Importing Libraries

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
```

Importing Dataset

```
dataset=pd.read_csv('car performance.csv')
dataset
```

	mpg	cylinders	displacement	horsepower	weight	acceleration	model year
0	18.0	8	307.0	130.0	3504	12.0	70
1	15.0	8	350.0	165.0	3693	11.5	70
2	18.0	8	318.0	150.0	3436	11.0	70
3	16.0	8	304.0	150.0	3433	12.0	70
4	17.0	8	302.0	140.0	3449	10.5	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
393	27.0	4	140.0	86.0	2790	15.6	82

Finding missing data

```
dataset.isnull().any()
```

```
mpg             False
cylinders       False
displacement    False
horsepower       True
weight          False
```

```
origin          False
car name        False
dtype: bool
```

There are no null characters in the columns but there is a special character '?' in the 'horsepower' column. So we we replaced '?' with nan and replaced nan values with mean of the column.

```
dataset['horsepower']=dataset['horsepower'].replace('?',np.nan)
```

```
dataset['horsepower'].isnull().sum()
```

```
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```

```
dataset['horsepower']=dataset['horsepower'].astype('float64')
```

```
dataset['horsepower'].fillna((dataset['horsepower'].mean()),inplace=True)
```

```
dataset.isnull().any()
```

```
mpg             False
cylinders       False
displacement    False
horsepower      False
weight          False
acceleration    False
model year      False
origin          False
car name        False
dtype: bool
```

```
dataset.info() #Pandas dataframe.info() function is used to get a quick overview
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 398 entries, 0 to 397
Data columns (total 9 columns):
 #   Column        Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------        --------------  -----
 0   mpg           398 non-null    float64
 1   cylinders     398 non-null    int64
 2   displacement  398 non-null    float64
 3   horsepower    398 non-null    float64
 4   weight        398 non-null    int64
 5   acceleration  398 non-null    float64
 6   model year    398 non-null    int64
 7   origin        398 non-null    int64
 8   car name      398 non-null    object
```

```
dtypes: float64(4), int64(4), object(1)
memory usage: 28.1+ KB
```

```
dataset.describe() #Pandas describe() is used to view some basic statistical det
```

	mpg	cylinders	displacement	horsepower	weight	accele
count	398.000000	398.000000	398.000000	398.000000	398.000000	398.
mean	23.514573	5.454774	193.425879	104.469388	2970.424623	15.
std	7.815984	1.701004	104.269838	38.199187	846.841774	2.
min	9.000000	3.000000	68.000000	46.000000	1613.000000	8.
25%	17.500000	4.000000	104.250000	76.000000	2223.750000	13.
50%	23.000000	4.000000	148.500000	95.000000	2803.500000	15.
75%	29.000000	8.000000	262.000000	125.000000	3608.000000	17.
max	46.600000	8.000000	455.000000	230.000000	5140.000000	24.

There is no use with car name attribute so drop it

```
dataset=dataset.drop('car name',axis=1) #dropping the unwanted column.
```

```
corr_table=dataset.corr()#Pandas dataframe.corr() is used to find the pairwise c
corr_table
```

	mpg	cylinders	displacement	horsepower	weight	acce
mpg	1.000000	-0.775396	-0.804203	-0.771437	-0.831741	
cylinders	-0.775396	1.000000	0.950721	0.838939	0.896017	
displacement	-0.804203	0.950721	1.000000	0.893646	0.932824	
horsepower	-0.771437	0.838939	0.893646	1.000000	0.860574	
weight	-0.831741	0.896017	0.932824	0.860574	1.000000	
acceleration	0.420289	-0.505419	-0.543684	-0.684259	-0.417457	
model year	0.579267	-0.348746	-0.370164	-0.411651	-0.306564	
origin	0.563450	-0.562543	-0.609409	-0.453669	-0.581024	

Data Visualizations

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The P-value is the probability value that the correlation between these two variables is statistically significant.

Normally, we choose a significance level of 0.05, which means that we are 95% confident that the correlation between the variables is significant.

By convention, when the

- p-value is $<$ 0.001: we say there is strong evidence that the correlation is significant.
- the p-value is $<$ 0.05: there is moderate evidence that the correlation is significant.
- the p-value is $<$ 0.1: there is weak evidence that the correlation is significant.
- the p-value is $>$ 0.1: there is no evidence that the correlation is significant.

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Seperating into Dependent and Independent variables

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Splitting into train and test data.

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decision tree regressor

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random forest regressor

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linear regression

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