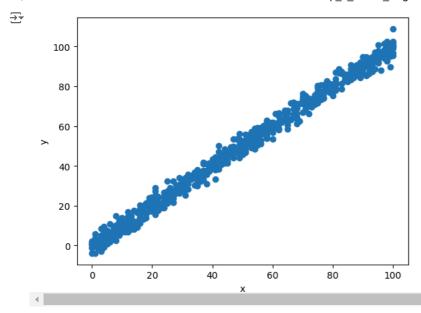
To obtain the best fit line over single feature scattered datapoints using Linear Regression

```
# 1.
        Load the basic libraries and packages
import pandas as pd
\hbox{import numpy as np}\\
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        Load the dataset
# 2.
dataset = pd.read_csv("/content/Dataset.csv")
dataset.head()
\overline{\Rightarrow}
      0 24.0 21.549452
      1 50.0 47.464463
      2 15.0 17.218656
      3 38.0 36.586398
      4 87.0 87.288984
# 3. Analyse the dataset
dataset.describe()
₹
                       х
                                  У
      count
             700.000000 699.000000
                          49.939869
      mean
               54.985939
       std
              134.681703
                           29.109217
       min
                0.000000
                           -3.839981
       25%
               25.000000
                          24.929968
               49.000000
                           48.973020
       50%
       75%
               75.000000
                           74.929911
       max
             3530.157369 108.871618
# 4. Pre-process the data
dataset = dataset.dropna()
# 5. Visualize the Data
plt.scatter(dataset['x'],dataset['y'])
plt.xlabel('x')
plt.ylabel('y')
plt.show()
```



6. Separate the feature and prediction value columns

```
x_feature = np.array(dataset['x'])
y_feature = np.array(dataset['y'])
# 7.Write the Hypothesis Function
def\ Hypothesis(theta\_array\ ,\ x) :
  return theta_array[0] + theta_array[1]*x
# 8. Write the Cost Function
def Cost_Function(theta_array,x,y , m):
  total_cost = 0
  for i in range(m):
   total_cost += (Hypothesis(theta_array,x[i]) - y[i])**2
  return total_cost/(2*m)
# 9. Write the Gradient Descent optimization algorithm
{\tt def \ Gradient\_Descent(theta\_array \ , \ x, \ y \ , \ m \ , alpha) \ :}
  summation_0 = 0
  summation_1 = 0
  for i in range(m):
    summation\_0 += (Hypothesis(theta\_array,x[i]) - y[i])
    summation_1 += ((Hypothesis(theta_array,x[i]) - y[i])*x[i])
  new_theta0 = theta_array[0] - (alpha/m)*summation_0
  new_theta1 = theta_array[1] - (alpha/m)*summation_1
  new_theta = [new_theta0 , new_theta1]
  return new_theta
```

```
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              Apply the training over the dataset to minimize the loss
     def Training(x, y, alpha, epochs):
          theta_0 = 0
          theta_1 = 0
          theta_array = [theta_0, theta_1]
          m = len(x)
             Find the best fit line to the given dataset
     alpha = 0.0001
     epochs = 100
     \label{training} \textit{Training}(x\_\textit{feature} \ , \ y\_\textit{feature} \ , \ \textit{alpha} \ , \ \textit{epochs})
     <del>_</del>
             100
              80
              60
              40
              20
               0
                                  20
                                                40
                                                              60
                                                                            80
                                                                                          100
             100
              80
              60
              40
              20
                                  20
                                                                            80
                                                                                          100
           [0.014658108311688386, 0.9988297525870707]
                700
               600
                500
            Cost 400
               300
               200
                100
```

ò

Epochs