

# EXPERIMENT - 2

## AIM:

To Implement Multi Regression, Lasso, and Ridge Regression on real-world datasets.

### 1. Dataset Source

**Dataset Name:** Bank Marketing Dataset

**File Used:** bank.csv

<https://github.com/tanaya2005/MLDL-lab/blob/main/Expermint-%202/bank.csv>

### 2. Dataset Description

The dataset contains marketing campaign data from a banking institution. The goal is to analyze customer attributes and predict a numerical outcome (we will use a numerical target for regression).

#### Dataset Characteristics:

- Type: Mixed (Categorical + Numerical)
- Domain: Banking / Marketing
- Real-world dataset
- Contains categorical variables requiring encoding

#### Typical Features (Bank Dataset):

Feature	Description
age	Age of customer
job	Type of job
marital	Marital status
education	Education level
balance	Bank balance
housing	Housing loan
loan	Personal loan
duration	Call duration
campaign	Number of contacts
pdays	Days since last contact
previous	Previous contacts

## **Target Variable Used:**

We will use **balance** as the regression target.

### **3. Mathematical Formulation of the Algorithm**

- **Multiple Linear Regression**

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_n x_n$$

#### **Where:**

- $y$  = Final Score
- $\beta_0$  = Intercept
- $\beta_i$  = Coefficients

#### **Loss Function (MSE):**

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

- **Lasso Regression (L1 Regularization)**

$$Loss = MSE + \lambda \sum |\beta_i|$$

- Can reduce some coefficients to zero
- Performs feature selection

- **Ridge Regression (L2 Regularization)**

Adds penalty term

$$Loss = MSE + \lambda \sum \beta_i^2$$

Where:

- $\lambda$  (lambda) controls regularization strength
- Reduces overfitting
- Shrinks coefficients

## 4. Algorithm Limitations

- Multiple Linear Regression
  - Sensitive to multicollinearity
  - Prone to overfitting
- Ridge Regression
  - Does not perform feature elimination
  - Requires tuning of alpha
- Lasso Regression
  - May eliminate important correlated features
  - Sensitive to alpha selection

## 5. Methodology / Workflow

Step :1 Load dataset

Step : 2 Handle missing values

Step : 3 Encode categorical features

Step :4 Split dataset

Step : 5 Train:

- Multiple Linear Regression
- Ridge Regression
- Lasso Regression

Step : 6 Evaluate using:

- MSE
- R<sup>2</sup> Score

Step : 7 Perform Hyperparameter Tuning

## 6. Performance Analysis

- We compare:
  - MSE (lower is better)
  - R<sup>2</sup> Score (higher is better)
- Observations:
  - Ridge reduces overfitting
  - Lasso performs feature selection
  - Regularized models often outperform basic regression in real-world datasets

## 7. Hyperparameter Tuning

For Ridge & Lasso:

Tuned parameter: alpha (regularization strength)

GridSearchCV used to find optimal alpha.

### CODE

#### Google Colab Link:

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1QX0a3taCI8F0oHFn8YeU4A3jsAKqwYRB?usp=sharing>

### 1. Import libraries

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
import seaborn as sns
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, GridSearchCV
```

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression, Ridge, Lasso
```

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

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

### 2. Load Dataset

```
df = pd.read_csv('/content/bank.csv')
```

```
print(df.head())
```

```
print("\nShape:", df.shape)
```

```
print("\nMissing Values:\n", df.isnull().sum())
```

**Output:**

```

      age         job marital education default  balance housing loan contact
0   59    admin. married secondary     no    2343    yes   no unknown
1   56    admin. married secondary     no      45    no   no unknown
2   41 technician married secondary     no   1270    yes   no unknown
3   55   services married secondary     no   2476    yes   no unknown
4   54    admin. married tertiary      no     184    no   no unknown

      day month duration campaign pdays previous poutcome deposit
0     5   may     1042          1     -1        0 unknown    yes
1     5   may     1467          1     -1        0 unknown    yes
2     5   may     1389          1     -1        0 unknown    yes
3     5   may      579          1     -1        0 unknown    yes
4     5   may      673          2     -1        0 unknown    yes

Shape: (11162, 17)

Missing Values:
  age      0
  job      0
  marital  0
  education  0
  default  0
  balance  0
  housing  0
  loan      0
  contact  0
  day       0
  month     0
  duration  0
  campaign  0
  pdays     0
  previous  0
  poutcome  0
  deposit   0
  dtype: int64

```

### 3. Handle Missing Values

```

# Fill numerical columns with mean
df.fillna(df.mean(numeric_only=True), inplace=True)

# Fill categorical columns with mode (SAFE WAY)
for col in df.select_dtypes(include='object').columns:
    mode_value = df[col].mode()[0]
    df[col] = df[col].fillna(mode_value)
print("Missing Values After Cleaning:\n", df.isnull().sum())
Output:

```

```

Missing Values After Cleaning:
  age      0
  job      0
  marital  0
  education 0
  default  0
  balance  0
  housing  0
  loan      0
  contact  0
  day      0
  month     0
  duration 0
  campaign 0
  pdays     0
  previous  0
  poutcome  0
  deposit   0
  dtype: int64

```

#### 4. Encode Categorical Variables

```
df_encoded = pd.get_dummies(df, drop_first=True)
```

```
print(df_encoded.head())
```

#### Output:

	age	balance	day	duration	campaign	pdays	previous	job_blue-collar
0	59	2343	5	1042	1	-1	0	False
1	56	45	5	1467	1	-1	0	False
2	41	1270	5	1389	1	-1	0	False
3	55	2476	5	579	1	-1	0	False
4	54	184	5	673	2	-1	0	False

  

	job_entrepreneur	job_housemaid	...	month_jun	month_mar	month_may	...
0	False	False	...	False	False	True	...
1	False	False	...	False	False	True	...
2	False	False	...	False	False	True	...
3	False	False	...	False	False	True	...
4	False	False	...	False	False	True	...

  

	month_nov	month_oct	month_sep	poutcome_other	poutcome_success	...
0	False	False	False	False	False	...
1	False	False	False	False	False	...
2	False	False	False	False	False	...
3	False	False	False	False	False	...
4	False	False	False	False	False	...

  

	poutcome_unknown	deposit_yes
0	True	True
1	True	True
2	True	True
3	True	True
4	True	True

## 5. Define Features and Target

```
X = df_encoded.drop('balance', axis=1)  
y = df_encoded['balance']
```

## 6. Train-Test Split

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(  
    X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)
```

## 7. Feature Scaling

```
scaler = StandardScaler()  
X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)  
X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test)
```

## 8. Multiple Linear Regression

```
lin_model = LinearRegression()  
lin_model.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)  
  
y_pred_lin = lin_model.predict(X_test_scaled)
```

```
print("Linear Regression Results")  
print("MSE:", mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_lin))  
print("R2 Score:", r2_score(y_test, y_pred_lin))
```

### Output:

```
Linear Regression Results  
MSE: 10115403.096451918  
R2 Score: 0.04066807071426137
```

## 9. Ridge Regression

```
ridge = Ridge(alpha=1.0)  
ridge.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)
```

```
y_pred_ridge = ridge.predict(X_test_scaled)
```

```
print("Ridge Regression Results")  
print("MSE:", mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_ridge))  
print("R2 Score:", r2_score(y_test, y_pred_ridge))
```

### Output:

```
Ridge Regression Results  
MSE: 10115380.582195144  
R2 Score: 0.04067020593766091
```

## 10. Lasso Regression

```
lasso = Lasso(alpha=0.1)
lasso.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)

y_pred_lasso = lasso.predict(X_test_scaled)

print("Lasso Regression Results")
print("MSE:", mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_lasso))
print("R2 Score:", r2_score(y_test, y_pred_lasso))
```

### Output:

```
Lasso Regression Results
MSE: 10115169.963667862
R2 Score: 0.04069018073018216
```

## 11. Hyperparameter Tuning (Ridge)

```
param_grid = {'alpha': [0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100]}

grid_ridge = GridSearchCV(Ridge(), param_grid, cv=5)
grid_ridge.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)

print("Best Ridge Alpha:", grid_ridge.best_params_)
print("Best Ridge Score:", grid_ridge.best_score_)
```

### Output:

```
Best Ridge Alpha: {'alpha': 100}
Best Ridge Score: 0.03317293126309688
```

## 12. Hyperparameter Tuning (Lasso)

```
grid_lasso = GridSearchCV(Lasso(max_iter=5000), param_grid, cv=5)
grid_lasso.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)

print("Best Lasso Alpha:", grid_lasso.best_params_)
print("Best Lasso Score:", grid_lasso.best_score_)
```

### Output:

```
Best Lasso Alpha: {'alpha': 10}
Best Lasso Score: 0.03419675564705109
```

## **CONCLUSION**

- Multiple Linear Regression was implemented to model the relationship between features and the target variable.
- Ridge and Lasso Regression were applied to reduce overfitting using regularization techniques.
- Ridge shrinks coefficients using L2 regularization, improving model stability.
- Lasso performs feature selection by reducing some coefficients to zero.
- Regularized models showed better generalization compared to simple Linear Regression.