#### Task:

Understand Lasso and Ridge regression using the shared book ISLR and apply Lasso and Ridge regression on given dataset for finding the salary of the player.

#### The data

The given data is in .xlsx format. Its various columns are the parameters that describe a player and which affect the target variable(Salary). The rows are unique records for different players with values for each parameter as well as their Salary.

### Approach

- 1. Check the data to see if it needs any cleaning and preprocessing followed by visualization of the data
- 2. Perform some sort of dimensionality reduction, maybe by using the correlation matrix.
- 3. Train both the regressors for various values of alpha(tuning parameter) to find the best value of alpha. We then use these models to perform the predictions on the missing values.
- 4. Checking the R2 scores and the Mean Squared Error for each case to find out the improvement (if any).

Importing the required libraries

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
"""Untitled0.ipynb
```

# For data visualisation

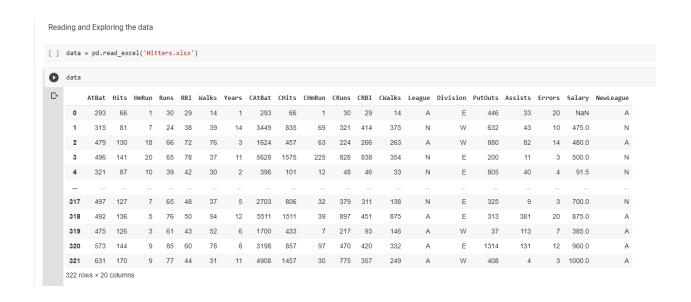
Automatically generated by Colaboratory
Original file is located at

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1-eHqIVm9tVt-tKG6qxWln58Xq4VIpfHH

# Commented out IPython magic to ensure Python compatibility.

#For data manipulation and preprocessing
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from scipy.stats import norm

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
# %matplotlib inline
# For Regression
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.linear model import Ridge
from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.utils.testing import ignore warnings
from sklearn.exceptions import ConvergenceWarning
from sklearn.linear model import Lasso
# Metrics for the models
from sklearn.metrics import r2 score
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error
# For importing data
from google.colab import files
files.upload()
```



"""Reading and Exploring the data"""

data = pd.read\_excel('Hitters.xlsx')

data
"""Shape of data"""

data.shape
"""Checking for Null values"""

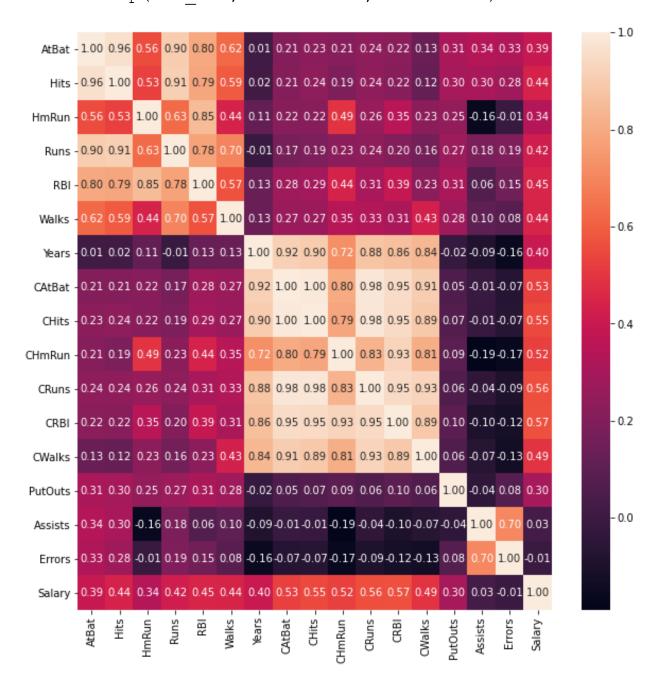
data.isnull().sum()

```
Shape of data
   [ ] data.shape
   (322, 20)
   Checking for Null values
   [ ] data.isnull().sum()
   AtBat
       Hits
                   0
       HmRun
                 0
       Runs
                 0
                 0
       RBI
       Walks
       Years
       CAtBat
       CHits
                 0
       CHmRun
       CRuns
                 0
       CRBI
                 0
       CWalks
       League
       Division
       PutOuts
                 0
       Assists
                 0
       Errors
                 0
       Salary
                  59
       NewLeague
       dtype: int64
"""Creating test dataset"""
```

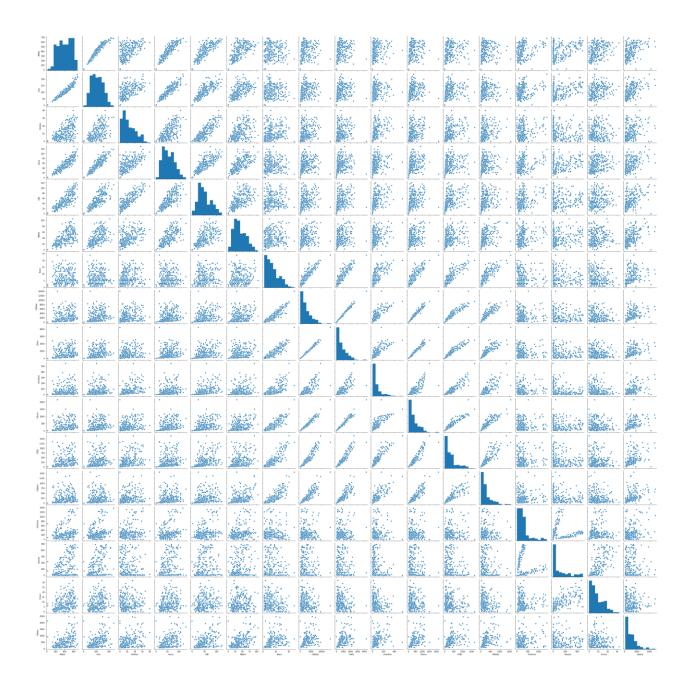
```
test = data[data['Salary'].isnull()]
test.shape
```

```
Creating test dataset
   [ ] test = data[data['Salary'].isnull()]
   [ ] test.shape
    [→ (59, 20)
   Creating training dataset
   [ ] data = data[data['Salary'].notnull()]
   [ ] data.shape
       (263, 20)
"""Creating training dataset"""
data = data[data['Salary'].notnull()]
data.shape
"""**Visualization**
Visualizing the correlation among different features
using a heatmap
** ** **
```

```
cor_mat = data.corr()
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
sns.heatmap(cor mat, annot=True, fmt='.2f')
```



"""Pairplots for all features"""



"""Selecting the features that highly affect the target variable and creating a heatmap for them"""

```
feat = 15

fields = cor_mat.nlargest(feat,
    'Salary')['Salary'].index

cm = np.corrcoef(data[fields].values.T)

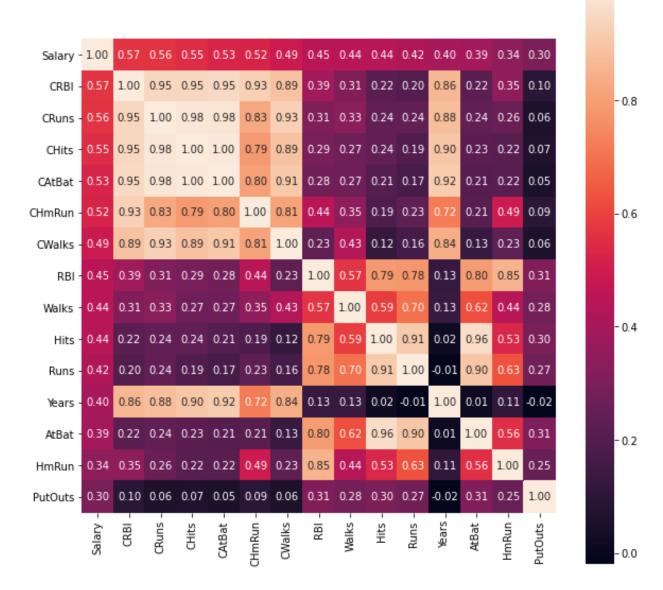
plt.figure(figsize= (10, 10))

hm = sns.heatmap(cm, annot = True, square = True, fmt = '.2f', yticklabels=fields.values

, xticklabels=fields.values)

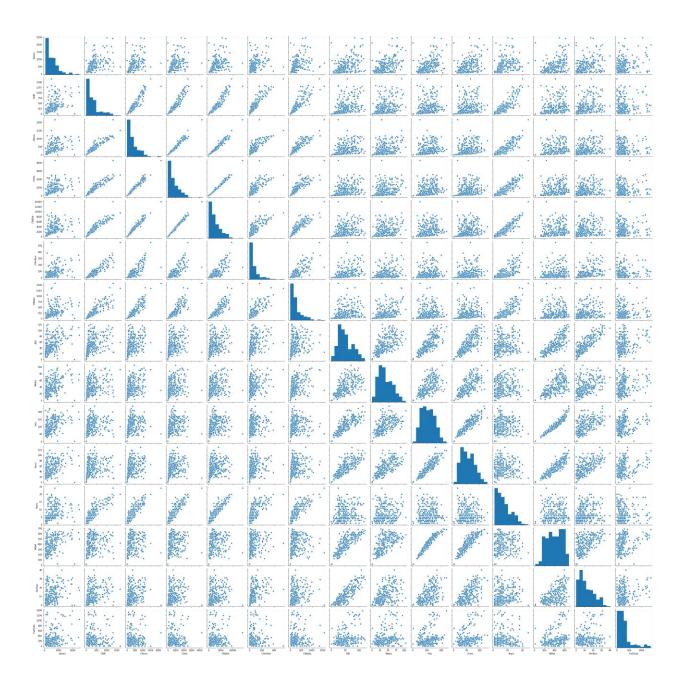
plt.show()
```





"""Pairplots for the most important features"""

sns.pairplot(data[fields])



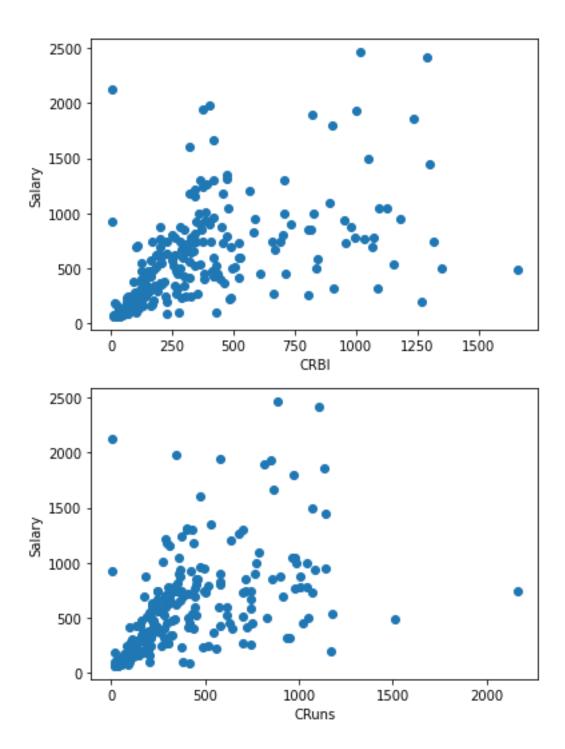
field = list(fields)
field.remove('Salary')

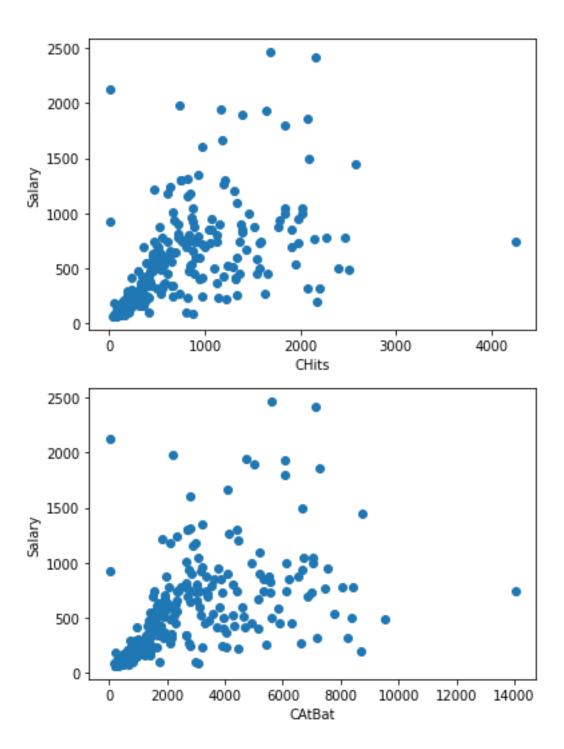
# print(field)

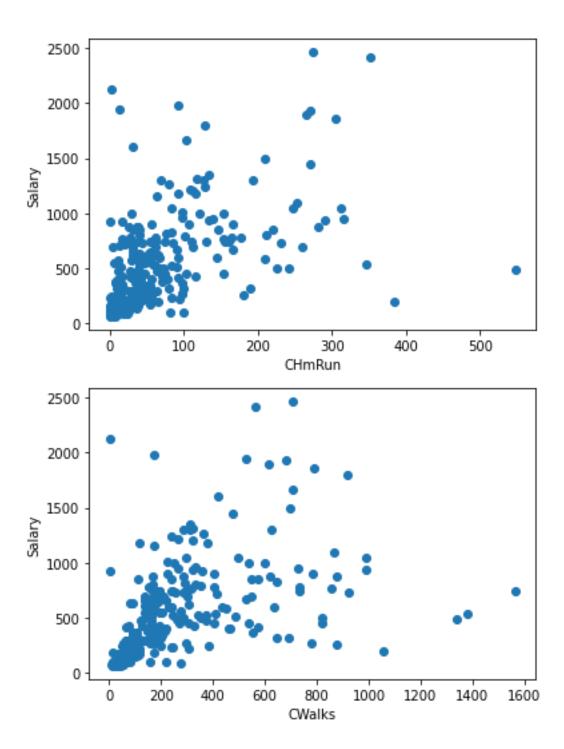
```
[ ] field = list(fields)
     field.remove('Salary')
     print(field)
  [ 'CRBI', 'CRuns', 'CHits', 'CAtBat', 'CHmRun', 'CWalks', 'RBI', 'Walks', 'Hits', 'Runs', 'Years', 'AtBat', 'HmRun', 'PutOuts']
 Exploring the output
 [ ] y = data['Salary'].values
     y.shape
     pd.DataFrame(y).describe()
  ₽
                  0
     count 263.000000
           535.925882
     mean
           451.118681
            67.500000
      min
      25%
           190.000000
      50%
           425.000000
           750.000000
      max 2460.000000
"""Exploring the output"""
y = data['Salary'].values
y.shape
pd.DataFrame(y).describe()
x = data[field]
x.shape
    [ ] x = data[field]
         x.shape
    [→ (263, 14)
```

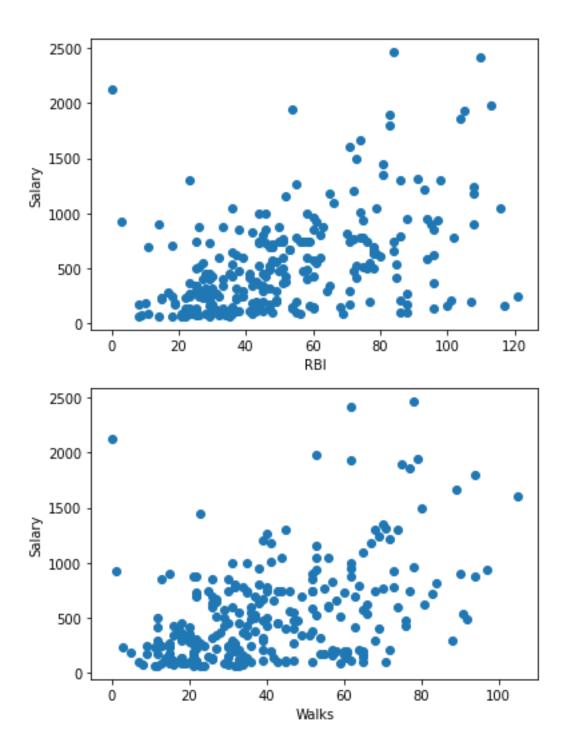
```
"""Scatterplots for the features vs Salary"""

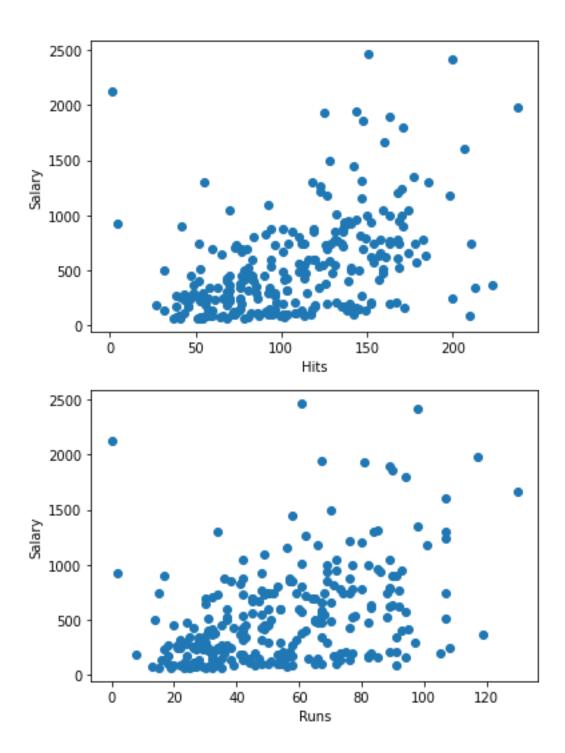
for col in x.columns:
  plt.scatter(x[col][::], y[::])
  plt.xlabel(col)
  plt.ylabel('Salary')
  plt.show()
```

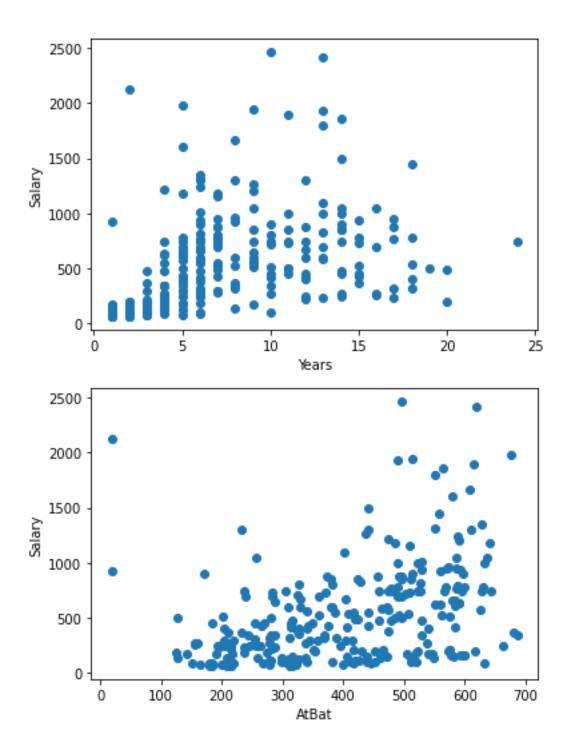


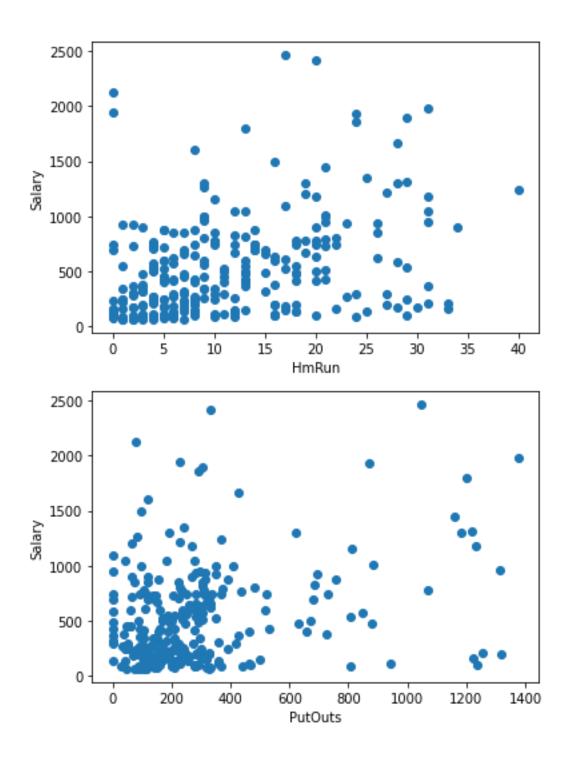












"""Creating training and validation sets"""

x\_train, x\_val, y\_train, y\_val = train\_test\_split(x, y,
test\_size = 0.3, random\_state = 40)

```
Creating training and validation sets
  [ ] x_train, x_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(x, y, test_size = 0.3, random_state =40)
   Linear Regression
   [ ] lin_reg = LinearRegression()
      lin_reg.fit(x_train, y_train)
      y_val_lr = lin_reg.predict(x_val)
      r2 = r2_score(y_val, y_val_lr)
      mse = mean_squared_error(y_val, y_val_lr)
   [ ] print('LR r2:', r2)
      print('LR mse:', mse)
   LR r2: 0.4938380797244203
      LR mse: 117743.38499844934
"""Linear Regression"""
lin reg = LinearRegression()
lin reg.fit(x train, y train)
y val lr = lin reg.predict(x val)
r2 = r2 score(y val, y val lr)
mse = mean squared error(y val, y val lr)
print('LR r2:', r2)
print('LR mse:', mse)
```

```
R r2: 0.49383807972455795
       R mse: 117743.38499841733
   C→
       alpha = 0.0001
       R r2: 0.4938380808741073
       R mse: 117743.38473100918
       alpha = 0.001
       R r2: 0.4938380912210767
       R mse: 117743.38232409715
       alpha = 0.01
       R r2: 0.49383819468871304
       R mse: 117743.3582554558
       alpha = 1
       R r2: 0.4938495537102757
       R mse: 117740.71591987998
       alpha = 5
       R r2: 0.4938950021240246
       R mse: 117730.14370995418
       alpha = 10
       R r2: 0.4939508312640499
       R mse: 117717.15673550032
       alpha = 20
       R r2: 0.4940593718047622
       R mse: 117691.90803511198
       alpha = 40
       R r2: 0.49426500457358724
       R mse: 117644.07374079194
       alpha = 100
       R r2: 0.4948070809990702
       R mse: 117517.9759236557
"""Ridge Regression"""
params = [1e-15, 1e-10, 1e-8, 1e-4, 1e-3, 1e-2, 1,5
,10, 20, 40, 100]
def RIDGE(params):
   least = 0
  b = 0
```

```
for i in params:
    ridge = Ridge(alpha=i)
    ridge.fit(x train, y train)
    y val r = ridge.predict(x val)
    mse = mean_squared_error(y_val, y_val_r)
    print('alpha =', i)
    print('R r2:', r2 score(y val, y val r))
    print('R mse:', mse, '\n')
    if least == 0:
      least = mse
      b = i
    if mse < least:</pre>
      least = mse
      b = i
  ridge = Ridge(alpha=b)
  ridge.fit(x train, y train)
  return ridge
best alpha r model = RIDGE(params)
```

#### Lasso Regression

L r2: 0.4960778000636362 L mse: 117222.3812571059

alpha = 1e-08 L r2: 0.49607780007036595 L mse: 117222.38125554046

```
[ ] @ignore_warnings(category=ConvergenceWarning)
     def LASSO(params):
      least = 0
       b = 0
       for i in params:
         lasso = Lasso(alpha= i)
        lasso.fit(x_train, y_train)
        y_val_l = lasso.predict(x_val)
        r2 = r2_score(y_val, y_val_l)
        mse = mean_squared_error(y_val, y_val_1)
         print('alpha =', i)
print('L r2:', r2)
print('L mse:', mse, '\n')
         if least == 0:
          least = mse
          b = i
         if mse < least:</pre>
          least = mse
          b = i
       lasso = Lasso(alpha= b)
       lasso.fit(x_train, y_train)
       return lasso
     best_alpha_l_model = LASSO(params)
C→ alpha = 1e-15
     L r2: 0.49607780006356916
     L mse: 117222.38125712151
    alpha = 1e-10
```

```
L r2: 0.49607780007036595
       L mse: 117222.38125554046
       alpha = 0.0001
       L r2: 0.49607786802402554
       L mse: 117222.36544816026
       alpha = 0.001
       L r2: 0.4960784796625811
       L mse: 117222.22316880056
       alpha = 0.01
       L r2: 0.49608459549822614
       L mse: 117220.80050312362
       alpha = 1
       L r2: 0.49675417411048706
       L mse: 117065.04312752484
       alpha = 5
       L r2: 0.49923829927831664
       L mse: 116487.18593538196
       alpha = 10
       L r2: 0.5006041737842244
       L mse: 116169.4562102357
       alpha = 20
       L r2: 0.5025627283519967
       L mse: 115713.85725014775
       alpha = 40
       L r2: 0.5062834156946681
       L mse: 114848.35096708225
       alpha = 100
       L r2: 0.5148004448700553
       L mse: 112867.11965538132
"""Lasso Regression"""
```

```
@ignore_warnings(category=ConvergenceWarning)

def LASSO(params):
    least = 0
    b = 0
    for i in params:
        lasso = Lasso(alpha= i)
        lasso.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

```
y val l = lasso.predict(x val)
    r2 = r2_score(y_val, y_val_l)
    mse = mean squared error(y val, y val 1)
    print('alpha =', i)
    print('L r2:', r2)
    print('L mse:', mse, '\n')
    if least == 0:
      least = mse
      b = i
    if mse < least:</pre>
      least = mse
      b = i
  lasso = Lasso(alpha= b)
  lasso.fit(x train, y train)
  return lasso
best alpha 1 model = LASSO(params)
"""Lasso on Test Set"""
```

### Lasso on Test Set

```
[ ] x_test = test[field]
    y_test_l = best_alpha_l_model.predict(x_test)
    pd.DataFrame(y_test_l).describe()
₽
              59.000000
     count
     mean
             482.311806
             336.645030
      min
            166.403359
            235.888629
      25%
            332.797227
      50%
            617.421863
      75%
      max 1451.356950
```

```
x_test = test[field]
y_test_l = best_alpha_l_model.predict(x_test)
pd.DataFrame(y_test_l).describe()
```

```
"""Ridge on Test Set"""
```

### Ridge on Test Set

```
[ ] y_test_r = best_alpha_r_model.predict(x_test)
    pd.DataFrame(y_test_r).describe()
₽
              59.000000
     count
             489.352350
     mean
             349.119685
      std
             174.963115
      min
      25%
             233.011502
             349.071671
      50%
             619.382315
      75%
      max 1473.836164
```

```
y_test_r = best_alpha_r_model.predict(x_test)
pd.DataFrame(y_test_r).describe()
```

"""Linear Regression on Test Set"""

# Linear Regression on Test Set

```
[ ] y_test_lr = lin_reg.predict(x_test)
pd.DataFrame(y_test_lr).describe()
```

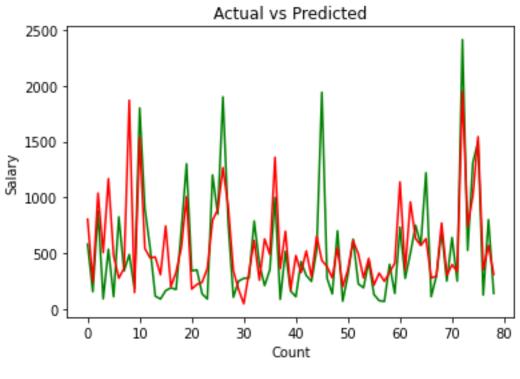
₽		0
	count	59.000000
	mean	489.683559
	std	349.636341
	min	174.411652
	25%	231.992653
	50%	348.919382
	75%	620.148050
	max	1473.703232

```
y_test_lr = lin_reg.predict(x_test)
pd.DataFrame(y_test_lr).describe()
```

"""\*\*Visualising the Results\*\*

Linear Regression

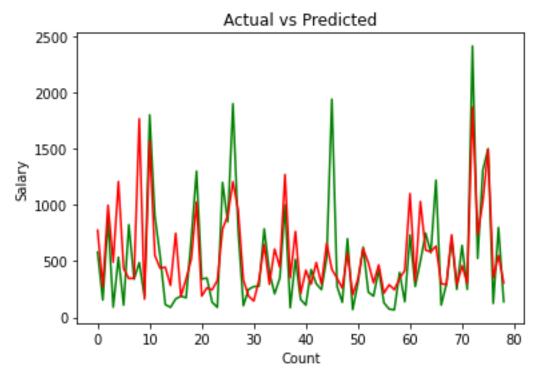
11 11 11



```
plt.plot(range(len(y_val)), y_val, c='g')
plt.plot(range(len(y_val)), lin_reg.predict(x_val),
c='r')
plt.xlabel('Count')
plt.ylabel('Salary')
plt.title('Actual vs Predicted')
plt.show()
"""Lasso"""
plt.plot(range(len(y_val)), y_val, c='g')
plt.plot(range(len(y_val)),
```

best alpha l model.predict(x val), c='r')

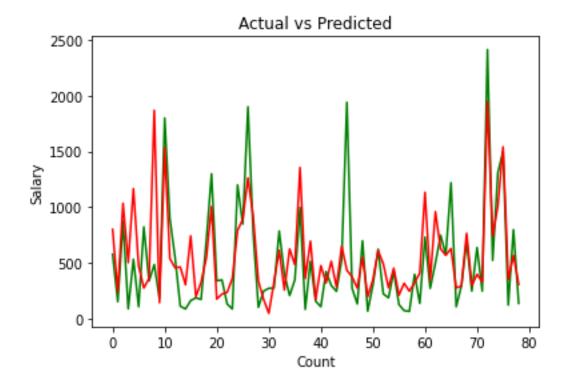
```
plt.xlabel('Count')
plt.ylabel('Salary')
plt.title('Actual vs Predicted')
plt.show()
```



## """Ridge"""

```
plt.plot(range(len(y_val)), y_val, c='g')
plt.plot(range(len(y_val)),
best_alpha_r_model.predict(x_val), c='r')
plt.xlabel('Count')
plt.ylabel('Salary')
plt.title('Actual vs Predicted')
```

# plt.show()



### #Conclusion

#It is pretty evident from the results that ridge and lasso regression both improve upon the results of linear

#regression. However, the impact is not that
significant on this dataset due to its limited size.
The best performing

# model out of the three was LASSO, with and R2 score of  $\sim 52$