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("BreastCancer csv")
```

To display top 10 rows

	id	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_me
0	842302	М	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	0.11840	0.27760	0.300
1	842517	М	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	0.08474	0.07864	0.08
2	84300903	М	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	0.10960	0.15990	0.19
3	84348301	М	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	0.14250	0.28390	0.24
4	84358402	М	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0	0.10030	0.13280	0.19
5	843786	М	12.45	15.70	82.57	477.1	0.12780	0.17000	0.15
6	844359	М	18.25	19.98	119.60	1040.0	0.09463	0.10900	0.11
7	84458202	М	13.71	20.83	90.20	577.9	0.11890	0.16450	0.09
В	844981	М	13.00	21.82	87.50	519.8	0.12730	0.19320	0.18
)	84501001	М	12.46	24.04	83.97	475.9	0.11860	0.23960	0.22

Data Cleaning And Pre-Processing

In [3]: df.head(10)

Out[3]:

In [4]: df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 569 entries, 0 to 568
Data columns (total 33 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	 id	569 non-null	 int64
1	diagnosis	569 non-null	object
2	_	569 non-null	float64
3	radius_mean	569 non-null	float64
4	texture_mean		
4 5	perimeter_mean	569 non-null	float64
	area_mean	569 non-null	float64
6	smoothness_mean	569 non-null	float64
7	compactness_mean	569 non-null	float64
8	concavity_mean	569 non-null	float64
9	concave points_mean	569 non-null	float64
10	symmetry_mean	569 non-null	float64
11	fractal_dimension_mean	569 non-null	float64
12	radius_se	569 non-null	float64
13	texture_se	569 non-null	float64
14	perimeter_se	569 non-null	float64
15	area_se	569 non-null	float64
16	smoothness_se	569 non-null	float64
17	compactness_se	569 non-null	float64
18	concavity_se	569 non-null	float64
19	concave points_se	569 non-null	float64
20	symmetry_se	569 non-null	float64
21	<pre>fractal_dimension_se</pre>	569 non-null	float64
22	radius_worst	569 non-null	float64
23	texture_worst	569 non-null	float64
24	perimeter_worst	569 non-null	float64
25	area_worst	569 non-null	float64
26	smoothness_worst	569 non-null	float64
27	compactness_worst	569 non-null	float64
28	concavity_worst	569 non-null	float64
29	concave points_worst	569 non-null	float64
30	symmetry_worst	569 non-null	float64
31	fractal_dimension_worst	569 non-null	float64
32	Unnamed: 32	0 non-null	float64
	es: float64(31), int64(1)		

dtypes: float64(31), int64(1), object(1)

memory usage: 146.8+ KB

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

Out[5]:

	Id	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_mean
count	5.690000e+02	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000
mean	3.037183e+07	14.127292	19.289649	91.969033	654.889104	0.096360	0.104341	0.088799
std	1.250206e+08	3.524049	4.301036	24.298981	351.914129	0.014064	0.052813	0.079720
min	8.670000e+03	6.981000	9.710000	43.790000	143.500000	0.052630	0.019380	0.000000
25%	8.692180e+05	11.700000	16.170000	75.170000	420.300000	0.086370	0.064920	0.029560
50%	9.060240e+05	13.370000	18.840000	86.240000	551.100000	0.095870	0.092630	0.061540
75%	8.813129e+06	15.780000	21.800000	104.100000	782.700000	0.105300	0.130400	0.130700
max	9.113205e+08	28.110000	39.280000	188.500000	2501.000000	0.163400	0.345400	0.426800

8 rows × 32 columns

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

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

