[n [111]:	import pandas as pd import numpy as np Task 1 Bag of Words and simple Features Linear model with non-review based features and L2 regularisation df = pd.read_csv('data/train.csv')
In [112]:	<pre>df.info() <class 'pandas.core.frame.dataframe'=""> RangeIndex: 89970 entries, 0 to 89969 Data columns (total 14 columns): Id</class></pre>
<pre>In [5]: Out[5]:</pre>	region_2 34869 non-null object taster_name 71843 non-null object taster_twitter_handle 68373 non-null object title 89970 non-null object variety 89970 non-null object winery 89970 non-null object dtypes: float64(1), int64(2), object(11) memory usage: 9.6+ MB df.head()
	Id country description designation points price province region_1 region_2 taster_name taster_twitter_handle tit A buoyant wine, this has delicious acidity and La Riviera 89 17.0 Provence Côtes de Provence NaN Roger Voss @vossroger NaN Roger Voss @vossroger Sangliè 2015 Rivier Rosé (Guntru 2017 Roger Voss Rivier Rosé (Guntru 2017 Nan Nan Joe Czerwinski Poecz Nan Roger Voss Rivier Rosé (Guntru 2017 Niersteiner Bergkirche Kabinett Seems
	Sweet, simple and US fruity, this light-bodied wi Tastes like a sweet and sour sauce mixed into Naggi 201 Estate 84 23.0 California Sierra Sierra Sierra Foothills Foo
In [113]:	As a one-liter Vino de Vino de Egurr Vino de Spain package you get one-third more def dummy(df,col): drop = np.unique(df[col])[-1] dummy = pd.get_dummies(df[col]) new_col = [] for i in dummy.columns: new_col.append(col+'_'+str(i))
	<pre>dummy.columns = new_col df = pd.concat([df, dummy], axis=1) df.drop([col, new_col[-1]], inplace=True, axis=1) return df df.columns Index(['Id', 'country', 'description', 'designation', 'points', 'price',</pre>
n [116]:	<pre>df['country'].fillna(df['country'].mode()[0], inplace=True) df['designation'].fillna(df['designation'].mode()[0], inplace=True) df['province'].fillna(df['province'].mode()[0], inplace=True) df['region_1'].fillna(df['region_1'].mode()[0], inplace=True) df['region_2'].fillna(df['region_2'].mode()[0], inplace=True) df['taster_name'].fillna(df['taster_name'].mode()[0], inplace=True) df['taster_twitter_handle'].fillna(df['taster_twitter_handle'].mode()[0], inplace=True) df['price'].fillna(df['price'].median(), inplace=True)</pre>
n [118]: n [119]:	
	<pre>[] y = df['points'].values df.drop(['Id', 'description', 'designation', 'points', 'province', 'region_1', 'region 2',</pre>
n [184]:	<pre>'taster_twitter_handle', 'title', 'winery'],axis=1,inplace=True) from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler scaler = MinMaxScaler() df_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df) df_scaled1 = pd.DataFrame(df_scaled, columns = df.columns)</pre>
In []:	<pre>df_sub = df.iloc[:,(df_scaled1.var() > 0.02).values] (df_scaled1.var() > 0.02).values df_sub['price'] = df['price'] /anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:1: SettingWithCopyWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame. Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead</pre>
	See the caveats in the documentation: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/indexing.html#index ing-view-versus-copy """Entry point for launching an IPython kernel. X = df_sub.values from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge clf = Ridge(alpha = 0.01, normalize = False) clf.fit(X, y)
Out[128]: In [129]: Out[129]:	<pre>cormalize=False, random_state=None, solver='suto', tol=0.001) clf.score(X,y) 0.23772346398423183 alphas = 10**np.linspace(10,-2,100)*0.5 alphas array(15.00000000e+03, 3.78231664e+09, 2.86118383e+09, 2.16438064e+09, 1.63727436e+09, 1.238538138e+09, 3.389811e+08, 7.08737061e+08, 5.3613361le+08, 4.05565418e+08, 3.06795364e+08, 2.32073442e+08, 1.75599587e+08, 1.32804389e+08, 1.00461650e+08, 7.5995551e+07, 5.74878498e+07, 4.3487450e+07, 3.2896612e+07, 2.48851178e+07, 1.88246790e+07, 1.42401793e+07, 1.07721735e+07, 8.14875417e+06, 6.16423370e+06, 4.65301673e+06, 3.27015e+06, 2.66834962e+06, 2.01650863e+06, 1.52692775e+06, 1.15506485e+06, 8.73764200e+05, 6.6997574e+05, 5.00000000e+05, 3.7821664e+05, 2.8611383e+05, 2.1643806e+09, 1.63727458e+05, 1.2383381e+05, 9.36908711e+04, 7.08737081e+04, 5.36133611e+04, 4.0556415e+04, 3.06795364e+04, 2.32079442e+04, 1.75559587e+04, 1.32804389e+04, 1.00461650e+04, 7.59950541e+03, 5.7487898e+03, 4.3874501e+03, 3.28366612e+03, 2.48851178e+03, 1.88246799e+03, 3.43874501e+03, 3.28366612e+03, 2.68634962e+02, 2.01850863e+02, 1.5269775e+02, 1.15506485e+02, 2.8618383e+01, 2.16439664e+01, 1.63727458e+01, 1.23853818e+00, 9.36908711e+00, 7.08737081e+00, 5.36133611e+00, 4.05565415e+00, 2.8618383e+01, 2.1643964e+01, 1.63727458e+01, 1.23853818e+01, 9.36908711e+00, 7.08737081e+00, 5.36133611e+00, 4.05565415e+00, 3.06795364e+00, 7.39955541e+01, 5.74878498e+01, 1.23853818e+01, 9.36908711e+00, 7.08737081e+00, 5.36133611e+00, 4.0556641e+00, 3.06795364e+00, 7.89955541e+01, 5.74878498e+01, 4.34874501e+01, 3.2886612e+01, 2.48881178e+01, 1.88266790e+01, 1.2280738e+02, 1.07721735e+01, 8.148754176-02, 6.16423370e+02, 4.66301673ae-02, 3.52740116e+02, 2.2069442e+00, 1.7559587e+00, 1.32804389e+00, 1.00461650e+00, 7.09955541e+01, 5.74878498e+01, 4.34874501e+01, 3.2896612e+01, 8.148754176e+02, 6.16423370e+02, 4.66301673ae-02, 3.52740116e+02, 2.66834962e+02, 2.01850869e+02, 1.52692775e+02, 1.15506485e+02, 8.73764200e+03, 6.66970574e+03, 5.0000000e+03]</pre>
	<pre>np.shape(coefs) (100, 31) %matplotlib inline import pandas as pd import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt from sklearn.preprocessing import scale</pre>
n [132]:	<pre>from sklearn.preprocessing import scale from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge, RidgeCV, Lasso, LassoCV from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error ax = plt.gca() ax.plot(alphas, coefs) ax.set_xscale('log') plt.axis('tight') plt.xlabel('alpha') plt.ylabel('weights')</pre>
ut[132]:	Text(0, 0.5, 'weights') 15 10 0.5 -0.5
	-1.0 10-1
n [178]: ut[178]:	<pre>ridgecv.alpha_ 0.020185086292982747 ridge = Ridge(alpha = ridgecv.alpha_, normalize = True) ridge.fit(X_train, y_train) mean_squared_error(y_test, ridge.predict(X_test)) 6.9170635285557935 ridge.score(X test, y test)</pre>
ut[179]: n [198]:	0.24470745847603645 public = pd.read_csv('data/public.csv') private = pd.read_csv('data/private.csv') Predicting the non-review based model on private dataset
ıt[169] :	
In []:	<pre>y_private = private['points'].values df_sub_private = private[df_sub.columns] X_private = df_sub_private.values mean_squared_error(y_private, ridge.predict(X_private)) ridge.score(X_private, y_private) 0.24936179420755233</pre>
ıt[200]:	<pre>Predicting the non-review based model on public dataset public['country'].fillna(public['country'].mode()[0], inplace=True) public['fesignation'].fillna(public['designation'].mode()[0], inplace=True) public['province'].fillna(public['revince'].mode()[0], inplace=True) public['region_2'].fillna(public['region_2'].mode()[0], inplace=True) public['variety'].fillna(public['region_2'].mode()[0], inplace=True) public['taster_name'].fillna(public['taster_name'].mode()[0], inplace=True) public['taster_twitter_handle'].fillna(public['taster_twitter_handle'].mode()[0], inplace=True) public['price'].fillna(public['price'].median(), inplace=True) cols = ['country', 'taster_name', 'variety'] empty = [] for col in cols: try: public = dummy(public,col) except: empty.append(col) empty [] y_public = public['points'].values df_sub_public = public[df_sub.columns] df_sub_public.info()</pre>
