

# Assignment 4

## ASSIGNMENT 4 - Customer Segmentation Analysis

1.Dataset - "Mall\_customers.csv".

2.Load the Dataset into tool.

[1]:

```
#importing libraries
import pandas as pd
#load the dataset
df=pd.read_csv("Mall_customers.csv")
df
```

[1]:

	CustomerID	Gender	Age	Annual	Income	(k\$)	Spending	Score	(1-100)
0	1	Male	19			15			39
1	2	Male	21			15			81
2	3	Female	20			16			6
3	4	Female	23			16			77
4	5	Female	31			17			40
..	...	...	...		...			...	
195	196	Female	35			120			79
196	197	Female	45			126			28
197	198	Male	32			126			74
198	199	Male	32			137			18
199	200	Male	30			137			83

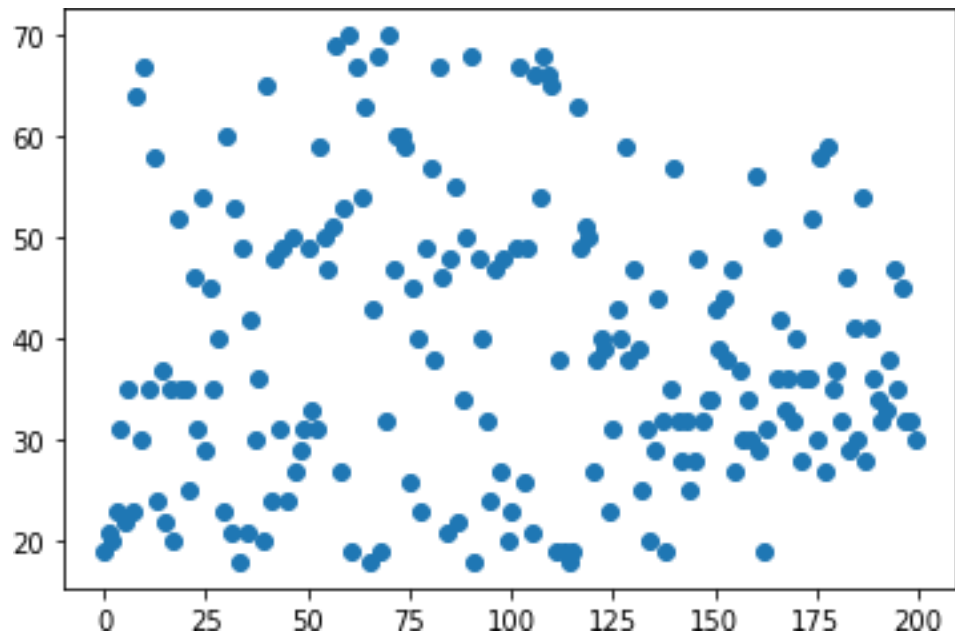
[200 rows x 5 columns]

3. Perform Below Visualizations.

3.1 Univariate Analysis

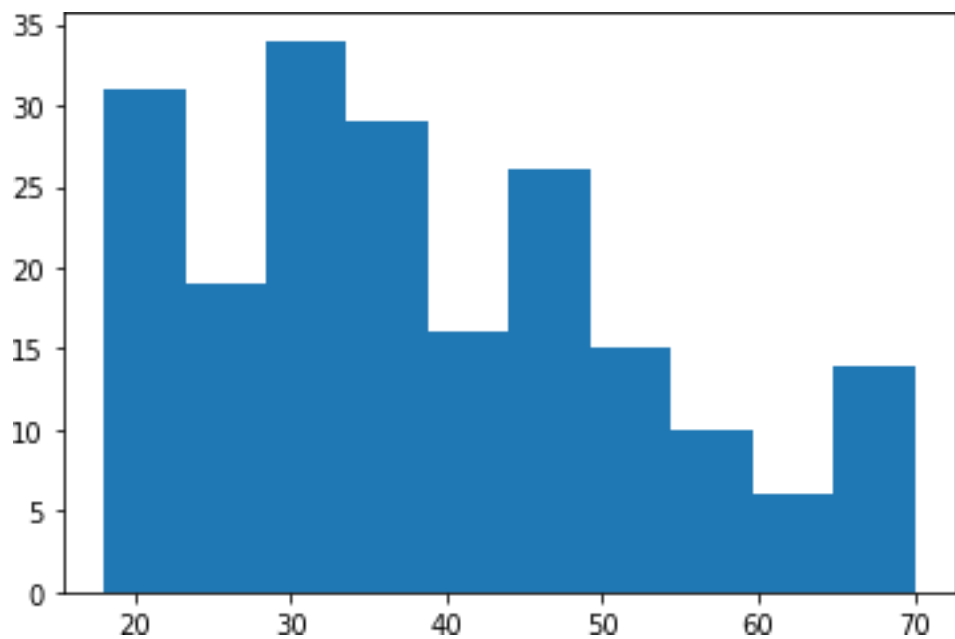
[2]:

```
#scatterplot
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
#load the dataset
df=pd.read_csv("Mall_customers.csv")
plt.scatter(df.index,df["Age"])
plt.show()
```



[3]: `plt.hist(df['Age'])`

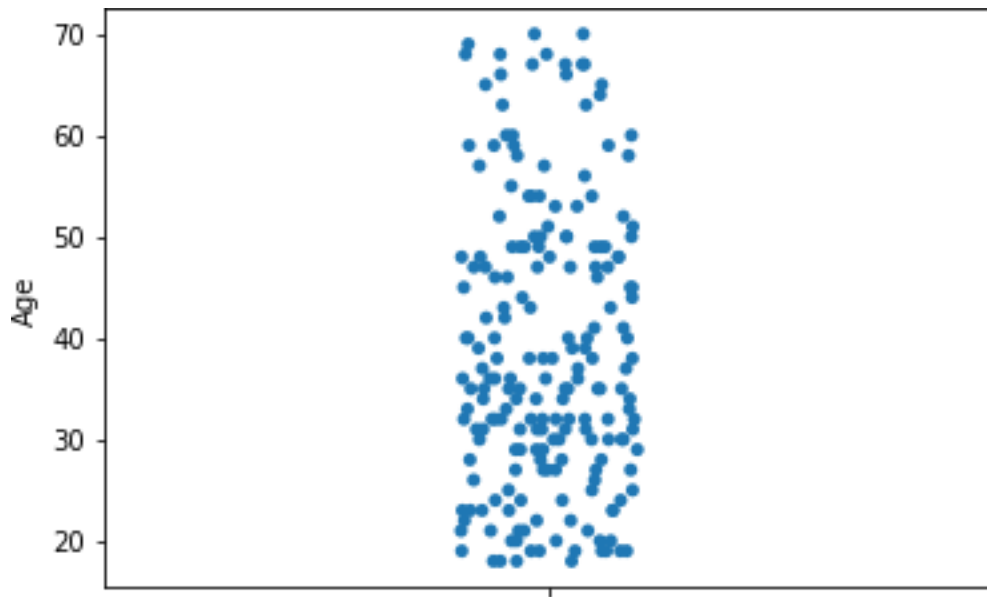
[3]: (array([31., 19., 34., 29., 16., 26., 15., 10., 6., 14.]),  
 array([18., 23.2, 28.4, 33.6, 38.8, 44., 49.2, 54.4, 59.6, 64.8, 70. ]),  
 <BarContainer object of 10 artists>)



### 3.2 Bi - Variate Analysis

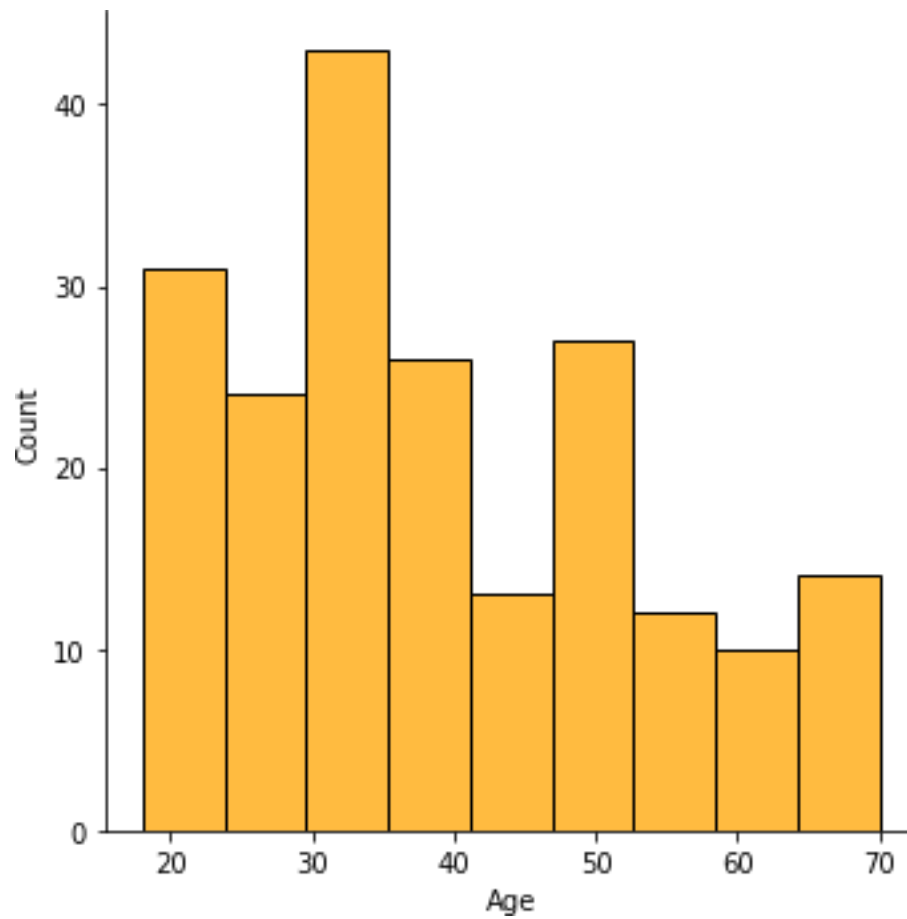
```
[4]: #strip plot  
sns.striplot(y=df["Age"])
```

[4]: <AxesSubplot:ylabel='Age'>



```
[5]: import seaborn as sns  
sns.displot(df["Age"], color="orange")
```

[5]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x291d12450a0>



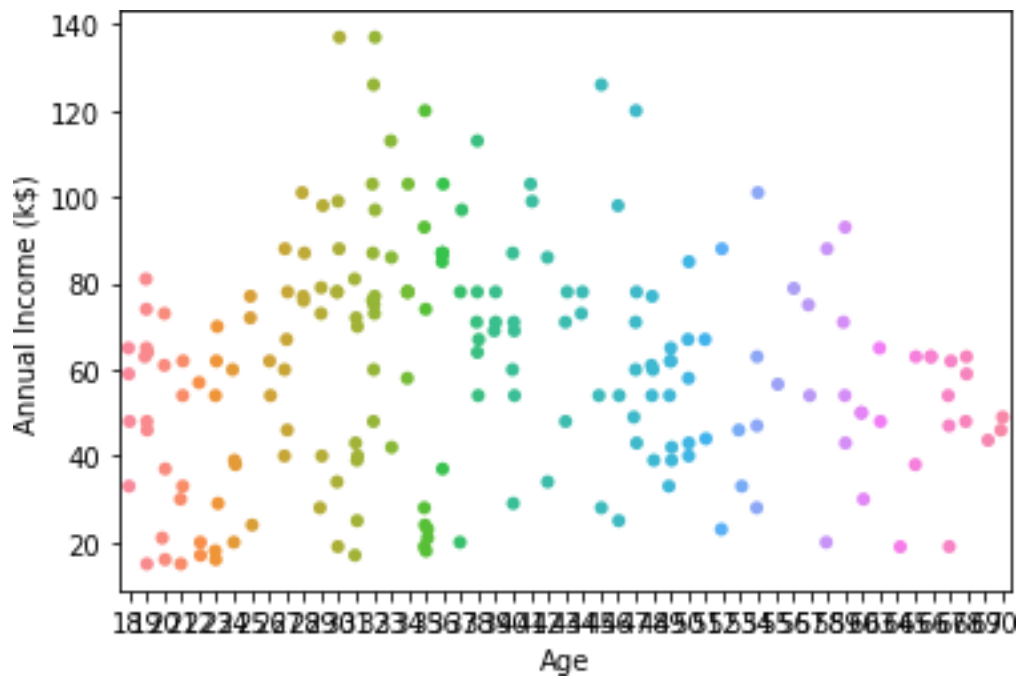
```
[6]: plt.scatter(df["Gender"],df["Annual Income (k$)"])
```

```
[6]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x291d13969d0>
```



```
[7]: #strip plot
sns.stripplot(x=df["Age"],y=df["Annual Income (k$)"])
```

