In [1]:
```
# Working upon Salary Data set
```

In [5]:
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

In [9]:
```
# importing the salary data set
salary_df = pd.read_csv(r'F:\Prthon Programming\Udemy\Part 2 - Regression\Section 4 - Simple Linear Regression\Salary_Data.csv')
```

In [10]:
```
salary_df.head() # by default first 5 obv it shows
```

Out[10]:

	YearsExperience	Salary
0	1	39343
1	1	46205
2	2	37731
3	2	43525
4	2	39891

In [11]:
```
salary_df.tail() # by default last 5 obv it shows
```

Out[11]:

	YearsExperience	Salary
25	9	105582
26	10	116969
27	10	112635
28	10	122391
29	11	121872

In [12]:
```
salary_df.shape # try to see number of obv + number of columns
```

Out[12]:
```
(30, 2)
```

In [13]:
```
salary_df.isnull().sum() # checking if there are any missing values in data set
```

Out[13]:
```
YearsExperience    0
Salary             0
dtype: int64
```

In [19]:
```
X = salary_df.values[:,:-1] # -1 means that i m not taking the salary column in (X variable) is IV
Y = salary_df.values[:,-1] # (Y variable) salary is my dependent variable
```

In [20]:
```
print(X) # now my independtdent variable is ready
```

```
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```

In [29]:
```
print(Y) # now my dependent variable is ready
```

```
[ 39343  46205  37731  43525  39891  56642  60150  54445  64445  57189
  63218  55794  56957  57081  61111  67938  66029  83088  81363  93940
  91738  98273 101302 113812 109431 105582 116969 112635 122391 121872]
```

In [41]:
```
#from sklearn.cross_validation import train_test_split
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size = 1/3, ran
dom_state = 0)
# I have split the data set in 80:20 ratio with the help of model_selection
```

In [42]:
```
print(X_train)
```

```
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 [ 6]
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 [ 3]
 [ 9]
 [ 2]
 [ 1]
 [ 7]
 [ 5]
 [ 4]]
```

In [43]:
```
print(Y_test)
```

```
[ 37731 122391  57081  63218 116969 109431 112635  55794  83088 101302]
```

In [ ]:
```
#============================================END OF THE DATA PREPROCESSING=====
=============================================
```

In [44]:
```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression # taken class as LinearRegre
ssion

regressor = LinearRegression()
regressor.fit(X_train, Y_train) # fitting X_train and Y_train by using fit fun
ction
```

Out[44]:
```
LinearRegression(copy_X=True, fit_intercept=True, n_jobs=None,
         normalize=False)
```

In [ ]:
```
#============================================WE HAVE TRAIN THE MACHINE========
=============================================
```

In [45]:
```
Y_pred = regressor.predict(X_test) # predicting test set results
```

In [48]:
```
print(Y_pred)
```

```
[ 46517.38475499 117804.99274047  64339.28675136  64339.28675136
 117804.99274047 108894.04174229 117804.99274047  64339.28675136
  73250.23774955  99983.0907441 ]
```

In [47]:
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # data visualisation
```

In [50]:
```
# visualisation training set results
plt.scatter(X_train, Y_train, Color = 'red') # data points
plt.plot(X_train, regressor.predict(X_train), color = 'blue') # slope line
plt.title('Salary VS YearsExperience(traing set)')
plt.xlabel('YearsExperience')
plt.ylabel('Salary')
plt.show
# real salary with predicted salary
```

Out[50]: <function matplotlib.pyplot.show(*args, **kw)>

In [51]:
```
# visualisation testing set results
plt.scatter(X_test, Y_test, Color = 'red')
plt.plot(X_train, regressor.predict(X_train), color = 'blue')
plt.title('Salary VS YearsExperience(testing set)')
plt.xlabel('YearsExperience')
plt.ylabel('Salary')
plt.show
```

Out[51]: <function matplotlib.pyplot.show(*args, **kw)>

In [ ]:
```
#=========================================END WITH A GOOD RESULT==========
================================================
```