	<pre>X_public = df_sub_public.values mean_squared_error(y_public, ridge.predict(X_public)) ridge.score(X_public, y_public) <class 'pandas.core.frame.dataframe'=""> RangeIndex: 20001 entries, 0 to 20000 Data columns (total 31 columns): country_Argentina</class></pre>
	country_Chile 20001 non-null uint8 country_France 20001 non-null uint8 country_Italy 20001 non-null uint8 country_Portugal 20001 non-null uint8 country_Spain 20001 non-null uint8 country_US 20001 non-null uint8 taster_name_Anna Lee C. Iijima 20001 non-null uint8 taster_name_Anne Krebiehl MW 20001 non-null uint8 taster_name_Jim Gordon 20001 non-null uint8 taster_name_Joe Czerwinski 20001 non-null uint8 taster_name_Kerin O'Keefe 20001 non-null uint8
	taster_name_Matt Kettmann taster_name_Michael Schachner taster_name_Paul Gregutt taster_name_Roger Voss taster_name_Sean P. Sullivan variety_Bordeaux-style Red Blend variety_Cabernet Sauvignon variety_Merlot variety_Nebbiolo variety_Pinot Noir variety Red Blend 20001 non-null uint8
ıt[201]:	variety_Riesling 20001 non-null uint8 variety_Rosé 20001 non-null uint8 variety_Sangiovese 20001 non-null uint8 variety_Sauvignon Blanc 20001 non-null uint8 variety_Syrah 20001 non-null uint8 price 20001 non-null uint8 price 20001 non-null float64 dtypes: float64(1), uint8(30) memory usage: 742.3 KB
n [33]:	linear model using review based features and Count vectoriser and Linear model using review based features and Count vectoriser and Linear equipment reflection. import re # for regular expressions import pandas as pd pd.set_option("display.max_colwidth", 200) import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns
	<pre>import string import nltk # for text manipulation import warnings warnings.filterwarnings("ignore", category=DeprecationWarning) %matplotlib inline combi = pd.read_csv('data/train.csv') def remove_pattern(input_txt, pattern): r = re.findall(pattern, input txt)</pre>
In []:	<pre>for i in r: input_txt = re.sub(i, '', input_txt) return input_txt combi['description'] = np.vectorize(remove_pattern)(combi['description'], "@[\w]*") combi['description'] = combi['description'].str.replace("[^a-zA-Z#]", " ") combi['description'] = combi['description'].str.replace('#','')</pre>
n [38]: n [40]:	<pre>combi['description'] = combi['description'].str.replace('#','') combi['description'] = combi['description'].apply(lambda x: ' '.join([w for w in x.split() if len(w)>2])) tokenized_tweet = combi['description'].apply(lambda x: x.split()) # tokenizing from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer() tokenized_tweet.apply(lambda x: [lemmatizer.lemmatize(i) for i in x]) # stemming</pre>
	<pre>for i in range(len(tokenized_tweet)): tokenized_tweet[i] = ' '.join(tokenized_tweet[i]) combi['description'] = tokenized_tweet all_words = ' '.join([text for text in combi['description']]) from wordcloud import WordCloud wordcloud = WordCloud(width=800, height=500, random_state=21, max_font_size=110).generate(all_words) plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))</pre>
	plt.imshow(wordcloud, interpolation="bilinear") plt.axis('off') plt.show() baking spice Chardonnay properties bottling complex clove berry fruit spicy Fresh bland bland cuts King spice Chardonnay properties bottling complex clove berry fruit spicy fresh bland bland cuts King spice Chardonnay properties bottling complex clove berry fruit spicy fresh bland bland cuts King spice Chardonnay properties bottling complex clove berry fruit spicy fruit palate offer blands fruit beach fruit words fruit
	structure delicious character delicious charac
	from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer, CountVectorizer import gensim bow_vectorizer = CountVectorizer(max_df=0.90, min_df=2, max_features=200, stop_words='english') bow = bow_vectorizer.fit_transform(combi['description']) bow.shape (89970, 200)
[203]: 1 [204]: 1 [205]:	<pre>bow = np.array(bow.todense()) X_train, X_test , y_train, y_test = train_test_split(bow, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=1) ridgecv = RidgeCV(alphas = alphas, scoring = 'neg_mean_squared_error', normalize = True) ridgecv.fit(X_train, y_train) ridgecv.alpha_</pre>
1 [206]: 1 [206]: 1 [207]:	<pre>0.008737642000038414 ridge = Ridge(alpha = ridgecv.alpha_, normalize = True) ridge.fit(X_train, y_train) mean_squared_error(y_test, ridge.predict(X_test)) 5.256016628719822 ridge.score(X_test, y_test) 0.42608158195897544</pre>
[218]:	Checking accuracy of linear model using review based features, Count vectoriser and L2 regularisation on public dataset import re # for regular expressions import pandas as pd pd.set_option("display.max_colwidth", 200) import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns import string import string import nltk # for text manipulation import warnings warnings.filterwarnings("ignore", category=DeprecationWarning) %matplotlib inline def remove_pattern(input_txt, pattern): r = re.findall(pattern, input_txt) for i in r:
	<pre>input_txt = re.sub(i, '', input_txt) return input_txt public['description'] = np.vectorize(remove_pattern)(public['description'], "@[\w]*") public['description'] = public['description'].str.replace("[^a-zA-Z#]", " ") public['description'] = public['description'].str.replace('#','') public['description'] = public['description'].apply(lambda x: ' '.join([w for w in x.split() if len(w)))</pre>
	<pre>tokenized_tweet = public['description'].apply(lambda x: x.split()) # tokenizing tokenized_tweet.head() from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer() tokenized_tweet.apply(lambda x: [lemmatizer.lemmatize(i) for i in x]) # stemming #lemmatized_output = ' '.join([lemmatizer.lemmatize(token) for token in tokens])</pre>
	<pre>for i in range(len(tokenized_tweet)): tokenized_tweet[i] = ' '.join(tokenized_tweet[i]) public['description'] = tokenized_tweet all_words = ' '.join([text for text in public['description']]) bow_public = bow_vectorizer.transform(public['description']) bow.shape</pre>
ıt[218]:	<pre>bow_public = np.array(bow_public.todense()) y = public['points'] mean_squared_error(y, ridge.predict(bow_public)) ridge.score(bow_public, y) 0.41728530345424897</pre>
[219] :	Checking accuracy of linear model using review based features, Count vectoriser and L2 regularisation on private dataset def remove_pattern(input_txt, pattern): r = re.findall(pattern, input_txt) for i in r: input_txt = re.sub(i, '', input_txt) return input_txt
	<pre>private['description'] = np.vectorize(remove_pattern) (private['description'], "@[\w]*") private['description'] = private['description'].str.replace("[^a-zA-2#]", " ") private['description'] = private['description'].str.replace('#','') private['description'] = private['description'].apply(lambda x: ' '.join([w for w in x.split() if ler w)>2])) tokenized_tweet = private['description'].apply(lambda x: x.split()) # tokenizing tokenized_tweet.head() from nltk.stem import WordNetLemmatizer lemmatizer = WordNetLemmatizer() tokenized_tweet.apply(lambda x: [lemmatizer.lemmatize(i) for i in x]) # stemming #lemmatized_output = ' '.join([lemmatizer.lemmatize(token) for token in tokens]) for i in range(len(tokenized_tweet)): tokenized_tweet[i] = ' '.join(tokenized_tweet[i]) private['description'] = tokenized_tweet all_words = ' '.join([text for text in private['description']))</pre>
ı t 「´	<pre>bow_private = np.array(bow_private.todense()) y = private['points'] mean_squared_error(y, ridge.predict(bow_private)) ridge.score(bow_private, y)</pre>
n [68]: ut[68]:	<pre>Combining non review and review based tfidf features tfidf = np.array(tfidf.todense()) X.shape, tfidf.shape, type(tfidf), type(X) ((89970, 31), (89970, 200), numpy.ndarray, numpy.ndarray) X tfidf = np.hstack((X,tfidf))</pre>
	<pre>X_tfidf = np.hstack((X,tfidf)) X_train, X_test , y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_tfidf, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=1) ridgecv = RidgecV(alphas = alphas, scoring = 'neg_mean_squared_error', normalize = True) ridgecv.fit(X_train, y_train) ridgecv.alpha_ ridge = Ridge(alpha = ridgecv.alpha_, normalize = True) ridge.fit(X_train, y_train) mean_squared_error(y_test, ridge.predict(X_test)) ridge.score(X_test, y_test) 0.5395942473832831 Task 3: Custom Word Vectors Custom word to vec embeddings using skip-gram model</pre>
n [70]:	<pre>from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer, CountVectorizer import gensim tokenized_tweet = combi['description'].apply(lambda x: x.split()) # tokenizing model_w2v = gensim.models.Word2Vec(</pre>
	<pre>min_count=2, sg = 1, # 1 for skip-gram model hs = 0, negative = 10, # for negative sampling workers= 2, # no.of cores seed = 34) model_w2v.train(tokenized_tweet, total_examples= len(combi['description']), epochs=20) (49396884, 61990780) model_w2v.shape</pre>
[231]:	<pre>model_w2v.shape def word_vector(tokens, size): vec = np.zeros(size).reshape((1, size)) count = 0. for word in tokens: try: vec += model_w2v[word].reshape((1, size)) count += 1. except KeyError: # handling the case where the token is not in vocabulary continue</pre>
ı [232] :	<pre>continue if count != 0: vec /= count return vec wordvec_arrays = np.zeros((len(tokenized_tweet), 50)) for i in range(len(tokenized_tweet)): wordvec_arrays[i,:] = word_vector(tokenized_tweet[i], 50) wordvec_df = pd.DataFrame(wordvec_arrays) wordvec_df.shape</pre>
[236]:	<pre>wordvec_df.shape (89970, 50) X_train, X_test , y_train, y_test = train_test_split(wordvec_df, combi['points'], test_size=0.2, rand m_state=1) ridgecv = RidgeCV(alphas = alphas, scoring = 'neg_mean_squared_error', normalize = True) ridgecv.fit(X_train, y_train) ridgecv.alpha_</pre>
[238]: t[238]:	<pre>0.005 ridge = Ridge(alpha = ridgecv.alpha_, normalize = True) ridge.fit(X_train, y_train) mean_squared_error(y_test, ridge.predict(X_test)) 4.208923794471053 ridge.score(X_test, y_test) 0.5404164300815004</pre>
	Checking accuracy of custom word to vec embeddings using skip- gram model on private dataset tokenized_tweet_private = private['description'].apply(lambda x: x.split()) # tokenizing wordvec_arrays_private = np.zeros((len(tokenized_tweet_private), 50)) for i in range(len(tokenized_tweet_private)): wordvec_arrays_private[i,:] = word_vector(tokenized_tweet_private[i], 50) wordvec_df_private = pd.DataFrame(wordvec_arrays_private)
nt[241]:	<pre>wordvec_df_private.shape mean_squared_error(private['points'], ridge.predict(wordvec_df_private)) ridge.score(wordvec_df_private, private['points']) 0.5018984673156571 Checking accuracy of custom word to vec embeddings using skip-</pre>
n [242]:	<pre>gram model on public dataset tokenized_tweet_public = public['description'].apply(lambda x: x.split()) # tokenizing wordvec_arrays_public = np.zeros((len(tokenized_tweet_public), 50)) for i in range(len(tokenized_tweet_public)): wordvec_arrays_public[i,:] = word_vector(tokenized_tweet_public[i], 50) wordvec_df_public = pd.DataFrame(wordvec_arrays_public)</pre>
nt[242]:	<pre>wordvec_df_public = pd.DataFrame(wordvec_arrays_public) wordvec_df_public.shape mean_squared_error(public['points'], ridge.predict(wordvec_df_public)) ridge.score(wordvec_df_public, public['points']) 0.4933246314798058 Combine custom skip gram word2vec and bow features</pre>
n [83]:	<pre>X_bow_sg_w2v = np.hstack((wordvec_df,bow)) X_bow_sg_w2v array([[-0.00262551, -0.23499813, 0.2317796 ,, 0.</pre>
	<pre>, [-0.17225228, -0.19234901, 0.18830725,, 0. ,</pre>
ut[85]: n [86]:	ridgecv.fit(X_train, y_train) ridgecv.alpha_
	ridge.score(X_test, y_test) 0.6128048972144841 Task 2 Pre-trained Word Vectors Using pre-trained word2vec embeddings created by Google
	<pre>model = gensim.models.KeyedVectors.load_word2vec_format('GoogleNews-vectors-negative300.bin', binary= rue) def word_vector_pretrained(tokens, size): vec = np.zeros(size).reshape((1, size)) count = 0. for word in tokens: try: vec += model[word].reshape((1, size)) count += 1.</pre>
	<pre>vec += model[word].reshape((1, size))</pre>

Out[255]: In [257]:	<pre>wordvec_arrays = np.zeros((len(tokenized_tweet), 300)) for i in range(len(tokenized_tweet)): wordvec_arrays[i,:] = word_vector_pretrained(tokenized_tweet[i], 300) wordvec_df = pd.DataFrame(wordvec_arrays) wordvec_df.shape (89970, 300) X_train, X_test , y_train, y_test = train_test_split(wordvec_df, combi['points'], test_size=0.2, rando m_state=1) ridgecv = RidgeCV(alphas = alphas, scoring = 'neg_mean_squared_error', normalize = True)</pre>
Out[258]: In [259]: Out[259]: In [261]:	<pre>ridgecv = RidgeCV(alphas = alphas, scoring = 'neg_mean_squared_error', normalize = True) ridgecv.fit(X_train, y_train) ridgecv.alpha_ 0.008737642000038414 ridge = Ridge(alpha = ridgecv.alpha_, normalize = True) ridge.fit(X_train, y_train) mean_squared_error(y_test, ridge.predict(X_test)) 5.239015673425837 ridge.score(X_test, y_test) 0.4279379614297319</pre>
	<pre>Using pre-trained word2vec embeddings on private dataset tokenized_tweet_private = private['description'].apply(lambda x: x.split()) # tokenizing wordvec_arrays_private = np.zeros((len(tokenized_tweet_private), 300)) for i in range(len(tokenized_tweet_private)): wordvec_arrays_private[i,:] = word_vector_pretrained(tokenized_tweet_private[i], 300) wordvec_df_private = pd.DataFrame(wordvec_arrays_private) wordvec_df_private.shape mean_squared_error(private['points'], ridge.predict(wordvec_df_private))</pre>
	<pre>mean_squared_error(private['points'], ridge.predict(wordvec_df_private)) ridge.score(wordvec_df_private, private['points']) 0.4846125449904594 Using pre-trained word2vec embeddings on public dataset tokenized_tweet_public = public['description'].apply(lambda x: x.split()) # tokenizing wordvec_arrays_public = np.zeros((len(tokenized_tweet_public), 300)) for i in range(len(tokenized_tweet_public)): wordvec_arrays_public[i,:] = word_vector_pretrained(tokenized_tweet_public[i], 300)</pre>
	<pre>wordvec_arrays_public[i,:] = word_vector_pretrained(tokenized_tweet_public[i], 300) wordvec_df_public = pd.DataFrame(wordvec_arrays_public) wordvec_df_public.shape mean_squared_error(public['points'], ridge.predict(wordvec_df_public)) ridge.score(wordvec_df_public, public['points']) 0.4765056668795022 Combine pretrained word embedding with bag of words features wordvec_bow = np.hstack((wordvec_df,bow))</pre>
<pre>In [107]: In [108]: Out[108]: In [109]:</pre>	<pre>X_train, X_test , y_train, y_test = train_test_split(wordvec_bow, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=1) ridgecv = RidgecV(alphas = alphas, scoring = 'neg_mean_squared_error', normalize = True) ridgecv.fit(X_train, y_train) ridgecv.alpha_ 0.01155064850041579 ridge = Ridge(alpha = ridgecv.alpha_, normalize = True) ridge.fit(X_train, y_train) mean_squared_error(y_test, ridge.predict(X_test)) ridge.score(X_test, y_test)</pre>
Out[109]:	ridge.score(X_test, y_test) 0.5598097292977211