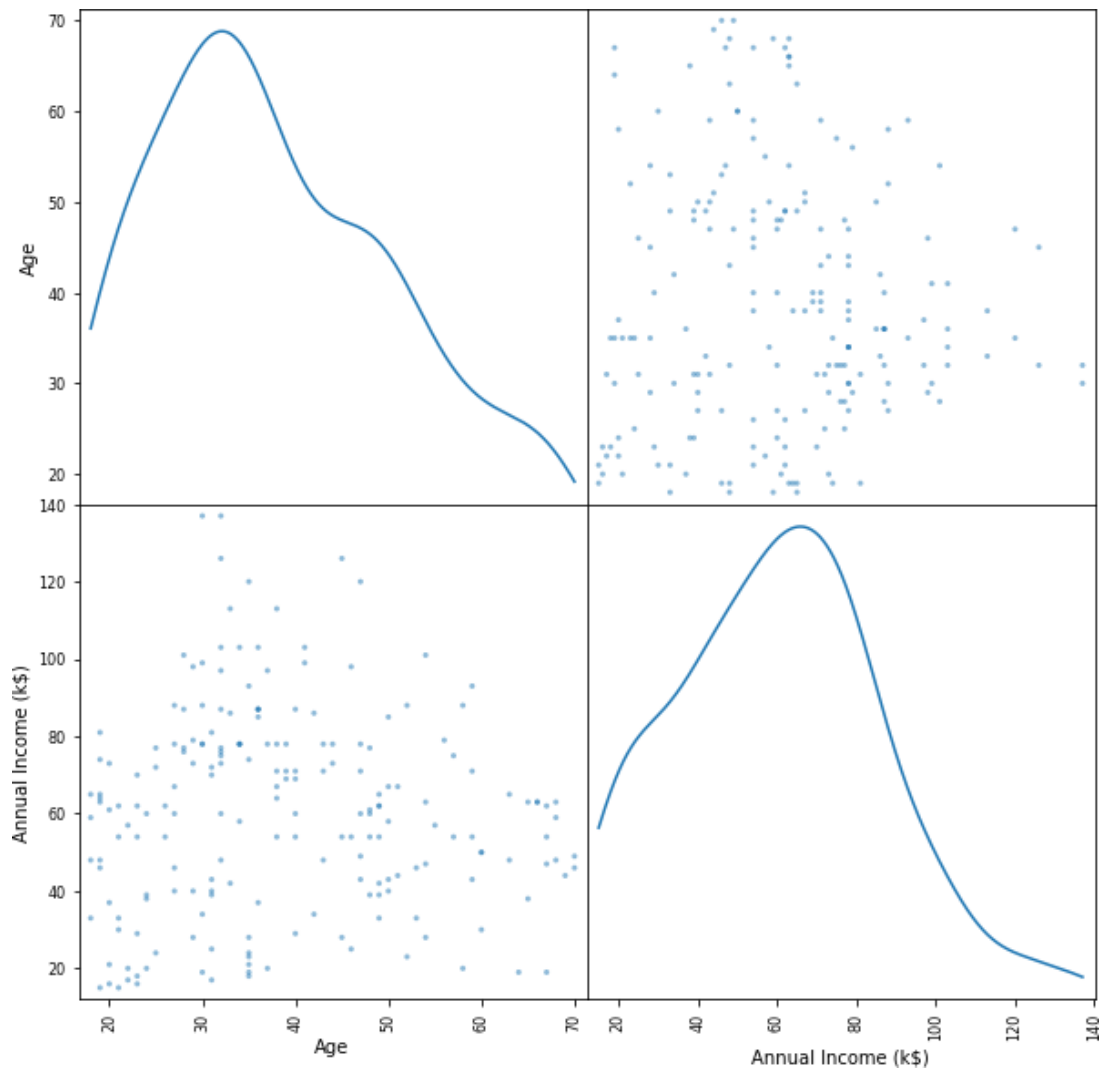
```
[7]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Annual Income (k$)'
```



### 3.3 Multivariate Analysis

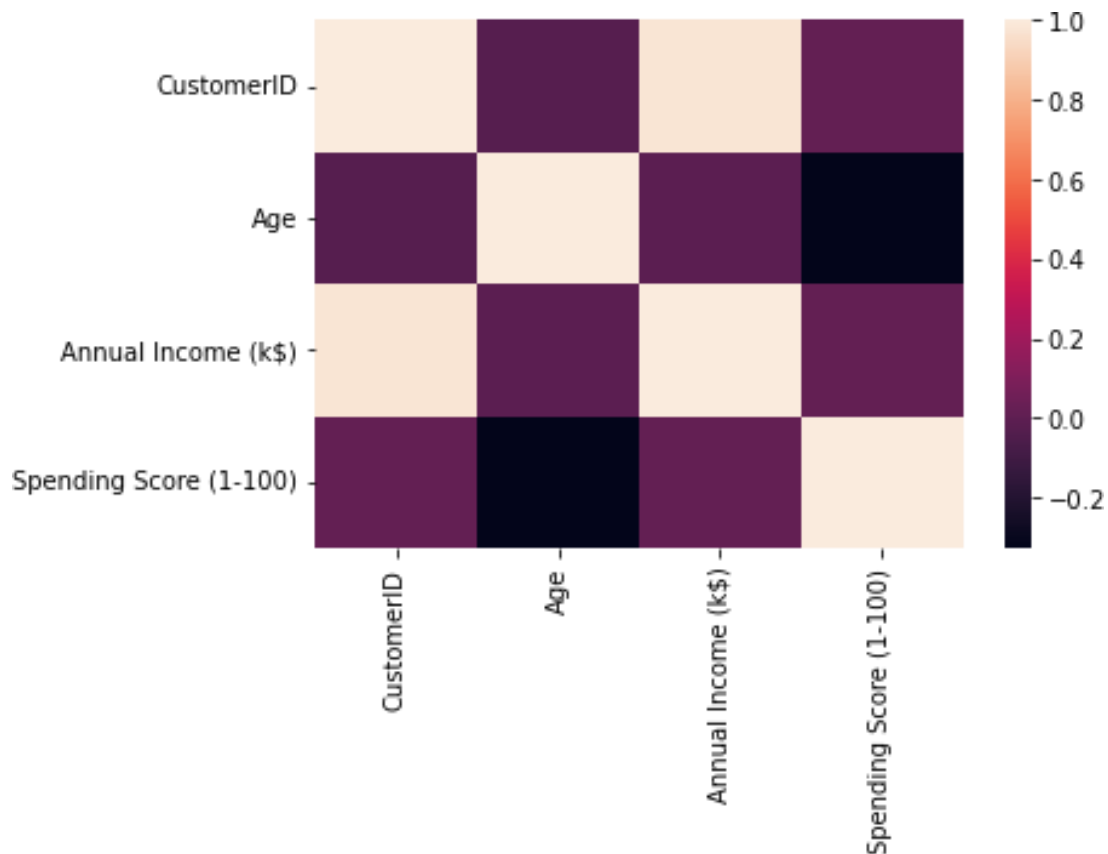
```
[8]: pd.plotting.scatter_matrix(df.loc[:, "Age": "Annual Income (k$)" , diagonal_
↳="kde", figsize=(10,10))
```

```
[8]: array([[<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Age'>,
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Annual Income (k$)', ylabel='Age'>], [<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age',
ylabel='Annual Income (k$)'>,
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Annual Income (k$)', ylabel='Annual Income(k$)'>]],
dtype=object)
```



```
[9]: sns.heatmap(df.corr())
```

```
[9]: <AxesSubplot:>
```



