```
In [59]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression,LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, StandardScaler, OneHotEncoder
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error
import joblib
```

Task1

Linear Regression

Task 1: Use Linear_regression.csv file and apply linear regression to predict Y on basis of x Evaluate through R2 method and check score of your predicted data with respect to Actual data during This process remember all the working cycle of ML (Data, preprocessing & cleaning, visualization, model, test, deployment)

```
In [2]: df = pd.read_csv("linear_reg.csv")
```

```
In [27]: df.dropna(axis=0)
df.head(13)
```

Out[27]:

	X	Υ
0	1	3.888889
1	2	4.555556
2	3	5.222222
3	4	5.888889
4	5	6.555556
5	6	7.222222
6	7	7.888889
7	8	8.55556
8	9	9.222222
9	10	9.888889
10	11	10.55556
11	12	11.222222
12	13	11.888889

```
In [4]: x = np.array(df["X"]).reshape(-1, 1)
y=np.array(df["Y"]).reshape(-1, 1)
```

```
In [5]: #split test and train data
        x_train,x_test ,y_train ,y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size = 0.2 , random_state = 42)
        x_train
        print("\nx_train",x_train)
        print("\nx_train",x_test)
        print("\nx_train",y_train)
        print("\nx_train",y_test)
        x_train [[233]
          [ 60]
          [ 7]
          [186]
          [174]
          [ 31]
          [ 23]
          [257]
          [ 57]
          [187]
          [109]
          [127]
          [231]
          [194]
          [130]
          [283]
          [ 83]
          [ 85]
In [6]: #train model
        model = LinearRegression()
        model.fit(x train,y train)
Out[6]:
         ▼ LinearRegression
         LinearRegression()
```

```
In [7]: # R2 method and check score of your predicted data with respect to Actual data
    model.intercept_
Out[7]: array([6.58544043])
In [8]: #model score
    model.score(x_test,y_test)
Out[8]: 0.9966137419987549
In [9]: #model Coefcient
    model.coef_
Out[9]: array([[0.6331428]])
```

```
In [10]: #show us the predicted value

y_predicted = model.predict(x_test)
    result =pd.DataFrame({'Actual':y_test.flatten(),'Predicted':y_predicted.flatten()})
    result
```

Out[10]:

	Actual	Predicted		
0	139.222222	135.746572		
1	181.222222	175.634568		
2	105.222222	103.456289		
3	9.888889	12.916868		
4	159.222222	154.740855		
5	154.555556	150.308856		
6	134.555556	131.314572		
7	76.55556	76.231148		
8	7.222222	10.384297		
9	120.55556	118.018573		
10	161.888889	157.273427		
11	41.888889	43.307723		
12	149.222222	145.243714		
13	33.888889	35.710009		
14	125.222222	122.450573		
15	151.222222	147.143142		
16	196.555556	190.196852		
17	144.555556	140.811714		
18	102.55556	100.923718		
19	113.888889	111.687145		
20	55.888889	56.603722		
21	79.222222	78.763720		
22	169.888889	164.871140		
23	170.555556	165.504283		
24	73.222222	73.065434		
25	31.888889	33.810581		

	Actual	Predicted		
26	191.222222	185.131710		
27	200.555556	193.995709		
28	108.555556	106.622003		
29	162.55556	157.906569		
30	15.222222	17.982011		
31	113.222222	111.054002		
32	25.888889	28.112296		
33	19.888889	22.414010		
34	147.222222	143.344285		
35	83.222222	82.562576		
36	8.555556	11.650583		
37	63.888889	64.201435		
38	34.555556	36.343152		
39	52.55556	53.438008		
40	65.888889	66.100864		
41	54.555556	55.337436		
42	194.555556	188.297424		
43	43.888889	45.207151		
44	55.222222	55.970579		
45	45.888889	47.106580		
46	159.888889	155.373998		
47	156.55556	152.208284		
48	77.888889	77.497434		
49	157.888889	153.474570		
50	123.888889	121.184287		
51	99.888889	98.391146		
52	163.222222	158.539712		

```
Actual
               53.888889
                         54.704293
          54 201.888889 195.261995
              189.222222 183.232281
               68.555556
                         68.633435
               65.222222
                         65.467721
             131.888889 128.782001
              20.555556
                         23.047153
In [11]: #Error Calculation
         mae = mean absolute error(y test,y predicted)
         mse = mean squared error(y test,y predicted)
         rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
         print(f'Mean absolute error: {mae}')
         print(f'Mean squared error: {mse}')
         print(f'Root mean squared error: {rmse}')
          Mean absolute error: 2.82931966176093
         Mean squared error: 11.554304857221412
          Root mean squared error: 3.3991623758245813
In [12]: Act_minus_predict = sum((y_test - y_predicted)**2)
         Act_minus_ActMean = sum((y_test - y_test.mean())**2)
         r2 = 1 - Act minus predict/Act minus ActMean
         print("r2 :" ,r2)
         r2: [0.99661374]
In [13]: joblib.dump(model, "LinearMode.pkl")
Out[13]: ['LinearMode.pkl']
```

Predicted

```
In [14]: # predicting the Value
    model = joblib.load("LinearMode.pkl")

In [72]: #def predict_species(val):
    # return model.predict(val)
    ##X = int(input("Enter Value of X to predict y:"))
    #predictions = predict_species(x)
    #print("Predicted species:", predictions)

In []:
In []:
```

Task 2

#Use insurance.csv and apply both Linear and Logistic regression and predict amount of Insurance on basis of input parameters.
#Evaluate and compare the difference in both regression and score of predicted data with respect to Actual data during This #process remember all the working cycle of ML (Data, preprocessing & cleaning, visualization, model, test, deployment)

```
In [62]: data = pd.read_csv("insurance.csv")
#cleaning data
data = data.loc[:, ~data.columns.duplicated()]
data.dropna(axis =1 ,how='all')
data.dropna(axis=0, how='all')
data.drop_duplicates()

data
```

Out[62]:

age	sex	bmi	children	smoker	region	charges
19	female	27.900	0	yes	southwest	16884.92400
18	male	33.770	1	no	southeast	1725.55230
28	male	33.000	3	no	southeast	4449.46200
33	male	22.705	0	no	northwest	21984.47061
32	male	28.880	0	no	northwest	3866.85520
50	male	30.970	3	no	northwest	10600.54830
18	female	31.920	0	no	northeast	2205.98080
18	female	36.850	0	no	southeast	1629.83350
21	female	25.800	0	no	southwest	2007.94500
61	female	29.070	0	yes	northwest	29141.36030
	19 18 28 33 32 50 18 18 21	19 female 18 male 28 male 33 male 32 male 50 male 18 female 18 female 21 female	19 female 27.900 18 male 33.770 28 male 33.000 33 male 22.705 32 male 28.880 50 male 30.970 18 female 31.920 18 female 36.850 21 female 25.800	19 female 27.900 0 18 male 33.770 1 28 male 33.000 3 33 male 22.705 0 32 male 28.880 0 50 male 30.970 3 18 female 31.920 0 18 female 36.850 0 21 female 25.800 0	19 female 27.900 0 yes 18 male 33.770 1 no 28 male 33.000 3 no 33 male 22.705 0 no 32 male 28.880 0 no 50 male 30.970 3 no 18 female 31.920 0 no 18 female 36.850 0 no 21 female 25.800 0 no	19 female 27.900 0 yes southwest 18 male 33.770 1 no southeast 28 male 33.000 3 no southeast 33 male 22.705 0 no northwest 32 male 28.880 0 no northwest 50 male 30.970 3 no northwest 18 female 31.920 0 no northeast 18 female 36.850 0 no southeast 21 female 25.800 0 no southwest

1338 rows × 7 columns

```
In [63]: df = data.drop(['charges'],axis = 1)
    x = df
    y =data['charges']
    numeric = ['age','bmi','children']
    categoric= ["region",'smoker','sex']
```

Out[63]: ['region', 'smoker', 'sex']

```
In [64]:
         numeric_transfomer = Pipeline(steps=[('scalar', StandardScaler())])
         catego transfomer = Pipeline(steps=[('encoder', OneHotEncoder())])
In [65]: preprocessor = ColumnTransformer(
         transformers =[
              ('num', numeric transfomer, numeric),
              ('cat', catego transfomer, categoric)
         ])
In [70]: pipeline = Pipeline(steps=[
         ('preprocessor', preprocessor),
         ('classifier',LinearRegression())])
In [71]: pipeline.fit(x,y)
Out[71]:
                          Pipeline
              preprocessor: ColumnTransformer
                    num
                                       dat
             ▶ StandardScaler
                                ▶ OneHotEncoder
                     ▶ LinearRegression
In [73]: joblib.dump(pipeline, 'linear.pkl')
Out[73]: ['linear.pkl']
```

In []: