

```

1 from pandas import DataFrame
2 import statsmodels.api as sm
3
4 Stock_Market = {'Year': [2017,2017,2017,2017,2017,2017,2017,2017,2017,2017,2017,2017,2016,2016,2016,2016,2016,2016,2016,2016,2016,2016,2016],
5                   'Month': [12, 11, 10,9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1,12,11,10,9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1],
6                   'Interest_Rate': [2.75,2.5,2.5,2.5,2.5,2.5,2.5,2.25,2.25,2.25,2,2,2,1.75,1.75,1.75,1.75,1.75,1.75,1.75,1.75,1.75,1.75],
7                   'Unemployment_Rate': [5.3,5.3,5.3,5.3,5.4,5.6,5.5,5.5,5.5,5.6,5.7,5.9,6,5.9,5.8,6.1,6.2,6.1,6.1,6.1,5.9,6.2,6.2,6.1],
8                   'Stock_Index_Price': [1464,1394,1357,1293,1256,1254,1234,1195,1159,1167,1130,1075,1047,965,943,958,971,949,884,866,876,822,704,719]}
9
10
11 df = DataFrame(Stock_Market,columns=['Year','Month','Interest_Rate','Unemployment_Rate','Stock_Index_Price'])
12
13 X = df[['Interest_Rate','Unemployment_Rate']] # here we have 2 variables for the multiple linear regression. If you just want to use one variable for simple linear
14 Y = df['Stock_Index_Price']
15
16 X = sm.add_constant(X) # adding a constant
17
18 model = sm.OLS(Y, X).fit()
19 predictions = model.predict(X)
20
21 print_model = model.summary()
22 print(print_model)

```

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	Stock_Index_Price	R-squared:	0.898
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.888
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	92.07
Date:	Thu, 25 Feb 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	4.04e-11
Time:	11:00:01	Log-Likelihood:	-134.61
No. Observations:	24	AIC:	275.2
Df Residuals:	21	BIC:	278.8
Df Model:	2		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	1798.4040	899.248	2.000	0.059	-71.685	3668.493
Interest_Rate	345.5401	111.367	3.103	0.005	113.940	577.140
Unemployment_Rate	-250.1466	117.950	-2.121	0.046	-495.437	-4.856

Omnibus:	2.691	Durbin-Watson:	0.530
Prob(Omnibus):	0.260	Jarque-Bera (JB):	1.551
Skew:	-0.612	Prob(JB):	0.461
Kurtosis:	3.226	Cond. No.	394.

Warnings:

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

```

1 # load the boston housing dataset - median house values in the Boston area
2 import pandas as pd
3 from pandas import DataFrame
4 import statsmodels.api as sm
5 import numpy as np
6 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
7 %matplotlib inline
8
9 df = pd.read_csv('http://vincentarelbundock.github.io/Rdatasets/csv/MASS/Boston.csv')
10 # plot lstat (% lower status of the population) against median value
11 plt.figure(figsize=(6 * 1.618, 6))
12 plt.scatter(df.lstat, df.medv, s=10, alpha=0.3)
13 plt.xlabel('lstat')
14 plt.ylabel('medv')
15 # points linearlyd space on lstats
16 x = pd.DataFrame({'lstat': np.linspace(df.lstat.min(), df.lstat.max(), 100)})
17
18 # 1-st order polynomial
19 poly_1 = smf.ols(formula='medv ~ 1 + lstat', data=df).fit()
20 plt.plot(x.lstat, poly_1.predict(x), 'b-', label='Poly n=1 $R^2$=%.2f' % poly_1.rsquared,
21         alpha=0.9)
22
23 # 2-nd order polynomial

```


Omnibus:	107.006	Durbin-Watson:	0.921
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	228.388
Skew:	1.128	Prob(JB):	2.55e-50
Kurtosis:	5.397	Cond. No.	1.13e+03

Warnings:
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.
[2] The condition number is large, 1.13e+03. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.
""") ('Model 3 Summary: ', <class 'statsmodels.iolib.summary.Summary'>
""")