Assignment 2

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1. a.b.c.

```
[4] train_data_name=input("Enter the name of train data file [(ex) harris.dat] : ") # data name
    test_data_name=input("Enter the name of test data file [(ex) harris.dat] : ")
    coding_fm=int(input("Select the data coding format(1 = 'a b c' or 2 = 'a,b,c'): ")) # data separator
    separator_fm={coding_fm ==1 : " "}.get(True, ",")
    res_pos=int(input("Enter the column position of the response variable : [from 1 to p] : "))
    header=input("Does the data have column header? (y/n) : ")
    if(header=="y") : trdata=pd.read_csv(train_data_name, sep=separator_fm) # loading data
    else : trdata=pd.read_csv(train_data_name, sep=separator_fm, header=None) # loading data
    if(header=="y") : tstdata=pd.read_csv(test_data_name, sep=separator_fm) # loading data
    else : tstdata=pd.read_csv(test_data_name, sep=separator_fm, header=None) # loading data
    out_name=input("Enter the output file name to export [(ex) result.txt] : ")
    Enter the name of train data file [(ex) harris.dat] : boston_tr.csv
    Enter the name of test data file [(ex) harris.dat] : boston_tst.csv
    Select the data coding format(1 = 'a b c' or 2 = 'a,b,c'): 2
    Enter the column position of the response variable : [from 1 to p] : 13
    Does the data have column header? (y/n): y
    Enter the output file name to export [(ex) result.txt] : result.txt
# Extracting X and y
data = pd.DataFrame(trdata)
C = pd.DataFrame(np.ones(shape = (data.shape[0],)))
data = pd.concat([C,data], axis = 1, ignore_index= True)
X= data.drop([data.columns[res_pos]], axis=1 )
Y= data.iloc[:, res_pos].values
#Extracting test X and y
tstdata = pd.DataFrame(tstdata)
tstC = pd.DataFrame(np.ones(shape = (tstdata.shape[0],)))
tstdata = pd.concat([tstC,tstdata], axis = 1, ignore_index= True)
tstX= tstdata.drop([tstdata.columns[res_pos]], axis=1 )
tstY= tstdata.iloc[:, res_pos].values
```

HW1의 코드를 조금 수정해서 사용했습니다.

기존에 data_name으로 되있는 것을 train_data_name과 test_data_name으로 바꾸고 Input으로 입력가능하도록 설정했습니다.

주어진 boston 데이터로 연습을 진행했고, 'medv'열이 마지막 열(13번째)에 있어서 column position으로 13을 설정했습니다.

그 외에 test data회귀분석을 위해 test 데이터에서 X,Y 행렬 추출하는 코드를 따로 설정했습니다.

```
#Implementing Multiple Linear regression
beta = np.linalg.inv(X.T@ X)@(X.T @ Y)
haty = X @ beta
residual = (Y- haty)
RSS = ((residual**2).mean())*(data.shape[0])
TSS = (((Y - (Y.mean()))**2).mean())*(data.shape[0])
Rsquared = 1- (RSS/TSS)
MSE = RSS / (data.shape[0] - data.shape[1]+1)
# test data
tsthaty = tstX @ beta
tstresidual = (tstY-tsthaty)
tstRSS = ((tstresidual**2).mean())*(tstdata.shape[0])
tstTSS = (((tstY - (tstY.mean()))**2).mean())*(tstdata.shape[0])
tstRsquared = 1- (RSS/TSS)
tstMSE = tstRSS / (tstdata.shape[0])
tstRMSE = np.sqrt(tstMSE)
tstMAE = np.abs(tstY -tsthaty).mean()
tstMAPE = (np.abs(tstY -tsthaty)/np.abs(tstY)).mean()
```

d. train 데이터에서 얻은 추정치로 test데이터의 X를 추정했습니다. (tstX @ beta) 이를 이용해 주어진 지표들을 계산했습니다.

특이사항은 train data의 mse는 n-p로 나눴으나, test data는 n으로 나눴습니다.

```
import sys
sys.stdout = open(out_name, 'w')
print("coefficients")
print("----")
for i in range(beta.size):
 if i == 0:
  print('constant:', beta[0])
  print('beta%d :'%i, beta[i])
print(" ")
print("model summmary")
print("----")
print("R-squared = ", Rsquared)
print("MSE = ", MSE)
print("
         ")
print("Prediction Performance")
print("----")
print("Predictive R-squared = ", tstRsquared)
print("MAE = ", tstMAE)
print("MAPE = ", tstMAPE)
print("RMSE = ", tstRMSE)
```

위 코드를 사용해 다음과 같은 result.txt파일의 내용을 얻었습니다.

coefficients

constant: 23.684594637179014 beta1: -0.07366072897988217 beta2: 0.030035081773484705 beta3: -0.07529551828526891 beta4: 1.1090747161736099 beta5: -5.274829874185233 beta6: 4.000848011134115 beta7: -0.03626454160925006 beta8: -1.079554806747001 beta9: -0.004959667486739615 beta10: -0.6774621226803804 beta11: 0.006923668741425964 beta12: -0.36502856092933667

model summmary

R-squared = 0.7647913348497996 MSE = 14.559974273870113

Prediction Performance

Predictive R-squared = 0.7647913348497996 MAE = 2.904847388891414 MAPE = 0.15773228176518989 RMSE = 3.9720352849818013

2. 비교를 위해 사용한 sklearn 코드는 다음과 같습니다.

```
from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score as r2
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error as MSE
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error as MAE
def MAPE(tstY,predy):
  return (np.abs(tstY -predy)/np.abs(tstY)).mean()
def RMSE(tstY.predy):
  M = MSE(tstY,predy)
  return np.sqrt(M)
fitter = LinearRegression()
fitter.fit(X, Y)
predy = fitter.predict(tstX)
print("
print("Prediction Performance by sklearn")
print("----")
print("Predictive R-squared = ", r2(tstY,predy))
print("MAE = ", MAE(tstY,predy))
print("MAPE = ", MAPE(tstY,predy))
print("RMSE = ", RMSE(tstY,predy) )
```

3. 1과 2에서 얻은 두 지표를 비교 시,

error 때문에 차이가 벌어진 것으로 보입니다.