In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn import preprocessing, svm
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.linear_model import Lasso
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge
```

In [2]:

```
#Step-2:Reading the dataset
df=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\91955\Desktop\Data Analysis with Python\bottle.csv")
df
```

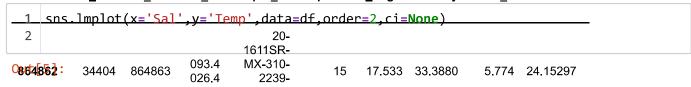
C:\Users\91955\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_4240\292355879.py:2: DtypeWarn
ing: Columns (47,73) have mixed types. Specify dtype option on import or s
et low_memory=False.
 df=pd.read csv(r"C:\Users\91955\Desktop\Data Analysis with Python\bottl

 $\label{lem:csv} $$ df=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\91955\Desktop\Data Analysis with Python\bottle.csv") $$$

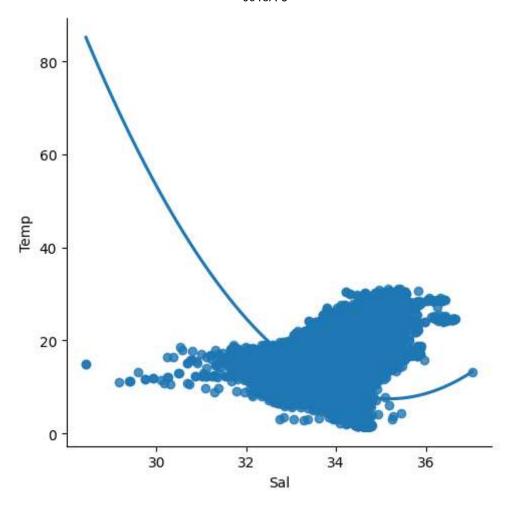
Out[2]:

		Cst_Cnt	t	Btl_Cnt	Sta_ID	Depth_ID	Depthm	T_degC	Salnty	O2ml_L	STheta
	0	1	1	1	054.0 056.0	19- 4903CR- HY-060- 0930- 05400560- 0000A-3	0	10.500	33.4400	NaN	25.64900
	1	1	1	2	054.0 056.0	19- 4903CR- HY-060- 0930- 05400560- 0008A-3	8	10.460	33.4400	NaN	25.65600
In 1	[3]:	4£[['S	L	3	054.0 056.0	19- 4903CR- HY-060- 0930-	10	10.460	33.4370	NaN	25.65400
2 3 4	#Ta	<i>king o</i> column	nl IS= I t	y the . ['Sal'	selecte ,'Temp	ed QUMDAa7t		of the			25.64300
1		head(1 splayi				05400560- 0019A-3 t 10 rollys 4903CR-					
	[4] :	1 I Temp	1	5	054.0 056.0	HY-060- 0930- 05400560- 0020A-7	20	10.450	33.4210	NaN	25.64300
0	33.440	10.50	<u> </u>								
3		7 10.46 34404) 10.45	} 5	864859	093.4 026.4	20- 1611SR- MX-310- 2239- 09340264- 0000A-7	0	18.744	33.4083	5.805	23.87055
5 6 64	33.43 ⁻	1 10.45	5 5	864860	093.4 026.4	20- 1611SR- MX-310- 2239- 09340264- 0002A-3	2	18.744	33.4083	5.805	23.87072
9	33.420 33.494 4860		6	864861	093.4 026.4	20- 1611SR- MX-310- 2239- 09340264- 0005A-3	5	18.692	33.4150	5.796	23.88911
864	4861	34404	1	864862	093.4 026.4	20- 1611SR- MX-310- 2239- 09340264- 0010A-3	10	18.161	33.4062	5.816	24.01426

In [5]: Cst_Cnt Btl_Cnt Sta_ID Depth_ID Depthm T_degC Sainty O2ml_L STheta



<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid $a_{0015A-3}^{09340264}$ b87ac880>



In [6]:

1 df.describe()

Out[6]:

	Sal	Temp
count	817509.000000	853900.000000
mean	33.840350	10.799677
std	0.461843	4.243825
min	28.431000	1.440000
25%	33.488000	7.680000
50%	33.863000	10.060000
75%	34.196900	13.880000
max	37.034000	31.140000

