Linear Regression with Python

The data contains the following columns:

- 'mean_of_area_income': Avg. Income of residents of the city house is located in.
- 'mean_of_area_house_age': Avg Age of Houses in same city
- 'mean_area_number_of_rooms': Avg Number of Rooms for Houses in same city
- 'mean_area_number_of_bedrooms': Avg Number of Bedrooms for Houses in same city
- 'population': Population of city house is located in
- 'selling_price': Price that the house sold at
- · 'Adress': Address for the house

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

%matplotlib inline
```

3 Ways to Load CSV files into Colab:

1) From Github (Files < 25MB)

```
#url = 'copied_raw_GH_link'
#df1 = pd.read_csv(url)
# Dataset is now stored in a Pandas Dataframe

url = 'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/GePajarinen/Machine-Learning-with-Python/mair
df = pd.read_csv(url)

df.head()
```

mean_of_area_income mean_of_area_house_age mean_area_number_of_rooms mean_a 0 79545.458574 5.682861 7.009188 1 79248.642455 6.002900 6.730821

df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 5000 entries, 0 to 4999
Data columns (total 7 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	mean_of_area_income	5000 non-null	float64
1	<pre>mean_of_area_house_age</pre>	5000 non-null	float64
2	mean_area_number_of_rooms	5000 non-null	float64
3	mean_area_number_of_bedrooms	5000 non-null	float64
4	population	5000 non-null	float64
5	selling_price	5000 non-null	float64
6	Adress	5000 non-null	object

dtypes: float64(6), object(1)
memory usage: 312.5+ KB

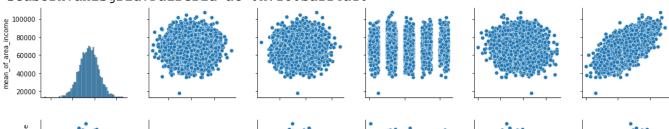
df.describe()

	mean_of_area_income	mean_of_area_house_age	mean_area_number_of_rooms	me
count	5000.000000	5000.000000	5000.000000	
mean	68583.108984	5.977222	6.987792	
std	10657.991214	0.991456	1.005833	
min	17796.631190	2.644304	3.236194	
25%	61480.562388	5.322283	6.299250	
50%	68804.286404	5.970429	7.002902	
75%	75783.338666	6.650808	7.665871	
max	107701.748378	9.519088	10.759588	

df.columns

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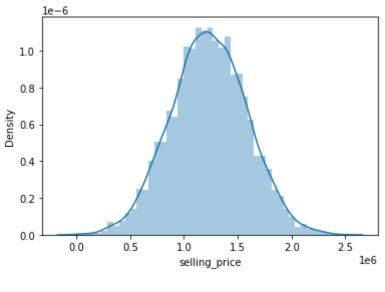
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7f80baff4a10>



sns.distplot(df["selling price"])

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/distributions.py:2557: FutureWarnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f80b25e7bd0>



sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot = True)

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f80ace89090>
                                                                 - 1.0
                                  -0.002 -0.011
                                              0.02
                                                   -0.016
             mean of area income -
X = df[['mean_of_area_income', 'mean_of_area_house_age',
       'mean area number_of rooms', 'mean area number_of bedrooms',
       'population']]
     mean area number of bedrooms - 0.02 0.0061 0.46 1 -0.022 0.17
X = df.drop(["Adress", "selling_price"], axis = 1)
y = df ["selling price"]
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.4, random_state=
Podia olhar mais sobre o porquê dessas variáveis de tamanho e random.
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
lm = LinearRegression()
lm.fit(X_train, y_train)
    LinearRegression(copy X=True, fit intercept=True, n jobs=None, normalize=False)
print(lm.intercept_)
     -2640159.796852695
lm.coef
     array([2.15282755e+01, 1.64883282e+05, 1.22368678e+05, 2.23380186e+03,
            1.51504200e+01])
X train.columns
     Index(['mean_of_area_income', 'mean_of_area_house_age',
            'mean_area_number_of_rooms', 'mean_area_number_of_bedrooms',
            'population'],
           dtype='object')
cdf = pd.DataFrame(lm.coef_, X.columns, columns = ["Coeff"])
```

cdf

```
        Coeff

        mean_of_area_income
        21.528276

        mean_of_area_house_age
        164883.282027

        mean_area_number_of_rooms
        122368.678027

        mean_area_number_of_bedrooms
        2233.801864

        population
        15.150420
```

Interpreting the coefficients:

print(boston["target"])

- Holding all other features fixed, a 1 unit increase in mean_of_area_income is associated with an *increase of \$21.52 *.
- Holding all other features fixed, a 1 unit increase in **mean_of_area_house_age** is associated with an *increase of \$164883.28 *.
- Holding all other features fixed, a 1 unit increase in mean_area_number_of_rooms is associated with an *increase of \$122368.67 *.
- Holding all other features fixed, a 1 unit increase in mean_area_number_of_bedrooms is associated with an *increase of \$2233.80 *.
- Holding all other features fixed, a 1 unit increase in population is associated with an *increase
 of \$15.15 *.

```
from sklearn.datasets import load_boston

boston = load_boston()

boston.keys()

dict_keys(['data', 'target', 'feature_names', 'DESCR', 'filename'])

print(boston["data"])

[[6.3200e-03 1.8000e+01 2.3100e+00 ... 1.5300e+01 3.9690e+02 4.9800e+00]
[2.7310e-02 0.0000e+00 7.0700e+00 ... 1.7800e+01 3.9690e+02 9.1400e+00]
[2.7290e-02 0.0000e+00 7.0700e+00 ... 1.7800e+01 3.9283e+02 4.0300e+00]
...
[6.0760e-02 0.0000e+00 1.1930e+01 ... 2.1000e+01 3.9690e+02 5.6400e+00]
[1.0959e-01 0.0000e+00 1.1930e+01 ... 2.1000e+01 3.9345e+02 6.4800e+00]
[4.7410e-02 0.0000e+00 1.1930e+01 ... 2.1000e+01 3.9690e+02 7.8800e+00]]
```

21.6 34.7 33.4 36.2 28.7 22.9 27.1 16.5 18.9 15. 18.9 21.7 20.4 18.2 19.9 23.1 17.5 20.2 18.2 13.6 19.6 15.2 14.5 15.6 13.9 16.6 14.8 12.7 14.5 13.2 13.1 13.5 18.9 20. 21. 24.7 30.8 34.9 26.6 25.3 24.7 21.2 19.3 20. 16.6 14.4 19.4 19.7 20.5 25. 23.4 18.9 35.4 24.7 31.6 23.3 19.6 18.7 16. 22.2 25. 33. 23.5 19.4 22. 17.4 20.9 24.2 21.7 22.8 23.4 24.1 21.4 20. 20.8 21.2 20.3 28. 23.9 24.8 22.9 23.9 26.6 22.5 22.2 23.6 28.7 22.6 22. 22.9 25. 20.6 28.4 21.4 38.7 43.8 33.2 27.5 26.5 18.6 19.3 20.1 19.5 19.5 20.4 19.8 19.4 21.7 22.8 18.8 18.7 18.5 18.3 21.2 19.2 20.4 19.3 22. 20.3 20.5 17.3 18.8 21.4 15.7 16.2 18. 14.3 19.2 19.6 23. 18.4 15.6 18.1 17.4 17.1 13.3 17.8 14.4 13.4 15.6 11.8 13.8 15.6 14.6 17.8 15.4 21.5 19.6 15.3 19.4 15.6 13.1 41.3 24.3 23.3 27. 50. 50. 50. 22.7 25. 50. 23.8 22.3 17.4 19.1 23.1 23.6 22.6 29.4 23.2 24.6 29.9 37.2 39.8 36.2 37.9 32.5 26.4 29.6 50. 32. 29.8 34.9 37. 30.5 36.4 31.1 29.1 50. 33.3 30.3 34.6 34.9 32.9 24.1 42.3 48.5 50. 22.6 24.4 22.5 24.4 20. 21.7 19.3 22.4 28.1 23.7 25. 23.3 28.7 21.5 23. 26.7 21.7 27.5 30.1 37.6 31.6 46.7 31.5 24.3 31.7 41.7 48.3 29. 44.8 50. 24. 25.1 31.5 23.7 23.3 22. 20.1 22.2 23.7 17.6 18.5 24.3 20.5 24.5 26.2 24.4 24.8 29.6 42.8 21.9 20.9 44. 50. 36. 30.1 33.8 43.1 48.8 31. 36.5 22.8 43.5 20.7 21.1 25.2 24.4 35.2 32.4 32. 33.2 33.1 29.1 35.1 45.4 35.4 46. 32.2 22. 20.1 23.2 22.3 24.8 28.5 37.3 27.9 23.9 50. 21.7 28.6 27.1 20.3 22.5 29. 24.8 22. 26.4 33.1 36.1 28.4 33.4 28.2 22.8 20.3 16.1 22.1 19.4 21.6 23.8 16.2 17.8 19.8 23.1 21. 23.8 23.1 20.4 18.5 25. 24.6 23. 22.2 19.3 22.6 19.8 17.1 19.4 22.2 20.7 21.1 19.5 18.5 20.6 19. 18.7 32.7 16.5 23.9 31.2 17.5 17.2 23.1 24.5 26.6 22.9 24.1 18.6 30.1 18.2 20.6 17.8 21.7 22.7 22.6 25. 19.9 20.8 16.8 21.9 27.5 21.9 23.1 50. 50. 50. 50. 50. 13.8 13.8 15. 13.1 10.2 10.4 10.9 11.3 12.3 7.2 10.5 7.4 10.2 11.5 15.1 23.2 8.8 9.7 13.8 12.7 13.1 12.5 8.5 5. 6.3 5.6 7.2 12.1 8.3 8.5 11.9 27.9 17.2 27.5 15. 17.2 17.9 16.3 7. 7.2 7.5 10.4 8.8 16.7 14.2 20.8 13.4 11.7 8.3 10.2 10.9 11. 9.5 14.5 14.1 16.1 14.3 11.7 13.4 9.6 8.7 8.4 12.8 10.5 17.1 18.4 15.4 10.8 11.8 14.9 12.6 14.1 13. 13.4 15.2 16.1 17.8 14.9 14.1 12.7 13.5 14.9 20. 19.5 20.2 21.4 19.9 19. 19.1 19.1 20.1 19.9 19.6 23.2 29.8 13.8 13.3 14.6 21.4 23. 23.7 25. 21.8 20.6 21.2 19.1 20.6 15.2 8.1 13.6 20.1 21.8 24.5 23.1 19.7 18.3 21.2 17.5 16.8 22.4 20.6 23.9 22. 11.9]

Does this make sense? Probably not because I made up this data. If you want real data to repeat this sort of analysis, check out the <u>boston dataset</u>:

✓ 0s conclusão: 11:30

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