In [1]:	Import the Dependencies import numpy as np
±11 [±].	<pre>import pandas as pd import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns import sklearn.datasets from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split from xgboost import XGBRegressor from sklearn import metrics import warnings warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')</pre>
In [2]: In [3]:	Importing the Boston House Price Dataset house_price_dataset = sklearn.datasets.load_boston() print(house_price_dataset)
	{'data': array([[6.3200e-03, 1.8000e+01, 2.3100e+00,, 1.5300e+01, 3.9690e+02, 4.9800e+00], [2.7310e-02, 0.0000e+00, 7.0700e+00,, 1.7800e+01, 3.9690e+02, 9.1400e+00], [2.7290e-02, 0.0000e+00, 7.0700e+00,, 1.7800e+01, 3.9283e+02, 4.0300e+00],, [6.0760e-02, 0.0000e+00, 1.1930e+01,, 2.1000e+01, 3.9690e+02, 5.6400e+00],
	[1.0959e-01, 0.0000e+00, 1.1930e+01,, 2.1000e+01, 3.9345e+02, 6.4800e+00], [4.7410e-02, 0.0000e+00, 1.1930e+01,, 2.1000e+01, 3.9690e+02, 7.8800e+00]]), 'target': array([24., 21.6, 34.7, 33.4, 36.2, 28.7, 22.9, 27.1, 16.5, 18.9, 15., 18.9, 21.7, 20.4, 18.2, 19.9, 23.1, 17.5, 20.2, 18.2, 13.6, 19.6, 15.2, 14.5, 15.6, 13.9, 16.6, 14.8, 18.4, 21., 12.7, 14.5, 13.2, 13.1, 13.5, 18.9, 20., 21., 24.7, 30.8, 34.9, 26.6, 25.3, 24.7, 21.2, 19.3, 20., 16.6, 14.4, 19.4, 19.7, 20.5, 25., 23.4, 18.9, 35.4, 24.7, 31.6, 23.3, 19.6, 18.7, 16., 22.2, 25., 33., 23.5,
	19.4, 22. , 17.4, 20.9, 24.2, 21.7, 22.8, 23.4, 24.1, 21.4, 20. , 20.8, 21.2, 20.3, 28. , 23.9, 24.8, 22.9, 23.9, 26.6, 22.5, 22.2, 23.6, 28.7, 22.6, 22. , 22.9, 25. , 20.6, 28.4, 21.4, 38.7, 43.8, 33.2, 27.5, 26.5, 18.6, 19.3, 20.1, 19.5, 19.5, 20.4, 19.8, 19.4, 21.7, 22.8, 18.8, 18.7, 18.5, 18.3, 21.2, 19.2, 20.4, 19.3, 22. , 20.3, 20.5, 17.3, 18.8, 21.4, 15.7, 16.2, 18. , 14.3, 19.2, 19.6, 23. , 18.4, 15.6, 18.1, 17.4, 17.1, 13.3, 17.8, 14. , 14.4, 13.4, 15.6, 11.8, 13.8, 15.6, 14.6, 17.8, 15.4, 21.5, 19.6, 15.3, 19.4, 17. , 15.6, 13.1, 41.3, 24.3, 23.3, 27. , 50. , 50. , 50. , 22.7,
	25. , 50. , 23.8, 23.8, 22.3, 17.4, 19.1, 23.1, 23.6, 22.6, 29.4, 23.2, 24.6, 29.9, 37.2, 39.8, 36.2, 37.9, 32.5, 26.4, 29.6, 50. , 32. , 29.8, 34.9, 37. , 30.5, 36.4, 31.1, 29.1, 50. , 33.3, 30.3, 34.6, 34.9, 32.9, 24.1, 42.3, 48.5, 50. , 22.6, 24.4, 22.5, 24.4, 20. , 21.7, 19.3, 22.4, 28.1, 23.7, 25. , 23.3, 28.7, 21.5, 23. , 26.7, 21.7, 27.5, 30.1, 44.8, 50. , 37.6, 31.6, 46.7, 31.5, 24.3, 31.7, 41.7, 48.3, 29. , 24. , 25.1, 31.5, 23.7, 23.3, 22. , 20.1, 22.2, 23.7, 17.6, 18.5, 24.3, 20.5, 24.5, 26.2, 24.4, 24.8, 29.6, 42.8, 21.9, 20.9, 44. , 50. , 36. , 30.1, 33.8, 43.1, 48.8, 31. ,
	36.5, 22.8, 30.7, 50., 43.5, 20.7, 21.1, 25.2, 24.4, 35.2, 32.4, 32., 33.2, 33.1, 29.1, 35.1, 45.4, 35.4, 46., 50., 32.2, 22., 20.1, 23.2, 22.3, 24.8, 28.5, 37.3, 27.9, 23.9, 21.7, 28.6, 27.1, 20.3, 22.5, 29., 24.8, 22., 26.4, 33.1, 36.1, 28.4, 33.4, 28.2, 22.8, 20.3, 16.1, 22.1, 19.4, 21.6, 23.8, 16.2, 17.8, 19.8, 23.1, 21., 23.8, 23.1, 20.4, 18.5, 25., 24.6, 23., 22.2, 19.3, 22.6, 19.8, 17.1, 19.4, 22.2, 20.7, 21.1, 19.5, 18.5, 20.6, 19., 18.7, 32.7, 16.5, 23.9, 31.2, 17.5, 17.2, 23.1, 24.5, 26.6, 22.9, 24.1, 18.6, 30.1, 18.2, 20.6, 17.8, 21.7, 22.7, 22.6, 25., 19.9, 20.8,
	16.8, 21.9, 27.5, 21.9, 23.1, 50., 50., 50., 50., 50., 13.8, 13.8, 15., 13.9, 13.3, 13.1, 10.2, 10.4, 10.9, 11.3, 12.3, 8.8, 7.2, 10.5, 7.4, 10.2, 11.5, 15.1, 23.2, 9.7, 13.8, 12.7, 13.1, 12.5, 8.5, 5., 6.3, 5.6, 7.2, 12.1, 8.3, 8.5, 5., 11.9, 27.9, 17.2, 27.5, 15., 17.2, 17.9, 16.3, 7., 7.2, 7.5, 10.4, 8.8, 8.4, 16.7, 14.2, 20.8, 13.4, 11.7, 8.3, 10.2, 10.9, 11., 9.5, 14.5, 14.1, 16.1, 14.3, 11.7, 13.4, 9.6, 8.7, 8.4, 12.8, 10.5, 17.1, 18.4, 15.4, 10.8, 11.8, 14.9, 12.6, 14.1, 13., 13.4, 15.2, 16.1, 17.8, 14.9, 14.1, 12.7, 13.5, 14.9, 20., 16.4, 17.7, 19.5, 20.2, 21.4, 19.9, 19., 19.1, 19.1, 20.1, 19.9, 19.6, 23.2,
	29.8, 13.8, 13.3, 16.7, 12., 14.6, 21.4, 23., 23.7, 25., 21.8, 20.6, 21.2, 19.1, 20.6, 15.2, 7., 8.1, 13.6, 20.1, 21.8, 24.5, 23.1, 19.7, 18.3, 21.2, 17.5, 16.8, 22.4, 20.6, 23.9, 22., 11.9]), 'feature_names': array(['CRIM', 'ZN', 'INDUS', 'CHAS', 'NOX', 'RM', 'AGE', 'DIS', 'RAD', 'TAX', 'PTRATIO', 'B', 'LSTAT'], dtype=' <u7'), "boston_dataset:\n\nboston="" \$10,000\n="" 'descr':="" (="1" (attribute="" (in="" (parts="" -="" 0="" 10="" 13="" 14)="" 1940\n="" 25,000="" 506="" :attribute="" :number="" \n\n="" accessibility="" acres="" age="" attributes:="" average="" boston="" bounds="" built="" business="" by="" capita="" categorical="" centres\n="" characteristics:**="" charles="" chas="" concentration="" crim="" crime="" dataset\n\n\n*data="" dis="" dummy="" dwelling\n="" employment="" five="" for="" full-value="" highways\n="" house="" if="" index="" indus="" information="" instances:="" is="" land="" lots="" median="" million)\n="" nitric="" non-retail="" nox="" number="" numeric="" of="" order):\n="" otherwise)\n="" over="" owner-occupied="" oxides="" per="" predictive.="" prices="" prior="" property-tax="" proportion="" ptrat<="" rad="" radial="" rate="" residential="" river="" river;="" rm="" rooms="" set="" sq.ft.\n="" tances="" target.\n\n="" tax="" th="" the="" to="" town\n="" tract="" units="" usually="" value="" variable="" weighted="" zn="" zoned=""></u7'),>
	IO pupil-teacher ratio by town\n - B 1000(Bk - 0.63)^2 where Bk is the proportion of black people by town\n - LSTAT % lower status of the population\n - MEDV Median value of owner-occupied homes in \$1000's\n\n :Missing Attribute Values: None\n\n :Creator: Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L.\n\nThis is a copy of UCI ML hous ing dataset.\nhttps://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/housing/\n\n\nThis dataset was taken from the StatLib library which is maintained at Carnegie Mellon Univers ity.\n\nThe Boston house-price data of Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. 'Hedonic\nprices and the demand for clean air', J. Environ. Economics & Management,\nvol.5, 81-102, 1978. Used in Belsley, Kuh & Welsch, 'Regression diagnostics\n', Wiley, 1980. N.B. Various transformations are used in the table on\npages 244-261 of the latter.\n\nThe Boston house -price data has been used in many machine learning papers that address regression\nproblems. \n \n topic:: References\n\n - Belsley, Kuh & Welsch, 'Regression diagnostic s: Identifying Influential Data and Sources of Collinearity', Wiley, 1980. 244-261.\n - Quinlan,R. (1993). Combining Instance-Based and Model-Based Learning. In Proceedings on the Tenth International Conference of Machine Learning, 236-243, University of Massachusetts, Amherst. Morgan Kaufmann.\n", 'filename': 'boston_house_prices.csv', 'data_module': 'skl earn.datasets.data'}
In [5]: Out[5]:	# Loading the dataset to a Pandas DataFrame house_price_dataframe = pd.DataFrame(house_price_dataset.data, columns = house_price_dataset.feature_names) # Print First 5 rows of our DataFrame house_price_dataframe.head() CRIM ZN INDUS CHAS NOX RM AGE DIS RAD TAX PTRATIO B LSTAT 0 0.00632 18.0 2.31 0.0 0.538 6.575 65.2 4.0900 1.0 296.0 15.3 396.90 4.98
	1 0.02731 0.0 7.07 0.0 0.469 6.421 78.9 4.9671 2.0 242.0 17.8 396.90 9.14 2 0.02729 0.0 7.07 0.0 0.469 7.185 61.1 4.9671 2.0 242.0 17.8 392.83 4.03 3 0.03237 0.0 2.18 0.0 0.458 6.998 45.8 6.0622 3.0 222.0 18.7 394.63 2.94 4 0.06905 0.0 2.18 0.0 0.458 7.147 54.2 6.0622 3.0 222.0 18.7 396.90 5.33 # add the target (price) column to the DataFrame
In [7]: Out[7]:	house_price_dataframe['price'] = house_price_dataset.target house_price_dataframe.head() CRIM ZN INDUS CHAS NOX RM AGE DIS RAD TAX PTRATIO B LSTAT price 0 0.00632 18.0 2.31 0.0 0.538 6.575 65.2 4.0900 1.0 296.0 15.3 396.90 4.98 24.0 1 0.02731 0.0 7.07 0.0 0.469 6.421 78.9 4.9671 2.0 242.0 17.8 396.90 9.14 21.6
In [8]: Out[8]:	2 0.02729 0.0 7.07 0.0 0.469 7.185 61.1 4.9671 2.0 242.0 17.8 392.83 4.03 34.7 3 0.03237 0.0 2.18 0.0 0.458 6.998 45.8 6.0622 3.0 222.0 18.7 394.63 2.94 33.4 4 0.06905 0.0 2.18 0.0 0.458 7.147 54.2 6.0622 3.0 222.0 18.7 396.90 5.33 36.2 # checking the number of rows and Columns in the data frame house_price_dataframe.shape (506, 14)
	<pre># check for missing values house_price_dataframe.isnull().sum() CRIM 0 ZN 0 INDUS 0 CHAS 0 NOX 0</pre>
	RM 0 AGE 0 DIS 0 RAD 0 TAX 0 PTRATIO 0 B 0 LSTAT 0 price 0
In [10]: Out[10]:	# statistical measures of the dataset house_price_dataframe.describe() CRIM ZN INDUS CHAS NOX RM AGE DIS RAD TAX PTRATIO B LSTAT Price
	std 8.601545 23.322453 6.860353 0.253994 0.115878 0.702617 28.148861 2.105710 8.707259 168.537116 2.164946 91.294864 7.141062 9.197104 min 0.006320 0.000000 0.460000 0.000000 0.385000 3.561000 2.900000 1.129600 1.000000 187.000000 12.600000 0.320000 1.730000 5.000000 25% 0.082045 0.000000 5.190000 0.049000 5.885500 45.025000 2.100175 4.000000 279.000000 17.400000 375.377500 6.950000 17.025000 50% 0.256510 0.000000 9.690000 0.053800 6.208500 77.500000 3.207450 5.000000 330.00000 19.050000 391.440000 11.360000 21.200000 75% 3.677083 12.500000 18.100000 0.000000 6.623500 94.075000 5.188425 24.000000 666.00000 22.00000 396.90000 37.970000 50.000000 max 88.976200 100
	Understanding the correlation between various features in the dataset 1. Positive Correlation 2. Negative Correlation
<pre>In [11]: In [12]: Out[12]:</pre>	<pre>correlation = house_price_dataframe.corr() # constructing a heatmap to inderstand the correlation plt.figure(figsize=(10,10)) sns.heatmap(correlation, cbar=True, square=True, fmt='.1f', annot=True, annot_kws={'size':8}, cmap='Blues') <axessubplot:></axessubplot:></pre>
	HE - 10 0.2 0.4 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.4 0.4 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5
	$\frac{9}{6}$ - $\frac{9}$
	Q2 - 06
	Splitting the data and Target
In [13]: In [14]:	<pre>X = house_price_dataframe.drop(['price'], axis=1) Y = house_price_dataframe['price'] print(X) print(Y)</pre>
	1 0.02731 0.0 7.07 0.0 0.469 6.421 78.9 4.9671 2.0 242.0 2 0.02729 0.0 7.07 0.0 0.469 7.185 61.1 4.9671 2.0 242.0 3 0.03237 0.0 2.18 0.0 0.458 6.998 45.8 6.0622 3.0 222.0 4 0.06905 0.0 2.18 0.0 0.458 7.147 54.2 6.0622 3.0 222.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1
	PTRATIO B LSTAT 0 15.3 396.90 4.98 1 17.8 396.90 9.14 2 17.8 392.83 4.03 3 18.7 394.63 2.94 4 18.7 396.90 5.33 501 21.0 391.99 9.67
	502
	4 36.2 501 22.4 502 20.6 503 23.9 504 22.0 505 11.9 Name: price, Length: 506, dtype: float64
In [15]: In [16]:	Splitting the data into Training data and Test data X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size = 0.2, random_state = 2) print(X.shape, X_train.shape, X_test.shape) (506, 13) (404, 13) (102, 13)
In [17]:	Model Training XGBoost Regressor # loading the model model = XGBRegressor()
Out[18]:	# training the model with X_train model.fit(X_train, Y_train) XGBRegressor XGBRegressor(base_score=0.5, booster='gbtree', callbacks=None,
	importance_type=None, interaction_constraints='', learning_rate=0.300000012, max_bin=256, max_cat_to_onehot=4, max_delta_step=0, max_depth=6, max_leaves=0, min_child_weight=1, missing=nan, monotone_constraints='()', n_estimators=100, n_jobs=0, num_parallel_tree=1, predictor='auto', random_state=0, reg_alpha=0, reg_lambda=1,)
In [19]:	Evaluation Prediction on training data # accuracy for prediction on training data training_data_prediction = model.predict(X_train)
In [20]:	print(training_data_prediction) [23.147501 20.99463 20.090284 34.69053 13.903663 13.510157 21.998634 15.1940975 10.899711 22.709627 13.832816 5.592794 29.810236 49.99096 34.89215 20.607384 23.351097 19.23555 32.695698 19.641418 26.991022 8.401829 46.00729 21.708961 27.062933 19.321356 19.288303 24.809872 22.61626 31.70493 18.542515 8.697379 17.395294 23.700663 13.304856 10.492197 12.688369 25.016556 19.67495 14.902088 24.193798 25.007143
	14.900281 16.995798 15.6009035 12.699232 24.51537 14.999952 50.00104 17.525454 21.184624 31.998049 15.613355 22.89754 19.325378 18.717896 23.301125 37.222923 30.09486 33.102703 21.00072 49.999332 13.405827 5.0280113 16.492886 8.405072 28.64328 19.499939 20.586452 45.402164 39.79833 33.407326 19.83506 33.406372 25.271482 50.00134 12.521657 17.457413 18.61758 22.602625 50.002117 23.801117 23.317268 23.087355 41.700035 16.119293 31.620516 36.069206 7.0022025 20.3827 19.996452 11.986318 25.023014 49.970123 37.881588 23.123034 41.292133 17.596548 16.305374 30.034231 22.860699 19.810343
	17.098848 18.898268 18.96717 22.606049 23.141363 33.183487 15.010934 11.693824 18.78828 20.80524 17.99983 19.68991 50.00332 17.207317 16.404053 17.520426 14.593481 33.110855 14.508482 43.821655 34.939106 20.381636 14.655634 8.094332 11.7662115 11.846876 18.69599 6.314154 23.983706 13.084503 19.603905 49.989143 22.300608 18.930315 31.197134 20.69645 32.21111 36.15102 14.240763 15.698188 49.99381 20.423601 16.184978 13.409128 50.01321 31.602146 12.271495 19.219482 29.794909 31.536846 22.798779 10.189648 24.08648 23.710463
