In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn import preprocessing,svm
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
```

In [2]:

```
df=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Documents\fiat500_VehicleSelection_Dataset.cs
df
```

Out[2]:

	ID	model	engine_power	age_in_days	km	previous_owners	lat	
0	1	lounge	51	882	25000	1	44.907242	8.61
1	2	рор	51	1186	32500	1	45.666359	12.24
2	3	sport	74	4658	142228	1	45.503300	11.417
3	4	lounge	51	2739	160000	1	40.633171	17.634
4	5	рор	73	3074	106880	1	41.903221	12.49
1533	1534	sport	51	3712	115280	1	45.069679	7.704
1534	1535	lounge	74	3835	112000	1	45.845692	8.66€
1535	1536	рор	51	2223	60457	1	45.481541	9.413
1536	1537	lounge	51	2557	80750	1	45.000702	7.682
1537	1538	pop	51	1766	54276	1	40.323410	17.568

1538 rows × 9 columns



In [3]:

```
1 df=df[['engine_power','age_in_days']]
2 df.columns=['ep','aid']
```

```
In [4]:
```

```
1 df.describe()
```

Out[4]:

	ер	aid
count	1538.000000	1538.000000
mean	51.904421	1650.980494
std	3.988023	1289.522278
min	51.000000	366.000000
25%	51.000000	670.000000
50%	51.000000	1035.000000
75%	51.000000	2616.000000
max	77.000000	4658.000000

In [5]:

```
1 df.head(10)
```

Out[5]:

	ер	aid
0	51	882
1	51	1186
2	74	4658
3	51	2739
4	73	3074
5	74	3623
6	51	731
7	51	1521
8	73	4049
9	51	3653

In [6]:

1 df.info()

```
In [24]:
```

```
1 df.fillna(method='ffill')
```

Out[24]:

ер	aid
51	882
51	1186
74	4658
51	2739
73	3074
51	3712
74	3835
51	2223
51	2557
51	1766
	51 51 74 51 73 51 74

1538 rows × 2 columns

In [8]:

```
1 x=np.array(df['ep']).reshape(-1,1)
2 y=np.array(df['aid']).reshape(-1,1)
```

In [25]:

1 df.dropna()

Out[25]:

	ер	aid
0	51	882
1	51	1186
2	74	4658
3	51	2739
4	73	3074
1533	51	3712
1534	74	3835
1535	51	2223
1536	51	2557
1537	51	1766

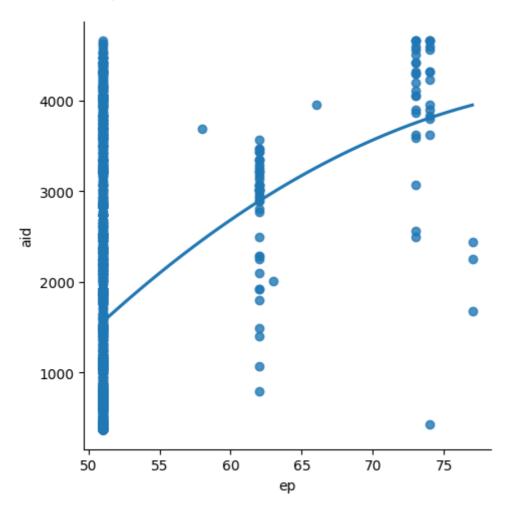
1538 rows × 2 columns

In [26]:

```
#Exploring the data scatter_plotting the data scatter
sns.lmplot(x = "ep", y = "aid", data = df, order = 2, ci = None)
```

Out[26]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x247bfdeb9d0>



In [27]:

```
1 x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.25)
2 regr=LinearRegression()
3 regr.fit(x_train,y_train)
4 print(regr.score(x_test,y_test))
```

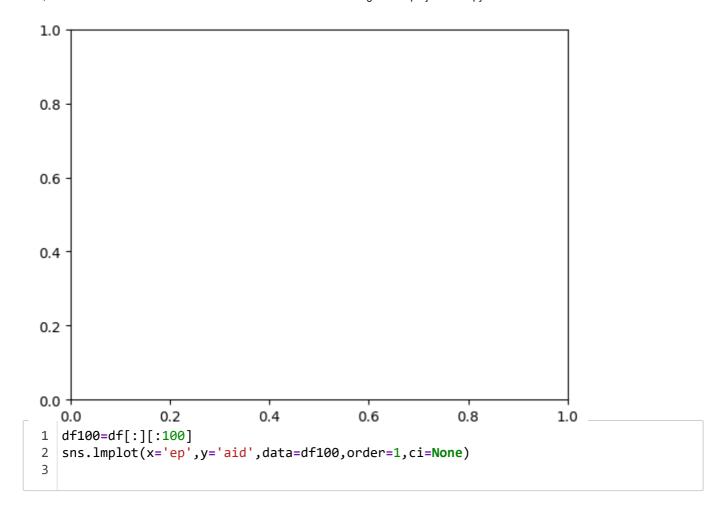
1.0

```
In [28]:
```

```
1 y_pred=regr.predict(x_test)
2 plt.scatter(x_test,y_test,color='b')
3 plt.plot(x_test,y_pred,color='k')
4 plt.show()
```

Traceback (most recent call las ValueError t) Cell In[28], line 2 1 y_pred=regr.predict(x_test) ----> 2 plt.scatter(x_test,y_test,color='b') 3 plt.plot(x_test,y_pred,color='k') 4 plt.show() File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\matplot1 ib\pyplot.py:2862, in scatter(x, y, s, c, marker, cmap, norm, vmin, vmax, alpha, linewidths, edgecolors, plotnonfinite, data, **kwargs) 2857 @_copy_docstring_and_deprecators(Axes.scatter) 2858 **def** scatter(x, y, s=None, c=None, marker=None, cmap=None, norm=None, 2859 2860 vmin=None, vmax=None, alpha=None, linewidths=None, *, 2861 edgecolors=None, plotnonfinite=False, data=None, **kwarg s): __ret = gca().scatter(-> 2862 2863 x, y, s=s, c=c, marker=marker, cmap=cmap, norm=norm, 2864 vmin=vmin, vmax=vmax, alpha=alpha, linewidths=linewidths, edgecolors=edgecolors, plotnonfinite=plotnonfinite, 2865 2866 **({"data": data} if data is not None else {}), **kwargs) sci(__ret) 2867 2868 return __ret File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\matplot1 ib__init__.py:1459, in _preprocess_data.<locals>.inner(ax, data, *args, **kwargs) 1456 @functools.wraps(func) 1457 def inner(ax, *args, data=None, **kwargs): 1458 if data is None: return func(ax, *map(sanitize sequence, args), **kwargs) -> 1459 bound = new_sig.bind(ax, *args, **kwargs) 1461 auto_label = (bound.arguments.get(label_namer) 1462 or bound.kwargs.get(label_namer)) 1463 File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-packages\matplotl ib\axes\ axes.py:4584, in Axes.scatter(self, x, y, s, c, marker, cmap, no rm, vmin, vmax, alpha, linewidths, edgecolors, plotnonfinite, **kwargs) 4582 y = np.ma.ravel(y)4583 **if** x.size != y.size: raise ValueError("x and y must be the same size") 4586 **if** s **is** None: 4587 s = (20 if mpl.rcParams['_internal.classic_mode'] else 4588 mpl.rcParams['lines.markersize'] ** 2.0)

ValueError: x and y must be the same size



In [29]:

```
df100.fillna(method='ffill',inplace=True)

X=np.array(df100['ep']).reshape(-1,1)

y=np.array(df100['aid']).reshape(-1,1)

df100.dropna(inplace=True)

