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# %%  
  
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# SIMPLE LINEAR REGRESSION  
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# %%  
  
# importing the scikit-learn.dataset library  
  
from sklearn import datasets  
  
# %%  
  
# generating the dataset for 1000 samples with linear relation from make_regression() fucntion of skearn  
  
x, y = datasets.make_regression(n_samples=1000, #number of samples  
                                n_features=1, #number of features  
                                n_informative=1, #number of useful features  
                                noise=10) #bias and standard deviation of the guassian noise  
  
# %%  
  
# importing the train_test_split function of sklearn  
  
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
  
# %%  
  
# creating training and test datasets with train_test_split func. of sklearn.model_selection  
  
train_x, test_x, train_y, test_y = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.2)  
  
print("train data size:", len(train_x)) # 800  
  
print("test data size:", len(test_x)) # 200  
  
# %%
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# importing the matplotlib library

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

#%%

# plotting the x and y values generated

plt.scatter(x,y)

#%%

# importing the LinearRegression() func. of sklearn.linear_model

from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

#%%

# craeting and fitting the linear model on the training dataset

linear = LinearRegression()
linear.fit(train_x,train_y)
y_predicted=linear.predict(test_x)

#%%

%matplotlib inline

# plotting the predicted value with the actual one

plt.figure(figsize=(15,15))

p1=max(max(y_predicted),max(test_y))
p2=min(min(y_predicted),min(test_y))

plt.plot([p1,p2],[p1,p2], 'b-')

plt.xlabel("True Values")
plt.ylabel("Predicted Values")

plt.scatter(test_y,y_predicted,color='crimson')
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plt.axis("equal")

#%%

# calculating the model accuracy

from sklearn.metrics import r2_score

print("Model Accuracy: ",str(r2_score(test_y,y_predicted))+") # 0.9188302349633785
# %%

# =====
# THE END
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