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Факультет «Информатика и системы управления» Кафедра ИУ5 «Системы обработки информации и управления»

Курс «Технологии машинного обучения» Отчет по рубежному контролю №2 «Методы построения моделей машинного обучения» Вариант №11

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```
In [1]:
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import r2 score, mean squared error
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
In [2]:
#Загрузка датасета
data = pd.read csv("hotel bookings.csv")
In [3]:
data = data.head(500)
data.head()
Out[3]:
    hotel is_canceled lead_time arrival_date_year arrival_date_month arrival_date_week_number arrival_date_day_of_month
   Resort
                 0
                        342
                                     2015
                                                                            27
                                                                                                   1
                                                      July
    Hotel
   Resort
                 O
                        737
                                     2015
                                                                            27
                                                      July
                                                                                                   1
    Hotel
   Resort
                          7
                                     2015
                                                      July
                                                                            27
    Hotel
   Resort
                 0
                         13
                                     2015
                                                                            27
                                                      July
   Hotel
   Resort
                                     2015
                 0
                         14
                                                      July
                                                                            27
    Hotel
5 rows × 32 columns
                                                                                                   •
In [4]:
data.shape
Out[4]:
(500, 32)
In [5]:
#Предобработка данных
#Проверка типов данных
data.dtypes
Out[5]:
hotel
                                       object
is canceled
                                        int64
lead time
                                        int64
arrival date year
                                        int64
arrival date month
                                       object
arrival_date_week_number
                                        int64
arrival_date_day_of_month
                                        int64
stays in weekend nights
                                        int64
stays_in_week_nights
                                        int64
```

int64

float64

adults

children

```
babies
                                     int64
meal
                                    object
country
                                    object
market segment
                                    object
distribution channel
                                    object
is_repeated guest
                                     int64
previous cancellations
                                     int64
previous_bookings_not_canceled
                                    int64
reserved room type
                                    object
assigned room type
                                    object
booking changes
                                    int64
                                    object
deposit type
                                   float64
agent
company
                                   float64
days_in_waiting_list
                                     int64
customer type
                                   object
adr
                                   float64
                                    int64
required car parking spaces
                                     int64
total of special requests
reservation status
                                    object
reservation status date
                                    object
dtype: object
```

0

In [6]:

```
#Проверка пустых значений data.isnull().sum()
```

Out[6]:

hotel

```
0
is canceled
lead time
                                      0
arrival date year
                                      0
arrival date month
                                      0
arrival date week number
                                      0
arrival date day of month
                                      0
                                      0
stays_in_weekend_nights
                                      0
stays_in_week_nights
                                      0
adults
                                      0
children
babies
                                      0
meal
                                      0
country
                                      1
                                      0
market_segment
                                      0
distribution_channel
is_repeated_guest
                                      0
                                      0
previous_cancellations
                                      0
previous_bookings_not_canceled
                                      0
reserved room type
                                      0
assigned room type
                                      0
booking changes
deposit_type
                                      0
                                     45
agent
                                    493
company
days in waiting list
                                      0
                                      0
customer_type
                                      0
required car parking spaces
                                      0
                                      0
total_of_special_requests
reservation status
                                      0
reservation_status_date
dtype: int64
```

In [7]:

```
data = data.drop(columns = 'company')
```

In [8]:

```
data['country'].unique()
```

```
Out[8]:
array(['PRT', 'GBR', 'USA', 'ESP', 'IRL', 'FRA', nan, 'ROU', 'NOR', 'OMN',
        'ARG', 'POL', 'DEU', 'BEL', 'CHE', 'CN', 'GRC', 'ITA', 'NLD',
       'DNK', 'RUS', 'SWE', 'AUS', 'EST', 'CZE', 'BRA', 'FIN', 'MOZ',
       'BWA'], dtype=object)
In [9]:
data['agent'].unique()
Out[9]:
array([ nan, 304., 240., 303., 15., 241., 8., 250., 115.,
                                                                    5., 175.,
       134., 156., 243., 242., 3., 105., 40., 147., 306., 184., 96., 2., 127., 95., 146., 9., 177., 6., 143., 244., 149., 167.,
       300., 171., 305., 67., 196., 152., 142.])
In [10]:
data['agent'] = data['agent'].fillna(0)
In [11]:
data['country'] = data['country'].fillna('Unknown')
In [12]:
data['children'] = data['agent'].dropna()
In [13]:
data.isnull().sum()
Out[13]:
                                    0
hotel
                                    0
is canceled
                                    0
lead time
arrival date year
                                    0
arrival date month
                                    0
arrival date week number
                                    0
                                    0
arrival date day of month
stays in weekend nights
                                    0
                                    0
stays in week nights
                                    0
adults
                                    0
children
                                    0
babies
                                     0
meal
country
                                     0
                                     0
market segment
                                    0
distribution channel
is repeated guest
                                    0
previous cancellations
                                    0
                                    0
previous_bookings_not_canceled
                                    0
reserved room type
                                    0
assigned room type
                                     0
booking changes
deposit_type
                                     0
                                     0
agent
                                    0
days in waiting list
customer_type
                                    0
                                    0
adr
                                    0
required car parking spaces
total_of_special_requests
                                    0
                                    0
reservation status
reservation_status date
                                    0
dtype: int64
In [14]:
```

#Кодирование категориальных признаков

