categories

Sunday, January 31, 2016

Machine Learning for Data Analysis Week3 Lasso Regression

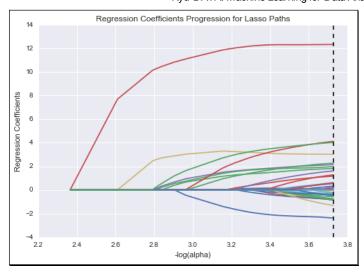
```
from pandas import Series, DataFrame
    import matplotlib.pylab as plt
     from sklearn.cross_validation import train_test_split
    from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
    import pandas as pd
    import numpy as np
6
    from sklearn import preprocessing
8
9
    data = pd.read_csv('data.csv', low_memory=False)
10
    # Data Cleaning
    #-----
14
    # explanatory variable
    predictors = data[['gender respondent',
     'interest_attention','interest_whovote2008','presapp_track','presapp_job_x','pr
     'presapp_foreign_x','presapp_health_x','presapp_war_x','finance_finfam','finance
    'finance_finnext_x', 'health_insured', 'health_2010hcr_x', 'libcpre_choose',
18
    'divgov_splitgov','campfin_limcorp','campfin_banads','ineq_incgap_x','effic_unc
20
    'effic_carestd','econ_ecpast_x',
    'econ ecnext x', 'econ unpast x', 'ecblame pres', 'ecblame fmpr', 'ecblame dem',
     'tea_supp_x','gun_importance','immig_policy','fedspend_ss','fedspend_schools',
     'fedspend_scitech','fedspend_crime','fedspend_welfare','fedspend_child',
    'fedspend_poor','fedspend_enviro','dem_marital','dem_edugroup','dem_eduspgroup
24
    'dem_veteran','dem_empstatus_1digitfinal','dem_raceeth','dem_parents','dem2_nur
26
    'owngun_owngun', 'orientn_rgay', 'happ_lifesatisf']]
    # target variable
28
29
    targets = data['prevote_regpty']
30
    # Convert categorical variable to numpy arrays and fill NaN values to zero.
    # predictors[col] = number.fit_transform(predictors[col].replace(np.nan,'0', re
33
    def convert(dta):
34
        number = preprocessing.LabelEncoder()
         for col in dta.columns:
36
            dta[col] = number.fit_transform(dta[col].fillna(''))
        return dta
38
            # Catagorizing income group function
39
    def incgroup_prepost(row):
40
41
        if type(row) == float and np.isnan(row):
42
            return float('NaN')
        elif row == "$15,000-$17,499" or row == "$10,000-$12,499" or row == "$5,000
43
44
            return 1
        elif row == "$27,500-$29,999" or row == "$25,000-$27,499" or row == "$20,00
45
46
            return 2
        elif row == "$35,000-$39,999" or row == "$30,000-$34,999":
47
48
        elif row == "$45,000-$49,999" or row == "$40,000-$44,999":
49
            return 4
50
        elif row == "$50,000-$54,999" or row == "$55,000-$59,999":
            return 5
        elif row == "$60,000-$64,999" or row == "$65,000-$69,999":
            return 6
         elif row == "$70,000-$74,999" or row == "$75,000-$79,999":
            return 7
         elif row == "$80,000-$89,999":
```

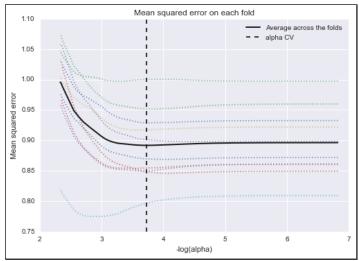
```
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2015 (6)

```
59
         elif row == "$90,000-$99,999":
60
            return 9
         elif row == "$100,000-$109,999":
61
62
            return 10
         elif row == "$110,000-$124,999" or row == "$125,000-$149,999":
63
64
         elif row == "$150,000-$174,999" or row == "$175,000-$249,999":
65
            return 15
         elif row == "$250,000 Or More":
67
68
             return 25
69
     # Explantory var Cleaning
70
     predictors = convert(predictors)
     predictors['incgroup_prepost'] = (data['incgroup_prepost'].apply(lambda row: in
74
    # Response var Cleaning
     number = preprocessing.LabelEncoder()
     targets = number.fit_transform(targets.fillna(''))
76
     # Spliting Data
78
     pred_train, pred_test, tar_train, tar_test = train_test_split(predictors, tar{
79
80
81
82
    #-----
     # Building Lasso Model
83
84
85
     \# standardize predictors to have mean=0 and sd=1
86
     import matplotlib.pvlab as plt
87
     from sklearn.linear_model import LassoLarsCV
    from sklearn import preprocessing
88
89
     # standardize clustering variables to have mean=0 and sd=1
90
     predictors = predictors.copy()
91
     def stdNscale(dta):
92
93
       for col in dta.columns:
            predictors[col] = preprocessing.scale(predictors[col].astype('float64'
94
95
        return dta
     predictors = stdNscale(predictors)
96
97
     targets = preprocessing.scale(targets.astype('float64'))
98
     # split data into train and test sets
99
100
     pred_train, pred_test, tar_train, tar_test = train_test_split(predictors, targetest)
101
                                                                 test_size=.3, ran
102
104
     # specify the lasso regression model
     model = LassoLarsCV(cv=10, precompute=False).fit(pred_train,tar_train)
105
106
     # print variable names and regression coefficients
107
108
     dict(zip(predictors.columns, model.coef ))
109
110
     # plot coefficient progression
     m_log_alphas = -np.log10(model.alphas_)
     ax = plt.gca()
    plt.plot(m_log_alphas, model.coef_path_.T)
114
    plt.axvline(-np.log10(model.alpha_), linestyle='--', color='k',
                label='alpha CV')
     plt.ylabel('Regression Coefficients')
     plt.xlabel('-log(alpha)')
     plt.title('Regression Coefficients Progression for Lasso Paths')
118
    # plot mean square error for each fold
120
     m_log_alphascv = -np.log10(model.cv_alphas_)
     plt.figure()
     plt.plot(m_log_alphascv, model.cv_mse_path_, ':')
124
     plt.plot(m_log_alphascv, model.cv_mse_path_.mean(axis=-1), 'k',
             label='Average across the folds', linewidth=2)
    plt.axvline(-np.log10(model.alpha_), linestyle='--', color='k',
126
                label='alpha CV')
128
     plt.legend()
129
     plt.xlabel('-log(alpha)')
130
     plt.ylabel('Mean squared error')
     plt.title('Mean squared error on each fold')
```

```
134
     # MSE from training and test data
     from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error
     train_error = mean_squared_error(tar_train, model.predict(pred_train))
136
     test_error = mean_squared_error(tar_test, model.predict(pred_test))
138
     print ('training data MSE')
     print(train_error)
139
     print ('test data MSE')
140
141
     print(test_error)
142
143
     # R-square from training and test data
144
     rsquared_train = model.score(pred_train, tar_train)
     rsquared_test = model.score(pred_test, tar_test)
145
     print ('training data R-square')
146
147
      print(rsquared_train)
     print ('test data R-square')
148
149
     print(rsquared_test)
4
project12.py hosted with ♥ by GitHub
                                                                           view raw
```





We can see that 19 variables are removed out of 50 variables after i applied the lasso penalty. We can see that income group is positively related with respondent's political party and gun owned is negatively related with it.

training data MSE 0.877166028246 test data MSE 0.890551394001

training data R-square 0.118174140339 test data R-square 0.120284409471

We have similar MSE from training set and testing set which mean the prediction is pretty stable.

If you want to know the detail variables that is been used for this analysis, check the following link

 $https://d396 qusza 40 orc.cloud front.net/statistics \% 2 Fproject \% 2 Fanes 1. html \# incgroup_prepost$

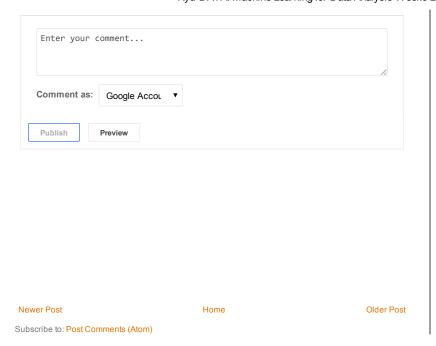
Posted by Kyu Cho at 6:51 PM

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