#### **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("fiat")
```

## To display top 10 rows

In [3]: df.head(10)

Out[3]:

	ID	model	engine_power	age_in_days	km	previous_owners	lat	lon	price	Unnamed: 9	Unnamed: 10	Unnam
0	1.0	lounge	51.0	882.0	25000.0	1.0	44.907242	8.611560	8900.0	NaN	NaN	CONCATE
1	2.0	рор	51.0	1186.0	32500.0	1.0	45.666359	12.241890	8800.0	NaN	NaN	Length
2	3.0	sport	74.0	4658.0	142228.0	1.0	45.503300	11.417840	4200.0	NaN	NaN	No. of w days btw 23 to 17
3	4.0	lounge	51.0	2739.0	160000.0	1.0	40.633171	17.634609	6000.0	NaN	NaN	
4	5.0	рор	73.0	3074.0	106880.0	1.0	41.903221	12.495650	5700.0	NaN	NaN	Ave
5	6.0	pop	74.0	3623.0	70225.0	1.0	45.000702	7.682270	7900.0	NaN	NaN	С
6	7.0	lounge	51.0	731.0	11600.0	1.0	44.907242	8.611560	10750.0	NaN	NaN	
7	8.0	lounge	51.0	1521.0	49076.0	1.0	41.903221	12.495650	9190.0	NaN	NaN	
8	9.0	sport	73.0	4049.0	76000.0	1.0	45.548000	11.549470	5600.0	NaN	NaN	
9	10.0	sport	51.0	3653.0	89000.0	1.0	45.438301	10.991700	6000.0	NaN	NaN	
4 (												•

## **Data Cleaning And Pre-Processing**

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

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1541 entries, 0 to 1540
Data columns (total 15 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	ID	1538 non-null	float64
1	model	1538 non-null	object
2	engine_power	1539 non-null	float64
3	age_in_days	1539 non-null	float64
4	km	1539 non-null	float64
5	previous_owners	1538 non-null	float64
6	lat	1539 non-null	float64
7	lon	1539 non-null	float64
8	price	1541 non-null	float64
9	Unnamed: 9	0 non-null	float64
10	Unnamed: 10	0 non-null	float64
11	Unnamed: 11	6 non-null	object
12	Unnamed: 12	10 non-null	object
13	Unnamed: 13	0 non-null	float64
14	Unnamed: 14	3 non-null	object
4+,,,,	oc. £100+64/11\	object(1)	

dtypes: float64(11), object(4)

memory usage: 180.7+ KB

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

#### Out[5]:

	ID	engine_power	age_in_days	km	previous_owners	lat	lon	price	Unnamed: 9
count	1538.000000	1539.000000	1.539000e+03	1539.000000	1538.000000	1539.000000	1539.000000	1.541000e+03	0.0
mean	769.500000	52.870045	3.001763e+03	53396.011704	1.123537	87.026139	23.111829	2.568905e+04	NaN
std	444.126671	38.090731	5.300702e+04	40033.809481	0.416423	1705.913084	453.050800	4.747172e+05	NaN
min	1.000000	51.000000	3.660000e+02	1232.000000	1.000000	36.855839	7.245400	2.500000e+03	NaN
25%	385.250000	51.000000	6.700000e+02	20012.500000	1.000000	41.802990	9.505090	7.190000e+03	NaN
50%	769.500000	51.000000	1.035000e+03	39038.000000	1.000000	44.399971	11.869260	9.000000e+03	NaN
75%	1153.750000	51.000000	2.616000e+03	79535.500000	1.000000	45.467960	12.774520	1.000000e+04	NaN
max	1538.000000	1538.000000	2.080506e+06	235000.000000	4.000000	66966.613720	17784.552790	1.318989e+07	NaN
4								_	

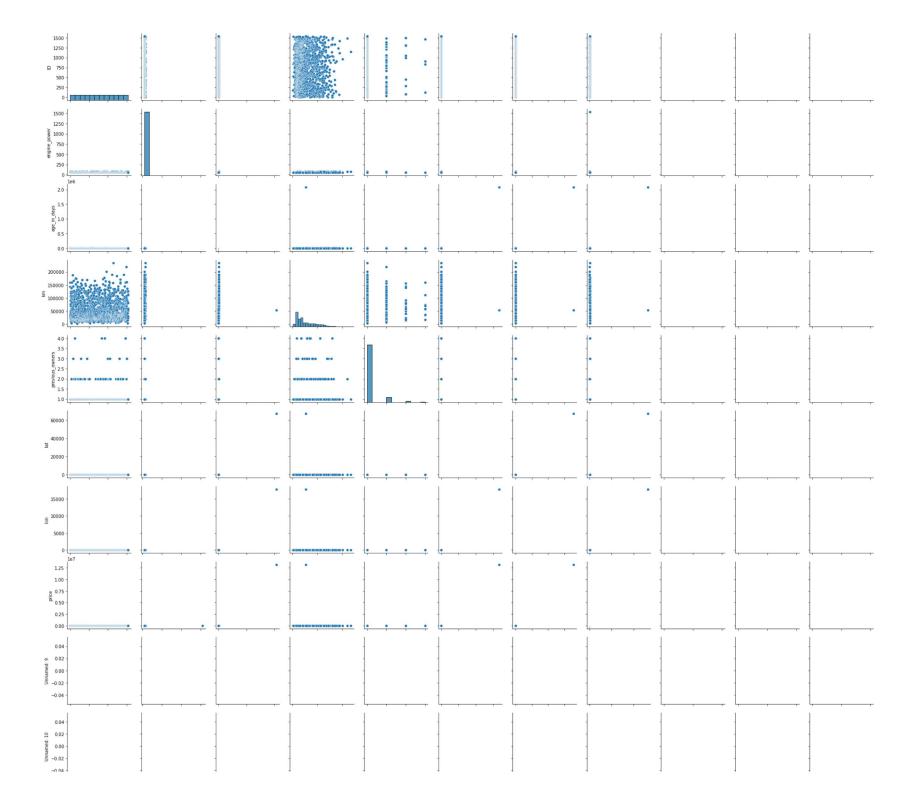
```
In [6]: # To display the col headings
     df.columns
```

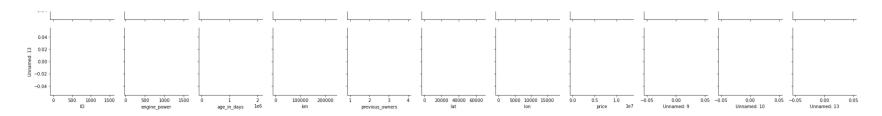
```
In [7]: cols=df.dropna(axis=1)
         cols
Out[7]:
                      price
             0 8.900000e+03
             1 8.800000e+03
             2 4.200000e+03
             3 6.000000e+03
            4 5.700000e+03
          1536 5.990000e+03
          1537 7.900000e+03
          1538 1.318989e+07
          1539 1.714086e+04
          1540 1.318989e+07
         1541 rows × 1 columns
In [8]: cols.columns
Out[8]: Index(['price'], dtype='object')
```

## **EDA** and Visualization

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

Out[9]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x2211632e580>



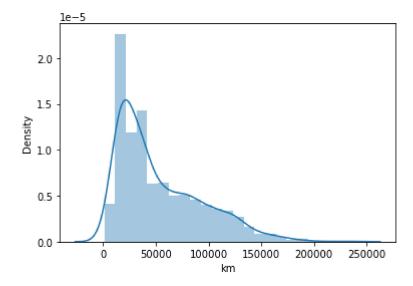


In [11]: # We use displot in older version we get distplot use displot
sns.distplot(df['km'])

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='km', ylabel='Density'>



```
In [13]: df1=df[['engine_power', 'age_in_days', 'km', 'previous_owners']]
df1
```

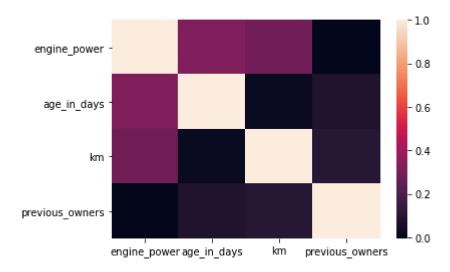
#### Out[13]:

	engine_power	age_in_days	km	previous_owners
0	51.0	882.0	25000.0000	1.0
1	51.0	1186.0	32500.0000	1.0
2	74.0	4658.0	142228.0000	1.0
3	51.0	2739.0	160000.0000	1.0
4	73.0	3074.0	106880.0000	1.0
1536	51.0	2557.0	80750.0000	1.0
1537	51.0	1766.0	54276.0000	1.0
1538	NaN	2080506.0	53396.0117	NaN
1539	1538.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
1540	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

1541 rows × 4 columns

```
In [14]: sns.heatmap(df1.corr())
```

#### Out[14]: <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 [22]: x=df[['price']]
y=df[['price']]
```

## To split the dataset into test data

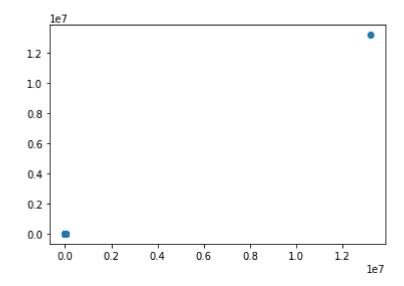
In [24]: | x\_train, x\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(x, y, test\_size=0.3)

```
In [23]: # importing lib for splitting test data
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

1.0

```
In [29]: pred = lr.predict(x_test)
plt.scatter(y_test,pred)
```

Out[29]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x221b2521250>



```
In [ ]:
```