#### 4. Perform descriptive statistics on the dataset.

```
[10]: df.describe()
```

```
[10]:
```

	CustomerID	Age	Annual Income (k\$)	Spending Score (1-100)
count	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000
mean	100.500000	38.850000	60.560000	50.200000
std	57.879185	13.969007	26.264721	25.823522
min	1.000000	18.000000	15.000000	1.000000
25%	50.750000	28.750000	41.500000	34.750000
50%	100.500000	36.000000	61.500000	50.000000
75%	150.250000	49.000000	78.000000	73.000000

```
[11]: df.describe().T
```

```
[11]:
```

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	\
CustomerID	200.0	100.50	57.879185	1.0	50.75	100.5	150.25	
Age	200.0	38.85	13.969007	18.0	28.75	36.0	49.00	
Annual Income (k\$)	200.0	60.56	26.264721	15.0	41.50	61.5	78.00	
Spending Score (1-100)	200.0	50.20	25.823522	1.0	34.75	50.0	73.00	

```

max
CustomerID      200.0
Age              70.0
Annual Income (k$) 137.0
Spending Score (1-100) 99.0

```

```
[12]: df.head()
```

```
[12]:
```

	CustomerID	Gender	Age	Annual Income (k\$)	Spending Score (1-100)
0	1	Male	19	15	39
1	2	Male	21	15	81
2	3	Female	20	16	6
3	4	Female	23	16	77
4	5	Female	31	17	40

```
[13]: df.head(10)
```

```
[13]:
```

	CustomerID	Gender	Age	Annual Income (k\$)	Spending Score (1-100)
0	1	Male	19	15	39
1	2	Male	21	15	81
2	3	Female	20	16	6
3	4	Female	23	16	77
4	5	Female	31	17	40
5	6	Female	22	17	76
6	7	Female	35	18	6
7	8	Female	23	18	94
8	9	Male	64	19	3
9	10	Female	30	19	72

```
[14]: df.tail()
```

```
[14]:
```

	CustomerID	Gender	Age	Annual Income (k\$)	Spending Score (1-100)
195	196	Female	35	120	79
196	197	Female	45	126	28
197	198	Male	32	126	74
198	199	Male	32	137	18
199	200	Male	30	137	83

```
[15]: df.tail(10)
```

```
[15]:
```

	CustomerID	Gender	Age	Annual Income (k\$)	Spending Score (1-100)
190	191	Female	34	103	23



191	192	Female	32	103	69
192	193	Male	33	113	8
193	194	Female	38	113	91
194	195	Female	47	120	16
195	196	Female	35	120	79
196	197	Female	45	126	28
197	198	Male	32	126	74
198	199	Male	32	137	18
199	200	Male	30	137	83

[16]: df.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 200 entries, 0 to 199 Data
columns (total 5 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	CustomerID	200 non-null	int64
1	Gender	200 non-null	object
2	Age	200 non-null	int64
3	Annual Income (k\$)	200 non-null	int64
4	Spending Score (1-100)	200 non-null	int64

```
dtypes: int64(4), object(1)
```

[16]: memory usage: 7.9+ KB

[17]: df.shape

[18]: df.median()

```
C:\Users\janar vijay\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_8400\530051474.py:1: FutureWarning:
Dropping of nuisance columns in DataFrame reductions (with'numeric_only=None') is
deprecated; in a future version this will raise TypeError. Select only valid columns
before calling the reduction.
```

```
df.median()
```

[18]: CustomerID 100.5  
Age 36.0  
Annual Income (k\$) 61.5  
Spending Score (1-100) 50.0  
dtype: float64

[19]: df.mode()

[19]:

	CustomerID	Gender	Age	Annual Income (k\$)	Spending Score (1-100)
0	1	Female	32.0	54.0	42.0
1	2	NaN	NaN	78.0	NaN

2	3	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	4	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	5	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
--	...	...	...	...	...
195	196	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
196	197	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
197	198	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
198	199	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
199	200	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

[200 rows x 5 columns]

## 5. Handle the Missing values.

```
[20]: df.isna().sum()
```

```
[20]: CustomerID          0
      Gender              0
      Age                0
      Annual Income (k$)  0
      Spending Score (1-100) 0
      dtype: int64
```

## 6. Find the outliers and replace the outliers

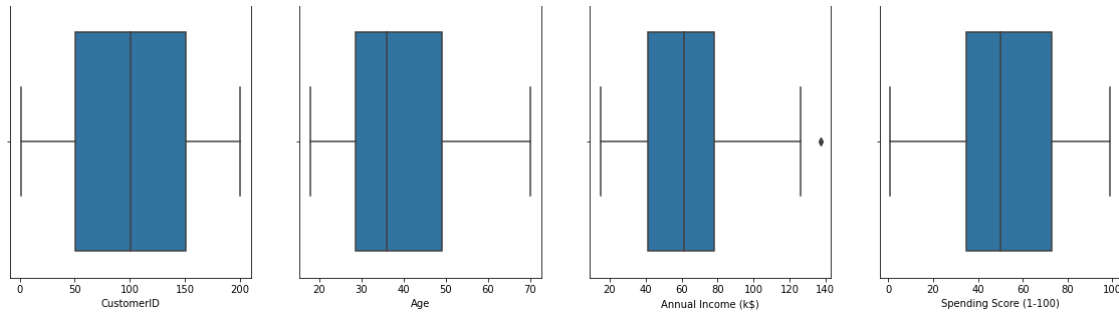
```
[21]: fig,ax=plt.subplots(figsize=(25,5))

plt.subplot(1, 5, 2)
sns.boxplot(x=df["Age"])

plt.subplot(1, 5, 3)
sns.boxplot(x=df["Annual Income (k$)"])

plt.subplot(1, 5, 4)
sns.boxplot(x=df["Spending Score (1-100)"])

[21]: < plt.subplot(1, 5, 1)
      sns.boxplot(x=df["CustomerID"])
```



## Handling Outlier

```
[22]: quant=df.quantile(q=[0.25,0.75])
      quant
```

```
[22]: CustomerID      Age  Annual Income (k$)  Spending Score (1-100)
      0.25      50.75  28.75              41.5              34.75
      0.75     150.25  49.00              78.0              73.00
```

```
[23]: quant.loc[0.75]
```

```
[23]: CustomerID      150.25
      Age            49.00
      Annual Income (k$)  78.00
      Spending Score (1-100)  73.00
      Name: 0.75, dtype: float64
```

```
[24]: quant.loc[0.25]
```

```
[24]: CustomerID      50.75
      Age            28.75
      Annual Income (k$)  41.50
      Spending Score (1-100)  34.75
      Name: 0.25, dtype: float64
```

```
[25]: iqr=quant.loc[0.75]-quant.loc[0.25]
      iqr
```

```
[25]: CustomerID      99.50
      Age            20.25
      Annual Income (k$)  36.50
      Spending Score (1-100)  38.25
      dtype: float64
```

```
[26]: lower=quant.loc[0.25]-(1.5 *iqr)
      lower
```

```
[26]: CustomerID          -98.500  
      Age                -1.625  
      Annual Income (k$) -13.250  
      Spending Score (1-100) -22.625  
      dtype: float64
```

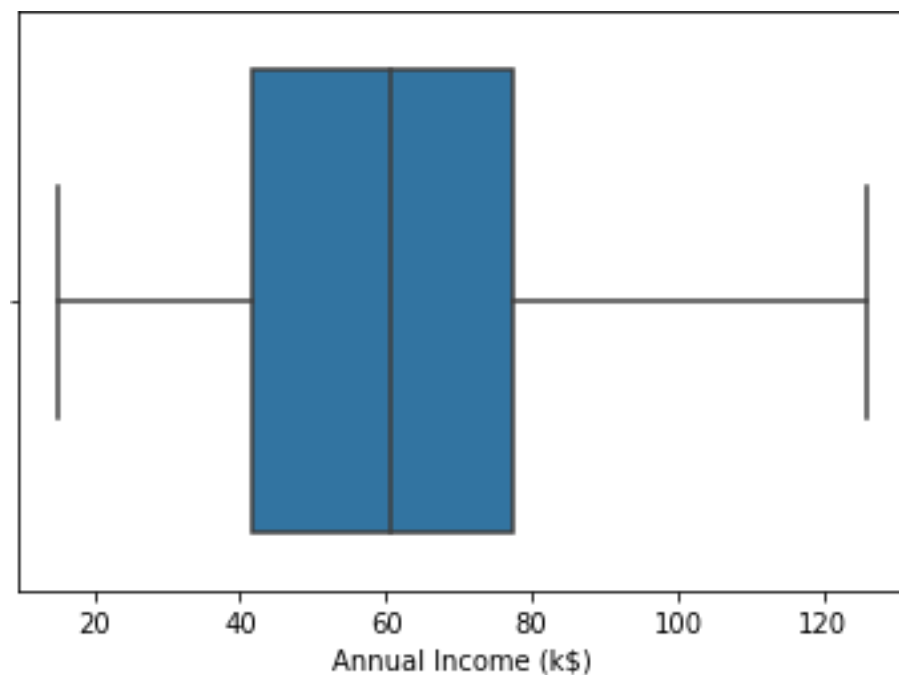
```
[27]: upper=quantile[0.75]+(1.5 *iqr)  
      upper
```

```
[27]: CustomerID          299.500  
      Age                79.375  
      Annual Income (k$)  132.750  
      Spending Score (1-100) 130.375  
      dtype: float64
```

```
[28]: import numpy as np  
      df["Annual Income (k$)"] = np.where(df["Annual Income (k$)"]>132,60,df["Annual_Income (k$)"])
```

```
[29]: sns.boxplot(x=df["Annual Income (k$)"])
```

```
[29]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Annual Income (k$)'
```



## 7. Check for Categorical columns and perform encoding.

```
df.info()
```

```
[30]: <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 200 entries, 0 to 199 Data  
columns (total 5 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	CustomerID	200 non-null	int64
1	Gender	200 non-null	object
2	Age	200 non-null	int64
3	Annual Income (k\$)	200 non-null	int64
4	Spending Score (1-100)	200 non-null	int64

```
dtypes: int64(4), object(1)  
memory usage: 7.9+ KB
```

```
[31]: df["Gender"].unique()
```

```
[31]: array(['Male', 'Female'], dtype=object)
```

### encoding

```
[32]: df["Gender"].replace({"Male":1, "Female":0}, inplace=True)  
df
```

```
[32]:
```

	CustomerID	Gender	Age	Annual	Income	(k\$)	Spending	Score	(1-100)
0	1	1	19			15			39
1	2	1	21			15			81
2	3	0	20			16			6
3	4	0	23			16			77
4	5	0	31			17			40
..	...	...	...		...			...	
195	196	0	35			120			79
196	197	0	45			126			28
197	198	1	32			126			74
198	199	1	32			60			18
199	200	1	30			60			83