```
LE = LabelEncoder()
for col in data.columns:
   if data[col].dtype == "object":
        data[col] = LE.fit_transform(data[col])
```

In [15]:

```
#Проверка типов данных data.dtypes
```

Out[15]:

hotel is_canceled lead_time arrival_date_year arrival_date_month arrival_date_week_number arrival_date_day_of_month stays_in_weekend_nights stays_in_week_nights adults children babies meal country market_segment distribution_channel is_repeated_guest previous_cancellations previous_bookings_not_canceled reserved_room_type assigned_room_type booking_changes deposit_type agent days_in_waiting_list customer type	int64
<pre>days_in_waiting_list customer_type</pre>	
adr	float64
required_car_parking_spaces	int64
total of special requests	int64
reservation status	int64
reservation status date	int64
dtype: object	

In [16]:

data.head()

Out[16]:

	hotel	is_canceled	lead_time	arrival_date_year	arrival_date_month	arrival_date_week_number	arrival_date_day_of_month	S
0	0	0	342	2015	0	27	1	
1	0	0	737	2015	0	27	1	
2	0	0	7	2015	0	27	1	
3	0	0	13	2015	0	27	1	
4	0	0	14	2015	0	27	1	

5 rows × 31 columns

In [17]:

```
#Разделение выборки на обучающую и тестовую
# target = "arrival_date_week_number"
# xArray = data.drop(target, axis=1)
# yArray = data[target]
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(data, data['arrival_date_week_number
```

```
'], test_size=0.2, random_state=1)
```

Регрессия. Метод опорных векторов (SVM)

In [18]:

```
from sklearn import svm

SVMRegr = svm.SVR()

SVMRegr.fit(X_train, y_train)

SVMRegr.score(X_test, y_test)

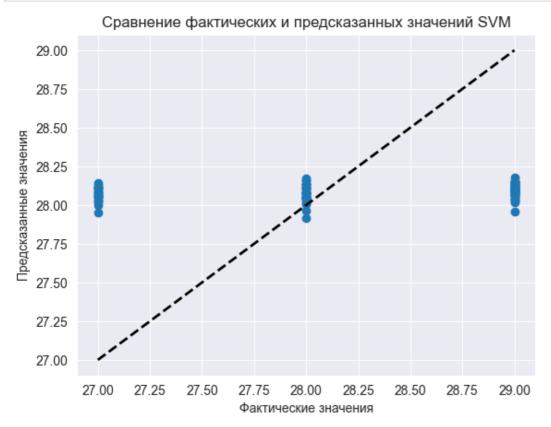
SVMRegr_predict = SVMRegr.predict(X_test)
```

In [19]:

```
print(SVMRegr predict)
[28.16170352 28.0871845 28.01516047 28.06762748 28.0821204
                                                             28.11506963
28.0370398 28.02708872 28.08229462 28.11634992 28.12179015 28.01023844
28.14400785 28.09875956 28.07478279 28.00271488 28.15271046 28.11016468
 28.04453941 28.13441626 28.10569141 28.10876816 28.13081629 28.14678263
 28.13142482 28.03524465 28.05655822 28.09055527 28.11441899 28.17393763
 28.07017395 28.11764489 28.04618595 28.13531195 28.13497657 28.10429204
 28.10141636 28.08066773 28.02555947 28.07441582 28.11831892 28.10365866
 28.11700272 28.04881191 28.08629416 28.03913636 28.02519673 28.1035789
 28.10034992 28.05428678 28.15925168 28.13703269 28.08066773 28.10365866
28.1529176 28.11304847 28.11658922 28.05388547 28.07218969 28.05033846
28.05889447 27.95263213 28.07983074 27.9571159 28.06240383 28.1269901
28.14596523 28.01570194 28.05431372 28.09086374 28.07089205 28.14589055
28.04428895 28.0395048 28.02903932 28.11338535 28.07773199 28.10352417
28.0414113 28.07528375 28.13133878 27.99872499 28.13780222 28.10366852
28.05945662 27.91839568 28.18030341 28.07674972 28.12991678 28.08029227
28.06251268 28.06251268 28.10352417 28.052272
                                                 28.09659383 28.11331591
28.03694128 28.08194162 27.96317872 28.05805515]
```

In [20]:

