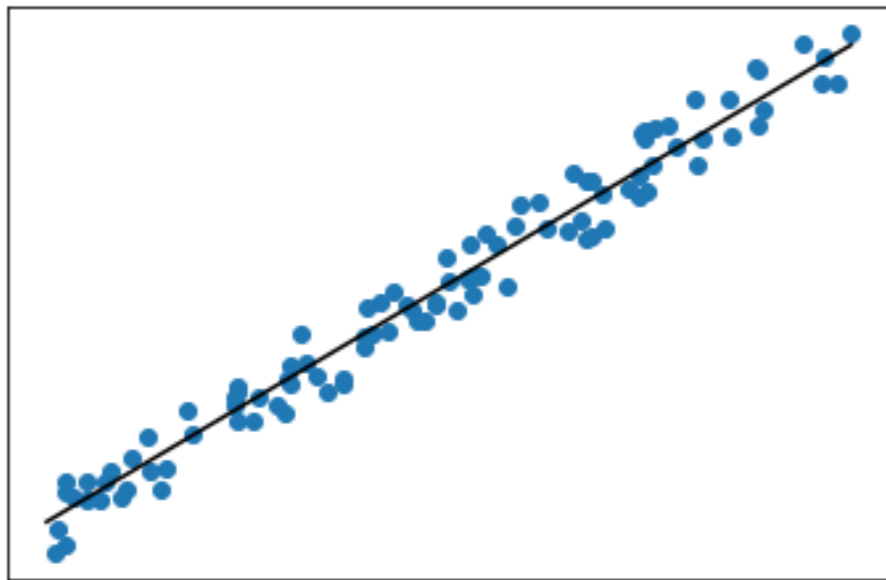
# Linear regression using all features

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3,
                                                    random_state=42)

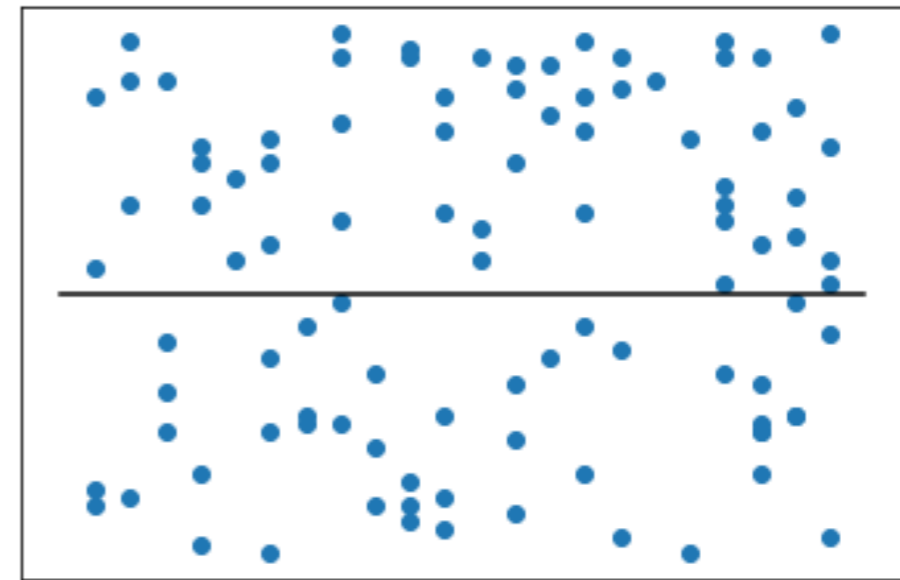
reg_all = LinearRegression()
reg_all.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = reg_all.predict(X_test)
```

# R-squared

- $R^2$ : quantifies the variance in target values explained by the features
  - Values range from 0 to 1
- High  $R^2$ :



- Low  $R^2$ :



# R-squared in scikit-learn

