import numpy as np import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns

data=pd.read_csv("/content/advertising.csv")
data.head()

→*		TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
	0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
	1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
	2	17.2	45.9	69.3	12.0
	3	151.5	41.3	58.5	16.5
	4	180.8	10.8	58.4	17.9

data.shape

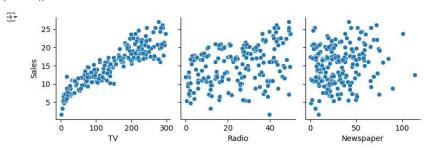
→ (200, 4)

data.describe()

} ▼		TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
	count	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000
	mean	147.042500	23.264000	30.554000	15.130500
	std	85.854236	14.846809	21.778621	5.283892
	min	0.700000	0.000000	0.300000	1.600000
	25%	74.375000	9.975000	12.750000	11.000000
	50%	149.750000	22.900000	25.750000	16.000000
	75%	218.825000	36.525000	45.100000	19.050000
	max	296.400000	49.600000	114.000000	27.000000

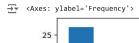
observations: avg expenses spend is highest on tv , avg expenses spend lowest on radio, max sale is 27 and min is 1.6

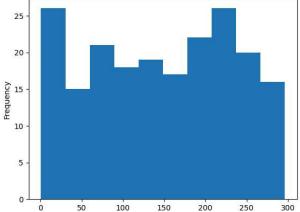
 $sns.pairplot(data, x_vars = ['TV', 'Radio', 'Newspaper'], y_vars = 'Sales', kind = 'scatter') \\ plt.show()$



observations: when advertising cost increases in tv ads the sale will also increases as well. while newspaper and radio is unpredictable

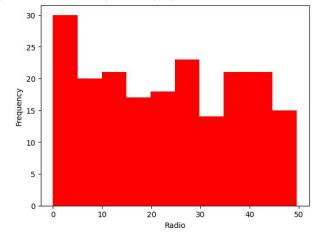
data['TV'].plot.hist(bins=10)



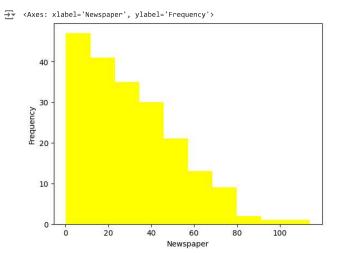


data['Radio'].plot.hist(bins=10,color='red',xlabel="Radio")



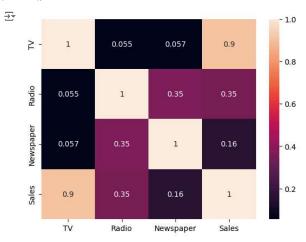


data['Newspaper'].plot.hist(bins=10,color='yellow',xlabel='Newspaper')



observations: majority sales is the result of low advertising cost in newspaper

sns.heatmap(data.corr(),annot=True)
plt.show()



sales is highly correlated with the tv

training model with one variables separately

 $from \ sklearn.model_selection \ import \ train_test_split \\ x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(data[['TV']],data[['Sales']],test_size=0.3,random_state=0)$

print(x_train)

TV
131 265.2
96 197.6
181 218.5
19 147.3
153 171.3

```
7/28/24, 11:59 PM
       .. ...
67 139.3
       192 17.2
117 76.4
       47 239.9
       172 19.6
       [140 rows x 1 columns]
   print(y_train)
           Sales
       131 17.7
            16.7
       181 17.2
       19 14.6
       153 16.0
       .. ...
67 13.4
       192 5.9
       117 9.4
       47 23.2
       172 7.6
       [140 rows x 1 columns]
   print(x_test)
       18
            69.2
       170
            50.0
       107 90.4
       98 289.7
       177 170.2
       182 56.2
       5 8.7
       146 240.1
       12 23.8
       152 197.6
       61 261.3
       125 87.2
       180 156.6
       154 187.8
80 76.4
       7 120.2
       33 265.6
       130 0.7
       37 74.7
       74 213.4
       183 287.6
       145 140.3
       45 175.1
       159 131.7
       60 53.5
       123 123.1
       179 165.6
       185 205.0
       122 224.0
       44 25.1
       16 67.8
       55 198.9
       150 280.7
       111 241.7
       22 13.2
       189 18.7
       129 59.6
       4 180.8
       83 68.4
       106 25.0
       134 36.9
       66
           31.5
       26 142.9
       113 209.6
       168 215.4
63 102.7
```

