```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

#!pip install feature-engine

df=pd.read_csv("/content/housing.csv")

df.head()
```

	longitude	latitude	housing_median_age	total_rooms	total_bedrooms	population
0	-122.23	37.88	41.0	880.0	129.0	322.0
1	-122.22	37.86	21.0	7099.0	1106.0	2401.0
2	-122.24	37.85	52.0	1467.0	190.0	496.0
3	-122.25	37.85	52.0	1274.0	235.0	558.0
4	-122.25	37.85	52.0	1627.0	280.0	565.0

df.info(memory_usage="deep")

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 20640 entries, 0 to 20639
Data columns (total 10 columns):

Daca	COTAINIS (COCAT TO C	010111111111111111111111111111111111111	
#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	longitude	20640 non-null	float64
1	latitude	20640 non-null	float64
2	housing_median_age	20640 non-null	float64
3	total_rooms	20640 non-null	float64
4	total_bedrooms	20433 non-null	float64
5	population	20640 non-null	float64
6	households	20640 non-null	float64
7	median_income	20640 non-null	float64
8	median_house_value	20640 non-null	float64
9	ocean_proximity	20640 non-null	object

dtypes: float64(9), object(1)

memory usage: 2.7 MB

df.describe()

		longitude	latitude	housing_median_age	total_rooms	total_bedrooms	
	count	20640.000000	20640.000000	20640.000000	20640.000000	20433.000000	4
scaling is required							

ALso total rooms and bedrooms are way high for block......it is given a block in range 600,3000

```
df.isnull().mean()
```

```
      longitude
      0.000000

      latitude
      0.000000

      housing_median_age
      0.000000

      total_rooms
      0.000000

      total_bedrooms
      0.010029

      population
      0.000000

      households
      0.000000

      median_income
      0.000000

      median_house_value
      0.000000

      ocean_proximity
      0.000000

      dtype: float64
```

Since number of null is near 1% and entries are 20640 we can drop null values

```
df["ocean_proximity"].value_counts()
```

```
<1H OCEAN 9136
INLAND 6551
NEAR OCEAN 2658
NEAR BAY 2290
ISLAND 5
```

Name: ocean_proximity, dtype: int64

Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
df.corr()
```

- We can see median_house_value depends highly on median_income which make sense
- Among total_rooms,total_bedrooms,population and households I have choosen total_rooms as it has higher corr with price also took latitude

```
housing median age
                               -0.108197
                                            0.011173
                                                                   1.000000
                                                                                 -0.361262
                                                                                                    -0.3
df=df.dropna()
df=df[df['population']>=600]
df=df[df['population']<=3000]</pre>
            ............
                                0.000773 0.400705
                                                                   0.000044
                                                                                  0.057400
                                                                                                     0
df.shape
      (16271, 10)
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
y = df['median_house_value']
X = df[['latitude','total_rooms','median_income']]
# For the larger the dataset, the smaller the test
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.20, random_state=42)
X.describe()
```

	latitude	total_rooms	median_income
count	16271.000000	16271.000000	16271.000000
mean	35.569522	2518.339623	3.867861
std	2.113046	1237.362697	1.841316
min	32.540000	121.000000	0.499900
25%	33.930000	1661.500000	2.587500
50%	34.220000	2237.000000	3.550600
75%	37.680000	3087.000000	4.728300
max	41.950000	19107.000000	15.000100

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```
from feature_engine.outliers import Winsorizer
capper = Winsorizer(capping_method='iqr', tail='both')
capper.fit(X_train)
X_train=capper.transform(X_train)
X_test=capper.transform(X_test)

from sklearn.preprocessing import RobustScaler
from feature_engine.wrappers import SklearnTransformerWrapper
scaler = SklearnTransformerWrapper(transformer = RobustScaler())
scaler.fit(X_train)
X_train=scaler.transform(X_train)
```

```
Zeamonian industry free reaction(EX, py) or Coastilatory
X_test=scaler.transform(X_test)

from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X_train,y_train)

LinearRegression(copy_X=True, fit_intercept=True, n_jobs=None, normalize=False)

pred=model.predict(X_test)

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from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
mean_squared_error(y_test,pred)

6071014206.6652975

from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
r2_score(y_test,pred)
```

0.5243683694358883