```
[200 rows x 5 columns]
```

## 8. Scaling the data

```
[33]: df.drop("CustomerID", axis=1, inplace = True)  
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 200 entries, 0 to 199 Data  
columns (total 4 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Gender	200 non-null	object
1	Age	200 non-null	int64
2	Annual Income (k\$)	200 non-null	int64
3	Spending Score (1-100)	200 non-null	int64

dtypes: int64(3), object(1)  
memory usage: 6.4+ KB

```
[34]: df.isnull().sum()
```

```
[34]: Gender      0
      Age         0
      Annual Income (k$)  0
      Spending Score (1-100)  0
      dtype: int64
```

```
[35]: x = df.iloc[:,[2,3]].values
      x
```

```
[35]: array([[ 15,  39],
          [ 15,  81],
          [ 16,   6],
          [ 16,  77],
          [ 17,  40],
          [ 17,  76],
          [ 18,   6],
          [ 18,  94],
          [ 19,   3],
          [ 19,  72],
          [ 19,  14],
          [ 19,  99],
          [ 20,  15],
          [ 20,  77],
          [ 20,  13],
          [ 20,  79],
          [ 21,  35],
          [ 21,  66],
          [ 23,  29],
          [ 23,  98],
          [ 24,  35],
          [ 24,  73],
          [ 25,   5],
          [ 25,  73],
          [ 28,  14],
          [ 28,  82],
          [ 28,  32],
          [ 28,  61],
```

[ 29, 31],  
[ 29, 87],  
[ 30, 4],  
[ 30, 73],  
[ 33, 4],  
[ 33, 92],  
[ 33, 14],  
[ 33, 81],  
[ 34, 17],  
[ 34, 73],  
[ 37, 26],  
[ 37, 75],  
[ 38, 35],  
[ 38, 92],  
[ 39, 36],  
[ 39, 61],  
[ 39, 28],  
[ 39, 65],  
[ 40, 55],  
[ 40, 47],  
[ 40, 42],  
[ 40, 42],  
[ 42, 52],  
[ 42, 60],  
[ 43, 54],  
[ 43, 60],  
[ 43, 45],  
[ 43, 41],  
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[ 46, 46],  
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[ 46, 55],  
[ 47, 52],  
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[ 48, 47],  
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[ 54, 48],  
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[ 54, 57],  
[ 54, 46],  
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[ 57, 55],  
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[ 58, 46],  
[ 59, 55],  
[ 59, 41],  
[ 60, 49],  
[ 60, 40],  
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[ 62, 56],  
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[ 63, 50],  
[ 63, 46],  
[ 63, 43],  
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[ 63, 52],  
[ 63, 54],  
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[ 64, 46],  
[ 65, 48],  
[ 65, 50],  
[ 65, 43],  
[ 65, 59],  
[ 67, 43],  
[ 67, 57],  
[ 67, 56],  
[ 67, 40],



[ 69, 58],  
[ 69, 91],  
[ 70, 29],  
[ 70, 77],  
[ 71, 35],  
[ 71, 95],  
[ 71, 11],  
[ 71, 75],  
[ 71, 9],  
[ 71, 75],  
[ 72, 34],  
[ 72, 71],  
[ 73, 5],  
[ 73, 88],  
[ 73, 7],  
[ 73, 73],  
[ 74, 10],  
[ 74, 72],  
[ 75, 5],  
[ 75, 93],  
[ 76, 40],  
[ 76, 87],  
[ 77, 12],  
[ 77, 97],  
[ 77, 36],  
[ 77, 74],  
[ 78, 22],  
[ 78, 90],  
[ 78, 17],  
[ 78, 88],  
[ 78, 20],  
[ 78, 76],  
[ 78, 16],  
[ 78, 89],  
[ 78, 1],  
[ 78, 78],  
[ 78, 1],  
[ 78, 73],  
[ 79, 35],  
[ 79, 83],  
[ 81, 5],  
[ 81, 93],  
[ 85, 26],  
[ 85, 75],  
[ 86, 20],  
[ 86, 95],  
[ 87, 27],

```

[ 87, 63],
[ 87, 13],
[ 87, 75],
[ 87, 10],
[ 87, 92],
[ 88, 13],
[ 88, 86],
[ 88, 15],
[ 88, 69],
[ 93, 14],
[ 93, 90],
[ 97, 32],
[ 97, 86],
[ 98, 15],
[ 98, 88],
[ 99, 39],
[ 99, 97],
[101, 24],
[101, 68],
[103, 17],
[103, 85],
[103, 23],
[103, 69],
[113, 8],
[113, 91],
[120, 16],
[120, 79],
[126, 28],
[126, 74],
[137, 18],
[137, 83]], dtype=int64)

```

## 9. Perform any of the clustering algorithms

[36]:

```

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans

wcss = []
for i in range(1, 11):
    km = KMeans(n_clusters = i, init = 'k-means++', max_iter = 300, n_init = 10,
    random_state = 0)
    km.fit(x)
    wcss.append(km.inertia_)

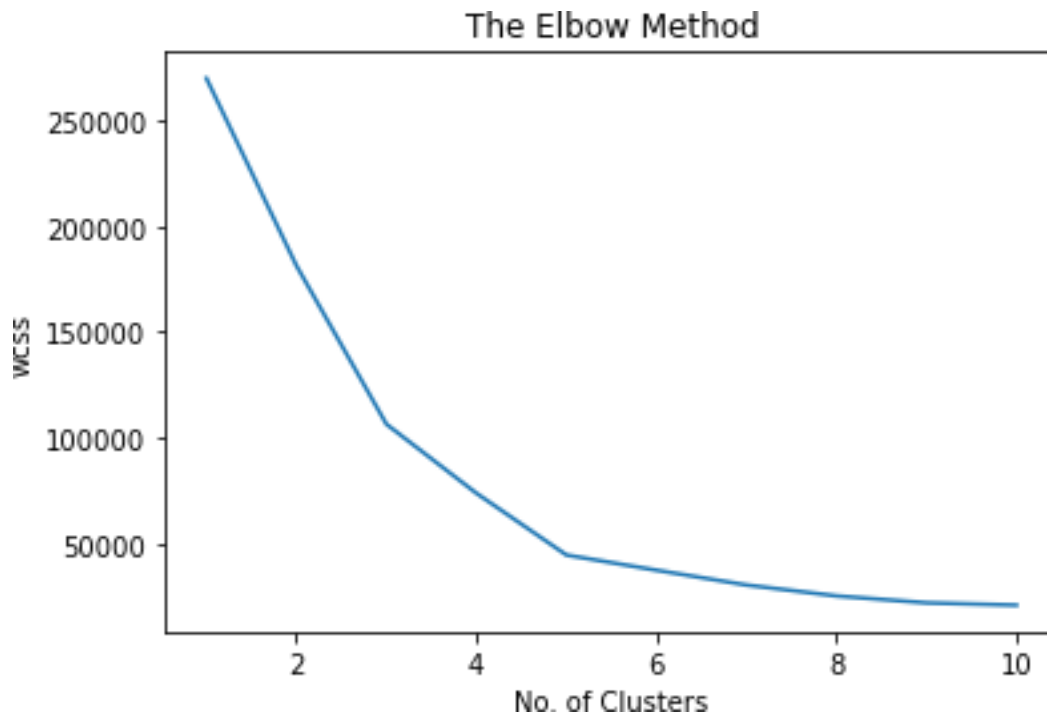
plt.plot(range(1, 11), wcss)
plt.title('The Elbow Method')
plt.xlabel('No. of Clusters')
plt.ylabel('wcss')

```

```
plt.show()
```

C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\cluster\\_kmeans.py:1036: UserWarning: KMeans is known to have a memory leak on Windows with MKL, when there are less chunks than available threads. You can avoid it by setting the environment variable OMP\_NUM\_THREADS=1.

```
warnings.warn(
```

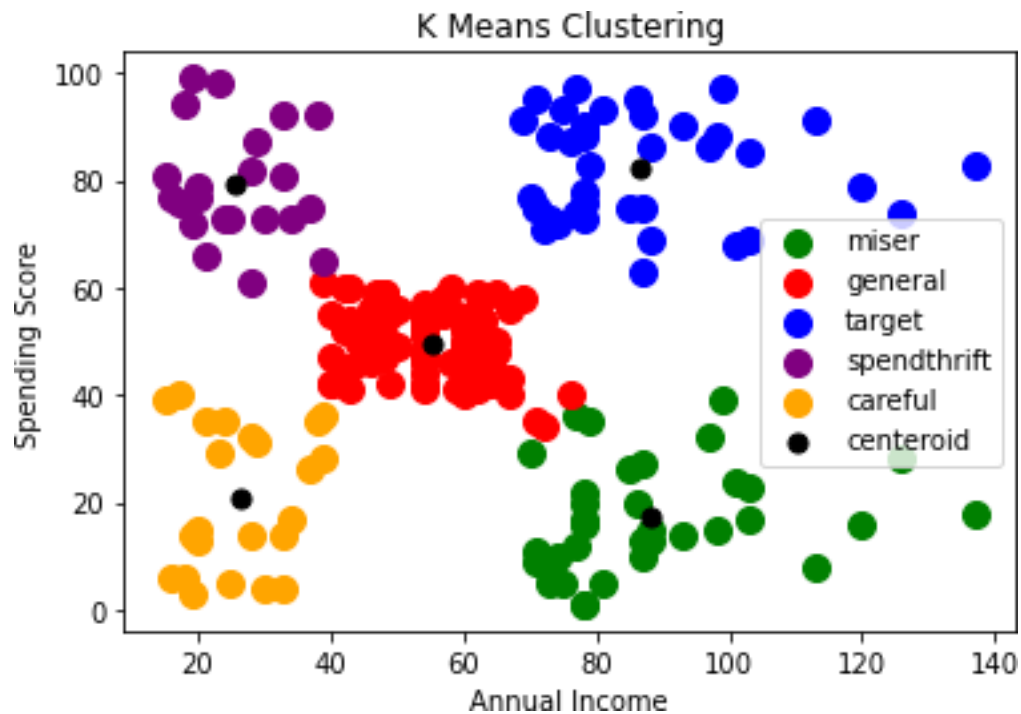


```
[37]: km = KMeans(n_clusters = 5, init = 'k-means++', max_iter = 300, n_init = 10,
↳ random_state = 0)
y_means = km.fit_predict(x)

plt.scatter(x[y_means == 0, 0], x[y_means == 0, 1], s = 100, c = 'green', label =
↳ 'miser')
plt.scatter(x[y_means == 1, 0], x[y_means == 1, 1], s = 100, c = 'red', label =
↳ 'general')
plt.scatter(x[y_means == 2, 0], x[y_means == 2, 1], s = 100, c = 'blue', label =
↳ 'target')
plt.scatter(x[y_means == 3, 0], x[y_means == 3, 1], s = 100, c = 'purple',
↳ label = 'spendthrift')
plt.scatter(x[y_means == 4, 0], x[y_means == 4, 1], s = 100, c = 'orange',
↳ label = 'careful')
```

```
plt.scatter(km.cluster_centers_[0], km.cluster_centers_[1], s = 50, c = 'black', label = 'centroid')

plt.title("K Means Clustering")
plt.xlabel("Annual Income")
plt.ylabel("Spending Score")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



#### 10. Add the cluster data with the primary dataset

```
[38]: df["clust"] = mb
```

```
[39]: df.head()
```

```
[39]: Gender    Age  Annual Income (k$)  Spending Score (1-100)  clust
0    Male     19                15                39          0
1    Male     21                15                81          0
2  Female     20                16                 6          3
3  Female     23                16                77          1
4  Female     31                17                40          1
```

```
[40]: df.tail()
```

[40]:

	Gender	Age	Annual Income (k\$)	Spending Score (1-100)	clust195
	Female	35	120	79	1

## 11. Split the data into dependent and independent variables

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

[41]:

```
x = df.iloc[:, 1:5]
```

[42]:

```
y = df.iloc[:, -1]
```

```
y
```

0	15	15	55	0
1	21	15	81	0
2	20	16	6	3
3	23	16	77	1
4	31	17	40	1
..	...	...	...	...
195	35	120	79	1
196	45	126	28	3
197	32	126	74	0
198	32	137	18	2
199	30	137	83	0

[42]:

```
0      0
```

```
[43]:
```

```
1      0
2      3
3      1
4      1
```

```
--
```

```
195    1
196    3
197    0
198    2
199    0
```

```
Name: clust, Length: 200, dtype: int32
```

## 11.Build the Model

```
[44]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
```

```
[45]: model=LinearRegression()
```

```
[46]: model.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

## 112. Split the data into training and testing

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
[47]: X = df.iloc[:, 1:6]  
X
```

