

```
In [1]: #import data set
```

```
In [2]: import pandas as pd
```

```
In [3]: data=pd.read_csv('C:\\Users\\DELL\\Downloads\\Salary_Data.csv')  
data
```

```
Out[3]:
```

	YearsExperience	Salary
0	1.1	39343.0
1	1.3	46205.0
2	1.5	37731.0
3	2.0	43525.0
4	2.2	39891.0
5	2.9	56642.0
6	3.0	60150.0
7	3.2	54445.0
8	3.2	64445.0
9	3.7	57189.0
10	3.9	63218.0
11	4.0	55794.0
12	4.0	56957.0
13	4.1	57081.0
14	4.5	61111.0
15	4.9	67938.0
16	5.1	66029.0
17	5.3	83088.0
18	5.9	81363.0

	YearsExperience	Salary
19	6.0	93940.0
20	6.8	91738.0
21	7.1	98273.0
22	7.9	101302.0
23	8.2	113812.0
24	8.7	109431.0
25	9.0	105582.0
26	9.5	116969.0
27	9.6	112635.0
28	10.3	122391.0
29	10.5	121872.0

In [4]: `data.head()`

Out[4]:

	YearsExperience	Salary
0	1.1	39343.0
1	1.3	46205.0
2	1.5	37731.0
3	2.0	43525.0
4	2.2	39891.0

In [5]: `data.info()`

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 30 entries, 0 to 29
Data columns (total 2 columns):
#   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   YearsExperience  30 non-null    float64
```

```
1 Salary          30 non-null    float64
dtypes: float64(2)
memory usage: 608.0 bytes
```

```
In [6]: #correlation
data.corr()
```

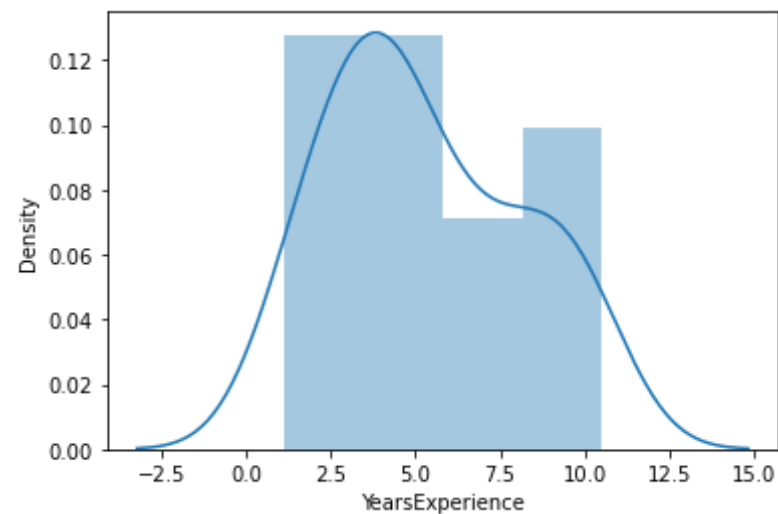
```
Out[6]:
```

	YearsExperience	Salary
YearsExperience	1.000000	0.978242
Salary	0.978242	1.000000

```
In [7]: #histogram
import seaborn as sn
sn.distplot(data['YearsExperience'])
```

C:\Users\DELL\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:2551: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).
warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)

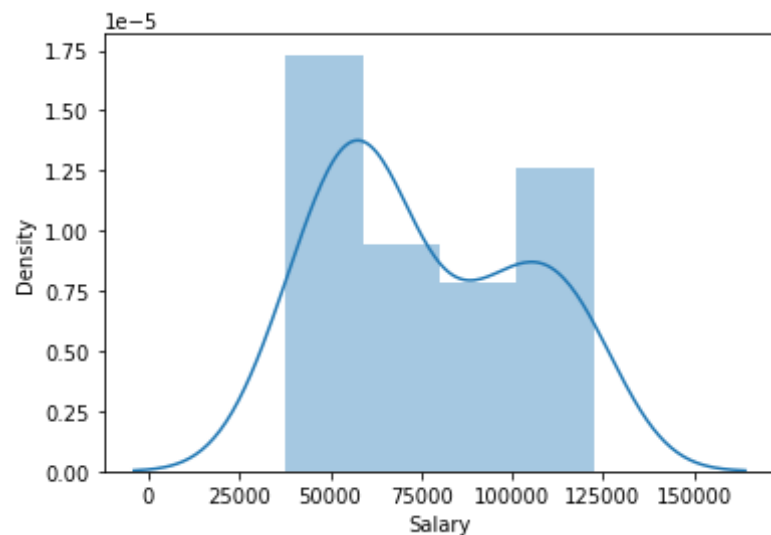
```
Out[7]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='YearsExperience', ylabel='Density'>
```



```
In [8]: sn.distplot(data['Salary'])
```

```
C:\Users\DELL\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:2551: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).
  warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)
```

```
Out[8]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Salary', ylabel='Density'>
```

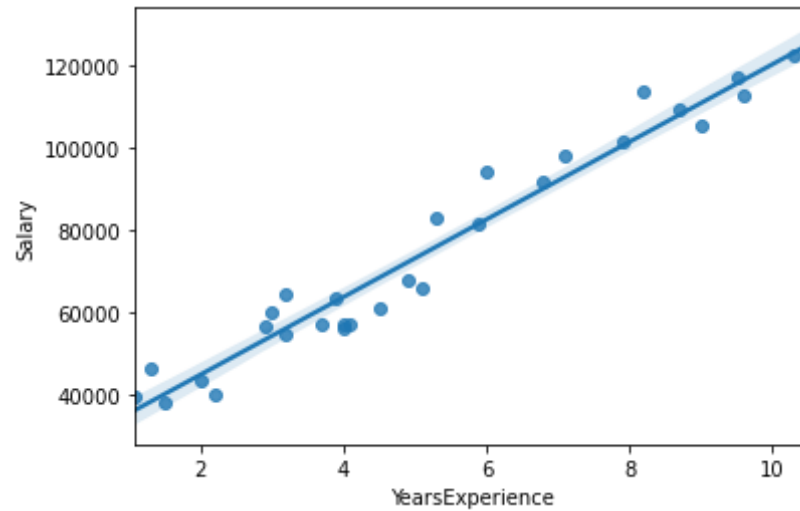


```
In [ ]: #prediction for new model
```

```
In [9]: #fitting yearsexperience and salary together
import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
model=smf.ols('YearsExperience~Salary',data=data).fit()
```

```
In [10]: sn.regplot(x="YearsExperience",y="Salary",data=data)
```

```
Out[10]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='YearsExperience', ylabel='Salary'>
```



```
In [12]: #coefficients
model.params
```

```
Out[12]: Intercept    -2.383161
Salary          0.000101
dtype: float64
```

```
In [13]: #t and p values
print(model.tvalues, '\n', model.pvalues)
```

```
Intercept    -7.281283
Salary       24.950094
dtype: float64
Intercept     6.300123e-08
Salary       1.143068e-20
dtype: float64
```

```
In [14]: #r squared values
print(model.rsquared, model.rsquared_adj)
```

```
0.9569566641435086 0.9554194021486339
```

```
In [20]: model.summary()
```

```
Out[20]: OLS Regression Results
```

Dep. Variable:	YearsExperience	R-squared:	0.957
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.955
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	622.5
Date:	Fri, 16 Apr 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	1.14e-20
Time:	01:04:34	Log-Likelihood:	-26.168
No. Observations:	30	AIC:	56.34
Df Residuals:	28	BIC:	59.14
Df Model:	1		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	-2.3832	0.327	-7.281	0.000	-3.054	-1.713
Salary	0.0001	4.06e-06	24.950	0.000	9.3e-05	0.000

Omnibus:	3.544	Durbin-Watson:	1.587
Prob(Omnibus):	0.170	Jarque-Bera (JB):	2.094
Skew:	-0.412	Prob(JB):	0.351
Kurtosis:	2.003	Cond. No.	2.41e+05

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

[2] The condition number is large, 2.41e+05. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

In []: