Problem statement

Data collection

Importing libraries

In [1]:
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

Importing dataset

In [2]:
```
data=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\user\Downloads\3_Fitness-1 - 3_Fitness-1.csv")
data
```

Out[2]:

	Row Labels	Sum of Jan	Sum of Feb	Sum of Mar	Sum of Total Sales
0	A	5.62%	7.73%	6.16%	75
1	B	4.21%	17.27%	19.21%	160
2	C	9.83%	11.60%	5.17%	101
3	D	2.81%	21.91%	7.88%	127
4	E	25.28%	10.57%	11.82%	179
5	F	8.15%	16.24%	18.47%	167
6	G	18.54%	8.76%	17.49%	171
7	H	25.56%	5.93%	13.79%	170
8	Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	1150

head

In [3]:
```
# to display first 8 dataset values
da=data.head(8)
da
```

Out[3]:

	Row Labels	Sum of Jan	Sum of Feb	Sum of Mar	Sum of Total Sales
0	A	5.62%	7.73%	6.16%	75
1	B	4.21%	17.27%	19.21%	160
2	C	9.83%	11.60%	5.17%	101

	Row Labels	Sum of Jan	Sum of Feb	Sum of Mar	Sum of Total Sales
3	D	2.81%	21.91%	7.88%	127
4	E	25.28%	10.57%	11.82%	179
5	F	8.15%	16.24%	18.47%	167
6	G	18.54%	8.76%	17.49%	171
7	H	25.56%	5.93%	13.79%	170

info

In [4]:
```
# to identify missing values
data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 9 entries, 0 to 8
Data columns (total 5 columns):
 #   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype 
---  ------              --------------  ----- 
 0   Row Labels          9 non-null      object
 1   Sum of Jan          9 non-null      object
 2   Sum of Feb          9 non-null      object
 3   Sum of Mar          9 non-null      object
 4   Sum of Total Sales  9 non-null      int64 
dtypes: int64(1), object(4)
memory usage: 488.0+ bytes
```

describe

In [5]:
```
# to display summary of the dataset
data.describe()
```

Out[5]:

	Sum of Total Sales
count	9.000000
mean	255.555556
std	337.332963
min	75.000000
25%	127.000000
50%	167.000000
75%	171.000000
max	1150.000000

columns

In [6]:
```
# to display headings of the dataset
data.columns
```

Out[6]:
```
Index(['Row Labels', 'Sum of Jan', 'Sum of Feb', 'Sum of Mar',
       'Sum of Total Sales'],
      dtype='object')
```

In [7]:
```
a=data.dropna(axis=1)
a
```

Out[7]:

	Row Labels	Sum of Jan	Sum of Feb	Sum of Mar	Sum of Total Sales
0	A	5.62%	7.73%	6.16%	75
1	B	4.21%	17.27%	19.21%	160
2	C	9.83%	11.60%	5.17%	101
3	D	2.81%	21.91%	7.88%	127
4	E	25.28%	10.57%	11.82%	179
5	F	8.15%	16.24%	18.47%	167
6	G	18.54%	8.76%	17.49%	171
7	H	25.56%	5.93%	13.79%	170
8	Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	1150

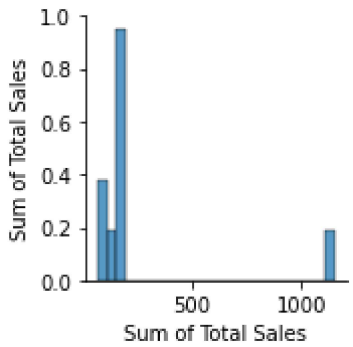
In [8]:
```
a.columns
```

Out[8]:
```
Index(['Row Labels', 'Sum of Jan', 'Sum of Feb', 'Sum of Mar',
       'Sum of Total Sales'],
      dtype='object')
```

EDA and Visualization

In [9]:
```
sns.pairplot(a)
```

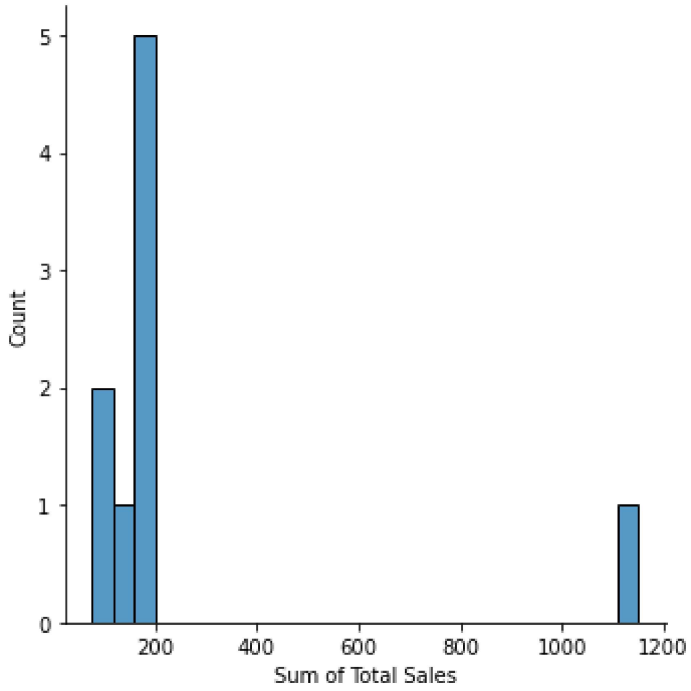
Out[9]:
```
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x265b8dc6d90>
```