```
In [7]:
```

```
1 df.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 864863 entries, 0 to 864862
Data columns (total 2 columns):
    Column Non-Null Count
                             Dtype
            -----
    -----
 0
    Sal
            817509 non-null float64
 1
    Temp
            853900 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(2)
memory usage: 13.2 MB
In [8]:
 1 df.fillna(method='ffill')
```

Out[8]:

	Sal	Temp
0	33.4400	10.500
1	33.4400	10.460
2	33.4370	10.460
3	33.4200	10.450
4	33.4210	10.450
864858	33.4083	18.744
864859	33.4083	18.744
864860	33.4150	18.692
864861	33.4062	18.161
864862	33.3880	17.533

864863 rows × 2 columns

In [9]:

```
df.isnull().sum()
```

Out[9]:

Sal 47354 10963 Temp dtype: int64

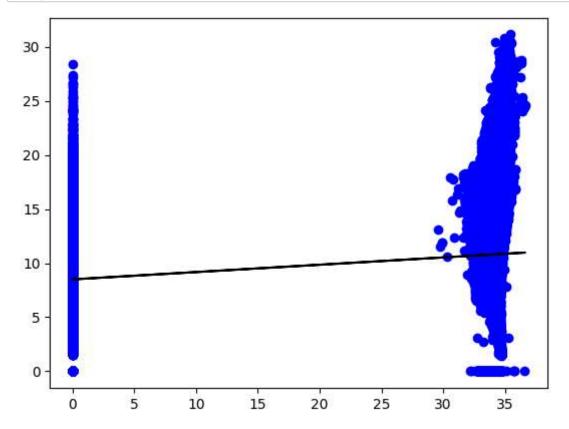
```
In [10]:
 1
    df.fillna(value = 0,
 2
              inplace = True)
 3
C:\Users\91955\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel 4240\3904320923.py:1: SettingW
ithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-doc
s/stable/user guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy (https://
pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user guide/indexing.html#returning-a-
view-versus-a-copy)
  df.fillna(value = 0,
In [11]:
   df.isna().any()
Out[11]:
Sal
        False
Temp
        False
dtype: bool
In [12]:
   x=np.array(df['Sal']).reshape(-1,1)
In [13]:
   y=np.array(df['Temp']).reshape(-1,1)
In [14]:
   df.dropna(inplace=True)
C:\Users\91955\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel 4240\1379821321.py:1: SettingW
ithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-doc
s/stable/user guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy (https://
pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-
view-versus-a-copy)
 df.dropna(inplace=True)
In [15]:
 1 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.25)
   reg=LinearRegression()
 3 reg.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

0.014074386054016674

print(reg.score(X_test,y_test))

In [16]:

```
1  y_pred=reg.predict(X_test)
2  plt.scatter(X_test,y_test,color='b')
3  plt.plot(X_test,y_pred,color='k')
4  plt.show()
```

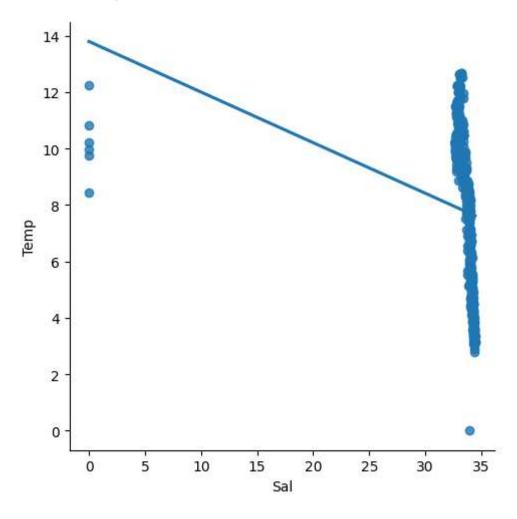


In [17]:

```
df500=df[:][:500]
sns.lmplot(x='Sal',y='Temp',data=df500,order=1,ci=None)
```

Out[17]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x239b87adc60>



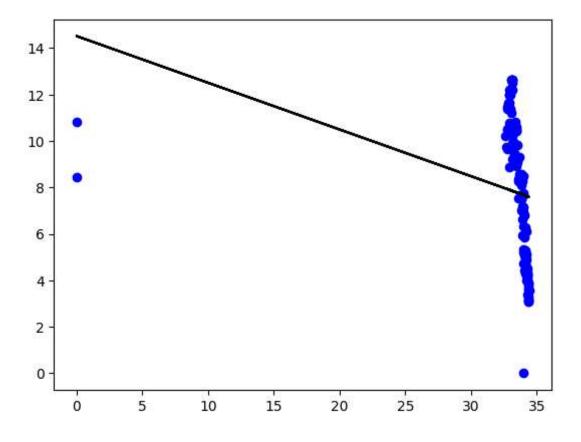
In [18]:

```
df500.fillna(method='ffill',inplace=True)
   X=np.array(df500['Sal']).reshape(-1,1)
   y=np.array(df500['Temp']).reshape(-1,1)
   df500.dropna(inplace=True)
 5
   X train, X test, y train, y test=train test split(X,y,test size=0.25)
   reg=LinearRegression()
 7
   reg.fit(X_train,y_train)
   print("Regression:",reg.score(X_test,y_test))
   y_pred=reg.predict(X_test)
   plt.scatter(X test,y test,color='b')
10
   plt.plot(X_test,y_pred,color='k')
12
  plt.show
```

Regression: 0.027406409205778193

Out[18]:

<function matplotlib.pyplot.show(close=None, block=None)>



In [19]:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
mode1=LinearRegression()
mode1.fit(X_train,y_train)
y_pred=mode1.predict(X_test)
r2=r2_score(y_test,y_pred)
print("R2 score: ",r2)
```

R2 score: 0.027406409205778193

In [20]:

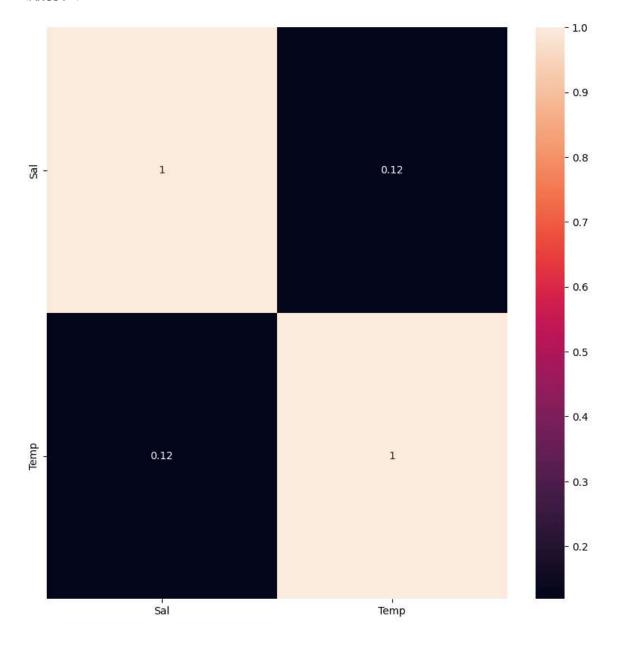
1 #conclusion:Linear regression is the best fit for the model

In [21]:

```
plt.figure(figsize = (10, 10))
sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot = True)
```

Out[21]:

<Axes: >



Ridge and Lasso

In [22]:

```
1 | features = df.columns[0:2]
   target = df.columns[-1]
 3
   #X and y values
   X = df[features].values
   y = df[target].values
   #splot
7
   X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_stat
   print("The dimension of X_train is {}".format(X_train.shape))
9 print("The dimension of X test is {}".format(X test.shape))
10 #Scale features
11 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
12 | scaler = StandardScaler()
13 | X train = scaler.fit transform(X train)
14 X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
```

The dimension of X_train is (605404, 2) The dimension of X_test is (259459, 2)

In [23]:

```
1 #Model
2 lr = LinearRegression()
3 #Fit model
4 lr.fit(X_train, y_train)
5 #predict
6 #prediction = lr.predict(X_test)
7 #actual
8 actual = y_test
9 train_score_lr = lr.score(X_train, y_train)
10 test_score_lr = lr.score(X_test, y_test)
11 print("\nLinear Regression Model:")
12 print("The train score for lr model is {}".format(train_score_lr))
13 print("The test score for lr model is {}".format(test_score_lr))
```

Linear Regression Model: The train score for lr model is 1.0 The test score for lr model is 1.0

In [24]:

```
#Using the linear CV model
from sklearn.linear_model import RidgeCV
#Ridge Cross validation
ridge_cv = RidgeCV(alphas = [0.0001, 0.001, 0.01, 1, 10]).fit(X_train, y_train)
#score
print("The train score for ridge model is {}".format(ridge_cv.score(X_train, y_train))
print("The train score for ridge model is {}".format(ridge_cv.score(X_train, y_train))
```

The train score for ridge model is 0.999999986797505 The train score for ridge model is 0.999999986778121

In [25]:

```
ridgeReg = Ridge(alpha=10)
ridgeReg.fit(X_train,y_train)
#train and test scorefor ridge regression
train_score_ridge = ridgeReg.score(X_train, y_train)
test_score_ridge = ridgeReg.score(X_test, y_test)
print("\nRidge Model:")
print("The train score for ridge model is {}".format(train_score_ridge))
print("The test score for ridge model is {}".format(test_score_ridge))
```

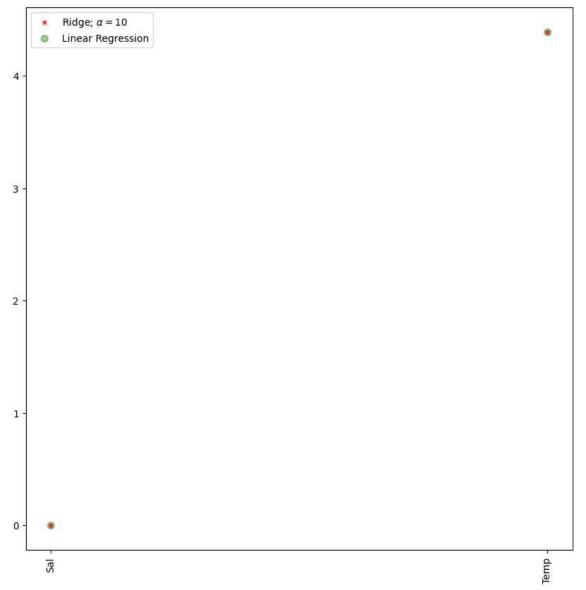
Ridge Model:

The train score for ridge model is 0.999999999723243 The test score for ridge model is 0.9999999997231402

In [26]:

```
plt.figure(figsize = (10, 10))
plt.plot(features,ridgeReg.coef_,alpha=0.7,linestyle='none',marker='*',markersize=5,

plt.plot(features,lr.coef_,alpha=0.4,linestyle='none',marker='o',markersize=7,color=
plt.xticks(rotation = 90)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



In [27]:

```
#Using the linear CV model
from sklearn.linear_model import LassoCV
#Lasso Cross validation
lasso_cv = LassoCV(alphas = [0.0001, 0.001, 0.01, 1, 10], random_state=0).fit(X_
#score
print(lasso_cv.score(X_train, y_train))
print(lasso_cv.score(X_test, y_test))
```

