

01 PAO25-25 - PYTHON, Data Types



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Abre este Jupyter en Google Colab

Regresión Lineal: Coste de un incidente de seguridad

En este ejercicio se explican los fundamentos básicos de la regresión lineal aplicada a un caso de uso sencillo relacionado con la Ciberseguridad.

Enunciado del ejercicio

El ejercicio consiste en predecir el coste de un incidente de seguridad en base al número de equipos que se han visto afectados. El conjunto de datos es generado de manera aleatoria.

0. Imports

In [1]: # Instalacion de librerías externas

!pip install pandas !pip install numpy !pip install matplotlib !pip install scikit-learn

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Requirement already satisfied: joblib>=1.2.0 in c:\users\user\anaconda3\envs\mach
inelearningpracticas\lib\site-packages (from scikit-learn) (1.5.1)
Requirement already satisfied: threadpoolctl>=3.1.0 in c:\users\user\anaconda3\en
vs\machinelearningpracticas\lib\site-packages (from scikit-learn) (3.6.0)
```

1. Generación del conjunto de datos

```
In [2]: import numpy as np

X = 2 * np.random.rand(100, 1)
y = 4 + 3 * X + np.random.randn(100, 1)

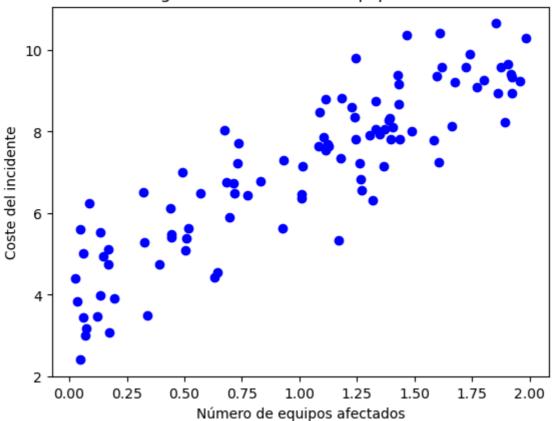
print("La longitud del conjunto de datos es:", len(X))
```

2. Visualización del conjunto de datos

```
In [3]: # tu respuesta aqui
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.scatter(X, y, color='blue')
plt.xlabel("Número de equipos afectados")
plt.ylabel("Coste del incidente")
plt.title("Datos generados - Coste vs Equipos afectados")
plt.show()
```

Datos generados - Coste vs Equipos afectados



3. Modificación del conjunto de datos

```
In [4]: y = y.ravel() # convierte y a vector 1D
```

4. Construcción del modelo

```
In [5]: #Tu respuesta aqui
    from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
    # Crear una instancia del modelo de regresión lineal
    modelo = LinearRegression()
    # Entrenar (ajustar) el modelo usando los datos X (número de equipos afectados)
    modelo.fit(X, y)
    # Mostrar el intercepto (b0) de la recta ajustada
    print(f"Intercepto (b0): {modelo.intercept_}")
    # Mostrar el coeficiente (pendiente b1) que indica cuánto cambia el coste por ca
    print(f"Coeficiente (b1): {modelo.coef_[0]}")
```

Intercepto (b0): 4.1267400224438475
Coeficiente (b1): 2.9316270924630676

5. Predicción de nuevos ejemplos