```
reg_all.score(X_test, y_test)
```

```
0.356302876407827
```

# Mean squared error and root mean squared error

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

- $MSE$  is measured in target units, squared

$$RMSE = \sqrt{MSE}$$

- Measure  $RMSE$  in the same units as the target variable

# RMSE in scikit-learn

```
from sklearn.metrics import root_mean_squared_error  
  
root_mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
```

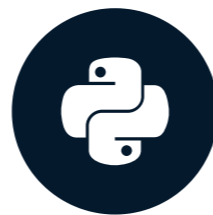
```
24.028109426907236
```

# Let's practice!

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# Cross-validation

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**George Boorman**

Core Curriculum Manager, DataCamp

# Cross-validation motivation

- Model performance is dependent on the way we split up the data
- Not representative of the model's ability to generalize to unseen data
- Solution: Cross-validation!

# Cross-validation basics

Split 1

Fold 1

Fold 2

Fold 3

Fold 4

Fold 5

# Cross-validation basics

Split 1

Fold 1

Fold 2

Fold 3

Fold 4

Fold 5

Test Data

# Cross-validation basics

Split 1

Fold 1

Fold 2

Fold 3

Fold 4

Fold 5

Training Data

Test Data

# Cross-validation basics

Split 1

Fold 1

Fold 2

Fold 3

Fold 4

Fold 5

Metric 1

Training Data

Test Data

# Cross-validation basics

|         |        |        |        |        |        |          |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| Split 1 | Fold 1 | Fold 2 | Fold 3 | Fold 4 | Fold 5 | Metric 1 |
| Split 2 | Fold 1 | Fold 2 | Fold 3 | Fold 4 | Fold 5 |          |

Training Data   Test Data

# Cross-validation basics

|         |        |        |        |        |        |          |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| Split 1 | Fold 1 | Fold 2 | Fold 3 | Fold 4 | Fold 5 | Metric 1 |
| Split 2 | Fold 1 | Fold 2 | Fold 3 | Fold 4 | Fold 5 |          |

Training Data    Test Data

# Cross-validation basics

|         |        |        |        |        |        |          |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| Split 1 | Fold 1 | Fold 2 | Fold 3 | Fold 4 | Fold 5 | Metric 1 |
| Split 2 | Fold 1 | Fold 2 | Fold 3 | Fold 4 | Fold 5 | Metric 2 |

Training Data

Test Data

# Cross-validation basics

|         |        |        |        |        |        |          |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| Split 1 | Fold 1 | Fold 2 | Fold 3 | Fold 4 | Fold 5 | Metric 1 |
| Split 2 | Fold 1 | Fold 2 | Fold 3 | Fold 4 | Fold 5 | Metric 2 |
| Split 3 | Fold 1 | Fold 2 | Fold 3 | Fold 4 | Fold 5 | Metric 3 |

Training Data

Test Data

# Cross-validation basics

|         |        |        |        |        |        |          |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| Split 1 | Fold 1 | Fold 2 | Fold 3 | Fold 4 | Fold 5 | Metric 1 |
| Split 2 | Fold 1 | Fold 2 | Fold 3 | Fold 4 | Fold 5 | Metric 2 |
| Split 3 | Fold 1 | Fold 2 | Fold 3 | Fold 4 | Fold 5 | Metric 3 |
| Split 4 | Fold 1 | Fold 2 | Fold 3 | Fold 4 | Fold 5 | Metric 4 |

Training Data   Test Data

# Cross-validation basics

|         |        |        |        |        |        |          |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| Split 1 | Fold 1 | Fold 2 | Fold 3 | Fold 4 | Fold 5 | Metric 1 |
| Split 2 | Fold 1 | Fold 2 | Fold 3 | Fold 4 | Fold 5 | Metric 2 |
| Split 3 | Fold 1 | Fold 2 | Fold 3 | Fold 4 | Fold 5 | Metric 3 |
| Split 4 | Fold 1 | Fold 2 | Fold 3 | Fold 4 | Fold 5 | Metric 4 |
| Split 5 | Fold 1 | Fold 2 | Fold 3 | Fold 4 | Fold 5 | Metric 5 |

Training Data    Test Data

# Cross-validation and model performance

- 5 folds = 5-fold CV
- 10 folds = 10-fold CV
- k folds = k-fold CV
- More folds = More computationally expensive

# Cross-validation in scikit-learn

```
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score, KFold
kf = KFold(n_splits=6, shuffle=True, random_state=42)
reg = LinearRegression()
cv_results = cross_val_score(reg, X, y, cv=kf)
```

# Evaluating cross-validation performance

```
print(cv_results)
```

```
[0.70262578, 0.7659624, 0.75188205, 0.76914482, 0.72551151, 0.73608277]
```

```
print(np.mean(cv_results), np.std(cv_results))
```

```
0.7418682216666667 0.023330243960652888
```

```
print(np.quantile(cv_results, [0.025, 0.975]))
```

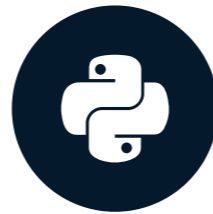
```
array([0.7054865, 0.76874702])
```

# Let's practice!

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# Regularized regression

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**George Boorman**

Core Curriculum Manager, DataCamp

# Why regularize?

- Recall: Linear regression minimizes a loss function
- It chooses a coefficient,  $a$ , for each feature variable, plus  $b$
- Large coefficients can lead to overfitting
- Regularization: Penalize large coefficients

# Ridge regression

- Loss function = OLS loss function +

$$\alpha * \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2$$

- Ridge penalizes large positive or negative coefficients
- $\alpha$ : parameter we need to choose
- Picking  $\alpha$  is similar to picking **k** in KNN
- Hyperparameter: variable used to optimize model parameters
- $\alpha$  controls model complexity
  - $\alpha = 0 =$  OLS (Can lead to overfitting)
  - Very high  $\alpha$ : Can lead to underfitting

# Ridge regression in scikit-learn

```
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge
scores = []
for alpha in [0.1, 1.0, 10.0, 100.0, 1000.0]:
    ridge = Ridge(alpha=alpha)
    ridge.fit(X_train, y_train)
    y_pred = ridge.predict(X_test)
    scores.append(ridge.score(X_test, y_test))
print(scores)
```

```
[0.2828466623222221, 0.28320633574804777, 0.2853000732200006,
 0.26423984812668133, 0.19292424694100963]
```

# Lasso regression

- Loss function = OLS loss function +

$$\alpha * \sum_{i=1}^n |a_i|$$

# Lasso regression in scikit-learn

```
from sklearn.linear_model import Lasso
scores = []
for alpha in [0.01, 1.0, 10.0, 20.0, 50.0]:
    lasso = Lasso(alpha=alpha)
    lasso.fit(X_train, y_train)
    lasso_pred = lasso.predict(X_test)
    scores.append(lasso.score(X_test, y_test))
print(scores)
```

```
[0.99991649071123, 0.99961700284223, 0.93882227671069, 0.74855318676232, -0.05741034640016]
```

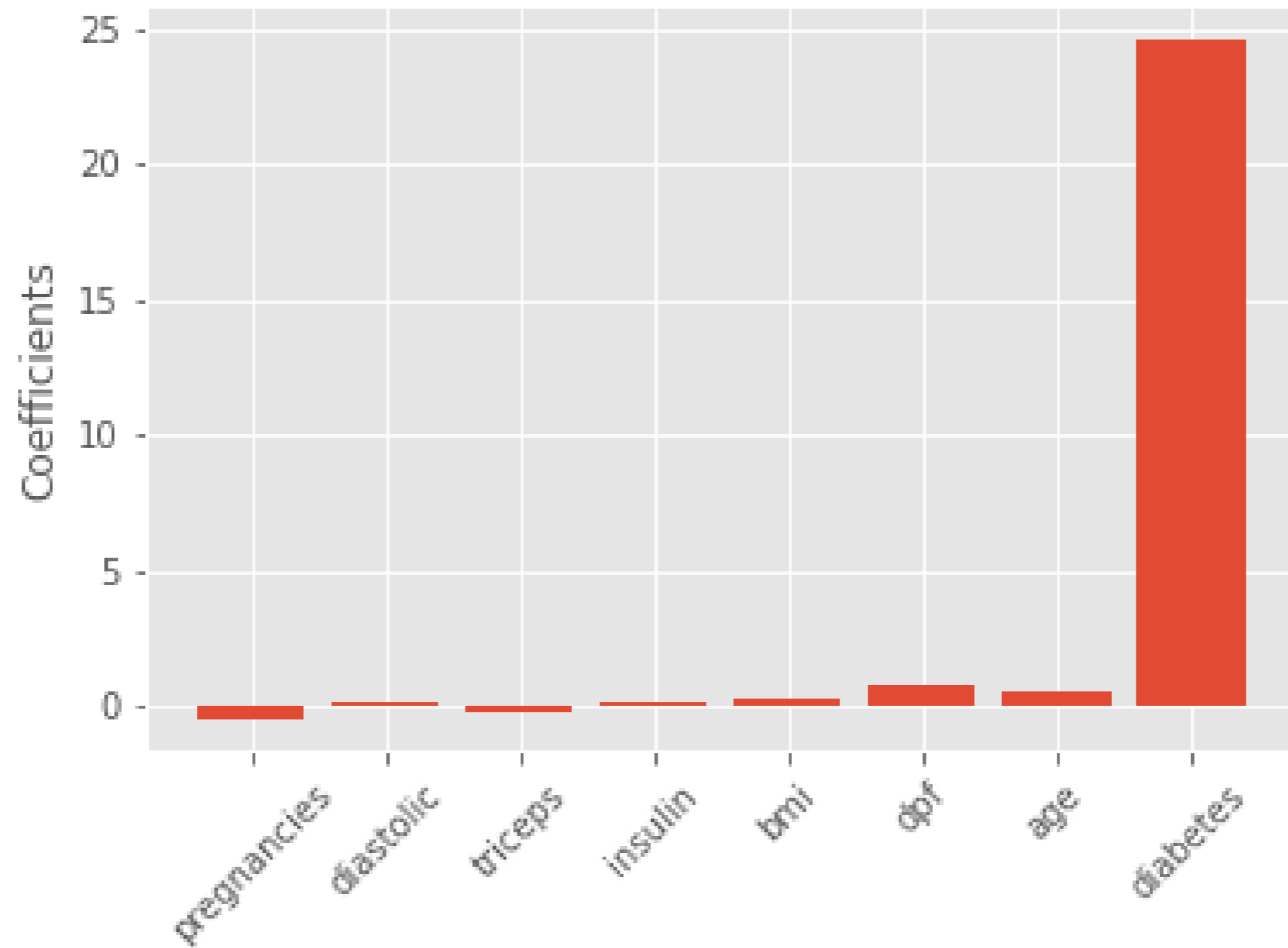
# Lasso regression for feature selection

- Lasso can select important features of a dataset
- Shrinks the coefficients of less important features to zero
- Features not shrunk to zero are selected by lasso

# Lasso for feature selection in scikit-learn

```
from sklearn.linear_model import Lasso
X = diabetes_df.drop("glucose", axis=1).values
y = diabetes_df["glucose"].values
names = diabetes_df.drop("glucose", axis=1).columns
lasso = Lasso(alpha=0.1)
lasso_coef = lasso.fit(X, y).coef_
plt.bar(names, lasso_coef)
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

# Lasso for feature selection in scikit-learn



# Let's practice!

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