- 0.999999994806811
- 0.999999994806712

In [28]:

```
#Lasso regression model
print("\nLasso Model: \n")
lasso = Lasso(alpha = 10)
lasso.fit(X_train,y_train)
train_score_ls =lasso.score(X_train,y_train)
test_score_ls =lasso.score(X_test,y_test)
print("The train score for ls model is {}".format(train_score_ls))
print("The test score for ls model is {}".format(test_score_ls))
```

Lasso Model:

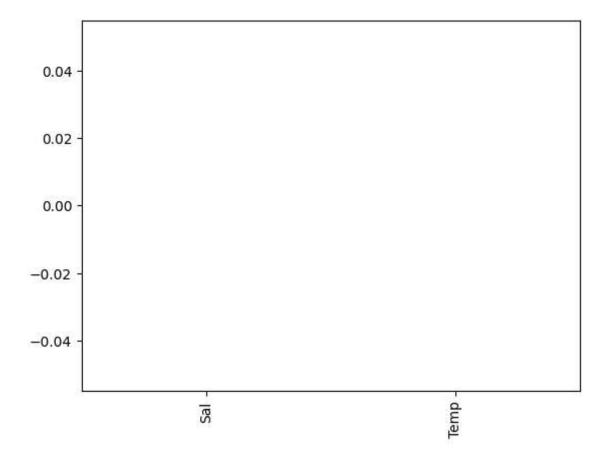
The train score for ls model is 0.0
The test score for ls model is -1.9031696447013857e-05

In [29]:

```
pd.Series(lasso.coef_, features).sort_values(ascending = True).plot(kind = "bar")
```

Out[29]:

<Axes: >

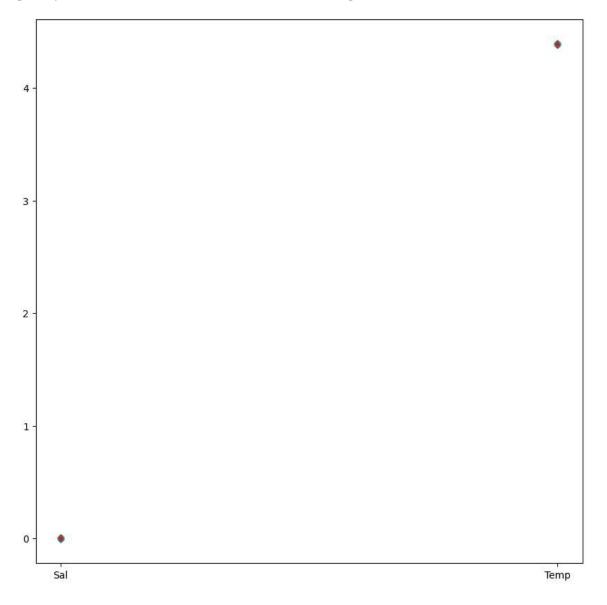


In [30]:

```
#plot size
plt.figure(figsize = (10, 10))
#add plot for ridge regression
plt.plot(features,ridgeReg.coef_,alpha=0.7,linestyle='none',marker='*',markersize=5,
#add plot for lasso regression
plt.plot(lasso_cv.coef_,alpha=0.5,linestyle='none',marker='d',markersize=6,color='bl
#add plot for linear model
plt.plot(features,lr.coef_,alpha=0.4,linestyle='none',marker='o',markersize=7,color=
```

Out[30]:

[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x23986b02950>]



Elastic Regression

In [31]:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import ElasticNet
regr=ElasticNet()
regr.fit(X,y)
print(regr.coef_)
print(regr.intercept_)
```

[0. 0.94934511]

0.540121963106797

In [32]:

```
y_pred_elastic=regr.predict(X_train)
mean_squared_error=np.mean((y_pred_elastic-y_train)**2)
print("Mean squared error on test set", mean_squared_error)
```

Mean squared error on test set 114.40984808659212

In []:

1