```
from google.colab import files
uploaded = files.upload()
     Choose files insurance.csv

    insurance.csv(text/csv) - 55628 bytes, last modified: 23/12/2023 - 100% done

     Saving insurance.csv to insurance.csv
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from \ sklearn.linear\_model \ import \ LinearRegression
from sklearn import metrics
insurance_dataset = pd.read_csv('insurance.csv')
insurance_dataset.head()
         age
                sex
                       bmi children smoker
                                                region
                                                            charges
      0
         19 female 27.900
                                   0
                                              southwest 16884.92400
                                                                      ılı.
      1
         18
               male 33.770
                                   1
                                          no
                                              southeast
                                                         1725.55230
     2
         28
               male 33.000
                                   3
                                          no
                                              southeast
                                                         4449.46200
      3
         33
               male 22,705
                                   0
                                          no northwest 21984.47061
                                   0
         32
               male 28.880
                                          no northwest
                                                         3866.85520
insurance_dataset.shape
     (1338, 7)
insurance_dataset.info()
     <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
     RangeIndex: 1338 entries, 0 to 1337
     Data columns (total 7 columns):
     # Column Non-Null Count Dtype
                    -----
     0
                    1338 non-null
         age
                   1338 non-null
                                    object
     1
         sex
     2 bmi
                   1338 non-null
                                    float64
          children 1338 non-null
         smoker 1338 non-null
                                    object
                    1338 non-null
          region
                                    object
          charges 1338 non-null
                                    float64
     dtypes: float64(2), int64(2), object(3)
     memory usage: 73.3+ KB
insurance_dataset.isnull().sum()
     age
                 0
     sex
     bmi
                 0
     children
                 а
     smoker
                 0
     region
     charges
     dtype: int64
insurance_dataset.describe()
```

	age	bmi	children	charges
count	1338.000000	1338.000000	1338.000000	1338.000000
mean	39.207025	30.663397	1.094918	13270.422265
std	14.049960	6.098187	1.205493	12110.011237
<pre>sns.set() plt.figure(figsize=(4,4)) sns.distplot(insurance_dataset['age']) plt.title('Age Distribution') plt.show()</pre>				

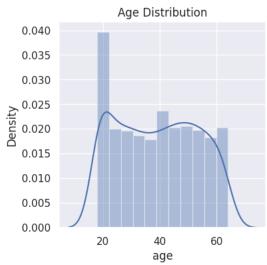
<ipython-input-14-dcbb337c802d>:3: UserWarning:

`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

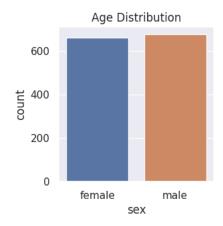
Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751





plt.figure(figsize=(3,3))
sns.countplot(x='sex',data=insurance_dataset)
plt.title("Age Distribution")
plt.show()



insurance_dataset['sex'].value_counts()

male 676 female 662

Name: sex, dtype: int64

```
plt.figure(figsize=(3,3))
sns.distplot(insurance_dataset['bmi'])
plt.title('BMI Distribbution')
plt.show()
```

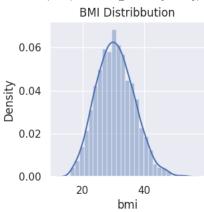
<ipython-input-19-697a1bfc74b6>:2: UserWarning:

`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

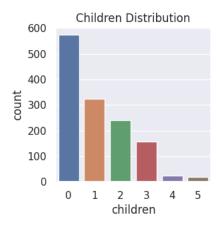
Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751





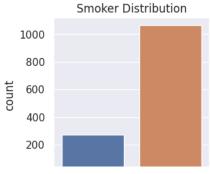
```
plt.figure(figsize=(3,3))
sns.countplot(x='children',data=insurance_dataset)
plt.title('Children Distribution')
plt.show()
```



insurance_dataset['children'].value_counts()

```
0 574
1 324
2 240
3 157
4 25
5 18
Name: children, dtype: int64

plt.figure(figsize=(3,3))
sns.countplot(x='smoker',data=insurance_dataset)
plt.title('Smoker Distribution')
plt.show()
```

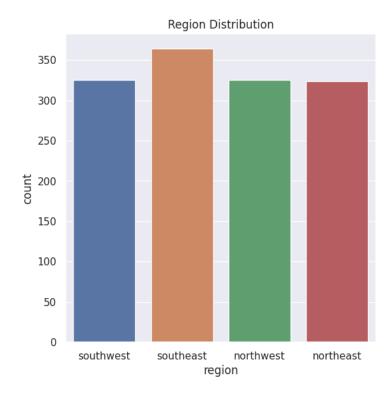


insurance_dataset['smoker'].value_counts()

no 1064 yes 274

Name: smoker, dtype: int64

plt.figure(figsize=(6,6))
sns.countplot(x='region',data=insurance_dataset)
plt.title('Region Distribution')
plt.show()



```
insurance_dataset['region'].value_counts()
```

southeast 364 southwest 325 northwest 325 northeast 324

Name: region, dtype: int64

plt.figure(figsize=(3,3))
sns.distplot(insurance_dataset['charges'])
plt.title('Charges Distribution')
plt.show()

<ipython-input-29-f56306017149>:2: UserWarning:

```
`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.
     Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with
     similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).
     For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see
     https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751
       sns.distplot(insurance_dataset['charges'])
                Charges Distribution
            1e-5
         6
      Density
# STEP 01 ENCODING
            insurance_dataset.replace({'sex':{'male':0,'female':1}},inplace=True)
insurance_dataset.replace({'smoker':{'yes':1,'no':0}},inplace=True)
insurance\_dataset.replace(\{'region': \{'southeast':0, 'southwest':1, 'northeast':2, 'northwest':3\}\}, inplace=True)
# STEP 2 SPLITTING
X = insurance_dataset.drop(columns='charges',axis=1)
Y = insurance_dataset['charges']
print(X)
print(Y)
           age sex
                       bmi children smoker
     0
           19
                 1 27.900
                                   0
                                                   1
                 0 33,770
     1
           18
                                   1
                                                   0
     2
           28
                 0 33.000
                                   3
                                           0
                                                   0
           33
                 0 22.705
                                   0
                                           0
                                                   3
     4
           32
                0 28.880
                                   0
                                           0
                                                   3
          ...
50
     1333
                 0 30.970
                                                   3
     1334
           18
                 1 31.920
     1335
                 1 36.850
                                   0
                                           0
                                                   0
           18
     1336
           21
                 1 25.800
                                   0
                                           0
                                                   1
                 1 29.070
     1337
     [1338 rows x 6 columns]
     0
            16884.92400
     1
             1725.55230
             4449.46200
     2
            21984.47061
             3866.85520
           10600.54830
     1333
     1334
             2205.98080
     1335
             1629.83350
     1336
             2007.94500
     1337
            29141.36030
     Name: charges, Length: 1338, dtype: float64
# STEP 3 SPLITTING
X_train,X_test,Y_train,Y_test = train_test_split(X,Y,test_size = 0.2)
print(X.shape,X_test.shape,X_train.shape)
```

```
(1338, 6) (268, 6) (1070, 6)
regressor = LinearRegression()
regressor.fit(X_train,Y_train)
     ▼ LinearRegression
     LinearRegression()
training_data_prediction = regressor.predict(X_train)
r2_train = metrics.r2_score(Y_train,training_data_prediction)
print(f"R2 Train = {r2_train:.2f}")
     R2 Train = 0.76
testing_data_prediction = regressor.predict(X_test)
r2_test = metrics.r2_score(Y_test,testing_data_prediction)
print(f"R2 Test = {r2_test:.2f}")
     R2 Test = -0.86
my_data = (31,1,25.74,0,1,0)
numpy_array = np.asarray(my_data)
reshaped_data=numpy_array.reshape(1,-1)
prediction=regressor.predict(reshaped_data)
print(prediction[0])

→ 27345.39235140915

     /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/base.py:439: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but LinearRegression was
       warnings.warn(
```