	21.991894 13.802495 28.420696 33.181534 13.105958 18.988266 26.576572 36.967175 30.794083 22.77071 10.201246 22.213818 24.483162 36.178806 23.09194 20.097307 19.470194 10.786644 22.671095 19.502405 20.109184 9.611871 42.799637 48.794792 13.097208 20.28583 24.793974 14.110478 21.701134 22.217012 33.003544 21.11041 25.00658 19.122992 32.398567 13.605098 15.1145315 23.088867 27.474783 19.364998 26.487135 27.499458 28.697094 21.21718 18.703201 26.775208 14.010719 21.692347 18.372562 43.11582 29.081839 20.289959 23.680176 18.308306 17.204844 18.320065 24.393475 26.396057 19.094141 13.3019905
	22.15311 22.185797 8.516214 18.894428 21.792608 19.331121 18.197924 7.5006843 22.406403 20.004215 14.412416 22.503702 28.53306 21.591028 13.810223 20.497831 21.898977 23.104464 49.99585 16.242056 30.294561 50.001595 17.771557 19.053703 10.399217 20.378187 16.49973 17.183376 16.70228 19.495337 30.507633 28.98067 19.528809 23.148346 24.391027 9.521643 23.886024 49.995125 21.167099 22.597813 19.965279 13.4072275 19.948694 17.087479 12.738807 23.00453 15.222122 20.604322 26.207253 18.09243 24.090246 14.105 21.689667 20.08065
	25.010437 27.874954 22.92366 18.509727 22.190847 24.004797 14.788686 19.89675 24.39812 17.796036 24.556297 31.970308 17.774675 23.356768 16.134794 13.009915 10.98219 24.28906 15.56895 35.209793 19.605724 42.301712 8.797891 24.400295 14.086652 15.408639 17.301126 22.127419 23.09363 44.79579 17.776684 31.50014 22.835577 16.888603 23.925127 12.097476 38.685944 21.388391 15.98878 23.912495 11.909485 24.960499 7.2018585 24.696215 18.201897 22.489008 23.03332 24.260433 17.101519 17.805563 13.493165 27.105328 13.311978 21.913465 20.00738 15.405392 16.595737 22.301016 24.708412 21.422579
	22.878702 29.606575 21.877811 19.900253 29.605219 23.407152 13.781474 24.454706 11.897682 7.2203646 20.521074 9.725295 48.30087 25.19501 11.688618 17.404732 14.480284 28.618876 19.397131 22.468653 7.0117908 20.602013 22.970919 19.719397 23.693787 25.048244 27.977154 13.393578 14.513882 20.309145 19.306028 24.095829 14.894031 26.382381 33.298378 23.61644 24.591206 18.514652 20.900269 10.406055 23.303423 13.092017 24.675085 22.582184 20.502762 16.820635 10.220605 33.81239 18.608067 49.999187 23.775583 23.909609 21.192276 18.805798
In [21]:	8.502987 21.50807 23.204473 21.012218 16.611097 28.100965 21.193024 28.419638 14.294126 49.99958 30.988504 24.991066 21.433628 18.975573 28.991457 15.206939 22.817244 21.765755 19.915497 23.7961] # R squared error score_1 = metrics.r2_score(Y_train, training_data_prediction) # Mean Absolute Error score_2 = metrics.mean_absolute_error(Y_train, training_data_prediction)
	print("R squared error: ", score_1) print('Mean Absolute Error: ', score_2) R squared error: 0.9999948236320982 Mean Absolute Error: 0.0145848437110976 Visualizing the actual Prices and predicted prices
In [22]:	plt.scatter(Y_train, training_data_prediction) plt.xlabel("Actual Prices") plt.ylabel("Predicted Prices") plt.title("Actual Price vs Preicted Price") plt.show() Actual Price vs Preicted Price 50
	40 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 -
	Prediction on Test Data
	<pre># accuracy for prediction on test data test_data_prediction = model.predict(X_test) # R squared error score_1 = metrics.r2_score(Y_test, test_data_prediction) # Mean Absolute Error score_2 = metrics.mean_absolute_error(Y_test, test_data_prediction)</pre>
In []:	print("R squared error : ", score_1) print('Mean Absolute Error : ', score_2) R squared error : 0.8711660369151691 Mean Absolute Error : 2.2834744154238233