```
[48]:
```

```
[48]:
```

	Age	Annual	Income (k\$)	Spending	Score (1-100)	clust
0	19		15		39	0
1	21		15		81	0
2	20		16		6	3
3	23		16		77	1
4	31		17		40	1
..	...		...		...	...
195	35		120		79	1
196	45		126		28	3
197	32		126		74	0
198	32		137		18	2
199	30		137		83	0

[200 rows x 4 columns]

```
[49]: y = df.iloc[:, -1]  
y
```

```
[49]:
```

0	0
1	0
2	3
3	1
4	1
..	..
195	1
196	3
197	0
198	2
199	0

Name: clust, Length: 200, dtype: int32

```
[50]: X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.25,random_state_  
↪=0)
```

[51]: `print(X_train)`

	Age	Annual	Income (k\$)	Spending	Score (1-100)	clust
71	47		49		42	3
124	23		70		29	1
184	41		99		39	3
97	27		60		50	1
149	34		78		90	0
..	...		...		...	...
67	68		48		48	3
192	33		113		8	2
117	49		65		59	3
47	27		40		47	1
172	36		87		10	2

[150 rows x 4 columns]

[52]: `print(X_test)`

	Age	Annual	Income (k\$)	Spending	Score (1-100)	clust
18	52		23		29	2
170	40		87		13	2
107	54		63		46	2
98	48		61		42	2
177	27		88		69	0
182	46		98		15	2
5	22		17		76	1
146	48		77		36	2
12	58		20		15	3
152	44		78		20	3
61	19		46		55	0
125	31		70		77	1
180	37		97		32	3
154	47		78		16	3
80	57		54		51	2
7	23		18		94	1
33	18		33		92	0
130	47		71		9	2
37	30		34		73	1
74	59		54		47	2
183	29		98		88	1
145	28		77		97	0
45	24		39		65	1
159	30		78		73	1
60	70		46		56	2
123	39		69		91	0
179	35		93		90	0
185	30		99		97	0



122	40	69	58	1
44	49	39	28	3
16	35	21	35	3
55	47	43	41	2
150	43	78	17	2
111	19	63	54	1
22	46	25	5	3
189	36	103	85	1
129	38	71	75	0
4	31	17	40	1
83	46	54	44	3
106	66	63	50	3
134	20	73	5	2
66	43	48	50	3
26	45	28	32	3
113	19	64	46	0
168	36	87	27	3
63	54	47	59	3
8	64	19	3	2
75	26	54	54	0
118	51	67	43	3
143	32	76	87	1

[53]: `print(y_train)`

```

71      3
124     1
184     3
97      1
149     0
..
67      3
192     2
117     3
47      1
172     2
Name: clust, Length: 150, dtype: int32

```

[54]: `print(y_test)`

```

18      2
170     2
107     2
98      2
177     0
182     2
5       1
146     2
12      3

```

152	3
61	0
125	1
180	3
154	3
80	2
7	1
33	0
130	2
37	1
74	2
183	1
145	0
45	1
159	1
60	2
123	0
179	0
185	0
122	1
44	3
16	3
55	2
150	2
111	1
22	3
189	1
129	0
4	1
83	3
106	3
134	2
66	3
26	3
113	0
168	3
63	3
8	2
75	0
118	3
143	1

Name: clust, dtype: int32

### 13.Build the Model

```
[55]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
```

```
[56]: model=LinearRegression()
```

```
[57]: model.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

```
[57]: LinearRegression()
```

#### 14. Train the Model

```
[58]: y_predict_train = model.predict(X_train)  
y_predict_train
```

```
[58]: array([ 3.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  
        -1.35981248e-15,  3.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  
        3.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00, -5.08338388e-16,  3.00000000e+00,  
        1.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  
        3.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  3.78230988e-15,  3.00000000e+00,  
        1.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00, -1.03981941e-15,  3.00000000e+00,  
        2.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  
        6.18236322e-15, -8.17774807e-16, -5.92319283e-15,  3.00000000e+00,  
        2.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  
        3.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00, -9.83833688e-15,  
        1.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  
        3.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  
        3.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  
        3.00000000e+00,  7.41004011e-15,  1.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  
        3.78930723e-16,  2.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  5.15288973e-15,  
        1.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  
        1.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  6.93337166e-15,  3.00000000e+00,  
        1.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  7.74883999e-15,  1.00000000e+00,  
        2.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  
        1.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  
        3.00000000e+00,  2.46954765e-15,  1.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  
        1.00000000e+00, -3.39743545e-15,  2.00000000e+00,  1.17664588e-16,  
        -1.14612341e-14,  1.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  
        1.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  2.44913294e-15,  8.61660370e-15,  
        -6.14537022e-16,  2.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  
        1.00000000e+00, -2.76227299e-15,  7.18065464e-15,  3.00000000e+00,  
        1.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  
        3.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00, -1.31325008e-15,  
        1.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  6.71878339e-17,  2.00000000e+00,  
        2.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00, -3.64884352e-15,  1.00000000e+00,  
        1.00000000e+00,  4.74717047e-17,  2.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  
        1.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  
        2.00000000e+00,  6.64274206e-15,  1.00000000e+00,  1.74720410e-15,  
        3.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  
        1.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  
        1.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  6.97741685e-15,  1.00000000e+00,
```

```
1.69959961e-16, 3.00000000e+00, 2.00000000e+00, 3.00000000e+00,
1.00000000e+00, 2.00000000e+00])
```

## 15. Test the Model

[59]:

```
y_predict = model.predict(X_test)
y_predict
```

```
[59]: array([ 2.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,
        -3.75091707e-15,  2.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,
         3.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  2.69159225e-15,  1.00000000e+00,
         3.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,
         5.86306874e-15,  2.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,
         1.00000000e+00, -1.12147825e-15,  1.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,
         2.00000000e+00,  2.68817729e-16, -3.83739957e-15, -4.74438481e-15,
         1.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,
         2.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,
        -5.28753097e-16,  1.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,
         2.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00, -5.55810093e-16,
         3.00000000e+00,  3.00000000e+00,  2.00000000e+00,  1.47447202e-15,
         3.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00])
```

## 16. Measure the performance using Evaluation Metrics.

[60]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
import math
print(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_predict))
print(math.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_predict)))
```

```
1.7123447122139227e-29
4.138048709493307e-15
```