

Module 5: Linear Regression - Interactions and Transformations

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In this assignment, we will perform some feature transformation on a database describing airplane accidents and next, we will study a complete example of linear regression.

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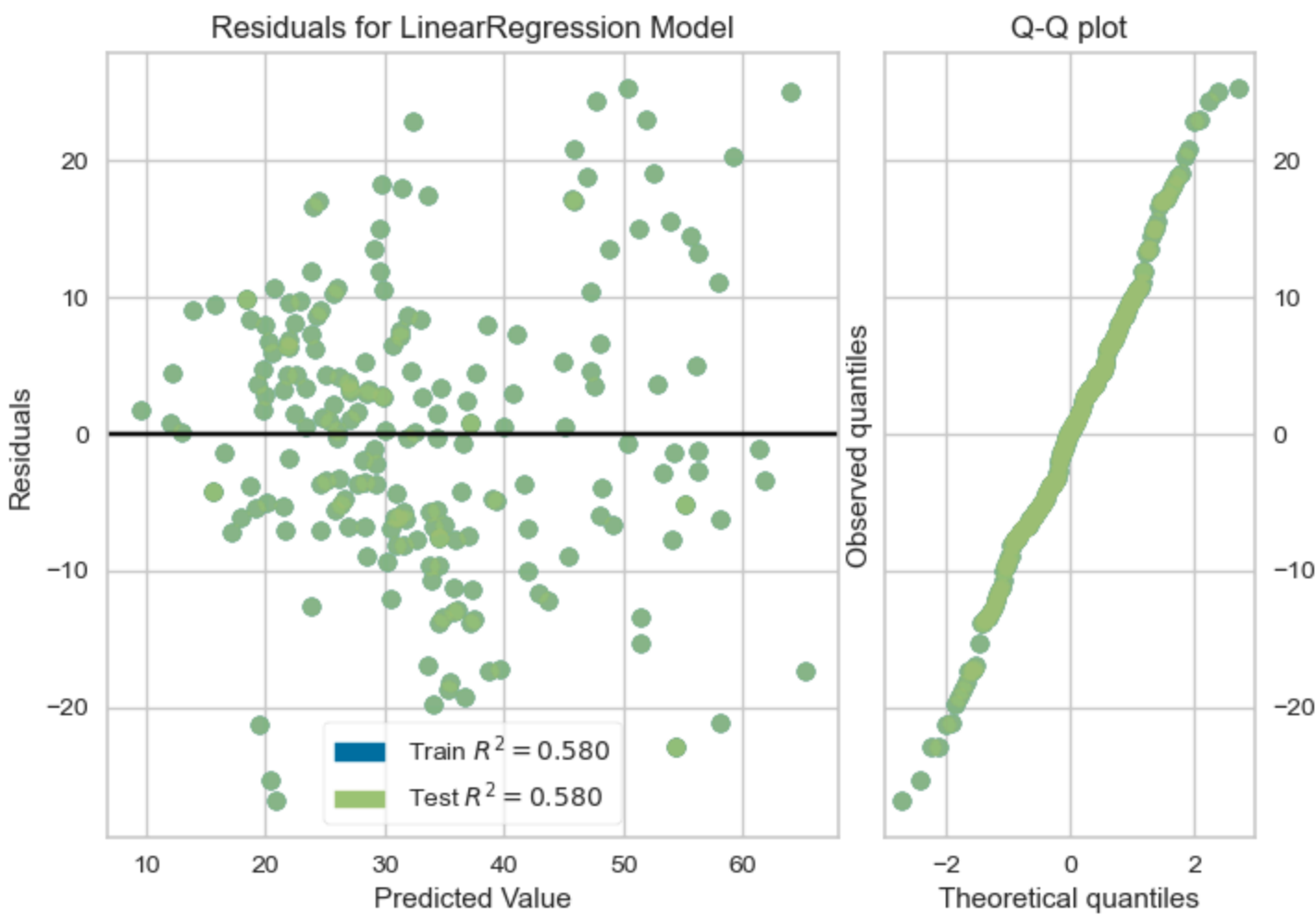
In [1]: `#!pip install yellowbrick`

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from yellowbrick.datasets import load_concrete
from yellowbrick.regressor import ResidualsPlot
```

```
X,y = load_concrete()
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.2)
```

```
lr = LinearRegression()
visualizer = ResidualsPlot(lr, hist=False, qqplot=True)
visualizer.fit(X_test, y_test)
visualizer.score(X_test, y_test)
visualizer.show() #Green test, blue train
```



Out [4]: `<AxesSubplot:title={'center': 'Residuals for LinearRegression Model'}, xlabel='Predicted Value', ylabel='Residuals'>`

Import the necessary libraries

```
## DON'T CHANGE THIS CODE
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
```

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Question 1

Read the CSV file named "airplane_crash.csv" in the `data` folder and assign it to a dataframe called `accident` . Next, drop the column `Summary` using the `pandas` command `drop` .

```
In [6]: ### GRADED

### YOUR SOLUTION HERE
accident= pd.read_csv('data/Mod5_airplane_crash.csv')
accident.head(5)
accident = accident.drop('Summary', axis=1)

###
### YOUR CODE HERE
###

### Answer check
accident.columns
```

```
Out[6]: Index(['Date', 'Time', 'Location', 'Operator', 'Flight #', 'Route', 'Type',
              'Registration', 'cn/In', 'Aboard', 'Fatalities', 'Ground'],
              dtype='object')
```

```
In [7]: ###
### AUTOGRADER TEST – DO NOT REMOVE
###
```

Now we extract the info and visuaize the first 10 rows of our dataframe

```
In [8]: ## DON'T CHANGE THIS CODE
accident.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5268 entries, 0 to 5267
Data columns (total 12 columns):
#   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Date            5268 non-null  object
1   Time            3049 non-null  object
2   Location        5248 non-null  object
3   Operator        5250 non-null  object
4   Flight #       1069 non-null  object
5   Route          3562 non-null  object
6   Type            5241 non-null  object
7   Registration    4933 non-null  object
8   cn/In          4040 non-null  object
9   Aboard         5161 non-null  float64
10  Fatalities     5256 non-null  float64
11  Ground         5246 non-null  float64
dtypes: float64(3), object(9)
memory usage: 494.0+ KB
```

```
In [9]: ## DON'T CHANGE THIS CODE
accident.head()
```

	Date	Time	Location	Operator	Flight #	Route	Type	Registration	cn/In	Aboard	Fatalities	Ground
0	09/17/1908	17:18	Fort Myer, Virginia	Military - U.S. Army	NaN	Demonstration	Wright Flyer III	NaN	1	2.0	1.0	0.0
1	07/12/1912	06:30	AtlantiCity, New Jersey	Military - U.S. Navy	NaN	Test flight	Dirigible	NaN	NaN	5.0	5.0	0.0
2	08/06/1913	NaN	Victoria, British Columbia, Canada	Private	-	NaN	Curtiss seaplane	NaN	NaN	1.0	1.0	0.0
3	09/09/1913	18:30	Over the North Sea	Military - German Navy	NaN	NaN	Zeppelin L-1 (airship)	NaN	NaN	20.0	14.0	0.0
4	10/17/1913	10:30	Near Johannisthal, Germany	Military - German Navy	NaN	NaN	Zeppelin L-2 (airship)	NaN	NaN	30.0	30.0	0.0

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Question 2

This dataset does not have duplicate rows, however it is always good practice to verify that you aren't aggregating duplicate rows.

Double up the `accident` dataframe by appending it to itself. Assign the resulting dataframe to a new dataframe called `temp_accident` . Finally, drop the `last` of the duplicate rows and assign the result to a dataframe called `orig_accident` .

```
In [10]: ### GRADED

### YOUR SOLUTION HERE
temp_accident = accident.append(accident)
orig_accident = accident

# keep=last

###
### YOUR CODE HERE
###

### Answer check
print("Rows in duplicate dataframe: {}".format(temp_accident.shape[0]))
print("Rows in duplicate-free dataframe: {}".format(orig_accident.shape[0]))

Rows in duplicate dataframe: 10536
Rows in duplicate-free dataframe: 5268

In [11]: ###
### AUTOGRADER TEST - DO NOT REMOVE
###
```

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Question 3

Imputation is a feature engineering technique used to keep valuable data that have null values by replacing the missing values with an estimate.

In our dataframe `orig_accident` , the column `Aboard` has some missing values. Follow these steps to impute the missing values:

- Extract this column and as a `pandas.Series` and assign it to a variable called `aboard_missing` .
- Compute the mean of `aboard_missing` and store the result in `aboard_average` .
- Finally, create a new variable `aboard_people` where the missing values in `aboard_missing` have been imputed with the value in `aboard_average` .

Hint: you can use the methods `.fillna()` or `.isnull()` .

```
In [12]: ### GRADED

### YOUR SOLUTION HERE
aboard_missing = accident['Aboard']
print(type(aboard_missing))
aboard_average = aboard_missing.mean()
print(aboard_average)
aboard_people = aboard_missing.fillna(aboard_average)

###
### YOUR CODE HERE
###

### Answer check
print("Average aboard people: {}".format(aboard_average))

<class 'pandas.core.series.Series'>
27.595427242782407
Average aboard people: 27.595427242782407

In [13]: ###
### AUTOGRADER TEST - DO NOT REMOVE
###
```

Regression Evaluation Metrics

In general, we can use three different error evaluation metrics:

Mean Absolute Error (MAE): the mean of the absolute value of the errors

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |y_i - \hat{y}_i|$$

Mean Squared Error (MSE): the mean of the squared errors

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

Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): the square root of the mean of the squared errors

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}$$

These evaluation metrics compare to each other in the following way:

- The **MAE** is the easiest to understand because it's just the average error.
- The **MSE** is more popular than MAE because MSE "punishes" larger errors. For this reason MSE tends to be more useful in real world problems.
- The **RMSE** is even more popular than MSE because is interpretable in the "y" units.

Because our goal is to minimize the error, we can also refer to these metrics as **loss functions**.

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Question 4

Next, we will find the error between the aboard people and fatalities in our dataset.

- Fill the missing values in the column `Fatalities` from `orig_accident` with the average value. Store the result as a `Pandas.Series` to `fatal_count`.
- Compute the MAE, MSE and RMSE between `fatal_count` and `aboard_people`. Save the result of each metric comparison into variables called `crash_mae`, `crash_mse`, and `crash_rmse`, respectively.

```
In [14]: from sklearn import metrics
import math

### GRADED

fatalities_missing = orig_accident['Fatalities']
fatalities_average = fatalities_missing.mean()
orig_accident['Fatalities'] = fatalities_missing.fillna(fatalities_average)

### YOUR SOLUTION HERE
fatal_count = orig_accident['Fatalities']
crash_mae = metrics.mean_absolute_error(fatal_count, aboard_people)
crash_mse = metrics.mean_squared_error(fatal_count, aboard_people)
crash_rmse = math.sqrt(crash_mse)

###
### YOUR CODE HERE
###

### Answer check
print("Missing values in fatal_count: {}".format(fatal_count.isnull().sum()))
print("MAE: {}".format(crash_mae))
print("MSE: {}".format(crash_mse))
print("RMSE: {}".format(crash_rmse))

Missing values in fatal_count: 0
MAE: 7.852438601750174
MSE: 908.9028198094563
RMSE: 30.14801518855688
```

```
In [15]: ###
### AUTOGRADER TEST – DO NOT REMOVE
###
```

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Question 5

Sometimes it is useful to extract rows or columns from a dataframe by setting a condition based on some specific feature we are interested in. For example, we can extract only the entries from the dataframe that have a desired value. Alternatively, we can select entries by applying a boolean condition to the DataFrame.

From the dataframe `orig_accident`, extract only the rows that have the value `"Zeppelin L-1 (airship)"` in the column `Type`. Assign the resulting array to the variable `zeppelin_flights`.

```
In [16]: ### GRADED

### YOUR SOLUTION HERE
zeppelin_flights = orig_accident['Type' == 'Zeppelin L-1 (airship)']
zeppelin_flights = orig_accident[(orig_accident['Type'] == "Zeppelin L-1 (airship)")]
###
### YOUR CODE HERE
###

### Answer check
zeppelin_flights
```

Out[16]:

	Date	Time	Location	Operator	Flight #	Route	Type	Registration	cn/ln	Aboard	Fatalities	Ground
3	09/09/1913	18:30	Over the North Sea	Military - German Navy	NaN	NaN	Zeppelin L-1 (airship)	NaN	NaN	20.0	14.0	0.0

```
In [17]: ###
### AUTOGRADER TEST – DO NOT REMOVE
###
```

Training a model and the Shapiro-Wilk test

In the second part of the assignment, we will work using the linear regression and the *Shapiro-Wilk* test on a dataframe containing information about houses in different regions of the United States.

Imagine your friend is a real estate agent and wants some help predicting housing prices for different regions in the USA. It would be helpful if you could somehow create a model that takes a few features of a house and returns the estimate of what the house would sell for.

He has asked you if you could help him out with your new data science skills. You say yes and decide that Linear Regression might be a good path to solve this problem!

The dataset with historical real state information is stored in the file `USA_Housing.csv` and contains the following columns:

- 'Avg. Area Income': Avg. Income of residents of the city the house is located in.
- 'Avg. Area House Age': Avg Age of Houses in the same city.
- 'Avg. Area Number of Rooms': Avg Number of Rooms for Houses in the same city.
- 'Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms': Avg Number of Bedrooms for Houses in the same city.
- 'Area Population': Population of the city the house is located in.
- 'Price': Final Sale Price for the house.
- 'Address': Address for the house.

Read and extract information about the data

DON'T CHANGE THIS CODE USAhousing = pd.read_csv('data/USA_Housing.csv')

In [18]: USAhousing = pd.read_csv('data/Mod5_USA_Housing.csv')

In [19]: USAhousing.head()

Out [19]:

	Avg. Area Income	Avg. Area House Age	Avg. Area Number of Rooms	Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms	Area Population	Price	Address
0	79545.458574	5.682861	7.009188	4.09	23086.800503	1.059034e+06	208 Michael Ferry Apt. 674\nLaurabury, NE 3701...
1	79248.642455	6.002900	6.730821	3.09	40173.072174	1.505891e+06	188 Johnson Views Suite 079\nLake Kathleen, CA...
2	61287.067179	5.865890	8.512727	5.13	36882.159400	1.058988e+06	9127 Elizabeth Stravenue\nDanieltown, WI 06482...
3	63345.240046	7.188236	5.586729	3.26	34310.242831	1.260617e+06	USS Barnett\nFPO AP 44820
4	59982.197226	5.040555	7.839388	4.23	26354.109472	6.309435e+05	USNS Raymond\nFPO AE 09386

In [20]: USAhousing.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5000 entries, 0 to 4999
Data columns (total 7 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Avg. Area Income                     5000 non-null   float64
1   Avg. Area House Age                  5000 non-null   float64
2   Avg. Area Number of Rooms            5000 non-null   float64
3   Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms         5000 non-null   float64
4   Area Population                      5000 non-null   float64
5   Price                               5000 non-null   float64
6   Address                             5000 non-null   object
dtypes: float64(6), object(1)
memory usage: 273.6+ KB
```

In [21]: USAhousing.describe()

Out [21]:

	Avg. Area Income	Avg. Area House Age	Avg. Area Number of Rooms	Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms	Area Population	Price
count	5000.000000	5000.000000	5000.000000	5000.000000	5000.000000	5.000000e+03
mean	68583.108984	5.977222	6.987792	3.981330	36163.516039	1.232073e+06
std	10657.991214	0.991456	1.005833	1.234137	9925.650114	3.531176e+05
min	17796.631190	2.644304	3.236194	2.000000	172.610686	1.593866e+04
25%	61480.562388	5.322283	6.299250	3.140000	29403.928702	9.975771e+05
50%	68804.286404	5.970429	7.002902	4.050000	36199.406689	1.232669e+06
75%	75783.338666	6.650808	7.665871	4.490000	42861.290769	1.471210e+06
max	107701.748378	9.519088	10.759588	6.500000	69621.713378	2.469066e+06

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Question 6

Extract the first 10 rows of the the `USAhousing` dataset and store them in a dataframe called `df` :

In [22]: `### GRADED`

`### YOUR SOLUTION HERE`

```
df = USAhousing.head(10)
```

```
###  
### YOUR CODE HERE  
###
```

```
### Answer check  
df
```

Out [22]:

	Avg. Area Income	Avg. Area House Age	Avg. Area Number of Rooms	Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms	Area Population	Price	Address
0	79545.458574	5.682861	7.009188	4.09	23086.800503	1.059034e+06	208 Michael Ferry Apt. 674\nLaurabury, NE 3701...
1	79248.642455	6.002900	6.730821	3.09	40173.072174	1.505891e+06	188 Johnson Views Suite 079\nLake Kathleen, CA...
2	61287.067179	5.865890	8.512727	5.13	36882.159400	1.058988e+06	9127 Elizabeth Stravenue\nDanieltown, WI 06482...
3	63345.240046	7.188236	5.586729	3.26	34310.242831	1.260617e+06	USS Barnett\nFPO AP 44820
4	59982.197226	5.040555	7.839388	4.23	26354.109472	6.309435e+05	USNS Raymond\nFPO AE 09386
5	80175.754159	4.988408	6.104512	4.04	26748.428425	1.068138e+06	06039 Jennifer Islands Apt. 443\nTracyport, KS...
6	64698.463428	6.025336	8.147760	3.41	60828.249085	1.502056e+06	4759 Daniel Shoals Suite 442\nNguyenburgh, CO ...
7	78394.339278	6.989780	6.620478	2.42	36516.358972	1.573937e+06	972 Joyce Viaduct\nLake William, TN 17778-6483
8	59927.660813	5.362126	6.393121	2.30	29387.396003	7.988695e+05	USS Gilbert\nFPO AA 20957
9	81885.927184	4.423672	8.167688	6.10	40149.965749	1.545155e+06	Unit 9446 Box 0958\nDPO AE 97025

In [23]:

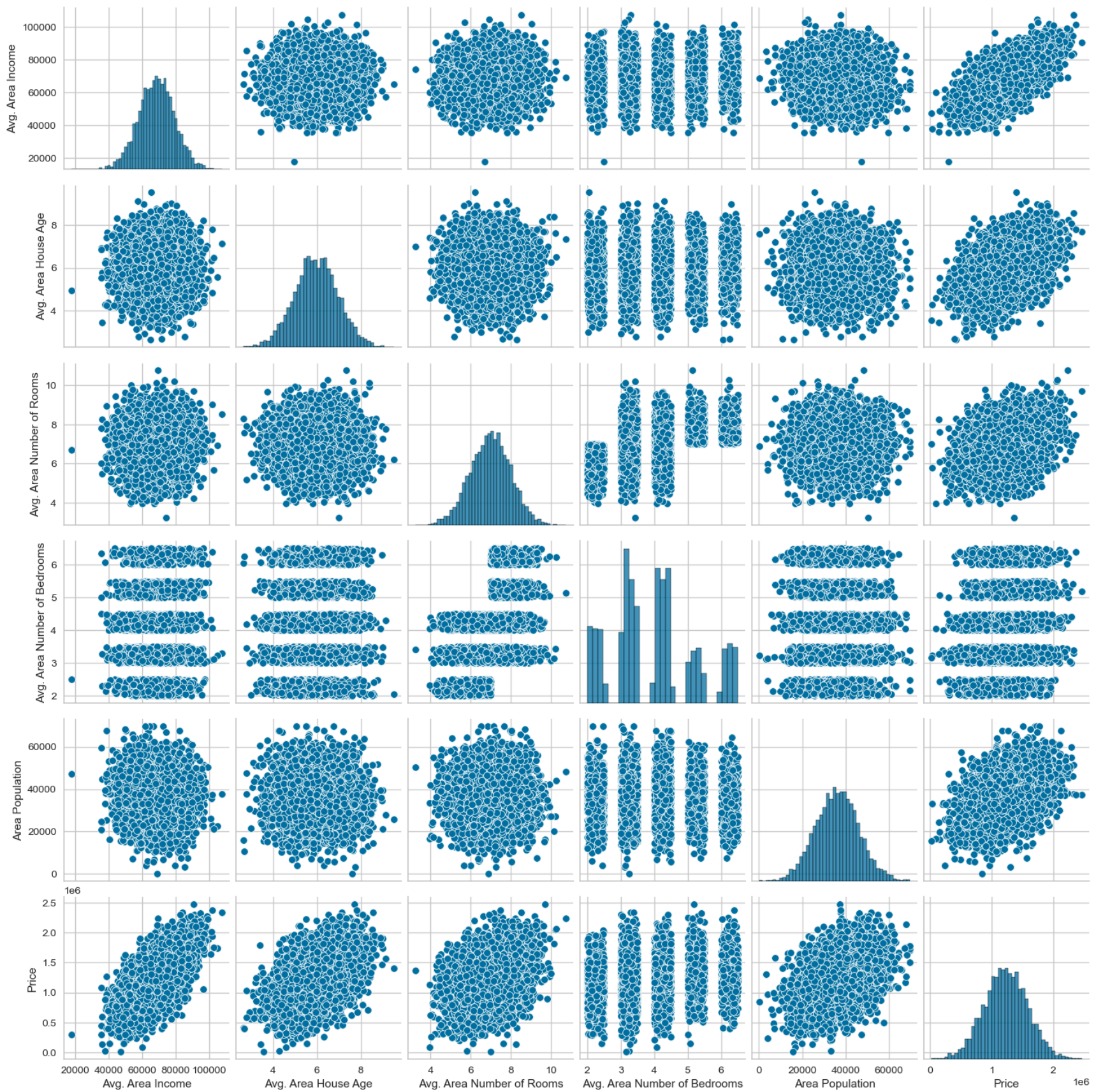
```
###  
### AUTOGRADER TEST – DO NOT REMOVE  
###
```

Exploratory data analysis (EDA)

We will start our EDA by creating simple plots to visualize scatterplots of all numeric features against each other.

In [24]:

```
tf=sns.pairplot(USAhousing)
```

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Question 7

Check whether the `Price` quantity is following a normal distribution or not by using the Shapiro-Wilk test. To do so, create a function called `normal_test` that takes as first argument a `pandas.Series` and as second argument a threshold p-value. The function must return `True` if the whole Series follows a normal distribution.

Hints:

- Check the documentation of `scipy.stats.shapiro`
- A Series is considered to follow a Normal Distribution when the p-value returned by the *Shapiro-Wilk test* is larger than the threshold p-value.

Test the function with the column `Price` and a threshold p-value of `0.05`. Store the result in a (boolean) variable called `ans1`.

```
In [25]: from scipy.stats import shapiro

### GRADED

### YOUR SOLUTION HERE
def normal_test(column, p_thr):
    start, p = shapiro(column)

    if (p_thr < p):
        return True
    else:
        return False

ans1 = normal_test(USAhousing['Price'], 0.05)

###
### YOUR CODE HERE
###
```

```
### Answer check
print("USA Housing price follows a Normal distribution: {}".format(ans1))
```

USA Housing price follows a Normal distribution: True

```
In [26]: ###
### AUTOGRADER TEST – DO NOT REMOVE
###
```

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Question 8

Create a dataframe containing the correlation of all the variables against each other. Save the final dataframe in a variable called `corr`.

```
In [27]: USAhousing.head(5)
```

	Avg. Area Income	Avg. Area House Age	Avg. Area Number of Rooms	Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms	Area Population	Price	Address
0	79545.458574	5.682861	7.009188	4.09	23086.800503	1.059034e+06	208 Michael Ferry Apt. 674\nLaurabury, NE 3701...
1	79248.642455	6.002900	6.730821	3.09	40173.072174	1.505891e+06	188 Johnson Views Suite 079\nLake Kathleen, CA...
2	61287.067179	5.865890	8.512727	5.13	36882.159400	1.058988e+06	9127 Elizabeth Stravenue\nDanieltown, WI 06482...
3	63345.240046	7.188236	5.586729	3.26	34310.242831	1.260617e+06	USS Barnett\nFPO AP 44820
4	59982.197226	5.040555	7.839388	4.23	26354.109472	6.309435e+05	USNS Raymond\nFPO AE 09386

```
In [28]: ### GRADED

### YOUR SOLUTION HERE
corr = USAhousing.corr()

###
### YOUR CODE HERE
###

### Answer check
corr
```

	Avg. Area Income	Avg. Area House Age	Avg. Area Number of Rooms	Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms	Area Population	Price
Avg. Area Income	1.000000	-0.002007	-0.011032	0.019788	-0.016234	0.639734
Avg. Area House Age	-0.002007	1.000000	-0.009428	0.006149	-0.018743	0.452543
Avg. Area Number of Rooms	-0.011032	-0.009428	1.000000	0.462695	0.002040	0.335664
Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms	0.019788	0.006149	0.462695	1.000000	-0.022168	0.171071
Area Population	-0.016234	-0.018743	0.002040	-0.022168	1.000000	0.408556
Price	0.639734	0.452543	0.335664	0.171071	0.408556	1.000000

```
In [29]: ###
### AUTOGRADER TEST – DO NOT REMOVE
###
```

Training a Linear Regression Model

Let's now begin to train our regression model! We will first need to split up our data into an `X` dataframe that contains the features we want to train on, and a `y` a series with the desired target variable (in this case `Price`).

For this part, we will ignore the `Address` column because it contains strings which the linear regression model can't use.

Defining the X and y arrays

```
In [30]: X = USAhousing[['Avg. Area Income', 'Avg. Area House Age', 'Avg. Area Number of Rooms',
                        'Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms', 'Area Population']]
y = USAhousing['Price']
```

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Question 9

Split both the features `X` and the target `y` into **training** sets `X_train` , and `y_train` , respectively, and and into **testing** sets, `X_test` and `y_test` . This is done so that we can train our model on the training sets `X_train` , and `y_train` , and then test it on the testing sets `X_test` and `y_test` . Split both `X` and `y` so that 30% of the data is used for testing, and the remaining 70% for training.

Important: Use the function `train_test_split` and set the `random_state` equal to 101.

```
In [31]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

#### GRADED

#### YOUR SOLUTION HERE
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=.3, random_state=101)

####
#### YOUR CODE HERE
####

#### Answer check
print("Train features shape: {}".format(X_train.shape))
print("Train labels shape: {}".format(y_train.shape))
print("Test features shape: {}".format(X_test.shape))
print("Test labels shape: {}".format(y_test.shape))

Train features shape: (3500, 5)
Train labels shape: (3500,)
Test features shape: (1500, 5)
Test labels shape: (1500,)

In [32]: ####
#### AUTOGRADER TEST – DO NOT REMOVE
####
```

Creating and Training the Model

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Question 10

Create and fit a Linear Regression model using `X_train` and `y_train` . Save the fitted model in a variable called `model` .

Make sure to import the module `LinearRegression` from `sklearn` . Use `LinearRegression` using the default parameters.

```
In [33]: #### GRADED
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

#### YOUR SOLUTION HERE

model = LinearRegression().fit(X_train, y_train)

#model = Instance()
#then fit !

####
#### YOUR CODE HERE
####

#### Answer check
print("Model intercept: {}".format(model.intercept_))
print("Model coefficients: {}".format(model.coef_))

Model intercept: -2641372.6673013847
Model coefficients: [2.16176350e+01 1.65221120e+05 1.21405377e+05 1.31871878e+03
1.52251955e+01]

In [34]: ####
#### AUTOGRADER TEST – DO NOT REMOVE
####
```

Model Evaluation

Let's check out the coefficients and the intercept of our model so we can interpret them.

```
In [35]: # print the intercept
print(model.intercept_)

-2641372.6673013847

In [36]: pd.DataFrame(model.coef_,X.columns,columns=['Coefficient'])
```

Out [36]:

	Coefficient
Avg. Area Income	21.617635
Avg. Area House Age	165221.119872
Avg. Area Number of Rooms	121405.376596
Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms	1318.718783
Area Population	15.225196

Interpreting the coefficients:

- Holding all other features fixed, a 1 unit increase in **Avg. Area Income** is associated with an **increase in price of about **\$20.
- Holding all other features fixed, a 1 unit increase in **Avg. Area House Age** is associated with an **increase in price of about **\$165k.
- Holding all other features fixed, a 1 unit increase in **Avg. Area Number of Rooms** is associated with an **increase in price of about **\$120k.
- Holding all other features fixed, a 1 unit increase in **Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms** is associated with an **increase in price of about **\$1k.
- Holding all other features fixed, a 1 unit increase in **Area Population** is associated with an **increase of in price of about **\$15.

Predictions from our Model

Let's now consider the testing sets and see how well it did!

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Question 11

Use the model to create predictions for `X_test` and store them in the variable `predictions`.

In [37]:

```
### GRADED

### YOUR SOLUTION HERE
predictions = model.predict(X_test)

###
### YOUR CODE HERE
###

### Answer check
print("First 10 predictions:\n{}".format(pd.Series(predictions[:10])))
print("First 10 prices:\n{}".format(y_test[:10].reset_index().drop('index',axis=1)))

First 10 predictions:
0    1.258935e+06
1    8.226946e+05
2    1.742214e+06
3    9.729370e+05
4    9.945460e+05
5    6.444863e+05
6    1.078071e+06
7    8.547560e+05
8    1.445901e+06
9    1.203355e+06
dtype: float64

First 10 prices:
      Price
0  1.251689e+06
1  8.730483e+05
2  1.696978e+06
3  1.063964e+06
4  9.487883e+05
5  7.300436e+05
6  1.166925e+06
7  7.054441e+05
8  1.499989e+06
9  1.288199e+06
```

In [38]:

```
###
### AUTOGRADER TEST – DO NOT REMOVE
###
```

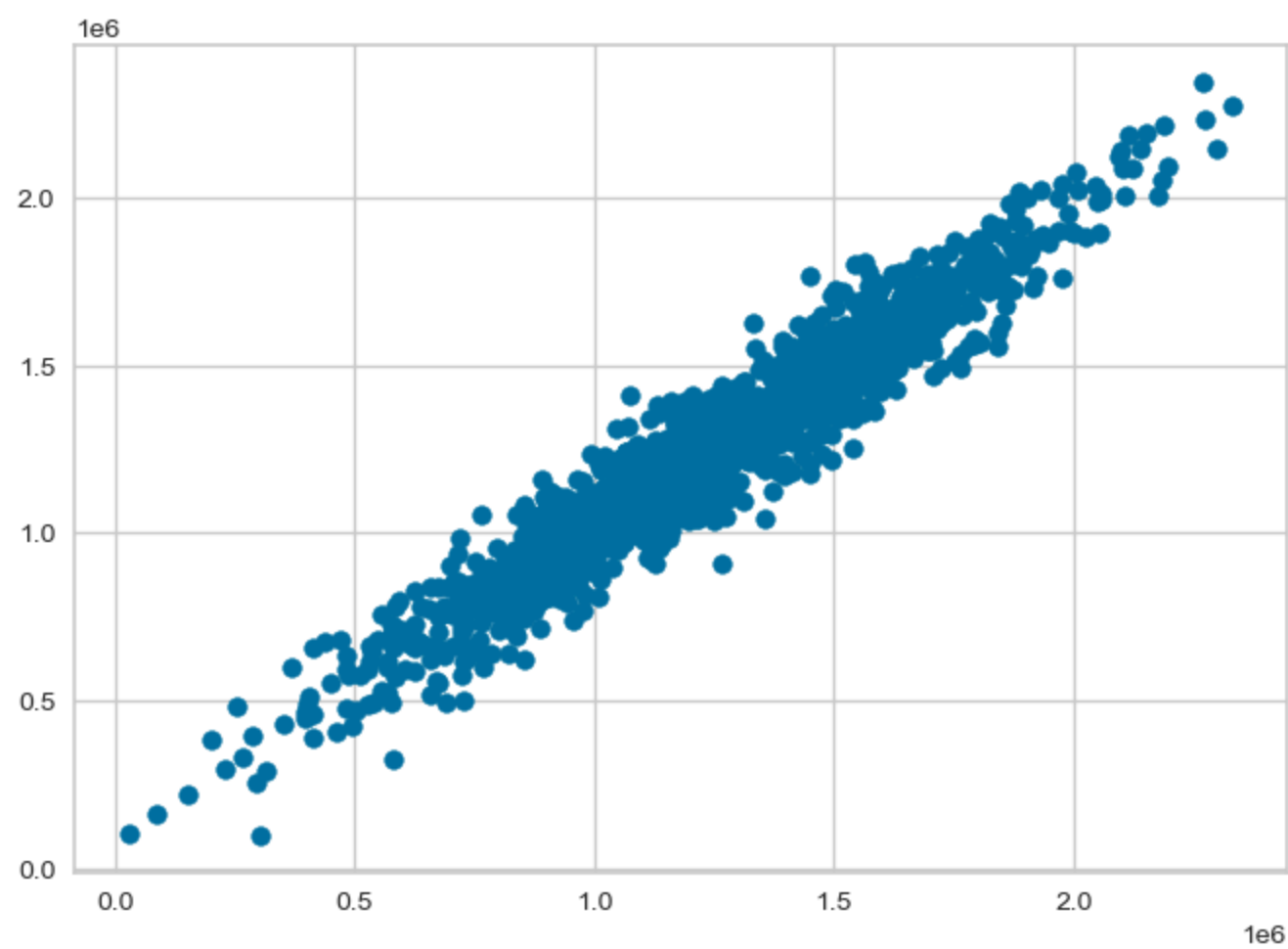
Take a look at your predictions compared to the true values:

In [39]:

```
plt.scatter(y_test,predictions)
```

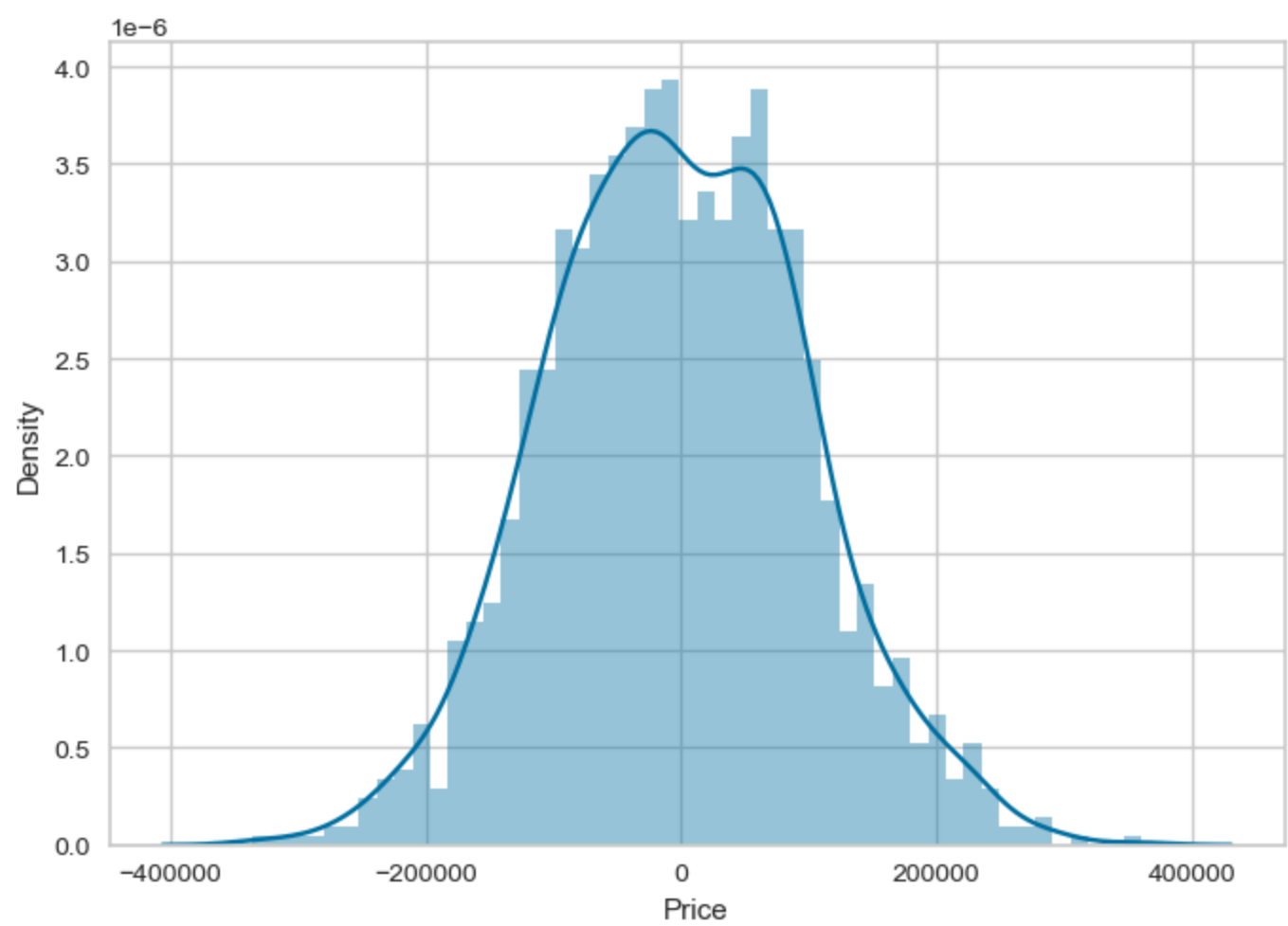
Out[39]:

```
<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7faf7222f340>
```



Now, take a look at your Residual Histogram. The Residual Histogram shows the distribution of the error:

```
In [40]: sns.distplot((y_test-predictions),bins=50);
```



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Question 12

Find the MAE, MSE and RMSE of your model using the true values `y_test` and `predictions` . Save them in variables called `mae` , `mse` and `rmse` respectively.

```
In [41]: from sklearn import metrics
### GRADED

### YOUR SOLUTION HERE
mae = metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, predictions)
mse = metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, predictions)
rmse = math.sqrt(mse)

###
### YOUR CODE HERE
###

### Answer check
print("MAE: {}".format(mae))
print("MSE: {}".format(mse))
print("RMSE: {}".format(rmse))
```

MAE: 81257.5579585593
MSE: 10169125565.89757
RMSE: 100842.0823163503

```
In [42]: ###  
        ### AUTOGRADER TEST - DO NOT REMOVE  
        ###
```