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Group A

Assignment No: 4

Title of the Assignment:

Create a Linear Regression Model using Python/R to predict home prices using Boston Housing Dataset (<https://www.kaggle.com/c/boston-housing>).

The Boston Housing dataset contains information about various houses in Boston through different parameters. There are 506 samples and 14 feature variables in this dataset.

The objective is to predict the value of prices of the house using the given features.

OUTPUT :

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Code

```
[3]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

[4]: x=np.array([95,85,80,70,60])
y=np.array([85,95,70,65,70])

[5]: model= np.polyfit(x, y, 1)

[6]: model

[6]: array([ 0.64383562, 26.78082192])

[7]: predict = np.polyval(model)
```

Console

11:33 AM 28/03/2022

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Code

```
[7]: predict = np.polyval(model)
predict(65)

[7]: 68.63013698630135

[8]: y_pred=predict(x)
y_pred

[8]: array([87.94520548, 81.50684932, 78.28767123, 71.84931507, 65.4109589 ])
```

```
[9]: from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
r2_score(y, y_pred)

[9]: 0.4803218090889323

[49]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
model_y_line= model[1] + model[0]* x
```

Console

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Input

Output (44.1MB / 19.6GB)

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```
[21]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
```

```
[22]: from sklearn.datasets import load_boston
boston_dataset = load_boston()
boston_dataset.keys()
```

/opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/utils/deprecation.py:87: FutureWarning: Function load_boston is deprecated; 'load_boston' is deprecated in 1.0 and will be removed in 1.2.

The Boston housing prices dataset has an ethical problem. You can refer to the documentation of this function for further details.

The scikit-learn maintainers therefore strongly discourage the use of this dataset unless the purpose of the code is to study and educate about ethical issues in data science and machine learning.

In this special case, you can fetch the dataset from the original source::

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

Console

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```
data_url = "http://lib.stat.cmu.edu/datasets/boston"
raw_df = pd.read_csv(data_url, sep="s+", skiprows=22, header=None)
data = np.hstack([raw_df.values[::2, :], raw_df.values[1::2, :2]])
target = raw_df.values[1::2, 2]
```

Alternative datasets include the California housing dataset (i.e. :func:`sklearn.datasets.fetch_california_housing`) and the Ames housing dataset. You can load the datasets as follows::

```
from sklearn.datasets import fetch_california_housing
housing = fetch_california_housing()
```

for the California housing dataset and::

```
from sklearn.datasets import fetch_openml
housing = fetch_openml(name="house_prices", as_frame=True)
```

for the Ames housing dataset.

```
warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)
```

```
[22]: dict_keys(['data', 'target', 'feature_names', 'DESCR', 'filename', 'data_module'])
```

```
[24]: boston = pd.DataFrame(boston_dataset.data, columns=boston_dataset.feature_names)
boston.head()
```

```
[24]:
```

	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

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[24]:

```
boston = pd.DataFrame(boston_dataset.data, columns=boston_dataset.feature_names)
boston.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

[25]:

```
boston['MEDV'] = boston_dataset.target
```

[26]:

```
boston.isnull().sum()
```

	CRIM	ZN	INDUS	CHAS	NOX	RM
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Console

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[26]:

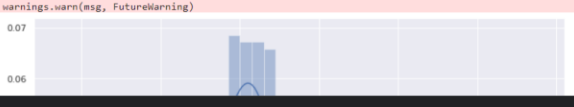
```
boston.isnull().sum()
```

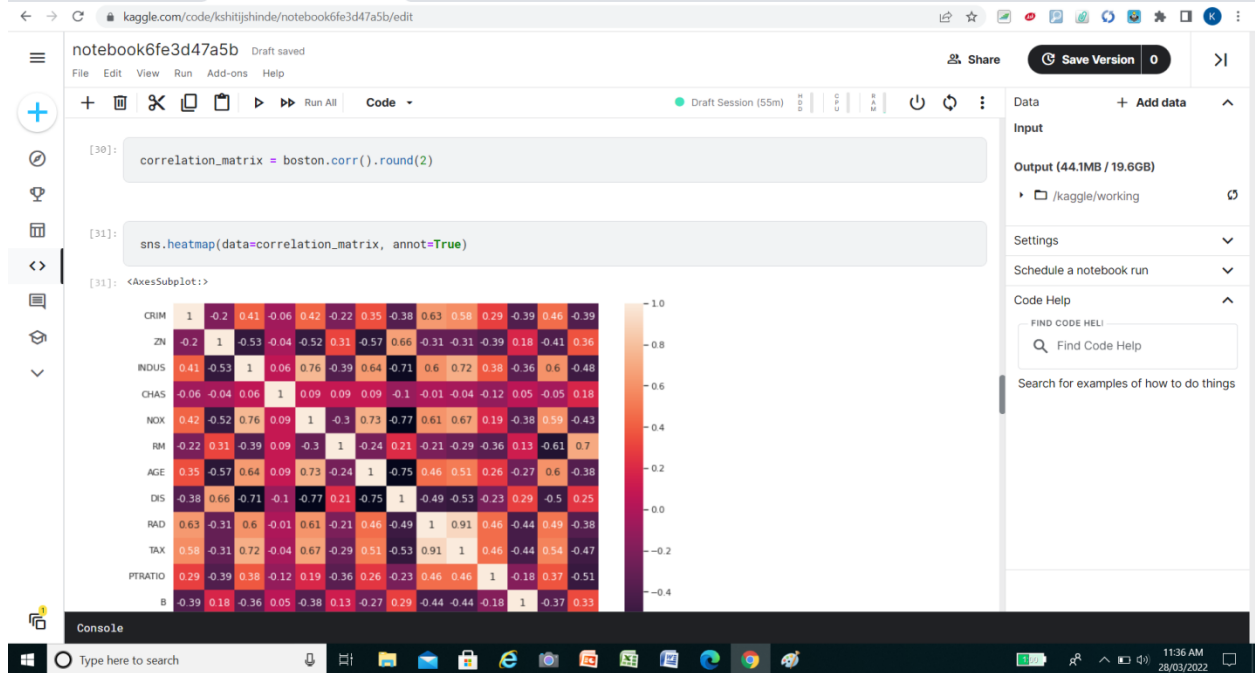