distribution plot

In [10]:
```
sns.displot(a["Sum of Total Sales"])
```

Out[10]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x265b9599160>



correlation

In [11]:
```
dat=data[['Row Labels', 'Sum of Jan', 'Sum of Feb', 'Sum of Mar',
       'Sum of Total Sales']]
sns.heatmap(dat.corr())
```

Out[11]: <AxesSubplot:>

To train the model-Model Building

In [12]:
```
x=a[['Sum of Total Sales']]
y=a['Sum of Total Sales']
```

In [13]:
```
# to split my dataset into training and test data
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.3)
```

In [14]:
```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
lr= LinearRegression()
lr.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

Out[14]:
```
LinearRegression()
```

In [15]:
```
print(lr.intercept_)
```

```
2.842170943040401e-14
```

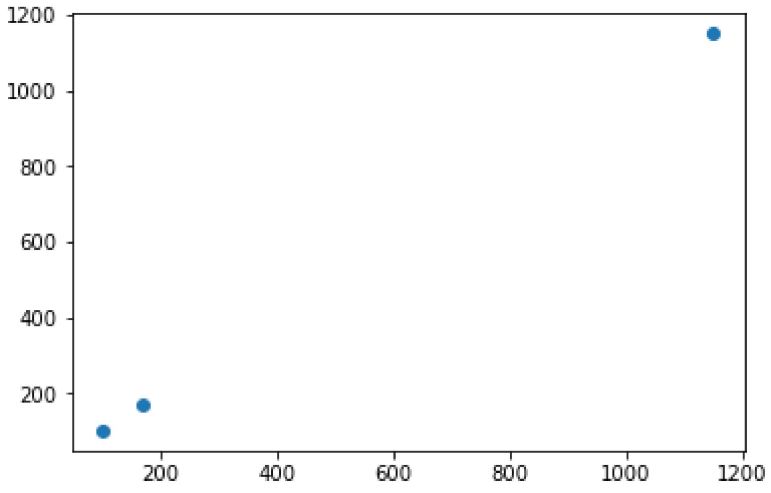
In [16]:
```
coeff=pd.DataFrame(lr.coef_,x.columns,columns=['Co-efficient'])
coeff
```

Out[16]:

	Co-efficient
Sum of Total Sales	1.0

In [17]:
```
prediction=lr.predict(x_test)
plt.scatter(y_test,prediction)
```

Out[17]:
```
<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x265bafa9640>
```



In [18]:
```
print(lr.score(x_test,y_test))
```

```
1.0
```

In [19]:
```
lr.score(x_train,y_train)
```

Out[19]: 1.0

Ridge regression

In [20]:
```
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge,Lasso
```

In [21]:
```
rr=Ridge(alpha=10)
rr.fit(x_train,y_train)
rr.score(x_test,y_test)
```

Out[21]: 0.9999975658015271

In [22]:
```
rr.score(x_train,y_train)
```

Out[22]: 0.9999983399977512

lasso regression

In [23]:
```
la=Lasso(alpha=10)
la.fit(x_train,y_train)
la.score(x_train,y_train)
```

Out[23]: 0.9999400856298675

In [24]:
```
la.score(x_test,y_test)
```

Out[24]: 0.9999121426080018

In [25]:
```
from sklearn.linear_model import ElasticNet
en=ElasticNet()
en.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

Out[25]: ElasticNet()

In [26]:
```
print(en.coef_)
```

```
[0.99922626]
```

In [27]:
```
print(en.intercept_)
```

```
0.11335353665614889
```

In [28]:
```
predict=en.predict(x_test)
```

In [29]:
```
print(en.score(x_test,y_test))
```

```
0.99999912210574
```

In [30]:
```
from sklearn import metrics
```

In [31]:
```
print("Mean Absolute error:",metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test,predict))
```

```
Mean Absolute error: 0.2766135792120821
```

In [32]:
```
print("Mean Squared error:",metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test,predict))
```

```
Mean Squared error: 0.20148278037116948
```

In [33]:
```
print("Root squared error:",np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test,predict)))
```

```
Root squared error: 0.44886833300108114
```