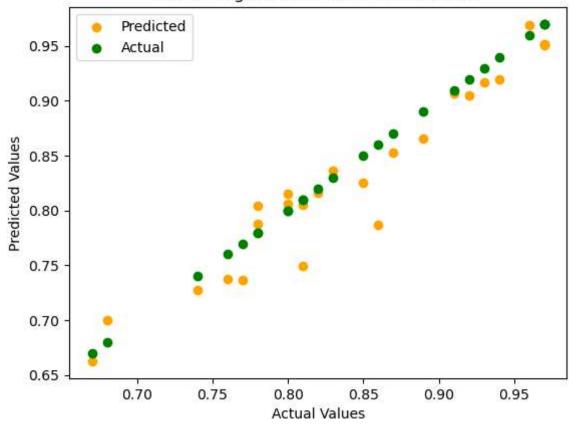
```
import pandas as pd
In [2]:
         import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import seaborn as sb
         from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
         from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
In [3]: df = pd.read csv('Alumni Giving Regression (Edited).csv')
In [5]:
        df.head(20)
Out[5]:
                        С
                                       F
              Α
                   В
                             D
                                  Ε
          0 24
                0.42 0.16 0.59 0.81
                                    0.08
             19 0.49 0.04 0.37 0.69
                                   0.11
             18 0.24 0.17 0.66 0.87
                                    0.31
          3
              8 0.74 0.00 0.81 0.88
                                   0.11
                0.95 0.00 0.86 0.92 0.28
          5 20 0.39 0.06 0.35 0.69 0.15
             20 0.35 0.17 0.60 0.79 0.05
             18 0.28 0.18 0.58 0.83 0.23
             18 0.34 0.12 0.57 0.78 0.11
                0.49 0.09 0.71
                               0.85 0.14
          10
             21 0.33 0.11 0.27 0.67 0.08
             14 0.47 0.06 0.91 0.96 0.27
                0.33 0.07 0.61 0.75 0.08
             21 0.46 0.12 0.78 0.84 0.17
          13
             16 0.36 0.21 0.67 0.88 0.09
             19 0.46 0.16 0.67 0.85 0.34
          15
             22 0.32 0.11 0.54 0.78 0.08
             16 0.51 0.13 0.76 0.91 0.28
             18 0.34 0.19 0.64 0.83 0.07
             17 0.62 0.15 0.91 0.97 0.12
```

```
# Compute the correlation matrix
In [15]:
         correlation_matrix = df.corr()
         # Display the correlation matrix
         print(correlation matrix)
                             В
                                       C
                                                 D
                                                           Е
                                                                     F
         A 1.000000 -0.691900 0.414978 -0.604574 -0.521985 -0.549244
         B -0.691900 1.000000 -0.581516 0.487248 0.376735
                                                             0.540427
         C 0.414978 -0.581516 1.000000 0.017023 0.055766 -0.175102
         D -0.604574 0.487248 0.017023 1.000000 0.934396 0.681660
         E -0.521985 0.376735 0.055766 0.934396 1.000000 0.647625
         F -0.549244 0.540427 -0.175102 0.681660 0.647625 1.000000
In [16]: # Assuming 'E' is the target variable
         X = df.drop('E', axis=1) # Features (excluding the target variable)
         y = df['E'] # Target variable
In [18]: # 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, randor
         # Create and fit the linear regression model
         model = LinearRegression()
         model.fit(X_train, y_train)
         # Make predictions on the testing set
         y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
In [19]:
         # Display the coefficients and intercept
         print("Coefficients:", model.coef_)
         print("Intercept:", model.intercept_)
         Coefficients: [-2.34100334e-04 -9.20350726e-02 -3.06657997e-02 4.78845060e-0
           5.24553522e-02]
         Intercept: 0.5678024945072702
In [20]:
         # Evaluate the model
         mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
         r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
         print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
         print("R-squared:", r2)
         Mean Squared Error: 0.0006232168181720903
         R-squared: 0.9164929012611361
```

```
In [23]: # Plotting the predicted vs. actual values

plt.scatter(y_test, y_pred, color='orange', label='Predicted')
plt.scatter(y_test, y_test, color='green', label='Actual')
plt.xlabel("Actual Values")
plt.ylabel("Predicted Values")
plt.title("Linear Regression: Actual vs. Predicted")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Linear Regression: Actual vs. Predicted



```
In [ ]:

In [ ]:
```