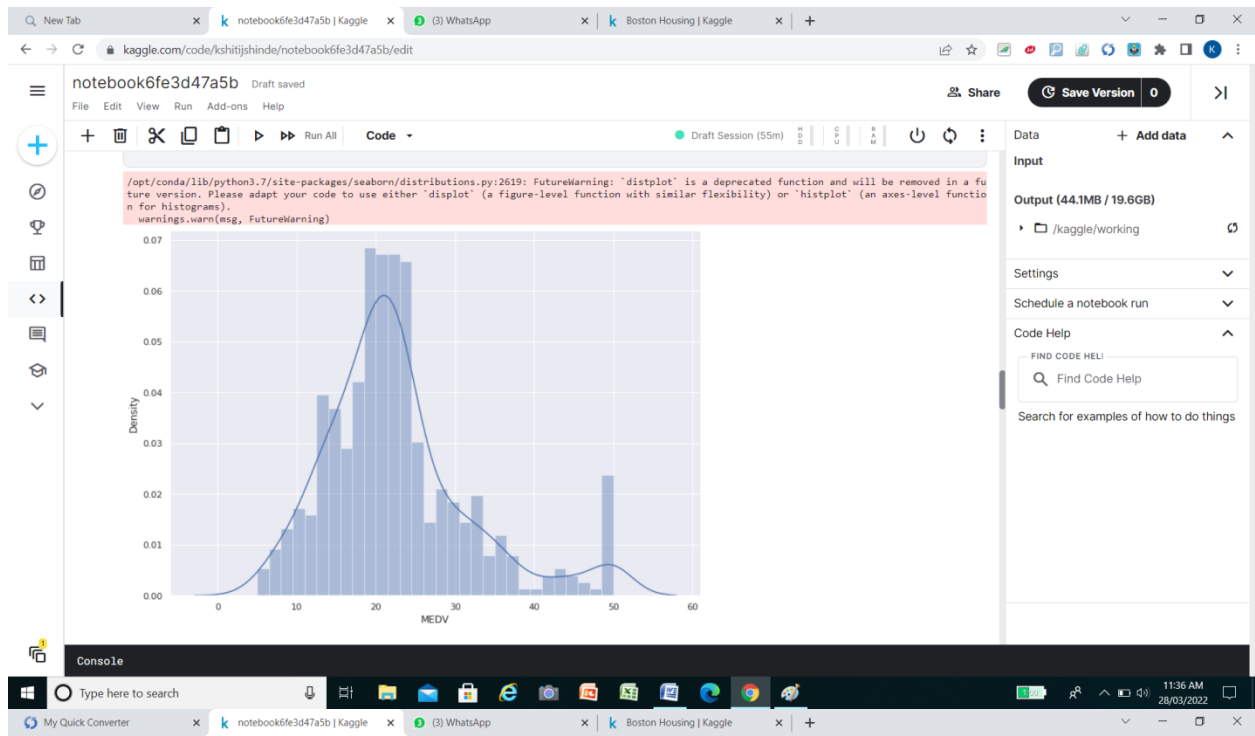
	CRIM	ZN	INDUS	CHAS	NOX	RM	AGE	DIS	RAD	TAX	PTRATIO	B	LSTAT	MEDV	dtype
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	int64	

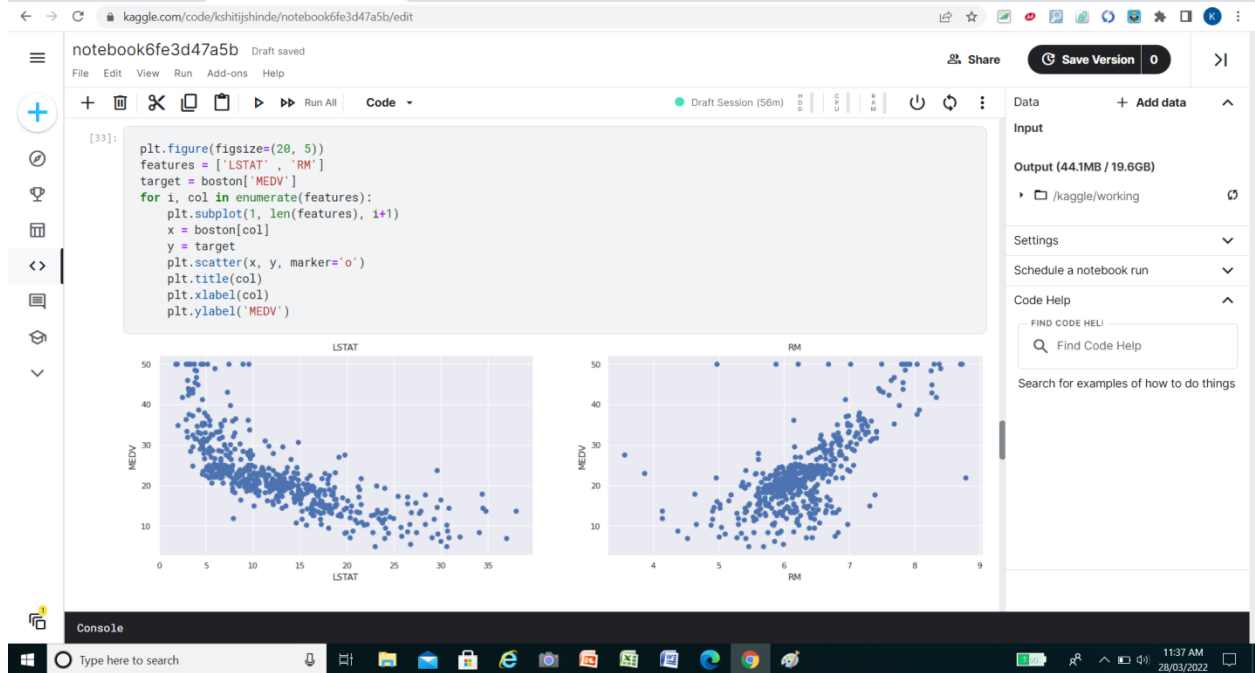
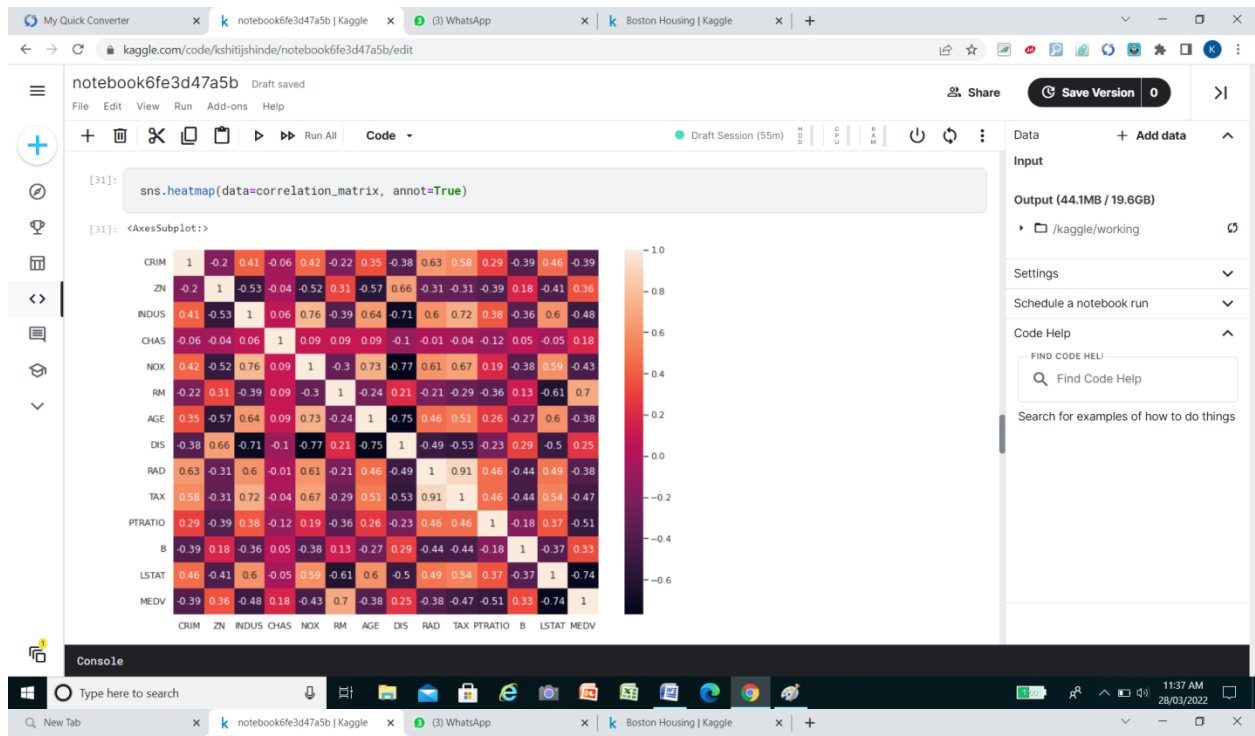
[27]:

