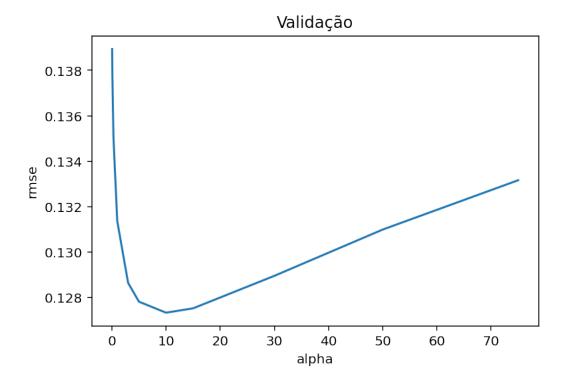
04 RidgeAndLasso v1.0-PauloBraga

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```
[1]: ''' Paulo Simplício Braga
                         29.06.2020
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              import pandas as pd
              import numpy as np
              import seaborn as sns
              import matplotlib
              import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
              from scipy.stats import skew
              from scipy.stats.stats import pearsonr
              from sklearn import datasets,linear_model
              from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
              from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
              from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
              from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge, RidgeCV, ElasticNet, LassoCV, Lasso
                 →LassoLarsCV
              from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
              %config InlineBackend.figure_format = 'retina' #set 'png' here when working on ⊔
                →notebook
              %matplotlib inline
[2]: train = pd.read_csv('train.csv')
              test = pd.read_csv('test.csv')
            I - Preparação dos Dados
[3]: all_data = pd.concat((train.loc[:,'MSSubClass':'SaleCondition'],
                                                                              test.loc[:,'MSSubClass':'SaleCondition']))
[4]: #log transform the target:
              train["SalePrice"] = np.log1p(train["SalePrice"])
              #log transform skewed numeric features:
              numeric_feats = all_data.dtypes[all_data.dtypes != "object"].index
```

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skewed_feats = train[numeric_feats].apply(lambda x: skew(x.dropna()))
      skewed_feats = skewed_feats[skewed_feats > 0.75]
      skewed_feats = skewed_feats.index
      all_data[skewed_feats] = np.log1p(all_data[skewed_feats])
 [5]: all_data = pd.get_dummies(all_data)
 [6]: #filling NA's with the mean of the column:
      all_data = all_data.fillna(all_data.mean())
     II - Modelos
 [7]: # Função para calcular Root Mean Square Error com auxílio da
      # Cross-Validation
      def rmse_cv(model):
          rmse = -(cross_val_score(model, X_train, y,\
                            scoring="neg_root_mean_squared_error", cv = 5))
          return rmse
       1. Regressão Logística
 [8]: #Cria as matrizes para o sklearn:
      X_train = all_data[:train.shape[0]]
      X_test = all_data[train.shape[0]:]
      y = train.SalePrice
 [9]: reg = LinearRegression().fit(X_train, y)
      reg.score(X_train,y)
 [9]: 0.9473349439971036
[10]: rmse=rmse cv(reg)
      print(rmse)
     [0.1242066  0.14781412  0.28084261  0.11374295  0.15959811]
     2 - Ridge
[11]: # Definição do intervalo de alphas à ser utilizado
      alphas = [0.05, 0.1, 0.3, 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 30, 50, 75]
      # Chama a função 'rmse_cv' e guarda a média dos valores por ela
      # calculados em cv ridge
      cv_ridge = [rmse_cv(Ridge(alpha = alpha)).mean()
                  for alpha in alphas]
```

[12]: Text(0, 0.5, 'rmse')



3. Lasso

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[13]: # Definição do intervalo de alphas
alphas_lasso = [1, 0.8, 0.6, 0.4, 0.2, 0.1, 0.001, 0.00075, 0.0005]

# Matriz para guardar a média do rmse retornado da função rmse_cv
lasso_cv = len(alphas_lasso)*[0]

# Loop para cálculo do modelo 'Lasso' para cada um dos valores de
# alpha na lista 'alphas_lasso'. O modelo é passado para a função
# 'rmse_cv' e o valor médio é guardado em 'lasso_cv'
for i in range(len(alphas_lasso)):
    model_lasso=LassoCV(alphas=[alphas_lasso[i]]).fit(X_train, y)
    lasso_cv[i] = rmse_cv(model_lasso).mean()
print(rmse)
```

$\begin{bmatrix} 0.1242066 & 0.14781412 & 0.28084261 & 0.11374295 & 0.15959811 \end{bmatrix}$

```
[14]: # Cria uma matriz de uma dimensão (lasso_cv) com o devido
# indexador (alphas_lasso), para montar o gráfico
cv_lasso = pd.Series(lasso_cv, index = alphas_lasso)
cv_lasso.plot(title = "Validação")
plt.xlabel("alpha")
plt.ylabel("rmse")
```

[14]: Text(0, 0.5, 'rmse')

