Problem statement

predicting the house price in USA.To create a model to help him estimate of what the house would sell for.

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

In [2]:
```
df=pd.read_csv("drug")
```

To display top 10 rows

In [3]:
```
df.head(10)
```

Out[3]:

	Age	Sex	BP	Cholesterol	Na_to_K	Drug
0	23	F	HIGH	HIGH	25.355	drugY
1	47	M	LOW	HIGH	13.093	drugC
2	47	M	LOW	HIGH	10.114	drugC
3	28	F	NORMAL	HIGH	7.798	drugX
4	61	F	LOW	HIGH	18.043	drugY
5	22	F	NORMAL	HIGH	8.607	drugX
6	49	F	NORMAL	HIGH	16.275	drugY
7	41	M	LOW	HIGH	11.037	drugC
8	60	M	NORMAL	HIGH	15.171	drugY
9	43	M	LOW	NORMAL	19.368	drugY

Data Cleaning And Pre-Processing

In [4]:
```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 200 entries, 0 to 199
Data columns (total 6 columns):
 #   Column       Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  ------       --------------  -----  
 0   Age          200 non-null    int64  
 1   Sex          200 non-null    object 
 2   BP           200 non-null    object 
 3   Cholesterol  200 non-null    object 
 4   Na_to_K      200 non-null    float64
 5   Drug         200 non-null    object 
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(4)
memory usage: 9.5+ KB
```

In [5]:
```
# Display the statistical summary
df.describe()
```

Out[5]:

	Age	Na_to_K
count	200.000000	200.000000
mean	44.315000	16.084485
std	16.544315	7.223956
min	15.000000	6.269000
25%	31.000000	10.445500
50%	45.000000	13.936500
75%	58.000000	19.380000
max	74.000000	38.247000

In [6]:
```
# To display the col headings
df.columns
```

Out[6]:
```
Index(['Age', 'Sex', 'BP', 'Cholesterol', 'Na_to_K', 'Drug'], dtype='object')
```

In [7]:
```
cols=df.dropna(axis=1)
```

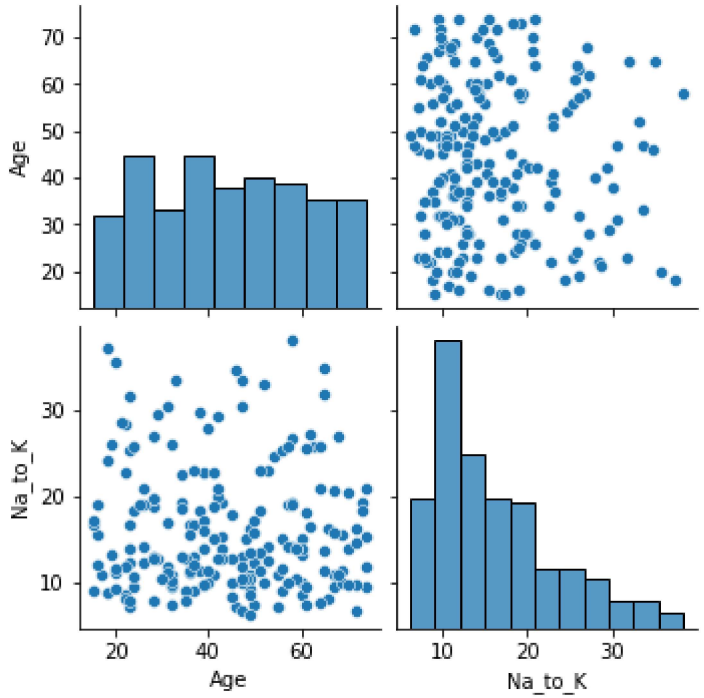
In [8]:
```
cols.columns
```

Out[8]:
```
Index(['Age', 'Sex', 'BP', 'Cholesterol', 'Na_to_K', 'Drug'], dtype='object')
```

EDA and Visualization

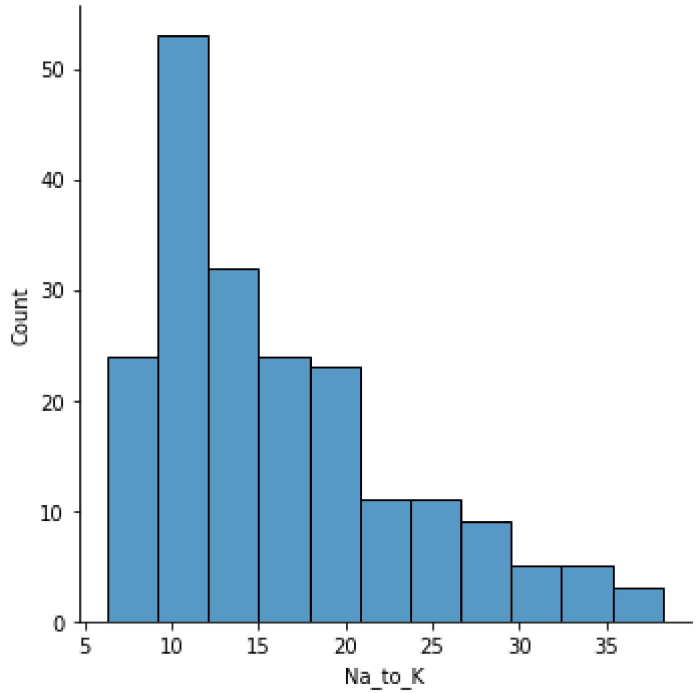
In [9]:
```
sns.pairplot(cols)
```

Out[9]:
```
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x23ce0d8d490>
```



In [10]:
```
sns.displot(df['Na_to_K'])
```

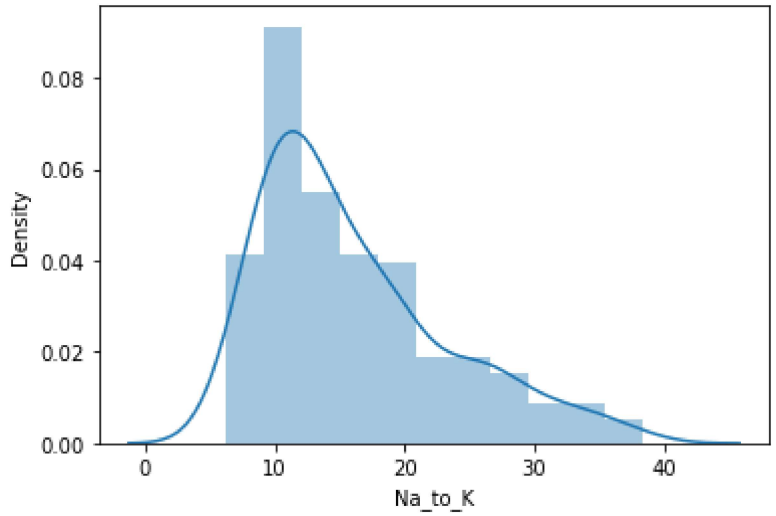
Out[10]:
```
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x23ce5445b50>
```



In [11]:
```
# We use displot in older version we get distplot use displot
sns.distplot(df['Na_to_K'])
```

```
C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:2557: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a dep
recated 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[11]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Na_to_K', ylabel='Density'>



In [12]:
```
df1=cols[['Age', 'Na_to_K']]
df1
```

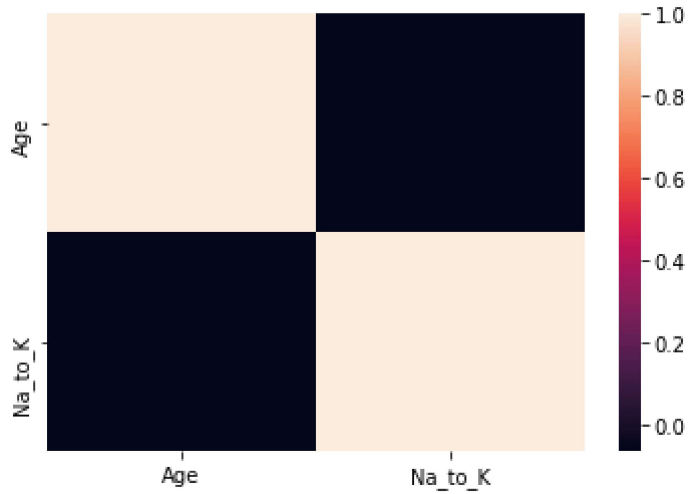
Out[12]:

	Age	Na_to_K
0	23	25.355
1	47	13.093
2	47	10.114
3	28	7.798
4	61	18.043
...	...	...
195	56	11.567
196	16	12.006
197	52	9.894
198	23	14.020
199	40	11.349

200 rows × 2 columns

In [13]:
```
sns.heatmap(df1.corr())
```

Out[13]: <AxesSubplot:>



To train the model - MODEL BUILD

Going to train linear regression model;We split our data into 2 variables x and y where x is independent var(input) and y is dependent on x(output), we could ignore address col as it is not required for our model

In [14]:
```
x=df1[['Age', 'Na_to_K']]
y=df1[['Na_to_K']]
```

To split the dataset into test data

In [15]:
```
# importing lib for splitting test data
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

In [16]:
```
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.3)
```

In [17]:
```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

lr=LinearRegression()
lr.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

Out[17]:
```
LinearRegression()
```

In [18]:
```
print(lr.intercept_)
```

```
[7.10542736e-15]
```

In [19]:
```
print(lr.score(x_test,y_test))
```

```
1.0
```

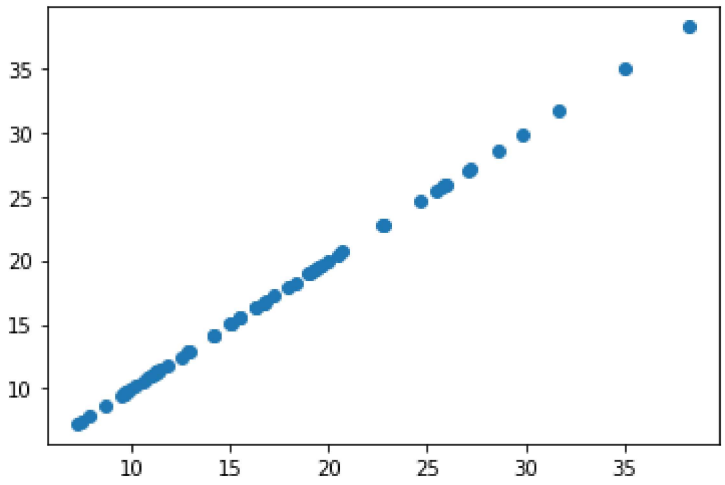
In [20]:
```
coeff=pd.DataFrame(lr.coef_)
coeff
```

Out[20]:

	0	1
0	0.0	1.0

In [21]:
```
pred = lr.predict(x_test)
plt.scatter(y_test,pred)
```

Out[21]:
```
<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x23ce6ea30d0>
```



In [22]:
```
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge,Lasso
```

In [23]:
```
rr=Ridge(alpha=10)
rr.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

Out[23]:
```
Ridge(alpha=10)
```

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

Out[24]:
```
0.9999979445941236
```

In [25]:
```
la=Lasso(alpha=10)
la.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

Out[25]:
```
Lasso(alpha=10)
```

In [26]:
```
la.score(x_test,y_test)
```

Out[26]:
```
0.9602395867266722
```

In [ ]:
```

```