LINEAR REGRESSION MODEL

To understand the factors that influence yearly spending and build a predictive model for accurate forecasts. italicized text

#IMPORTING NECESSARY LIBRARIES
#DATA MANIPULATION AND ANALYSIS
import pandas as pd
#VISUALIZING DATA
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
#ADVANCED STATISTICAL VISUALIZATION
import seaborn as sns

from google.colab import files
uploaded= files.upload()

Choose Files Ecommerce Customers

• Ecommerce Customers(n/a) - 87360 bytes, last modified: 11/23/2024 - 100% done Saving Ecommerce Customers to Ecommerce Customers

+ Code + Text

#LOADING DATASET import io

df = pd.read_csv(io.BytesIO(uploaded['Ecommerce Customers']))
df.head(5)

__

	Email	Address	Avatar	Avg. Session Length	Time on App	Time on Website	Length of Membership	Yearly Amount Spent	
0	mstephenson@fernandez.com	835 Frank Tunnel\nWrightmouth, MI 82180-9605	Violet	34.497268	12.655651	39.577668	4.082621	587.951054	
1	hduke@hotmail.com	4547 Archer Common\nDiazchester, CA 06566-8576	DarkGreen	31.926272	11.109461	37.268959	2.664034	392.204933	
2	pallen@yahoo.com	24645 Valerie Unions Suite 582\nCobbborough, D	Bisque	33.000915	11.330278	37.110597	4.104543	487.547505	
3	riverarebecca@gmail.com	1414 David Throughway\nPort Jason, OH 22070-1220	SaddleBrown	34.305557	13.717514	36.721283	3.120179	581.852344	

Next steps:

Generate code with df



New interactive sheet

#BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE DATASET
df.info()
df.describe()

<</pre>
<<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 500 entries, 0 to 499
Data columns (total 8 columns):

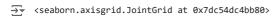
#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Email	500 non-null	object
1	Address	500 non-null	object
2	Avatar	500 non-null	object
3	Avg. Session Length	500 non-null	float64
4	Time on App	500 non-null	float64
5	Time on Website	500 non-null	float64
6	Length of Membership	500 non-null	float64
7	Yearly Amount Spent	500 non-null	float64

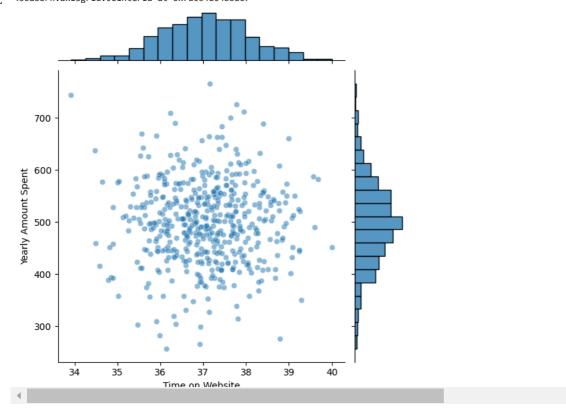
dtypes: float64(5), object(3)
memory usage: 31.4+ KB

	Avg. Session Length	Time on App	Time on Website	Length of Membership	Yearly Amount Spent
count	500.000000	500.000000	500.000000	500.000000	500.000000
mean	33.053194	12.052488	37.060445	3.533462	499.314038
std	0.992563	0.994216	1.010489	0.999278	79.314782
min	29.532429	8.508152	33.913847	0.269901	256.670582
25%	32.341822	11.388153	36.349257	2.930450	445.038277
50%	33.082008	11.983231	37.069367	3.533975	498.887875
75%	33.711985	12.753850	37.716432	4.126502	549.313828
may 4	36 13066 2	15 126004	40 00E183	e 022680	765 519462

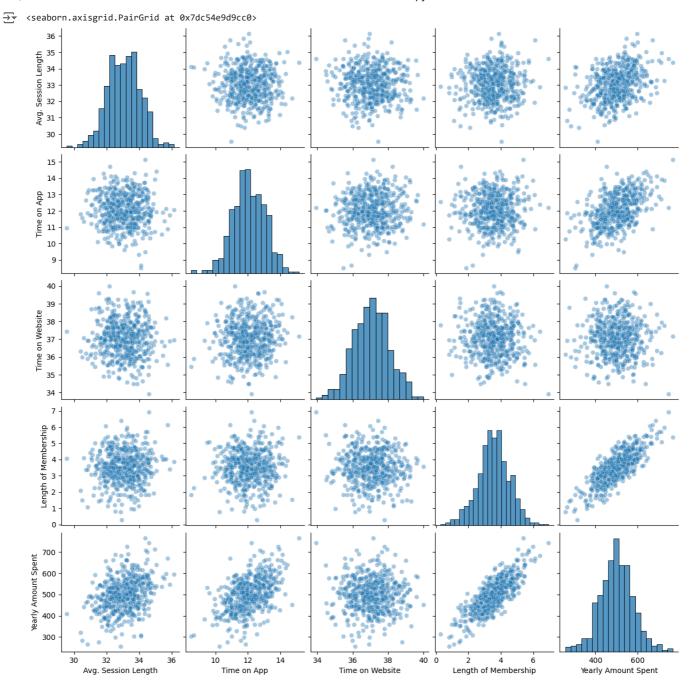
#EXPLORATORY DATA ANYLYSIS

sns.jointplot(x="Time on Website", y="Yearly Amount Spent", data=df, alpha=0.5)



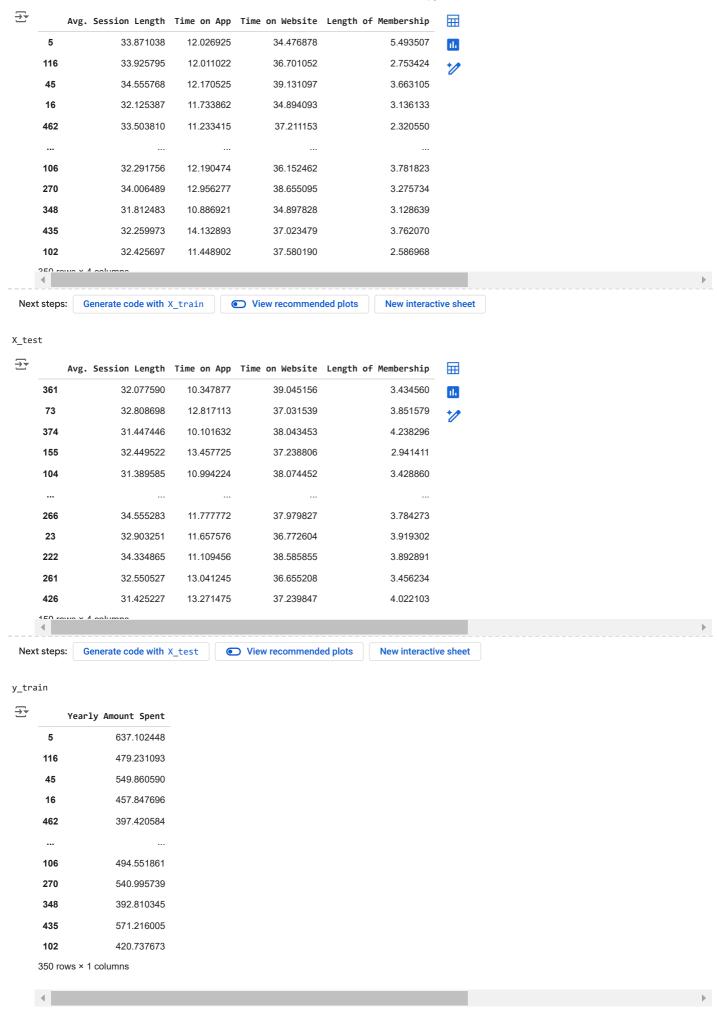


 $sns.pairplot(df, kind='scatter', plot_kws=\{'alpha': 0.4\})\\$



```
#SPLITTING DATASET INTO TRAINING AND TESTING SET
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X = df[['Avg. Session Length', 'Time on App', 'Time on Website', 'Length of Membership']]
y = df['Yearly Amount Spent']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.3,random_state=42)
```

X_train



y_test

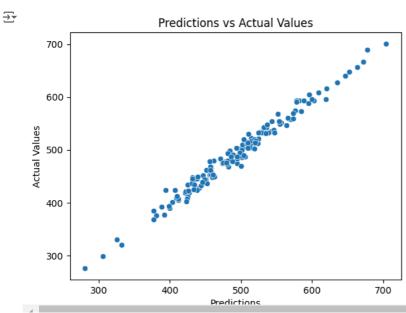
```
₹
           Yearly Amount Spent
      361
                     401.033135
      73
                     534.777188
      374
                     418.602742
                     503 978379
      155
                     410.069611
      104
      266
                     554.003093
                     519.340989
      23
                     502 409785
      222
      261
                     514.009818
      426
                     530.766719
     150 rows × 1 columns
#TRAINING THE MODEL
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
lm = LinearRegression()
lm.fit(X_train, y_train)
      ▼ LinearRegression (i) ?
     LinearRegression()
#DETERMINING THE COEFFICIENTS
cdf = pd.DataFrame (lm.coef_, X.columns, columns=['Coef'])
print(cdf)
                                 Coef
\rightarrow
     Avg. Session Length
                           25.724256
     Time on App
                            38.597135
     Time on Website
                             0.459148
     Length of Membership 61.674732
```

FEATURES WITH HIGHER COEFFICIENT VALUES ARE OF GREATER IMPORTANCE

```
#PREDICTIONS
predictions = lm.predict(X_test)
print(predictions)
```

```
→ [403.66993069 542.57756289 427.06591658 502.02460425 410.12143559
     569.93442508 531.93431341 506.29650969 408.71870658 473.97737105
     441.46912726 425.33703059 425.1297229 527.61676714 431.45684016
     424.0769184 575.76543296 484.89856554 458.35936863 481.96502182
     502.32441491 513.63783554 507.58877002 646.57464283 450.24372141
     496.27043415 556.40457807 554.95630839 399.64237199 325.84623136
     532.89783259 478.12238702 501.05701845 305.97335848 505.77244448
     483.79591969 518.8331528 438.18241857 456.71094234 471.04609461
     494.44008972 445.31155755 508.78802753 501.04594193 488.83499673
     535.38079541 595.20129802 514.04714872 280.76758312 433.10112367
     421.70823427 481.23640152 584.71372272 608.7748096 563.98513427
     494.72804869 394.52133407 456.4197529 573.08767515 499.6984241
     512.83277025 392.12434043 480.05057697 481.54520299 475.1117359
     546.2717533 430.85039085 602.16082001 422.3695128 493.57280186
     528.74970313 581.49002635 620.19139276 512.56880298 411.76623862
     498.47637494 461.51337557 446.41371051 448.07229961 535.44710412
     599.45225302 619.33717662 494.15919062 671.99976398 532.46469814
     438.90606319 515.04975242 546.7821954 331.94282076 510.51987447
     536.57891032 500.19533618 376.92345776 573.73961388 479.68031607
     588.61435483 485.69922203 456.40200844 399.25197845 451.5098931
     519.40693826 434.71194217 596.13049586 487.91791966 407.46691799
     524.16812757 504.12982787 452.11540623 524.21791295 457.59311643
     444.19371592 457.80432916 448.76590761 438.31789012 677.04967982
     566.09639245 651.93616661 381.08127926 577.5577254 578.35797052
     518.61431291 538.94532336 377.4301223 663.30814872 523.83158824
     456.86065622 446.07594402 388.55038282 521.03242183 431.94999241
     460.08016327 426.31959507 433.30417088 634.89577554 462.41086078
     460.71673829 512.49535288 703.83033889 411.84238624 551.54681408
     553.33669558 409.68202123 423.34491341 509.66438623 509.88865178
     543.67591782 504.31300469 519.18802223 520.03155195 535.13855037]
```

```
#EVALUATION OF PREDICTIONS
dfyt = pd.DataFrame({'Predictions': predictions, 'Actual': y_test})
#SCATTERPLOT
sns.scatterplot(x='Predictions', y='Actual', data=dfyt)
plt.xlabel("Predictions")
plt.ylabel("Actual Values")
plt.title("Predictions vs Actual Values") # Added a title
plt.show()
```



PREDICTIONS ARE SOMEWHAT ACCURATE

```
#ANALYTICAL EVALUATION OF THE ERRORS
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, mean_absolute_error
print("Mean Absoulute Error: ", mean_absolute_error(y_test,predictions))
print("Mean Squared Error: ", mean_squared_error(y_test,predictions))
    Mean Absoulute Error: 8.426091641432116
Mean Squared Error: 103.91554136503333
#RESIDUALS
residuals = y_test - predictions
print(residuals)
             -2.636795
     361
             -7.800375
     73
     374
             -8.463174
     155
             1.953775
     104
             -0.051825
            10.327176
     266
     23
            15.027984
     222
            -16.778237
     261
            -6.021734
     426
             -4.371832
     Name: Yearly Amount Spent, Length: 150, dtype: float64
```