X_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.25)

regr=LinearRegression()

regr.fit(X_train,y_train)

print(regr.score(x_test,y_test))

print("Regression: ",regr.score(x_test,y_test))

y_pred=regr.predict(x_test)

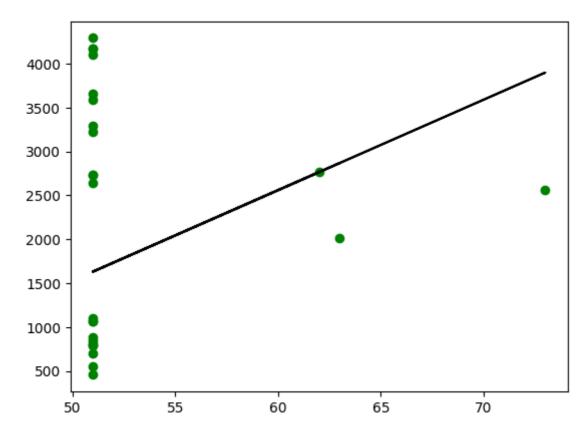
plt.scatter(x_test,y_test,color='g')

plt.plot(x_test,y_pred,color='k')

plt.show()
```

-0.18690025900835017

Regression: -0.18690025900835017



In [30]:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
model=LinearRegression()
model.fit(X_train,y_train)
y_pred=model.predict(x_test)
r2=r2_score(y_test,y_pred)
print("R2_score: ",r2)
```

R2_score: -0.18690025900835017

Conclusion:

Dataset we have taken is poor for linear model but with the smaller data w orks well with linear model

In [31]:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
feature=df.columns[0:3]
target=df.columns[-1]

x=df[feature].values
y=df[target].values
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.25)
lr = LinearRegression()
lr.fit(x_train,y_train)
print(lr.score(x_test,y_test))
print(lr.score(x_train,y_train))
```

1.0

1.0

In [32]:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge,RidgeCV,Lasso,LassoCV
ridge = Ridge(alpha=10)
ridge.fit(x_train,y_train)
train_score_ridge=ridge.score(x_train,y_train)
test_score_ridge=ridge.score(x_test,y_test)
print('\n Ridge method\n')
print('The score of ridge method is {}'.format(train_score_ridge))
print('The score of ridge method is {}'.format(test_score_ridge))
```

Ridge method

The score of ridge method is 1.0 The score of ridge method is 1.0

In [33]:

```
1  lasso = Lasso(alpha=10)
2  lasso.fit(x_train,y_train)
3  train_score_lasso=lasso.score(x_train,y_train)
4  test_score_lasso=lasso.score(x_test,y_test)
5  print('\n Lasso method\n')
6  print('The score of lasso method is {}'.format(train_score_lasso))
7  print('The score of lasso method is {}'.format(test_score_lasso))
```

Lasso method

The score of lasso method is 0.999999999644759 The score of lasso method is 0.999999999644752

In [34]:

```
lasso_cv= LassoCV(alphas=[0.2,0.03,0.004,0.0001,1,20]).fit(x_train,y_train)
train_score_lasso_cv=lasso_cv.score(x_train,y_train)
test_score_lasso_cv=lasso_cv.score(x_test,y_test)
print('\n LassoCV method\n')
print('The score of Lasso method is {}'.format(train_score_lasso_cv))
print('The score of Lasso method is {}'.format(test_score_lasso_cv))
```

LassoCV method

The score of Lasso method is 1.0 The score of Lasso method is 1.0

In [35]:

```
ridge_cv=RidgeCV(alphas=[1,2.3,0.2,0.3,0.4,0.5,0.6]).fit(x_train,y_train)
print("\n RidgeCV Method\n")
print("The score of Ridge method is {}".format(ridge_cv.score(x_train,y_train)))
print("The score of Ridge method is {}".format(ridge_cv.score(x_test,y_test)))
```

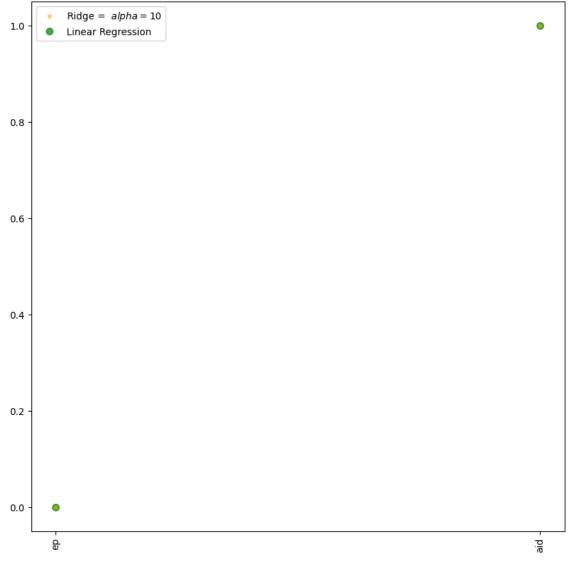
RidgeCV Method

The score of Ridge method is 0.999999994626445 The score of Ridge method is 0.999999994626342

In [36]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
plt.plot(feature,ridge.coef_,alpha=0.5,marker='*',markersize=5,linestyle='None',cole
plt.plot(feature,lr.coef_,alpha=0.7,marker='o',markersize=7,color='green',linestyle
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.title("Comparision between Ridge and linear regression")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

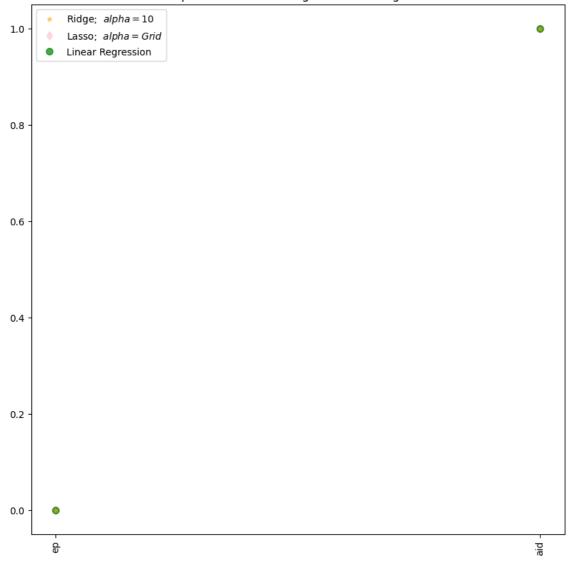
Comparision between Ridge and linear regression



In [37]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
plt.plot(feature,ridge.coef_,alpha=0.5,marker='*',markersize=5,linestyle='None',cole
plt.plot(feature,ridge.coef_,alpha=0.6,marker='d',markersize=6,linestyle='None',cole
plt.plot(feature,lr.coef_,alpha=0.7,marker='o',markersize=7,color='green',linestyle='none',cole
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.title("Comparision between Ridge and linear regression")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Comparision between Ridge and linear regression



ElasticNet

In [39]:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import ElasticNet
lr=ElasticNet()
lr.fit(x,y)
print("The score of ElasticNet is {}".format(lr.score(x_train,y_train)))
print("The score of ElasticNet is {}".format(lr.score(x_test,y_test)))
print(lr.coef_)
print(lr.intercept_)
```

```
The score of ElasticNet is 0.99999999999996378
The score of ElasticNet is 0.9999999999996378
[0. 0.9999994]
0.0009934970473750582
```

In [42]:

```
y_pred_elastic = lr.predict(x_test)
mean_squared_error = np.mean(((y_pred_elastic)-y_test)**2)
print("The mean squeared error is {}".format(mean_squared_error))
```

The mean squeared error is 5.844007028719034e-07

In []:

1