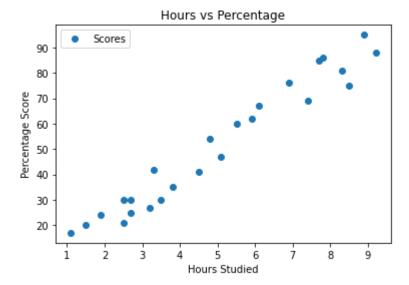
```
In [1]: """score prediction of students"""
# Author - Ketki Kale
# Importing all libraries required
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [2]: # Load dataset into dataframe
    student_score_df = pd.read_csv("students_scores.csv")
    print(student_score_df.head(5))
```

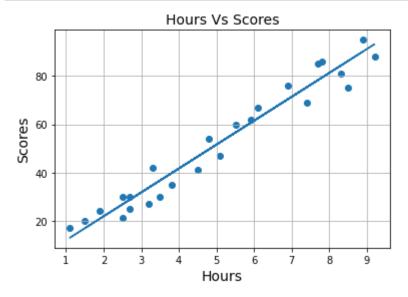
```
Hours
           Scores
     2.5
0
                21
     5.1
1
                47
                27
2
     3.2
     8.5
                75
3
     3.5
                30
```

```
In [3]: # Plotting the distribution of scores
    student_score_df.plot(x='Hours', y='Scores', style='o')
    plt.title('Hours vs Percentage')
    plt.xlabel('Hours Studied')
    plt.ylabel('Percentage Score')
    plt.show()
```



```
In [4]: # Creating feature variable(X) and outcome variable(y)
        X = student score df.iloc[:, :-1].values
         y = student_score_df.iloc[:, 1].values
         print(X)
         print(y)
         [[2.5]
         [5.1]
         [3.2]
         [8.5]
         [3.5]
         [1.5]
         [9.2]
         [5.5]
         [8.3]
         [2.7]
         [7.7]
         [5.9]
         [4.5]
         [3.3]
         [1.1]
         [8.9]
         [2.5]
         [1.9]
         [6.1]
         [7.4]
         [2.7]
         [4.8]
         [3.8]
         [6.9]
         [7.8]]
         [21 47 27 75 30 20 88 60 81 25 85 62 41 42 17 95 30 24 67 69 30 54 35 76
         86]
In [5]: # Splitting dataset into Training and Validation Sets
         from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, train_size=0.8, rand
         om state=0)
In [6]: # Fitting of regression model
         from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
         regressor = LinearRegression()
         regressor = regressor.fit(X train, y train)
         beta = regressor.coef
         print('Value of beta(regression coefficient): {}'.format(beta))
         intercept = regressor.intercept_
         print('Value of intercept : {}'.format(intercept))
        Value of beta(regression coefficient): [9.91065648]
        Value of intercept : 2.018160041434662
In [7]: \# Plotting the regression line(y = ax + b)(y = beta*X + intercept)(y = beta*X + intercept)
         beta0)
         line = regressor.coef *X+regressor.intercept
```

```
In [8]: # Plotting for the test data
plt.scatter(X, y)
plt.plot(X, line)
plt.title('Hours Vs Scores', fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel('Hours', fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel('Scores', fontsize=14)
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



```
In [9]: # LR is sensitive to outliner analysis. Influential observation
    from scipy.stats import zscore
    student_score_df['z_score_percent'] = zscore(student_score_df.Scores)
    b = student_score_df[(student_score_df.z_score_percent > 3.0) | (student_score_df.z_score_percent < -3.0)]
    print('z_score_is {}'.format(b))</pre>
```

```
z_score is Empty DataFrame
Columns: [Hours, Scores, z_score_percent]
Index: []
```

```
In [10]: # Testing data - In Hours
         print(X test)
         # Predicting the scores
         y pred = regressor.predict(X test)
         print(y pred)
         df = pd.DataFrame({'Actual': y_test, 'Predicted': y_pred})
         print(df)
         [[1.5]
          [3.2]
          [7.4]
          [2.5]
          [5.9]]
         [16.88414476 33.73226078 75.357018 26.79480124 60.49103328]
            Actual Predicted
         0
                20 16.884145
         1
                27 33.732261
         2
                69 75.357018
         3
                30 26.794801
                62 60.491033
         # Prediction of student's percentage who studies for 9.25 hours
In [11]:
         hours = [[9.25]]
         own_pred = regressor.predict(hours)
         print("No of Hours = {}".format(hours))
         print("Predicted Score = {}".format(own pred[0]))
         No of Hours = [[9.25]]
         Predicted Score = 93.69173248737539
In [12]: # Different measures for accuracy of prediction
         accuracy = regressor.score(X_test, y_test)
         print('Accuracy:', accuracy)
         Accuracy: 0.9454906892105354
In [13]: # Formula for Mean Absolute Percentage Error
         def mean_absolute_percentage_error(y_true, y_pred):
             y_true, y_pred = np.array(y_true), np.array(y_pred)
             return np.mean(np.abs((y_true - y_pred) / y_true)) * 100
```

 Mean Absolute Error:
 4.183859899002982

 r2_score:
 0.9454906892105354

 Mean Squared Error:
 4.647447612100373

 Mean Absolute Percentage Error:
 12.568891617045686