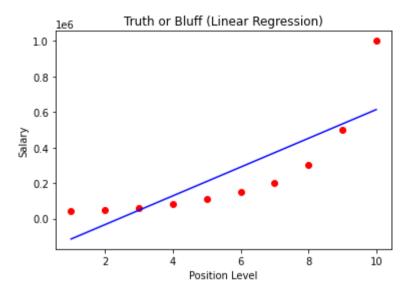
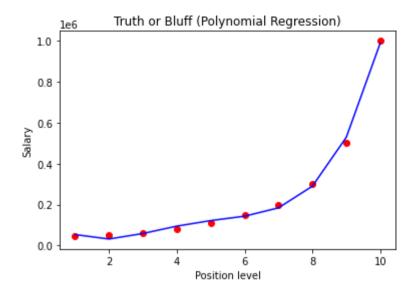
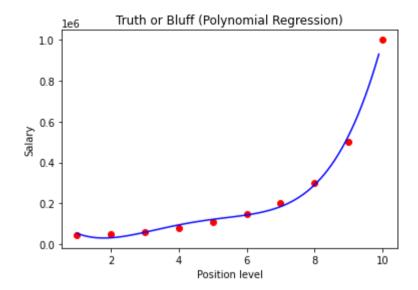
```
In [ ]: #Importing the libraries
In [1]: import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import pandas as pd
        #Importing the dataset
In [ ]:
In [2]: dataset = pd.read csv('Position Salaries.csv')
        X = dataset.iloc[:, 1:-1].values
        y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
In [3]: #Training the Linear Regression model on the whole dataset
In [4]: from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
        lin reg = LinearRegression()
        lin reg.fit(X, y)
        LinearRegression()
Out[4]:
In [5]: #Training the Polynomial Regression model on the whole dataset
In [6]: from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
        poly reg = PolynomialFeatures(degree = 4)
        X poly = poly reg.fit transform(X)
        lin reg 2 = LinearRegression()
        lin reg 2.fit(X poly, y)
        LinearRegression()
Out[6]:
In [7]: #Visualising the Linear Regression results
In [8]: plt.scatter(X, y, color = 'red')
        plt.plot(X, lin reg.predict(X), color = 'blue')
        plt.title('Truth or Bluff (Linear Regression)')
        plt.xlabel('Position Level')
        plt.ylabel('Salary')
        plt.show()
```



```
In [9]: #Visualising the Polynomial Regression results
In [10]: plt.scatter(X, y, color = 'red')
    plt.plot(X, lin_reg_2.predict(poly_reg.fit_transform(X)), color = 'blue')
    plt.title('Truth or Bluff (Polynomial Regression)')
    plt.xlabel('Position level')
    plt.ylabel('Salary')
    plt.show()
```



```
In [11]: #Visualising the Polynomial Regression results (for higher resolution and smoother curve)
In [12]: X_grid = np.arange(min(X), max(X), 0.1)
```



```
In [13]: #Predicting a new result with Linear Regression
In [14]: lin_reg.predict([[6.5]])
Out[14]: array([330378.78787879])
In [15]: #Predicting a new result with Polynomial Regression
In [16]: lin_reg_2.predict(poly_reg.fit_transform([[6.5]]))
Out[16]: array([158862.4526516])
In []:
```