# 01\_ML.Simple\_linear\_regression

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## 1 Machine Learning

### 1.1 Simple Linear Regression

#### Step 0 Import Libraries

```
[]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

#### Step-1 Import dataset

```
[]: df = pd.read_csv("salary_data.csv")
    df.head()
```

```
[]: YearsExperience Salary
0 1.1 39343
1 1.3 46205
2 1.5 37731
3 2.0 43525
4 2.2 39891
```

#### Step-2 Spliting dataset into training and testing data

#### Step-3 Fit Linear Regression Model

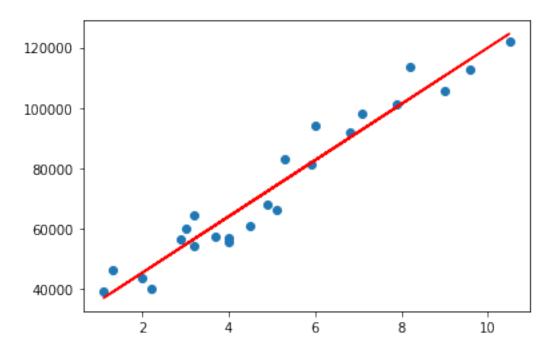
```
[]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
  model = LinearRegression()
  model = model.fit(X_train, y_train)
  model
```

#### []: LinearRegression()

#### Step-4 Plotting

```
[]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.scatter(X_train,y_train)
plt.plot(X_train.values, model.predict(X_train), color="red")
```

[]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1c28ad80970>]



#### Step-5 Evaluating Model Fitness

The score of the training data is a measure of how well the model performs on the data it was trained on, while the score of the testing data is a measure of how well the model performs on data it has not seen before. The score of the testing data is generally considered to be a more reliable indicator of the model's overall performance, because it reflects the model's ability to generalize to new data.

```
[]: # Model Fitness
print("Score for training data =" ,model.score(X_train, y_train))
print("Score for test data =" ,model.score(X_test, y_test))
```

Score for training data = 0.9411949620562126 Score for test data = 0.988169515729126

#### Step-6 Prediction of unknown values

```
[]: model.predict([[10],[15],[20]])
```

c:\Users\Saeed Ahmad\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\sitepackages\sklearn\base.py:450: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names,

but LinearRegression was fitted with feature names
 warnings.warn(

[]: array([119905.85041792, 166468.72605157, 213031.60168521])

[]: