Task 1- GRIP at Sparks Foundation

predict the percentage of marks that a student is expected to score based upon the number of hours they studied. This is a simple linear regression task as it involves just two variables

```
In [48]: # Importing all libraries required in this notebook
         import pandas as pd
         import numpy as np
         import seaborn as sns
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         %matplotlib inline
In [49]: # read dataset
         df = pd.read csv("D://DK//dddddd//Task grip//data1.csv")
In [50]: df.head()
Out[50]:
            Hours Scores
          0 2.5
                  21
          1 5.1
                  47
          2 3.2
                  27
          3 8.5
                  75
          4 3.5
                  30
```

In [51]: df.tail()

```
      Out [51]:
      Hours
      Scores

      20
      2.7
      30

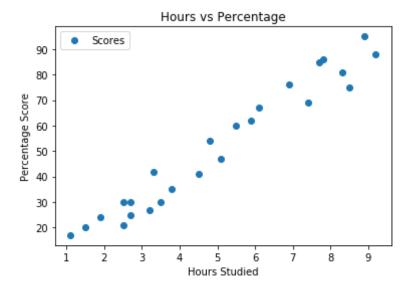
      21
      4.8
      54

      22
      3.8
      35

      23
      6.9
      76

      24
      7.8
      86
```

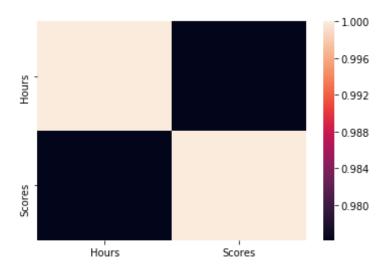
```
In [33]: df.columns
Out[33]: Index(['Hours', 'Scores'], dtype='object')
In [52]: df.shape
Out[52]: (25, 2)
In [53]: # Plotting the distribution of scores
    df.plot(x='Hours', y='Scores', style='o')
    plt.title('Hours vs Percentage')
    plt.xlabel('Hours Studied')
    plt.ylabel('Percentage Score')
    plt.show()
```



From the graph above, we can clearly see that there is a positive linear relation between the number of hours studied and percentage of score

Out[54]:

	Hours	Scores
Hours	1.000000	0.976191
Scores	0.976191	1.000000



Model Building and Evaluation

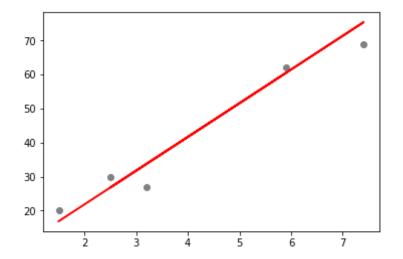
```
In [55]: X = df.iloc[:, :-1].values
y = df.iloc[:, 1].values
In [56]: from sklearn.model selection import train test split
```

Training the ML Algorithm_Linear Regression

```
In [57]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
    regressor = LinearRegression()
    regressor.fit(X_train, y_train)
    print("Training complete.")
```

Training complete.

```
In [58]: # Plotting the regression line
         line = regressor.coef_*X+regressor.intercept_
         # Plotting for the test data
         plt.scatter(X, y)
         plt.plot(X, line);
         plt.show()
          80
          60
          40
In [59]: print(X test) # Testing data - In Hours
         y pred = regressor.predict(X test) # Predicting the scores
         [[1.5]]
          [3.2]
          [7.4]
          [2.5]
          [5.9]]
In [60]: plt.scatter(X_test, y_test, color='gray')
         plt.plot(X_test, y_pred, color='red', linewidth=2)
         plt.show()
```



```
In [61]: # Comparing Actual vs Predicted

df = pd.DataFrame({'Actual': y_test, 'Predicted': y_pred})

df
```

Out[61]:

	Actual	Predicted
0	20	16.884145
1	27	33.732261
2	69	75.357018
3	30	26.794801
4	62	60.491033

```
In [62]: from sklearn import metrics
    print('Mean Absolute Error:', metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pre
    d))
    print('Mean Squared Error:', metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred
    ))
    print('Root Mean Squared Error:', np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_
test, y_pred)))
```

Mean Absolute Error: 4.183859899002975 Mean Squared Error: 21.5987693072174

Root Mean Squared Error: 4.6474476121003665

support vecotor machine

```
In [63]: from sklearn.svm import SVR
In [64]: regressor = SVR(kernel='rbf')
         fitSVR = regressor .fit(X train, y train)
         y pred = fitSVR.predict(X test)
In [65]: print(X test) # Testing data - In Hours
         y pred = regressor.predict(X test) # Predicting the scores
         [[1.5]
          [3.2]
          [7.4]
          [2.5]
          [5.9]]
In [66]: # Comparing Actual vs Predicted
         df = pd.DataFrame({'Actual': y test, 'Predicted': y pred})
         df
Out[66]:
            Actual Predicted
          0 20
                  46.344282
          1 27
                  45.545300
          2 69
                  58.849555
          3 30
                  45.157705
```

	Actual	Predicted
4	62	54.771739

```
In [67]: from sklearn import metrics
print('Mean Absolute Error:', metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pre
d))
print('Mean Squared Error:', metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred
))
print('Root Mean Squared Error:', np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)))
```

Mean Absolute Error: 15.485198578582589 Mean Squared Error: 284.5969278896682 Root Mean Squared Error: 16.87000082660544