Out[7]:

	id	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_m
0	842302	М	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	0.11840	0.27760	0.30
1	842517	М	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	0.08474	0.07864	30.0
2	84300903	М	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	0.10960	0.15990	0.19
3	84348301	М	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	0.14250	0.28390	0.24
4	84358402	М	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0	0.10030	0.13280	0.19
564	926424	М	21.56	22.39	142.00	1479.0	0.11100	0.11590	0.24
565	926682	М	20.13	28.25	131.20	1261.0	0.09780	0.10340	0.14
566	926954	М	16.60	28.08	108.30	858.1	0.08455	0.10230	90.0
567	927241	М	20.60	29.33	140.10	1265.0	0.11780	0.27700	0.35
568	92751	В	7.76	24.54	47.92	181.0	0.05263	0.04362	0.00

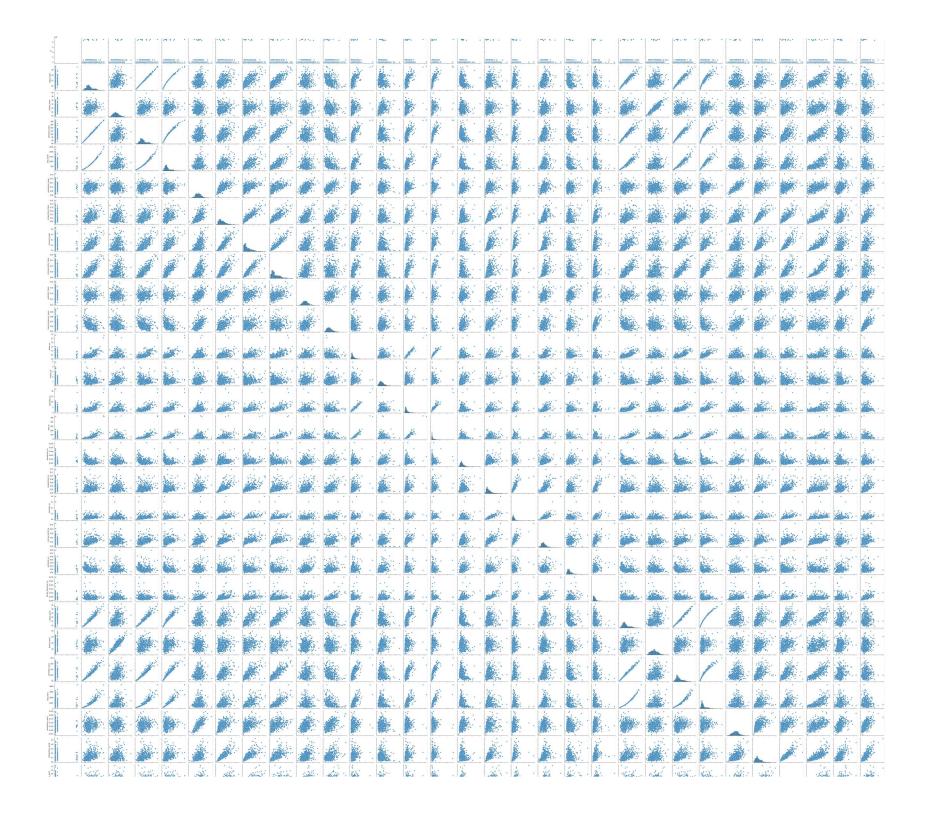
569 rows × 32 columns

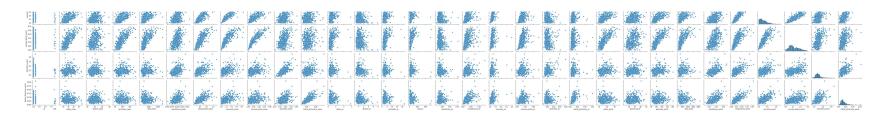
```
In [8]: cols.columns
```

EDA and Visualization

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

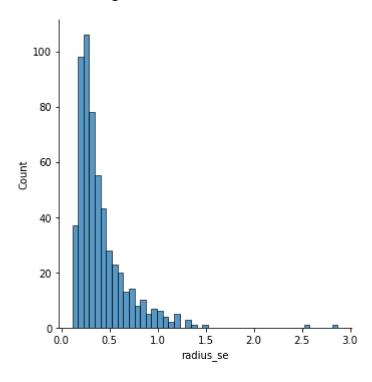
Out[9]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x22653a76400>





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

Out[10]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x22671b457f0>

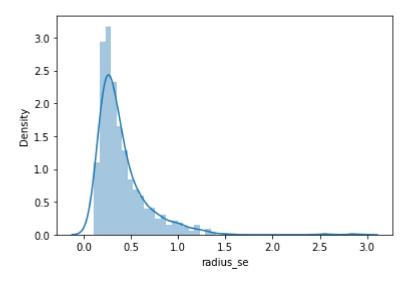


In [11]: # We use displot in older version we get distplot use displot
sns.distplot(df['radius_se'])

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='radius_se', ylabel='Density'>



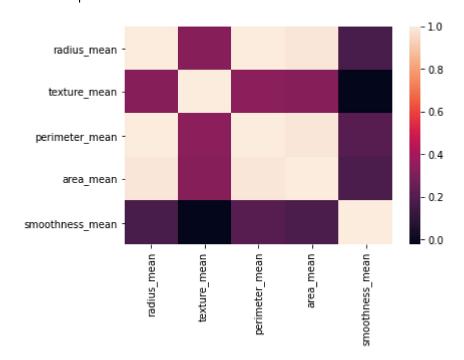
Out[12]:

	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	smoothness_mean
0	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	0.11840
1	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	0.08474
2	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	0.10960
3	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	0.14250
4	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0	0.10030
564	21.56	22.39	142.00	1479.0	0.11100
565	20.13	28.25	131.20	1261.0	0.09780
566	16.60	28.08	108.30	858.1	0.08455
567	20.60	29.33	140.10	1265.0	0.11780
568	7.76	24.54	47.92	181.0	0.05263

569 rows × 5 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

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 )
         [1.77635684e-12]
In [19]: print(lr.score(x test,y test))
         1.0
In [20]: coeff=pd.DataFrame(lr.coef_)
         coeff
Out[20]:
                      0 1
                                     2
                                                 3
```

0 -2.276929e-14 1.0 -1.071098e-15 -2.143707e-15 -6.540143e-16

```
In [21]: pred = lr.predict(x_test)
         plt.scatter(y_test,pred)
Out[21]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x22608880490>
          30
          25
          20
          15
          10
                               20
                                       25
                      15
                                                30
In [25]: from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge,Lasso
In [29]: rr=Ridge(alpha=10)
         rr.fit(x_train,y_train)
Out[29]: Ridge(alpha=10)
In [31]: rr.score(x_test,y_test)
Out[31]: 0.9999979543123226
In [32]: la=Lasso(alpha=10)
         la.fit(x_train,y_train)
Out[32]: Lasso(alpha=10)
In [33]: la.score(x_test,y_test)
Out[33]: 0.6853165359229203
```

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