```
sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(11.7,8.27)})
sns.distplot(boston['MEDV'], bins=30)
plt.show()
```

/opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages/seaborn/distributions.py:2619: FutureWarning: 'distplot' is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Please adapt your code to use either 'displot' (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or 'histplot' (an axes-level function for histograms).
warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)







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Run All Code

[34]:

```
X = pd.DataFrame(np.c_[boston['LSTAT'], boston['RM']], columns=['LSTAT', 'RM'])
Y = boston['MEDV']
```

[36]:

```
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 = 0)
```

[37]:

```
import sklearn
```

[40]:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
```

[41]:

```
print(X_train.shape)
```

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Run All Code

[41]:

```
print(X_train.shape)
print(X_test.shape)
print(Y_train.shape)
print(X_test.shape)
```

(404, 2)
(102, 2)
(404,)
(102, 2)

[42]:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score

lin_model = LinearRegression()
lin_model.fit(X_train, Y_train)
```

[42]: LinearRegression()

[44]:

```
y_train_predict = lin_model.predict(X_train)
rmse = (np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(Y_train, y_train_predict)))
r2 = r2_score(Y_train, y_train_predict)

print("The model performance for training set")
print("-----")
print('RMSE is {}'.format(rmse))
```

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```
[44]: y_train_predict = lin_model.predict(X_train)
rmse = (np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(Y_train, y_train_predict)))
r2 = r2_score(Y_train, y_train_predict)

print("The model performance for training set")
print("-----")
print('RMSE is {}'.format(rmse))
print('R2 score is {}'.format(r2))
print("/ln")

y_test_predict = lin_model.predict(X_test)
rmse = (np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(Y_test, y_test_predict)))

r2 = r2_score(Y_test, y_test_predict)

print("The model performance for training set")
print("-----")
print('RMSE is {}'.format(rmse))
print('R2 score is {}'.format(r2))

The model performance for training set
RMSE is 5.365657134224422
R2 score is 0.6618625964841893
/ln
The model performance for training set
RMSE is 6.114172522817781
R2 score is 0.5409084827186417
```

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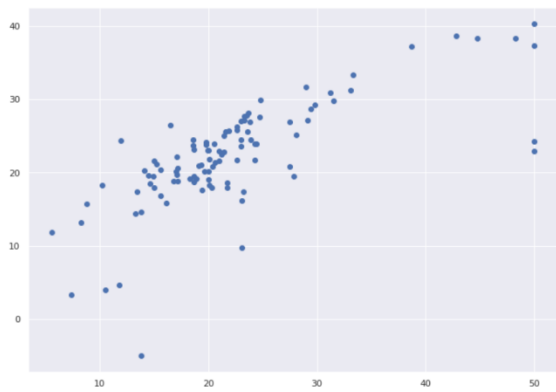
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```
[45]: plt.scatter(Y_test, y_test_predict)
plt.show()
```



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