3/13/24, 8:59 PM predict\_01

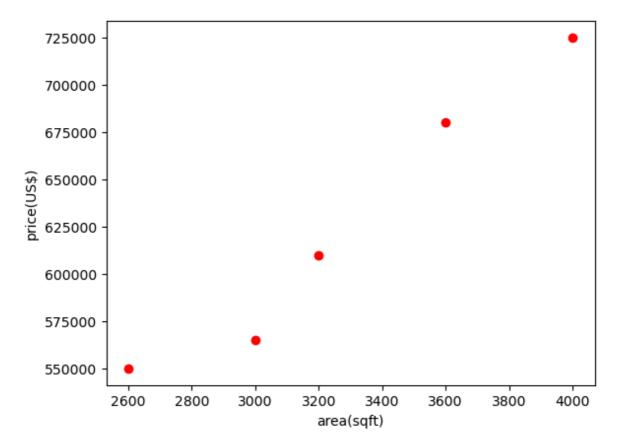
## Starting with learing linear regression:-

### **Adding Libraries**

```
In [ ]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression # Regression formulaes
        import numpy as np # Numerical formulae
In [ ]:
        import pandas as pd # Numerical formates
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # For graph ploting from data sets
In [ ]: #df = pd.read_csv('homeprices 1.csv')
        df = pd.read_csv('homeprices_2.csv')
        df -> data framework
In [ ]:
       df
Out[ ]:
           area
                  price
        0 2600 550000
          3000 565000
          3200 610000
          3600 680000
          4000 725000
```

#### Running sample code for checking module's functionality:

3/13/24, 8:59 PM predict\_01



```
In [ ]: reg = LinearRegression()
   reg.fit(df[['area']] , df.price)
```

Out[ ]: LinearRegression()

### **Testing**

```
In [ ]: newArea = 3300
    reg.predict([[newArea]])

    C:\Users\HP\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\base.py:450: UserWarning: X does
    not have valid feature names, but LinearRegression was fitted with feature names
    warnings.warn(

Out[ ]: array([628715.75342466])

In [ ]: cof = reg.coef_
    cof

Out[ ]: array([135.78767123])

In [ ]: inte = reg.intercept_
    inte
```

# Out[]: 180616.43835616432

### Checking for predicted value :-

```
In [ ]: cof * newArea + inte
```

3/13/24, 8:59 PM predict\_01

Out[]: array([628715.75342466])

## Marking slop line for prediction:

```
In []: plt.xlabel('area(sqft)')
   plt.ylabel('price(US$)')
   plt.scatter(df.area,df.price,color='red')
   plt.plot(df.area , reg.predict(df[['area']]) , color='blue')
```

Out[ ]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1de39005fd0>]

