

Author : Harish Nakireddy

GRIP :The SPark Foundation

Data Science and Business Analytics Intern

TASK 1: Prediction using Supervised ML

importing all required libraries

```
In [47]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
sns.set()

from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
```

```
In [48]: url = "http://bit.ly/w-data"
data = pd.read_csv(url)
data.head()
```

Out[48]:

	Hours	Scores
0	2.5	21
1	5.1	47

	Hours	Scores
2	3.2	27
3	8.5	75
4	3.5	30

checking data

In [49]: `data.info()`

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 25 entries, 0 to 24
Data columns (total 2 columns):
#   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Hours   25 non-null    float64
1   Scores  25 non-null    int64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1)
memory usage: 528.0 bytes
```

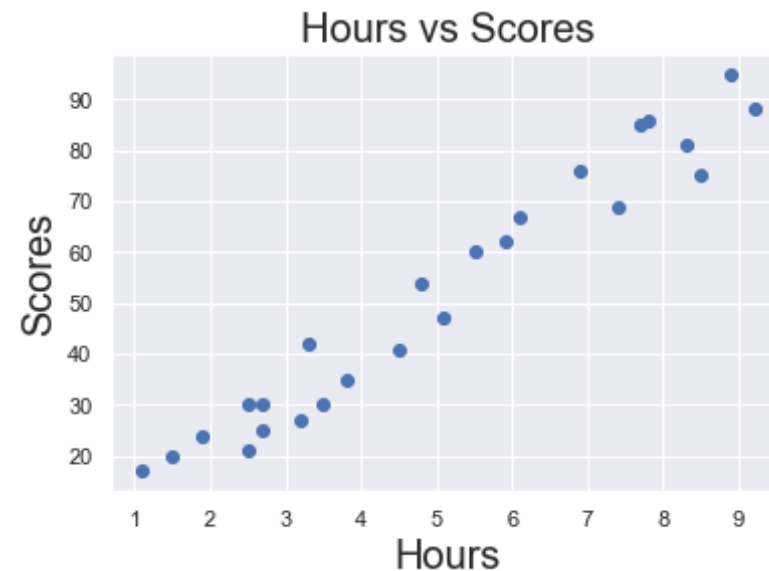
In [50]: `data.describe()`

Out[50]:

	Hours	Scores
count	25.000000	25.000000
mean	5.012000	51.480000
std	2.525094	25.286887
min	1.100000	17.000000
25%	2.700000	30.000000
50%	4.800000	47.000000
75%	7.400000	75.000000
max	9.200000	95.000000

```
In [51]: #declare variables
x=data["Hours"]    #independent feature
y=data["Scores"]    #dependent feature
```

```
In [53]: # plot scatter plot between x,y features
plt.scatter(x,y)
plt.title("Hours vs Scores",size=20)
plt.xlabel("Hours",size=20)
plt.ylabel("Scores",size=20)
plt.show()
```



```
In [54]: #we can see that there is a linearity between the features from above graph. we can use linear regression
```

```
In [55]: #reshape x and y with reshape method
X = x.values.reshape(-1,1)
Y = y.values.reshape(-1,1)
```

Splitting dataset into training and testing data

```
In [56]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X,Y,test_size=0.2,random_state=1)
```

performing Regression

```
In [57]: reg = LinearRegression()
reg.fit(x_train,y_train)
print("Model Training completed")
```

Model Training completed

```
In [59]: #regression model
y_hat=reg.coef_*X + reg.intercept_

plt.scatter(X,Y)
plt.plot(X,y_hat,c="red")
plt.title("Linear Regression plot",size=20)
plt.xlabel("Hours",size=15)
plt.ylabel("Scores",size=15)
plt.show()
```



In [60]: *#visuallly we can see that the regression line fitting the data quite well*

Predicting values with model and compare with actual values

```
In [63]: y_predict = reg.predict(x_test)

df = pd.DataFrame(y_test,columns=["Actual scores"])
df
```

Out[63]:

Actual scores	
0	17
1	42
2	24

Actual scores	
3	75
4	54

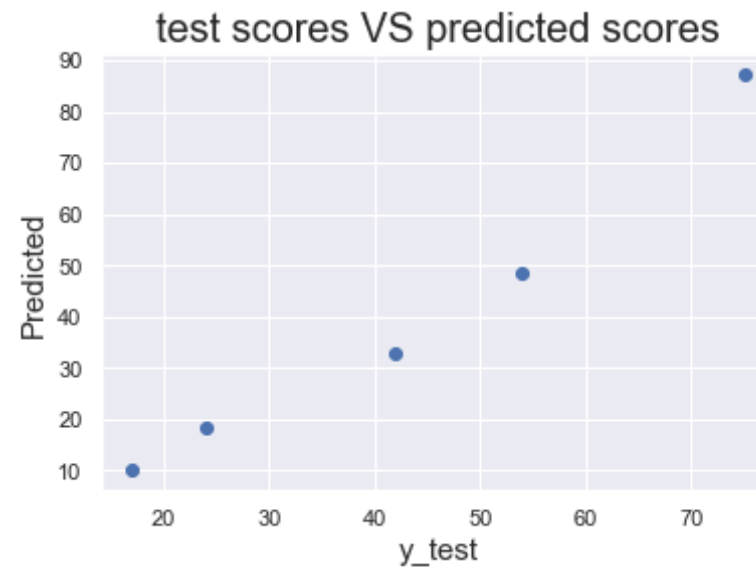
```
In [64]: df["Predicted scores"] = y_predict
df
```

Out[64]:

	Actual scores	Predicted scores
0	17	9.970262
1	42	32.984700
2	24	18.339148
3	75	87.382463
4	54	48.676362

```
In [68]: #plot test scores against predicted scores

plt.scatter(y_test,y_predict)
plt.title("test scores VS predicted scores",size=20)
plt.xlabel("y_test",size =15)
plt.ylabel("Predicted",size=15)
plt.show()
```



```
In [69]: #predict value of given 9.25 hrs study time
hours=[[9.25]]
own_prediction = reg.predict(hours)
print("no. of hours = {}".format(hours))
print("Predicted score = {}".format(own_prediction))
```

```
no. of hours = [[9.25]]
Predicted score = [[95.22829438]]
```

Evaluating the model

```
In [70]: #calculating R - squared value
r2 = reg.score(x_train,y_train)
print("R-square = ",r2)
```

```
R-square = 0.9637848283990599
```

```
In [71]: #here the relation for data set is 96%.
#which means good correlation coefficient.
```

```
In [72]: #calculating mean absolute error

from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error
mae=mean_absolute_error(y_test,y_predict)
print("Mean absilute error = ",mae)
```

Mean absilute error = 7.882398086270432

```
In [74]: #calclating root mean square error

from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test,y_predict)
rmse =np.sqrt(mse)
print("Mean square error = ",mse)
print("Root mean square error = ",rmse)
```

Mean square error = 68.88092074277635

Root mean square error = 8.299453038771674

Thank You