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In [1]:
         #!/usr/bin/env python3
         # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
         Created on Fri Oct 22 11:42:18 2021
         @author: stephaniewatkins
         import pandas as pd
         #1 explore data
         a9 = pd.read table('~/Desktop/DANN862/parkinsons updrs.data', sep=',')
         a9= a9.drop(['motor UPDRS'], axis=1)
         a91 = a9.drop(['total_UPDRS'], axis=1)
         a92=a9['total UPDRS']
         print(a9.index)
         print(a9.columns)
         print(a9.shape)
         print(a9.size)
         print(a9.axes)
         #parameter types
         a9.dtypes
         #check for null values
         a9.isnull().any()
         #measure for asymmetry
         a9.skew()
         #statistc summary (mean, std, IQR)
         a9.describe()
         #correlation
         a9.corr()
         #covarience
         a9.cov()
         #2
         from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
         from sklearn.model selection import train test split, cross val score
         from sklearn import linear model
         from sklearn.model selection import cross val score
         from sklearn.metrics import mean absolute error
         lreg = linear model.LinearRegression()
         acc1 = cross_val_score(lreg,a91, a92, cv = 10, scoring = "neg mean absolute erro")
         print("Neg MAE: %0.2f (+/- 0,2%f)"%(acc1.mean(),acc1.std()*2))
         #3
         from sklearn import tree
         treem=tree.DecisionTreeRegressor()
         acc2 = cross val score(treem, a91,a92, cv=10, scoring ="neg mean absolute error"
         print("Neg_MAE: %0.2f (+/- 0,2%f)"%(acc2.mean(),acc2.std()*2))
         #4
         from sklearn import neural network
         nn = neural network.MLPRegressor(max iter=10000)
         acc3 = cross val score(nn,a91,a92,cv=10, scoring = "neg mean absolute error")
         print("Neg MAE: %0.2f (+/- 0,2%f)"%(acc3.mean(),acc3.std()*2))
         #5
```

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print("the linear regression model performed the best, but it could be improved
#example of increasing cv
lreg=linear_model.LinearRegression(copy_X=True)
acc = cross_val_score(lreg,a91, a92, cv = 220, scoring = "neg_mean_absolute_erro
print("Neg MAE: %0.2f (+/- 0,2%f)"%(acc.mean(),acc.std()*2))
#6 optimize tree model
from sklearn import neural network
nn2 = neural network.MLPRegressor(max iter= 10000, activation = 'logistic')
acc4 = cross_val_score(nn2, a91, a92, cv=10, scoring = "neg_mean_absolute_error"
print("New Neural Network Neg MAE: %0.2f (+/- 0,2%f)"%(acc4.mean(),acc4.std()*2)
RangeIndex(start=0, stop=5875, step=1)
Index(['subject#', 'age', 'sex', 'test_time', 'total_UPDRS', 'Jitter(%)',
        Jitter(Abs)', 'Jitter:RAP', 'Jitter:PPQ5', 'Jitter:DDP', 'Shimmer',
       'Shimmer(dB)', 'Shimmer:APQ3', 'Shimmer:APQ5', 'Shimmer:APQ11',
       'Shimmer:DDA', 'NHR', 'HNR', 'RPDE', 'DFA', 'PPE'],
      dtype='object')
(5875, 21)
123375
[RangeIndex(start=0, stop=5875, step=1), Index(['subject#', 'age', 'sex', 'test
time', 'total_UPDRS', 'Jitter(%)',
       'Jitter(Abs)', 'Jitter:RAP', 'Jitter:PPQ5', 'Jitter:DDP', 'Shimmer', 'Shimmer(dB)', 'Shimmer:APQ3', 'Shimmer:APQ5', 'Shimmer:APQ11',
       'Shimmer:DDA', 'NHR', 'HNR', 'RPDE', 'DFA', 'PPE'],
      dtype='object')]
Neg MAE: -8.85 (+/- 0,25.126862)
Neg MAE: -11.09 (+/- 0,24.272721)
Neg MAE: -9.44 (+/- 0,24.974829)
the linear regression model performed the best, but it could be improved by incr
easing the cross validation (cv=10). Additionally, another way to improve the mo
de 1 would be to reduce the number of attributes.
Neg MAE: -7.80 (+/- 0.29.082110)
New Neural Network Neg MAE: -8.41 (+/- 0,25.984840)
```