# 2. Bias Variance for Linear Lasso and Ridge Regresssion

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Bias Variance for Linear, Ridge, and Lasso Regression

```
[28]: # Import necessary package
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

## 0.0.1 Step 1: Load the dataset

```
[29]: # Load dataset into pandas dataframe
df=pd.read_csv("E:\\MY LECTURES\\DATA SCIENCE\\3.Programs\\dataset\\Housing.

→csv")
# Change this location based on the location of dataset in your machine
```

```
[30]: # Display the first five records
df.head()
```

```
[30]:
            price
                         bedrooms
                                    bathrooms
                                               stories mainroad guestroom basement
                   area
         13300000
                   7420
                                            2
                                                      3
                                                             yes
      1 12250000 8960
                                 4
                                            4
                                                      4
                                                             yes
                                                                        no
                                                                                  no
                                            2
      2 12250000
                  9960
                                 3
                                                      2
                                                                                 yes
                                                             yes
                                                                        no
      3 12215000
                  7500
                                 4
                                            2
                                                      2
                                                             yes
                                                                                 yes
                                                                        no
      4 11410000 7420
                                 4
                                            1
                                                      2
                                                             yes
                                                                       yes
                                                                                 yes
```

```
hotwaterheating airconditioning parking prefarea furnishingstatus
                                            2
0
                                                   yes
                                                               furnished
                                yes
1
                no
                                yes
                                            3
                                                   no
                                                               furnished
                                            2
2
                                                         semi-furnished
                no
                                no
                                                   yes
3
                                            3
                                                               furnished
               no
                                yes
                                                   yes
               no
                                yes
                                            2
                                                    no
                                                               furnished
```

```
[31]: # Dataset shape (number of rows and columns)
df.shape
```

[31]: (545, 13)

#### 0.0.2 Step 2: Apply EDA

You may apply univariate and bivariate analysis

#### 0.0.3 Step 3. Pre-process and extract the features

```
[32]: temp = df[['price', 'area', 'mainroad']]
[33]: temp.head()
[33]:
            price
                   area mainroad
         13300000
                   7420
      0
                             yes
      1 12250000
                   8960
                             yes
      2 12250000
                   9960
                             yes
      3 12215000
                  7500
                             yes
      4 11410000 7420
                             yes
```

One hot encoding - replacing categorical values with numerical number - preprocessing technique

```
[34]: temp = pd.get_dummies(temp, drop_first=True)
temp.head()
```

```
[34]:
                  area mainroad_yes
           price
     0 13300000
                 7420
                                   1
     1 12250000 8960
                                   1
     2 12250000
                  9960
                                   1
     3 12215000
                 7500
                                   1
     4 11410000 7420
                                   1
```

```
[35]: X = temp.drop('price', axis=1)
Y = temp['price']
```

input feature independent feature or predictor feature. All features except Price. output feature dependent feature or response feature or target feature. Price feature.

## 0.0.4 Step 4. Split the data for training and testing

```
[36]: # Splitting dataset into training and testing set
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size = 0.2, □
→random_state = 2)
```

## 0.0.5 Step 5: Training phase (bulding the model)

```
1. Multiple Linear regression
```

```
[37]: # Fitting line on two dimension on the training set
      from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
      model = LinearRegression()
      model.fit(x_train, y_train)
[37]: LinearRegression()
[38]: # R2 score for training data
      linear_train_R2 = model.score(x_train, y_train)
      linear_train_R2
[38]: 0.3166619989728189
[39]: # R2 score for testing data
      linear_test_R2 = model.score(x_test, y_test)
      linear_test_R2
[39]: 0.27023189107167933
[40]: # Bias and Variance
      #!pip install mlxtend
      from mlxtend.evaluate import bias_variance_decomp
      Linear_mse, Linear_bias, Linear_variance = bias_variance_decomp(model, x_train.
       →values, y_train.values, x_test.values, y_test.values, loss='mse', __
       →random_seed=123, num_rounds=100)
[41]: # Display Bias and Variance
      print("Mean Squared Error: ", round(Linear_mse, 4))
      print("Bias: ",round(Linear_bias, 4))
      print("Variance: ",round(Linear_variance, 4))
     Mean Squared Error: 2615079328367.502
     Bias: 2593444760309.601
     Variance: 21634568057.9013
     2. Lasso (L1) regression
[42]: from sklearn import linear model
      lasso model = linear model.Lasso(alpha=50, max iter=100, tol=0.1)
      lasso_model.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

[42]: Lasso(alpha=50, max\_iter=100, tol=0.1)

```
[43]: # R2 score for training data
      lasso_train_R2 = lasso_model.score(x_train, y_train)
      lasso_train_R2
[43]: 0.3166619925369154
[44]: # R2 score for testing data
      lasso_test_R2 = lasso_model.score(x_test, y_test)
      lasso_test_R2
[44]: 0.27020772784231295
[45]: # Bias and Variance
      Lasso mse, Lasso bias, Lasso variance = bias variance decomp(lasso model,
       →x_train.values, y_train.values, x_test.values, y_test.values, loss='mse', __
       →random seed=3, num rounds=100)
[46]: # Display Bias and Variance
      print("Mean Squared Error: ", round(Lasso_mse, 4))
      print("Bias: ",round(Lasso_bias, 4))
      print("Variance: ",round(Lasso_variance, 4))
     Mean Squared Error: 2611322795234.76
     Bias: 2593250631409.784
     Variance: 18072163824.9759
     3. Ridge (L2) regression
[47]: from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge
      ridge_model = Ridge(alpha=50, max_iter=100, tol=0.1)
      ridge_model.fit(x_train, y_train)
[47]: Ridge(alpha=50, max_iter=100, tol=0.1)
[48]: # R2 score for training data
      ridge_train_R2 = ridge_model.score(x_train, y_train)
      ridge_train_R2
[48]: 0.31304271936160477
[49]: # R2 score for testing data
      ridge_test_R2 = ridge_model.score(x_test, y_test)
      ridge_test_R2
```

[49]: 0.24866676643523355

```
[50]: # Bias and Variance
Ridge_mse, Ridge_bias, Ridge_variance = bias_variance_decomp(ridge_model, 
→x_train.values, y_train.values, x_test.values, y_test.values, loss='mse', 
→random_seed=3, num_rounds=100)
```

```
[51]: # Display Bias and Variance
print("Mean Squared Error: ", round(Ridge_mse, 4))
print("Bias: ",round(Ridge_bias, 4))
print("Variance: ",round(Ridge_variance, 4))
```

Mean Squared Error: 2686698579089.878

Bias: 2670452435029.522 Variance: 16246144060.3572

## 0.0.6 Underfitting and overfitting observation

R2_Taining	R2_Testing
=======	=======
32.0	27.0
32.0	27.0
31.0	25.0
	32.0 32.0

#### 0.0.7 MSE, Bias and Variace observation

Method	d MSE	Bias	Variance
=====			
Linear	r 2615079328367.502	2593444760309.601	21634568057.901257
Ridge	2686698579089.878	2670452435029.522	16246144060.357227
Lasso	2611322795234.76	2593250631409.784	18072163824.975895