In [1]: ▶

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

In [2]:

data=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\DELL\Downloads\Advertising.csv")
data

Out[2]:

	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
195	38.2	3.7	13.8	7.6
196	94.2	4.9	8.1	14.0
197	177.0	9.3	6.4	14.8
198	283.6	42.0	66.2	25.5
199	232.1	8.6	8.7	18.4

200 rows × 4 columns

In [3]: ▶

data.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]: H

data.tail()

Out[4]:

	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
195	38.2	3.7	13.8	7.6
196	94.2	4.9	8.1	14.0
197	177.0	9.3	6.4	14.8
198	283.6	42.0	66.2	25.5
199	232.1	8.6	8.7	18.4

In [5]: M

data.describe

Out[5]:

<bound method NDFrame.describe of</pre> TV Radio Newspaper Sales 230.1 69.2 22.1 37.8 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 . . . 38.2 7.6 195 3.7 13.8 196 94.2 4.9 8.1 14.0 197 177.0 9.3 6.4 14.8 283.6 42.0 66.2 25.5 198 199 232.1 8.6 8.7 18.4

[200 rows x 4 columns]>

In [6]: H

float64

data.info()

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

Column Non-Null Count Dtype ----- TV 200 non-null float64 0 1 Radio 200 non-null float64 2 Newspaper 200 non-null float64

200 non-null

dtypes: float64(4)

memory usage: 6.4 KB

Sales

3

In [7]:

data.columns

Out[7]:

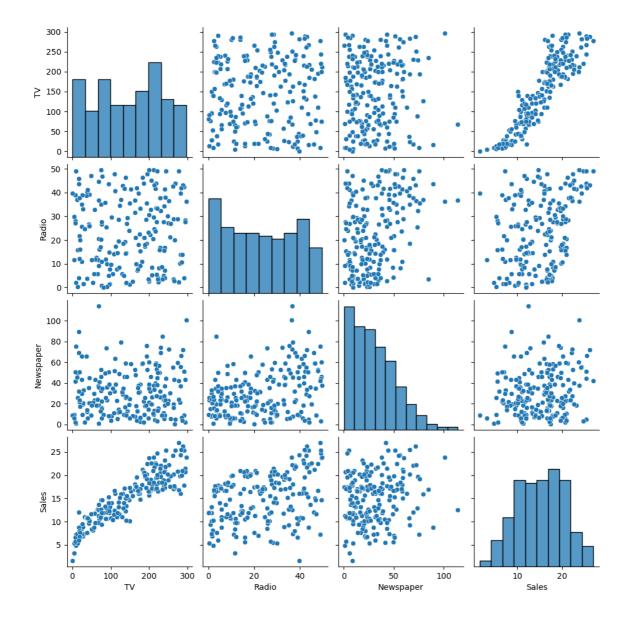
Index(['TV', 'Radio', 'Newspaper', 'Sales'], dtype='object')

In [8]: ▶

sns.pairplot(data)

Out[8]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x2457e02a710>



```
In [9]:
                                                                                          H
data.isna().any()
Out[9]:
TV
             False
             False
Radio
             False
Newspaper
Sales
             False
dtype: bool
In [10]:
                                                                                          H
features=["TV","Radio","Newspaper"]
x=features
In [11]:
y=["Sales"]
In [12]:
sns.pairplot(data ,x_vars=['TV','Radio','Newspaper'],y_vars='Sales',height=7,aspect=0.8,k
Out[12]:
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x24502039b70>
In [13]:
                                                                                          M
x=data.iloc[:,0:3]
y=data.iloc[:,-1]
In [14]:
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.25)
```

```
In [15]:
                                                                                          M
regr=LinearRegression()
regr.fit(x_train,y_train)
print(regr.score(x_test,y_test))
0.8946549307159966
In [16]:
                                                                                          H
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
In [17]:
model=LinearRegression()
model.fit(x_train,y_train)
Out[17]:
 ▼ LinearRegression
LinearRegression()
In [18]:
                                                                                          M
y_pred=model.predict(x_test)
r2=r2_score(y_test,y_pred)
print("R2 score",r2)
R2 score 0.8946549307159966
                                                                                          M
In [19]:
print(model.intercept_)
4.499174100148307
In [20]:
                                                                                          H
print(regr.coef_)
[ 0.05359111  0.11753521 -0.00065035]
```

In [21]:

```
features=data[["TV","Radio","Newspaper"]]
features
```

Out[21]:

	TV	Radio	Newspaper
0	230.1	37.8	69.2
1	44.5	39.3	45.1
2	17.2	45.9	69.3
3	151.5	41.3	58.5
4	180.8	10.8	58.4
195	38.2	3.7	13.8
196	94.2	4.9	8.1
197	177.0	9.3	6.4
198	283.6	42.0	66.2
199	232.1	8.6	8.7

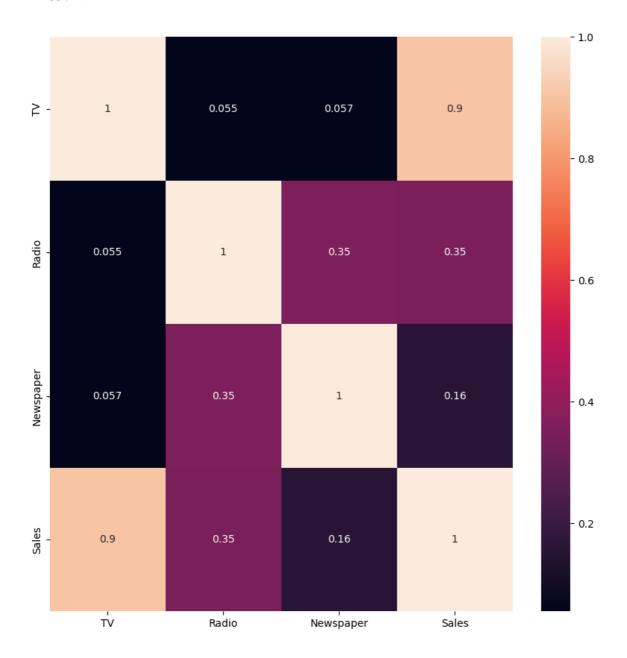
200 rows × 3 columns

In [22]: ▶

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

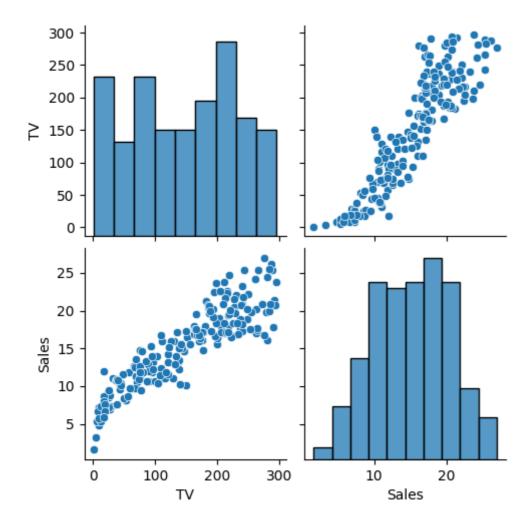
Out[22]:

<Axes: >



```
In [23]: ▶
```

```
data.drop(columns = ["Radio", "Newspaper"], inplace = True)
#pairplot
sns.pairplot(data)
data.Sales = np.log(data.Sales)
```



In [24]:

from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge,RidgeCV,Lasso
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

```
H
In [25]:
features = data.columns[0:2]
target = data.columns[-1]
#X and y values
X = data[features].values
y = data[target].values
#splot
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=17)
print("The dimension of X_train is {}".format(X_train.shape))
print("The dimension of X_test is {}".format(X_test.shape))
#Scale features
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
The dimension of X_train is (140, 2)
```

The dimension of X_test is (60, 2)

```
In [26]:
```

```
#ModeL
lr = LinearRegression()
#Fit model
lr.fit(X_train, y_train)
#predict
#prediction = lr.predict(X_test)
#actual
actual = y_test
train_score_lr = lr.score(X_train, y_train)
test_score_lr = lr.score(X_test, y_test)
print("\nLinear Regression Model:\n")
print("The train score for lr model is {}".format(train_score_lr))
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

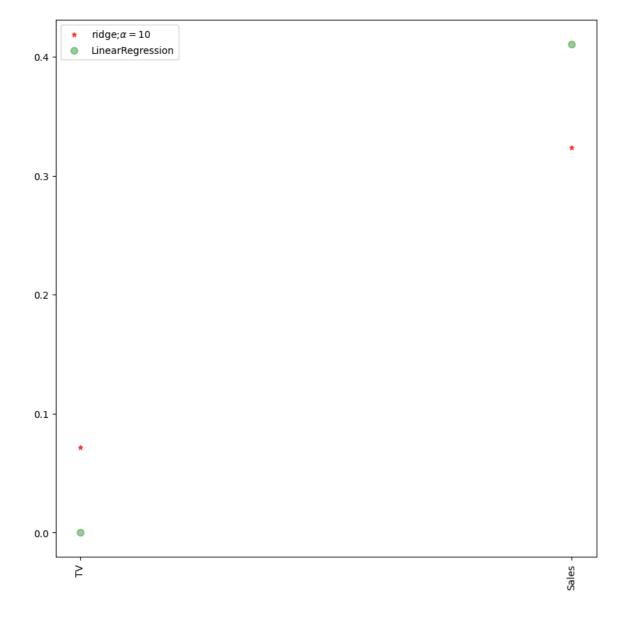
```
In [27]:
                                                                                                    H
```

```
#Ridge Regression Model
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:\n")
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 0.990287139194161 The test score for ridge model is 0.9844266285141221 In [28]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
plt.plot(features,ridgeReg.coef_,alpha=0.7,linestyle='none',marker='*',markersize=5,color
plt.plot(features,lr.coef_,alpha=0.4,linestyle='none',marker='o',markersize=7,color='gree
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



In [29]: ▶

```
#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:

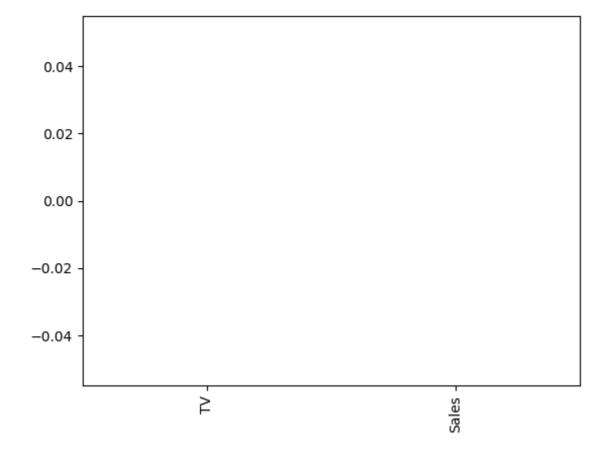
The train score for ls model is 0.0 The test score for ls model is -0.0042092253233847465

In [30]: ▶

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

Out[30]:

<Axes: >



M In [31]:

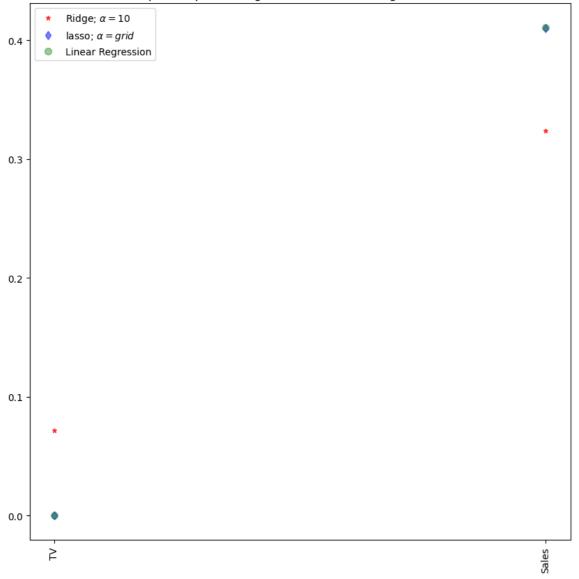
```
#Using the linear CV model
from sklearn.linear_model import LassoCV
#Lasso Cross validation
lasso_cv = LassoCV(alphas = [0.0001, 0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10], random_state=0).fit(X_train
#score
print(lasso_cv.score(X_train, y_train))
print(lasso_cv.score(X_test, y_test))
```

0.9999999343798134

```
In [32]: ▶
```

```
#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,color
#add plot for Lasso regression
plt.plot(lasso_cv.coef_,alpha=0.5,linestyle='none',marker='d',markersize=6,color='blue',l
#add plot for linear model
plt.plot(features,lr.coef_,alpha=0.4,linestyle='none',marker='o',markersize=7,color='gree
#rotate axis
plt.xticks(rotation = 90)
plt.legend()
plt.title("Comparison plot of Ridge, Lasso and Linear regression model")
plt.show()
```

Comparison plot of Ridge, Lasso and Linear regression model



```
#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_test, y_test)))
```

The train score for ridge model is 0.999999999997627 The train score for ridge model is 0.999999999962467

Elastic Net

```
M
In [63]:
from sklearn.linear_model import ElasticNet
regr=ElasticNet()
regr.fit(X_train,y_train)
print(regr.coef_)
print(regr.intercept_)
[0. 0.]
2.649682499818669
In [64]:
                                                                                         M
y_pred_elastic=regr.predict(X_train)
                                                                                         M
In [65]:
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 0.16840246163748074