```
# Создание графика фактических значений и предсказанных значений plt.scatter(y_test, SVMRegr_predict) plt.plot([min(y_test), max(y_test)], [min(y_test), max(y_test)], 'k--', lw=2) plt.xlabel("Фактические значения") plt.ylabel("Предсказанные значения") plt.title("Сравнение фактических и предсказанных значений SVM") plt.show()
```



Регрессия. Градиентный бустинг.

In [21]:

```
from sklearn.datasets import make_regression
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor

X, y = make_regression(random_state=0)
GBR_reg = GradientBoostingRegressor(random_state=0)
GBR_reg.fit(X_train, y_train)
GBR_reg.score(X_test, y_test)
```

Out[21]:

0.9999999992744206

In [22]:

```
GBR_reg_predict = GBR_reg.predict(X_test)
print(GBR_reg_predict)

[28.00000259 28.99997603 27.00002915 27.00002915 28.99997603 28.99997603
28.99997603 27.00002915 28.00000259 27.00002915 28.99997603 28.00000259
27.00002915 27.00002915 28.00000259 28.00000259 28.99997603 28.00000259
28.00000259 28.00000259 28.00000259 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603
27.00002915 28.99997603 27.00002915 28.99997603 28.00000259 28.00000259
```

28.00000259 28.00000259 28.00000259 28.99997603 28.99997603 27.00002915 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 27.00002915 28.99997603 28.00000259 27.00002915 28.99997603 28.99997603 27.00002915 28.99997603 28.99997603 27.00002915 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.00000259 27.00002915 27.00002915 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.00000259 27.00002915 27.00002915 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.00000259 27.00002915 27.00002915 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.00000259 27.00002915 27.00002915 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.00000259 27.00002915 27.00002915 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.00000259 27.00002915 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.00000259 27.00002915 28.99997603 28.00000259 27.00002915 28.99997603 28.00000259 27.00002915 28.99997603 28.00000259 28.000000259 28.00000259 28.00000259 28.00000259 28.00000259 28.0000000259 28.00000259 28.000000259 28.000000259 28.000000259 28.000000259 28.000000259 28.000000259 28.000000259 28.000000259 28.0000

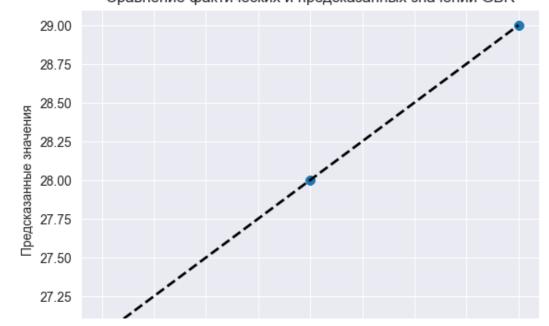
28.00000259 28.00000259 28.00000259 27.00002915 28.00000259 28.99997603 28.00000259 28.00000259 28.99997603 28.00000259 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 28.99997603 27.00002915

28.00000259 27.00002915 28.00000259 27.00002915]

In [23]:

```
# Создание графика фактических значений и предсказанных значений plt.scatter(y_test, GBR_reg_predict) plt.plot([min(y_test), max(y_test)], [min(y_test), max(y_test)], 'k--', lw=2) plt.xlabel("Фактические значения") plt.ylabel("Предсказанные значения") plt.title("Сравнение фактических и предсказанных значений GBR") plt.show()
```





In [24]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, max_error, r2_score
X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(data, data['arrival date week number
'], test size=0.3)
SVM test = SVMRegr.predict(X test)
SVM_MSE = mean_squared_error(y_pred=SVM_test, y_true=y_test)
SVM test = SVMRegr.predict(X test)
SVM r2 = r2 score(y pred=SVM test, y true=y test)
GBR test = GBR reg.predict(X test)
GBR MSE = mean squared error(y pred=GBR test, y true=y test)
GBR test = GBR reg.predict(X test)
GBR r2 = r2 score(y pred=GBR test, y true=y test)
print(f"MSE:\n SVM: {SVM MSE}, GBR: {GBR MSE}")
print(f"R2:\n SVM: {SVM r2}, GBR: {GBR r2}")
SVM: 0.5871201495156598, GBR: 4.2681317856191895e-10
```

R2:

SVM: 0.023202945570663158, GBR: 0.999999999999971

Я использую две метрики - среднеквадратичную ошибку (MSE) и коэффициент детерминации (R-squared).

МSЕ измеряет среднеквадратичную разницу между фактическими и предсказанными значениями. Она предоставляет информацию о точности модели, где меньшее значение MSE указывает на лучшую модель. MSE полезна, когда мы хотим получить численную оценку ошибки модели.

R-squared измеряет долю объясненной дисперсии в данных. Он предоставляет информацию о том, насколько хорошо модель объясняет вариацию целевой переменной. Значение находится в диапазоне от 0 до 1, чем ближе к 1, тем лучше модель.

Вывод:

Модель градиентного бустинга очевидно лучше, так как MSE у нее намного меньше, а R2 практически равна 1.