```
In [1]:
```

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import statsmodels
import statsmodels
import statsmodels.api as sm
import sklearn
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

In [2]:

adv=pd.read_csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/rkmishracs/dataset/main/advertising.csv")

In [3]:

```
adv.head()
```

Out[3]:

	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	12.0
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	16.5
4	180.8	10.8	58.4	17.9

In [4]:

adv.shape

Out[4]:

(200, 4)

In [5]:

```
adv.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 200 entries, 0 to 199
Data columns (total 4 columns):
    Column
               Non-Null Count Dtype
0 TV
               200 non-null
                               float64
    Radio
               200 non-null
                               float64
    Newspaper 200 non-null
                               float64
    Sales
               200 non-null
                               float64
dtypes: float64(4)
memory usage: 6.4 KB
```

In [6]:

adv.describe()

Out[6]:

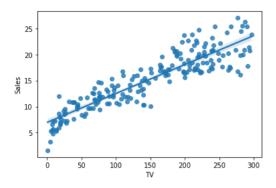
	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
count	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000
mean	147.042500	23.264000	30.554000	15.130500
std	85.854236	14.846809	21.778621	5.283892
min	0.700000	0.000000	0.300000	1.600000
25%	74.375000	9.975000	12.750000	11.000000
50%	149.750000	22.900000	25.750000	16.000000
75%	218.825000	36.525000	45.100000	19.050000
max	296.400000	49.600000	114.000000	27.000000

```
In [7]:
```

sns.regplot(x='TV', y='Sales', data=adv)

Out[7]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='TV', ylabel='Sales'>

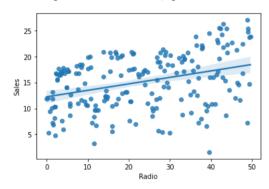


In [8]:

sns.regplot(x='Radio', y='Sales', data=adv)

Out[8]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Radio', ylabel='Sales'>

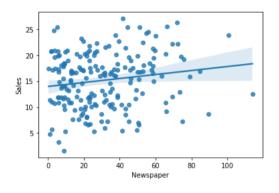


In [9]:

sns.regplot(x='Newspaper', y='Sales', data=adv)

Out[9]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Newspaper', ylabel='Sales'>

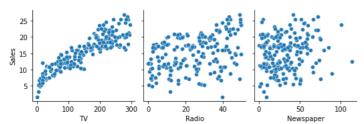


In [10]:

sns.pairplot(data=adv, x_vars=['TV', 'Radio', 'Newspaper'], y_vars='Sales')

Out[10]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7f8088206b80>



In [11]:

adv.corr()

Out[11]:

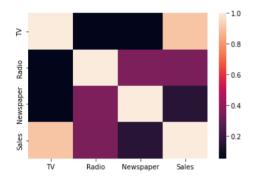
	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales	
TV	1.000000	0.054809	0.056648	0.901208	
Radio	0.054809	1.000000	0.354104	0.349631	
Newspaper	0.056648	0.354104	1.000000	0.157960	
Sales	0.901208	0.349631	0.157960	1.000000	

In [12]:

sns.heatmap(adv.corr())

Out[12]:

<AxesSubplot:>

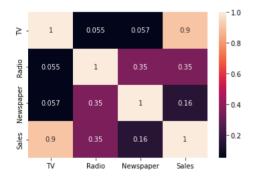


In [13]:

sns.heatmap(adv.corr(), annot=True)

Out[13]:

<AxesSubplot:>



In [14]:

X=adv['TV']
y=adv['Sales']

In [15]:

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test= train_test_split(X,y, train_size=0.70, random_state=100)

In [16]:

X_train_sm=sm.add_constant(X_train)
X_train_sm.head()

/Users/admin/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.9/site-packages/statsmodels/tsa/tsatools.py:142: FutureWarning: In a futur e version of pandas all arguments of concat except for the argument 'objs' will be keyword-only x = pd.concat(x[::order], 1)

Out[16]:

	const	TV
74	1.0	213.4
3	1.0	151.5
185	1.0	205.0
26	1.0	142.9
90	1.0	134.3

In [18]:

```
lr=sm.OLS(y_train, X_train_sm)
lr_model=lr.fit()
lr_model.params
```

Out[18]:

const 6.948683 TV 0.054546 dtype: float64

In [19]:

lr_model.summary()

Out[19]:

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:			5	Sales		R-	squared:	0.816
Model:			OLS Ad		Adj.	Adj. R-squared:		0.814
	Method:			uares	F-statistic:		statistic:	611.2
	Da	te: Wed	d, 25 Jan 2023		Prob (F-statistic):		1.52e-52	
Time:		ne:	14:11:22		Log-Likelihood:		-321.12	
No. Ob	servation	ıs:		140			AIC:	646.2
D	f Residua	ls:		138			BIC:	652.1
	Df Mod	el:		1				
Covariance Type: nonrobust								
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.0]	25	0.975]	
const	6.9487	0.385	18.068	0.000	6.1	88	7.709	
TV	0.0545	0.002	24.722	0.000	0.0	50	0.059	
Omnibus: 0.027 Durbin-Wa			oin-Wat	son:	2.1	196		
Prob(C	mnibus):	0.987	Jarque	e-Bera	(JB):	0.1	150	
	Skew:	-0.006		Prob	(JB):	0.9	928	
	Kurtosis:	2.840		Cond.	No.	3	28.	

Notes:

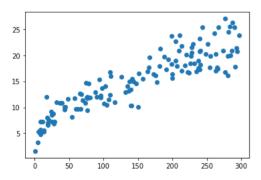
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

In [20]:

plt.scatter(X_train, y_train)

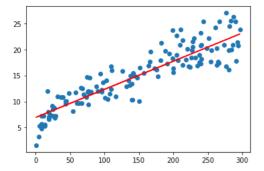
Out[20]:

<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7f80a33aebb0>



In [29]:

```
plt.scatter(X_train, y_train)
plt.plot(X_train, 6.948+0.054*X_train, 'r')
plt.show()
```



In [30]:

```
y_train_pred=lr_model.predict(X_train_sm)
y_train_pred
```

Out[30]:

```
18.588747
15.212365
74
       18.130563
185
26
       14.743271
       14.274178
90
       12.986898
87
103
       17.197830
67
       14.546907
24
       10.346884
        7.417777
Length: 140, dtype: float64
```

In [23]:

```
residual=y_train-y_train_pred
residual
```

Out[23]:

```
-1.588747
74
       1.287635
185
       4.469437
26
       0.256729
90
      -0.274178
       3.013102
103
      2.502170
67
      -1.146907
      -0.646884
24
      -2.617777
8
Length: 140, dtype: float64
```

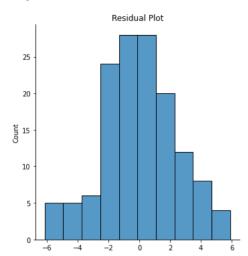
In [27]:

```
plt.figure()
sns.displot(residual)
plt.title("Residual Plot")
```

Out[27]:

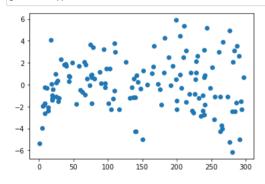
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Residual Plot')

<Figure size 432x288 with 0 Axes>



In [26]:

plt.scatter(X_train, residual)
plt.show()



In []: