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CODTECH_Task_2

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jupyter

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JupyterLabPython 3 (ipykernel)

TASK TWO: PREDICTIVE MODELING WITH LINEAR REGRESSION Implement a simple linear regression model using a dataset with continuous target variables. Split the data into training and testing sets, train the model on the training data, evaluate its performance using metrics like mean squared error or R-squared, and make predictions on the test set. Visualize the regression line and actual vs. predicted values to assess the model's accuracy

```
[20]: # Import necessary libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

[21]: # Step 1: Load the dataset
df = pd.read_csv('C:\\Users\\aadil\\Downloads\\covid_19_in_India.csv')

[22]: # Step 2: Initial Data Inspection

# Display the first few rows
print(df.head())
```

	Date	Name of State / UT	Latitude	Longitude	Total Confirmed cases	\
0	1/30/2020	Kerala	10.8505	76.2711		1
1	1/31/2020	Kerala	10.8505	76.2711		1
2	2/1/2020	Kerala	10.8505	76.2711		2
3	2/2/2020	Kerala	10.8505	76.2711		3
4	2/3/2020	Kerala	10.8505	76.2711		3

	Death	Cured/Discharged/Migrated	New cases	New deaths	New recovered
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	0	0
3	0	0	1	0	0

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```
[23]: # Step 3: Data Preprocessing
# Check for missing values
df.isnull().sum()

[23]: Date                0
Name of State / UT      0
Latitude                0
Longitude               0
Total Confirmed cases   0
Death                  0
Cured/Discharged/Migrated 0
New cases               0
New deaths              0
New recovered           0
dtype: int64

[24]: # Let's drop any rows with missing target variable ('Total Confirmed cases') or fill them if necessary
df.dropna(subset=['Total Confirmed cases'], inplace=True)

[25]: # We'll use 'Total Confirmed cases' as the target variable and 'New cases', 'Deaths', 'New deaths' as features
# Convert categorical variables to numeric if necessary (e.g., 'Name of State / UT')
df['State'] = df['Name of State / UT'].astype('category').cat.codes

[26]: # Selecting Features and Target Variable
X = df[['Latitude', 'Longitude', 'New cases', 'New deaths', 'New recovered', 'State']]
y = df['Total Confirmed cases']

[27]: # Step 3: Split the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

[28]: # Step 4: Train the Model
# Standardize features (important for linear regression)
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
```

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```
[28]: # Step 4: Train the Model
      # Standardize features (important for linear regression)
      scaler = StandardScaler()
      X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
      X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test)

[29]: # Create and train the Linear Regression model
      model = LinearRegression()
      model.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)

[29]: LinearRegression()

[30]: # Step 5: Evaluate the Model
      y_pred = model.predict(X_test_scaled)

[31]: # Performance metrics: Mean Squared Error and R-squared
      mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
      r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)

      print(f"Mean Squared Error: {mse}")
      print(f"R-squared: {r2}")

      Mean Squared Error: 219014128.39673245
      R-squared: 0.8304308697779667

[32]: # Step 6: Make Predictions
      # We have already predicted using the model with X_test

[33]: # Step 7: Visualization
      # Plot the actual vs. predicted values
```





