

In [64]:

```
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
from sklearn.datasets import load_boston
from random import seed
from random import randrange
from csv import reader
from math import sqrt
from sklearn import preprocessing
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from prettytable import PrettyTable
from sklearn.linear_model import SGDRegressor
from sklearn import preprocessing
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
```

In [65]:

```
X = load_boston().data
Y = load_boston().target
```

In [66]:

```
scaler = preprocessing.StandardScaler().fit(X)
X = scaler.transform(X)
```

In [67]:

```
clf = SGDRegressor()
clf.fit(X, Y)
print(mean_squared_error(Y, clf.predict(X)))
```

22.728662942771898

In [68]:

```
#optimal w by using SGDRegressor of sklearn
clf.coef_
```

Out[68]:

```
array([-0.58064815,  0.5432434 , -0.32200154,  0.76125178, -1.19245234,
        3.08067451, -0.12607766, -2.12259154,  0.8586491 , -0.52013375,
       -1.8143906 ,  0.87640027, -3.45060909])
```

In [69]:

```
#making Y as an array with dimension of (506,1)
Y1 = np.array([Y])
Y1 = Y1.T
Y1.shape
```

Out[69]:

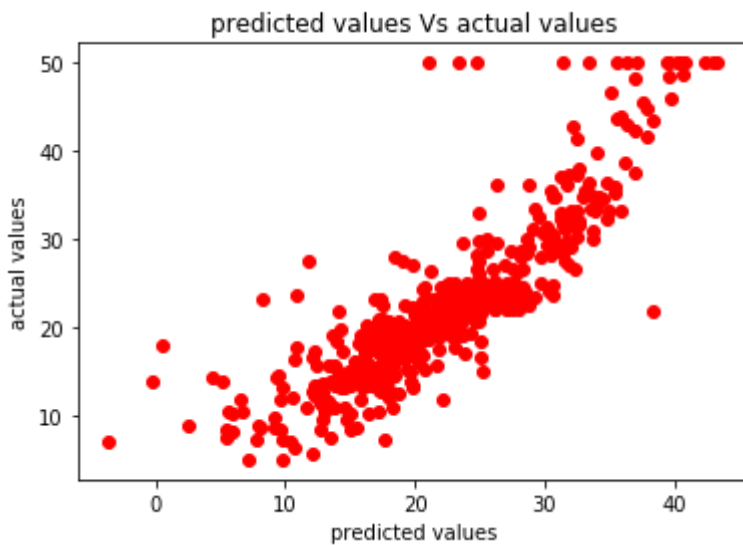
(506, 1)

## Plotting a chart of predicted values Vs actual values of SGDRegressor of sklearn

In [70]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.scatter(clf.predict(X), Y, color = 'red')
plt.title('predicted values Vs actual values')
plt.xlabel('predicted values')
plt.ylabel('actual values')
plt.show()
```



In [71]:

*#observation: In the above plot, most of the predicated\_Y values and actual\_Y values are overlapping*

In [72]:

```
#implementing SGD on load_boston datasets

w = np.array([[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]])#weight vector
b = np.array([[0]])#intercept
r = 0.01#learning rate
d2 = np.array([[0]])
X1 = X
def pred_w(w,b,X2,Y2):#this function calculate dl/dw by taking batch_size(k) = n data points
    v4 = np.array([[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]])
    k = len(X2)
    for p in range(0,k):
        v1 = -2*X2[[p]]
        v2 = np.dot(X2[[p]],w.T)
        v3 = Y2[[p]] - v2 - b
        v4 = v4 + np.dot(v3,v1)
    return v4/k

def pred_b(w,b,X2,Y2):#this function calculate dl/db by taking batch_size(k) = n data points
    x1 = np.array([[0]])
    k = len(X2)
    for p in range(0,k):
        x2 = np.dot(X2[[p]],w.T)
        x3 = Y2[[p]] - x2 - b
        x1 = x1 + -2*x3
    return x1/k

for i in range(0,1000):#1000 epochs are used to find optimal w* and b*
    w = w - r*pred_w(w,b,X1,Y1)
    b = b - r*pred_b(w,b,X1,Y1)

for i in range(0,506):#this loop is used calculate mean square error with optimal value of w* and b*
    d1 = Y[[i]] - (np.dot(X[[i]],w.T) + b)
    d2 = d2 + d1*d1
d3 = d2/506
print("mean square error is "+str(d3[0][0]))
```

mean square error is 21.956871902749725

In [73]:

```
#optimal w of own implemented sgd
w[0]
```

Out[73]:

```
array([-0.86502817,  0.98458343, -0.09241126,  0.71544891, -1.94161996,
        2.73414667, -0.02709495, -3.05571367,  2.04626934, -1.41192996,
        -2.02590111,  0.85696845, -3.72001961])
```

## Plotting a chart of predicted values Vs actual values of own SGD Implementation

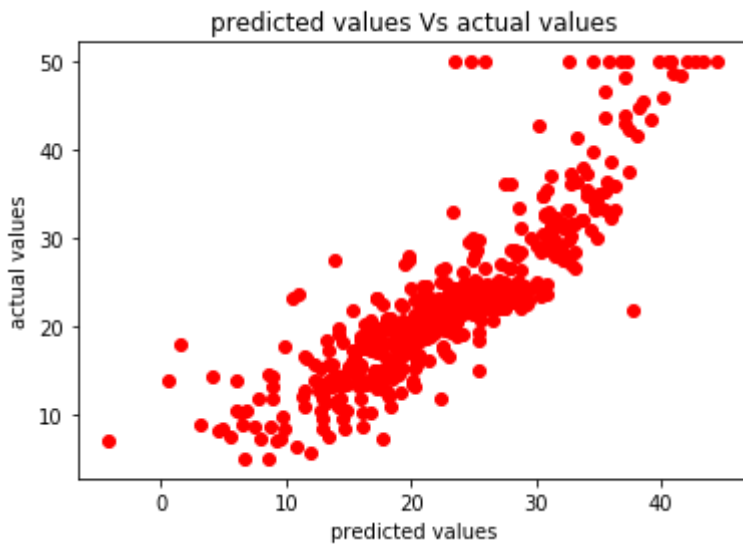
In [74]:

```
y_pred = np.array([0])
for i in range(0,506):
    y_pred = np.dot(X,w.T) + b#here y_pred has dimension of (506,1)
y_pred = y_pred.T#here y_pred has dimension of (1,506)
y_pred = y_pred[0]#here y_pred has dimension of(506,).This is done because actual_Y has
also dimension of (506,)
```

In [75]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.scatter(y_pred, Y, color = 'red')
plt.title('predicted values Vs actual values')
plt.xlabel('predicted values')
plt.ylabel('actual values')
plt.show()
```



In [76]:

```
#observation:In the above plot, most of the predicated_Y values and actual_Y values are
overlapping
```

In [77]:

```
#this is the comparision between each elements of weight vector

from prettytable import PrettyTable

x = PrettyTable()

x.field_names = ["weights of SGDRegressor of sklearn", "weights of own Implemented SGD"]

x.add_row([-0.58064815, -0.86502817])
x.add_row([0.5432434, 0.98458343])
x.add_row([-0.32200154, -0.09241126])
x.add_row([0.76125178, 0.71544891])
x.add_row([-1.19245234, -1.94161996])
x.add_row([3.08067451, 2.73414667])
x.add_row([-0.12607766, -0.02709495])
x.add_row([-2.12259154, -3.05571367])
x.add_row([0.8586491, 2.04626934])
x.add_row([-0.52013375, -1.41192996])
x.add_row([-1.8143906, -2.02590111])
x.add_row([0.87640027, 0.85696845])
x.add_row([-3.45060909, -3.72001961])
print(x)
```

weights of SGDRegressor of sklearn	weights of own Implemented SGD
-0.58064815	-0.86502817
0.5432434	0.98458343
-0.32200154	-0.09241126
0.76125178	0.71544891
-1.19245234	-1.94161996
3.08067451	2.73414667
-0.12607766	-0.02709495
-2.12259154	-3.05571367
0.8586491	2.04626934
-0.52013375	-1.41192996
-1.8143906	-2.02590111
0.87640027	0.85696845
-3.45060909	-3.72001961

In [78]:

```
#comparision between MSE of sdgRegression of sklearn and MSE of own implemented sgd
```

```
from prettytable import PrettyTable
```

```
x = PrettyTable()
```

```
x.field_names = ["Model", "MSE"]
```

```
x.add_row(["SGDRegressor of sklearn", 22.728])
```

```
x.add_row(["own Implemented SGD", 21.956])
```

```
print(x)
```

```
+-----+-----+
|      Model      | MSE |
+-----+-----+
| SGDRegressor of sklearn | 22.728 |
|   own Implemented SGD   | 21.956 |
+-----+-----+
```