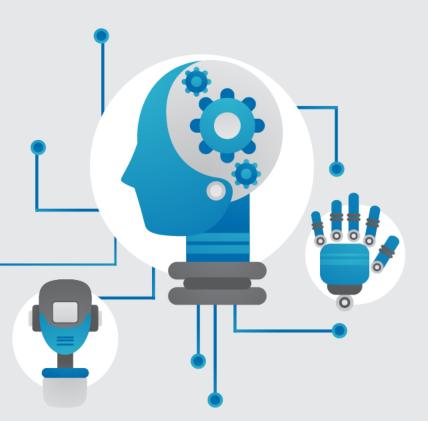




# 波斯頓房價預測實作





# Boston Housing資料集介紹



> 為U.S Census Service所蒐集,由Harrison, D.和 Rubinfeld, D.L.建立,內容為<u>波斯頓區域各城鎮</u>的資料,能在出處<u>StatLib</u> (http://lib.stat.cmu.edu/datasets/)找到。

>記錄14種城鎮資料,總共506筆

▶ 能應用於一氧化碳濃度或 房價的預測,通常使用於**房價預測** 





# Boston Housing資料集介紹



#### >14種城鎮資料

- 城鎮人均犯罪率
- 佔地25,000平方英尺以上的住宅用地比例
- 城鎮非零售業比例(每英畝)
- 是否在查爾斯河邊
- 一氧化碳濃度
- 每個住宅的平均房間數
- 1940年之前建造的自有住房的比例
- 與五個波士頓就業中心的加權距離
- 高速公路通行性指數
- 財產稅率 (每10,000美元)
- 城鎮師生比例
- 1000 (黑人比例-0.63)2
- 人口地位較低的百分比
- 自有住房價值的中位數(單位1000美元)

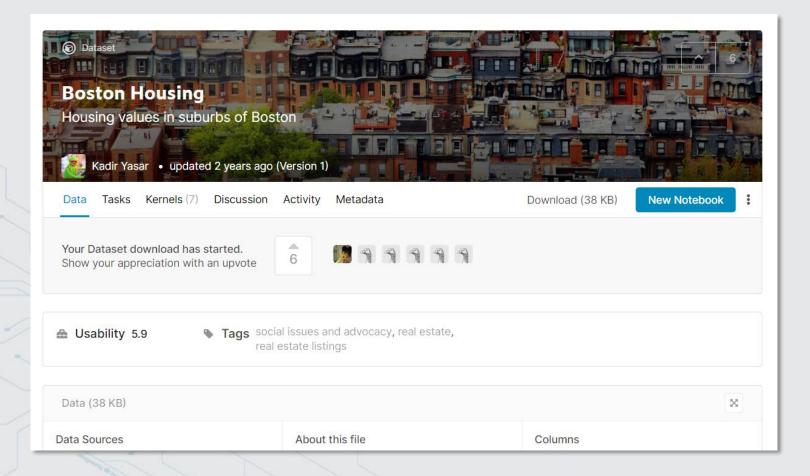




## Kaggle資料集 - Boston Housing 機器學習實務



https://www.kaggle.com/kyasar/boston-housing





# Kaggle資料集 - Boston Housing 機器學習實務



- >資料檔案 boston\_housing.csv
  - 共506筆資料 (row)
  - 每個row有14 columns,第一row為描述縮寫
  - 欄位描述順序對應於前面的說明

|   | 1  | crim    | zn  | indus  | chas | nox   | rm    | age  | dis    | rad | tax | ptratio | black  | lstat | medv |
|---|----|---------|-----|--------|------|-------|-------|------|--------|-----|-----|---------|--------|-------|------|
|   | 2  | 0.00632 | 1   | 3 2.31 | . 0  | 0.538 | 6.575 | 65.2 | 4.09   | 1   | 296 | 15.3    | 396.9  | 4.98  | 24   |
|   | 3  | 0.02731 |     | 7.07   | 0    | 0.469 | 6.421 | 78.9 | 4.9671 | 2   | 242 | 17.8    | 396.9  | 9.14  | 21.6 |
|   | 4  | 0.02729 |     | 7.07   | 0    | 0.469 | 7.185 | 61.1 | 4.9671 | 2   | 242 | 17.8    | 392.83 | 4.03  | 34.7 |
|   | 5  | 0.03237 |     | 2.18   | 0    | 0.458 | 6.998 | 45.8 | 6.0622 | 3   | 222 | 18.7    | 394.63 | 2.94  | 33.4 |
| 4 | 6  | 0.06905 |     | 2.18   | 0    | 0.458 | 7.147 | 54.2 | 6.0622 | 3   | 222 | 18.7    | 396.9  | 5.33  | 36.2 |
|   | 7  | 0.02985 |     | 2.18   | 0    | 0.458 | 6.43  | 58.7 | 6.0622 | 3   | 222 | 18.7    | 394.12 | 5.21  | 28.7 |
|   | 8  | 0.08829 | 12. | 5 7.87 | 0    | 0.524 | 6.012 | 66.6 | 5.5605 | 5   | 311 | 15.2    | 395.6  | 12.43 | 22.9 |
|   | 9  | 0.14455 | 12. | 5 7.87 | 0    | 0.524 | 6.172 | 96.1 | 5.9505 | 5   | 311 | 15.2    | 396.9  | 19.15 | 27.1 |
| 3 | 10 | 0.21124 | 12. | 7.87   | 0    | 0.524 | 5.631 | 100  | 6.0821 | 5   | 311 | 15.2    | 386.63 | 29.93 | 16.5 |
| 9 | 11 | 0.17004 | 12. | 7.87   | 0    | 0.524 | 6.004 | 85.9 | 6.5921 | 5   | 311 | 15.2    | 386.71 | 17.1  | 18.9 |
| 3 | 12 | 0.22489 | 12. | 7.87   | 0    | 0.524 | 6.377 | 94.3 | 6.3467 | 5   | 311 | 15.2    | 392.52 | 20.45 | 15   |
|   | 13 | 0.11747 | 12. | 7.87   | 0    | 0.524 | 6.009 | 82.9 | 6.2267 | 5   | 311 | 15.2    | 396.9  | 13.27 | 18.9 |
| 4 | 14 | 0.09378 | 12. | 7.87   | 0    | 0.524 | 5.889 | 39   | 5.4509 | 5   | 311 | 15.2    | 390.5  | 15.71 | 21.7 |
| - | 15 | 0.62976 |     | 8.14   | . 0  | 0.538 | 5.949 | 61.8 | 4.7075 | 4   | 307 | 21      | 396.9  | 8.26  | 20.4 |
|   | 16 | 0.63796 |     | 8.14   | . 0  | 0.538 | 6.096 | 84.5 | 4.4619 | 4   | 307 | 21      | 380.02 | 10.26 | 18.2 |
|   | 17 | 0.62739 |     | 8.14   | . 0  | 0.538 | 5.834 | 56.5 | 4.4986 | 4   | 307 | 21      | 395.62 | 8.47  | 19.9 |
|   | 18 | 1.05393 |     | 8.14   | . 0  | 0.538 | 5.935 | 29.3 | 4.4986 | 4   | 307 | 21      | 386.85 | 6.58  | 23.1 |
|   | 19 | 0.7842  |     | 8.14   | . 0  | 0.538 | 5.99  | 81.7 | 4.2579 | 4   | 307 | 21      | 386.75 | 14.67 | 17.5 |
|   | 20 | 0.80271 |     | 8.14   | . 0  | 0.538 | 5.456 | 36.6 | 3.7965 | 4   | 307 | 21      | 288.99 | 11.69 | 20.2 |
|   | 21 | 0.7258  |     | 8.14   | . 0  | 0.538 | 5.727 | 69.5 | 3.7965 | 4   | 307 | 21      | 390.95 | 11.28 | 18.2 |
|   | 22 | 1.25179 |     | 8.14   | . 0  | 0.538 | 5.57  | 98.1 | 3.7979 | 4   | 307 | 21      | 376.57 | 21.02 | 13.6 |



## MLP模型建置流程





2.決定模型架構

3.編譯與訓練模型

4.模型評估





- > 從檔案boston\_housing.csv讀進資料, 並去掉不需要的欄位
  - ✓ 佔地25,000平方英尺以上的住宅用地比例 (zn)
  - ✓一氧化碳濃度 (nox)
  - ✓每個住宅的平均房間數 (rm)
  - ✓1940年之前建造的自有住房的比例 (age)
  - ✓城鎮師生比例 (ptratio)
  - ✓1000 (黑人比例-0.63) (black)

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 data=pd.read_csv('boston_housing.csv')
3
4 unuse=['zn', 'nox', 'rm', 'age', 'ptratio', 'black']
5 data=data.drop(unuse, axis=1)
```





>訓練資料和label轉成np.array資料型態

```
7 y=data.pop('medv').values.astype('float32')
```

8 x=data.values.astype('float32')





#### > 切出訓練和測試資料

```
10 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
11 x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.2)
```





#### >正規化

```
13 # 用train的max正規化
14 import numpy as np
15 x_train_max=np.max(x_train, axis=0)
16 x_test_max=np.max(x_test, axis=0)
17
18 x_train=x_train/x_train_max
19 x_test=x_test/x_test_max
```



### 決定模型架構



#### >模型建置

```
21 from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout
22 from keras.models import Sequential
24 model=Sequential()
25 model.add(Dense(1024, activation='relu',input_shape=(7,)))
26 model.add(Dropout(0.3))
27 model.add(Dense(1024, activation='relu'))
28 model.add(Dropout(0.3))
29 model.add(Dense(1024, activation='relu'))
30 model.add(Dropout(0.3))
31 model.add(Dense(1024, activation='relu'))
32 model.add(Dropout(0.3))
33 model.add(Dense(64, activation='relu'))
34 model.add(Dropout(0.1))
35 model.add(Dense(1, activation='linear'))
```



# • 決定模型架構



>自訂loss:均方根誤差

```
37 # y_true, y_pred為tensor物件
38 import keras.backend as K
39 def rmse(y_true, y_pred):
          return K.sqrt(K.mean(K.square(y_pred - y_true)))
40
```



## 編譯與訓練模型



#### > 設定參數,訓練模型

```
42 model.compile(
43 loss=rmse,
44 optimizer='rmsprop')
45 history=model.fit(
46 x_train,y_train,
47 validation_data=(x_test,y_test),
48 epochs=60,
49 shuffle=True)
```





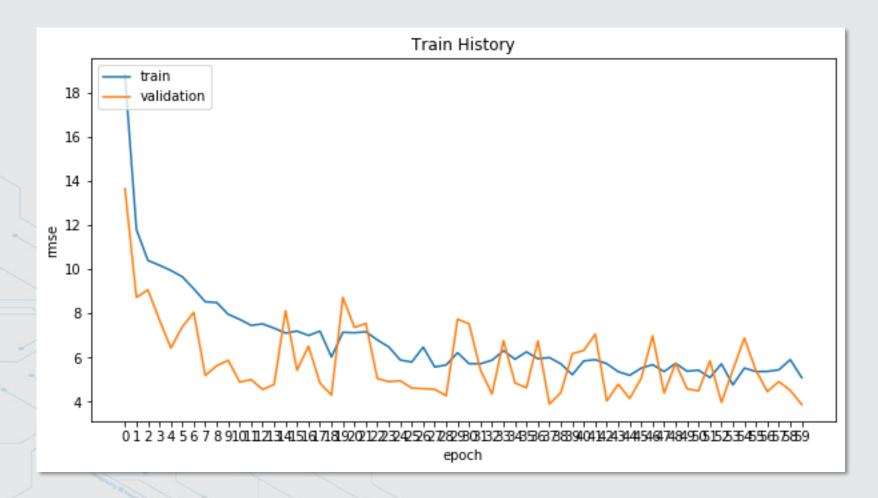
#### >顯示訓練歷程

```
51 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
52 def show_train_history(train_history):
53    plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
54    plt.plot(train_history.history['loss'])
55    plt.plot(train_history.history['val_loss'])
56    plt.xticks([i for i in range(len(train_history.history['loss']))])
57    plt.title('Train History')
58    plt.ylabel('rmse')
59    plt.xlabel('rmse')
60    plt.legend(['train', 'validation'], loc='upper left')
61    plt.show()
62 show_train_history(history)
```





#### >顯示訓練歷程



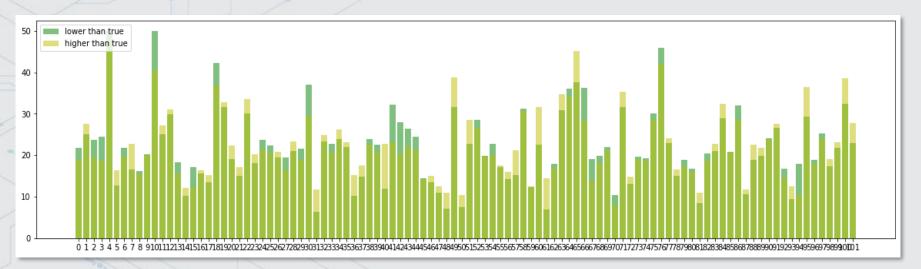






#### > 顯示實際值和預測值的差異

```
64 y_true=y_test
65 y_pred=model.predict(x_test).ravel()
66
67 plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
68 plt.bar([i for i in range(len(y_true))], y_true, alpha=0.5, color='g')
69 plt.bar([i for i in range(len(y_pred))], y_pred, alpha=0.5, color='y')
70 plt.xticks([i for i in range(len(y_true))])
71 plt.legend(['lower than true', 'higher than true'], loc='upper left')
72 plt.show()
```







#### > 顯示預測差異

```
74 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
75 print('rmse: ', np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_true,y_pred)))
```

```
In [8]: from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
    ...: print('rmse: ', np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_true,y_pred)))
rmse: 3.9048777
```