8 8.6 75 16.9

```
7/28/24, 11:59 PM
       118 125.7
       143 104.6
       71 109.8
       124 229.5
       184 253.8
       97 184.9
       149 44.7
       24 62.3
       30 292.9
   print(y_test)
    \overrightarrow{\exists r}
           Sales
       18
           11.3
       170
            8.4
       107
           12.0
       98 25.4
       177
           16.7
       182 8.7
       5
            7.2
       146 18.2
12 9.2
       152 16.6
       61
           24.2
       125 10.6
           15.5
       180
       154 20.6
       80
           11.8
           13.2
       33
           17.4
       130
           1.6
           14.7
17.0
       37
       74
       183 26.2
       145 10.3
       45
           16.1
       159
           12.9
            8.1
       123 15.2
       179
           17.6
       185 22.6
       122 16.6
       44
           8.5
       16
           12.5
       55
           23.7
       150
           16.1
       111 21.8
       22
            5.6
       189
            6.7
       129
           9.7
       4
           17.9
       83
           13.6
       106
            7.2
       134
           10.8
       66
           11.0
       26
           15.0
       113 20.9
           17.1
       168
       63
           14.0
            4.8
       75
            8.7
           15.9
       118
       143 10.4
       71 12.4
       124 19.7
       184 17.6
```

from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(x_train,y_train)

97 20.5 149 10.1 24 9.7 30 21.4

```
→ LinearRegression

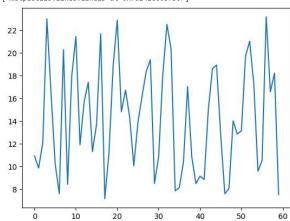
     LinearRegression()
res = model.predict(x_test)
print(res)
[12.09159447]
[22.99968079]
      [16.45920756]
      [10.21976029]
      7.6199906
      [20.28497391
      8.4464437
      [17.95886418]
      [21.44529217]
      [11.91645209]
      [15.71485245]
      [17.42249065]
      [11.32534656
      [13.72260788]
      [21.68063975]
       [ 7.18213465]
      [11.23230217]
      [18.82362968]
      [22.88474361]
      [14.82272095]
      [16.72739433
      [14.35202581]
      [10.07198391]
      [13.88133066]
      [16.20744039]
      [18.36388094]
      [19.40378881]
      [ 8.51759529]
      [10.85465142]
      [18.03001578]
      [22.50709285
      [20.3725451
      [ 7.86628457]
       [ 8.16731053]
      [10.40584907
      [17.03936669]
      [10.88749061]
       8.51212209
       [ 9.16343282]
      [ 8.86788005]
      [14.96502414]
      [18.61564811
      [18.93309367]
      [12.76479799]
       [ 7.6145174
       [ 8.06879294]
      [14.02363385]
      [12.86878878]
      [13.15339515]
      [19.70481478]
      [21.03480222]
      [17.26376787]
       [ 9.59034237
      [10.55362545]
[23.17482317]
      [16.58509115]
      [18.22705095]
      [ 7.54336581]]
model.coef_
→ array([[0.05473199]])
model.intercept_
→ array([7.14382225])
```

0.05473199*69.2 + 7.14382225

→ 10.931275958

plt.plot(res)

(<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7a242600b730>)



plt.scatter(x_test,y_test)
plt.plot(x_test,7.14382225+0.05473199*x_test,'r')
plt.show()

