

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
dataset = pd.read_csv("HousingData.csv")
```

```
dataset
```

	CRIM	ZN	INDUS	CHAS	NOX	RM	AGE	DIS	RAD	TAX
0	0.00632	18.0	2.31	0.0	0.538	6.575	65.2	4.0900	1	296
1	0.02731	0.0	7.07	0.0	0.469	6.421	78.9	4.9671	2	242
2	0.02729	0.0	7.07	0.0	0.469	7.185	61.1	4.9671	2	242
3	0.03237	0.0	2.18	0.0	0.458	6.998	45.8	6.0622	3	222
4	0.06905	0.0	2.18	0.0	0.458	7.147	54.2	6.0622	3	222
..
501	0.06263	0.0	11.93	0.0	0.573	6.593	69.1	2.4786	1	273
502	0.04527	0.0	11.93	0.0	0.573	6.120	76.7	2.2875	1	273
503	0.06076	0.0	11.93	0.0	0.573	6.976	91.0	2.1675	1	273
504	0.10959	0.0	11.93	0.0	0.573	6.794	89.3	2.3889	1	273
505	0.04741	0.0	11.93	0.0	0.573	6.030	NaN	2.5050	1	273

	PTRATIO	B	LSTAT	MEDV
0	15.3	396.90	4.98	24.0
1	17.8	396.90	9.14	21.6
2	17.8	392.83	4.03	34.7
3	18.7	394.63	2.94	33.4
4	18.7	396.90	NaN	36.2
..
501	21.0	391.99	NaN	22.4
502	21.0	396.90	9.08	20.6
503	21.0	396.90	5.64	23.9
504	21.0	393.45	6.48	22.0
505	21.0	396.90	7.88	11.9

```
[506 rows x 14 columns]
```

```
dataset.isnull().sum()
```

```
CRIM      20
ZN        20
INDUS     20
CHAS      20
NOX       0
RM        0
AGE       20
DIS       0
RAD       0
TAX       0
PTRATIO   0
B         0
LSTAT     20
MEDV      0
dtype: int64
```

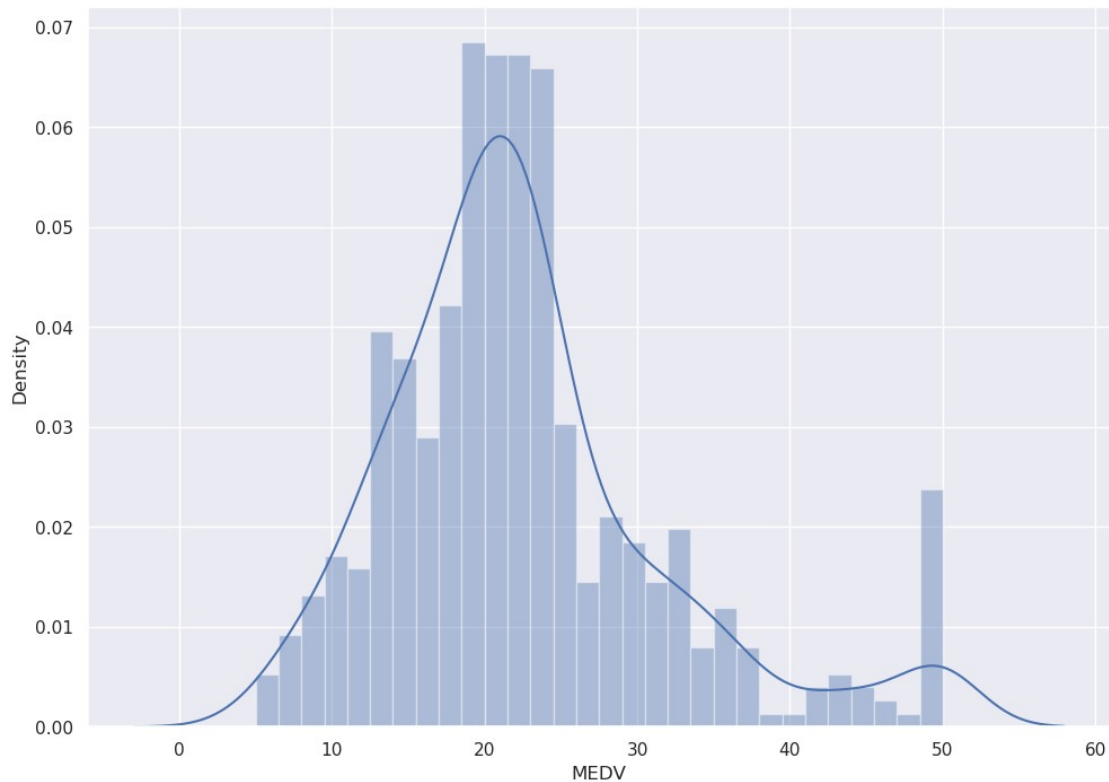
```
dataset.fillna(method = 'ffill', inplace = True)
```

```
dataset.isnull().sum()
```

```
CRIM      0
ZN        0
INDUS     0
CHAS      0
NOX       0
RM        0
AGE       0
DIS       0
RAD       0
TAX       0
PTRATIO   0
B         0
LSTAT     0
MEDV      0
dtype: int64
```

```
sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(11.7,8.27)})
sns.distplot(dataset['MEDV'], bins=30)
plt.show()
```

```
/home/mmcoe/anaconda3/lib/python3.9/site-packages/seaborn/
distributions.py:2619: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated
function and will be removed in a future version. Please adapt your
code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar
flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).
  warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)
```



```
X = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values
y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values

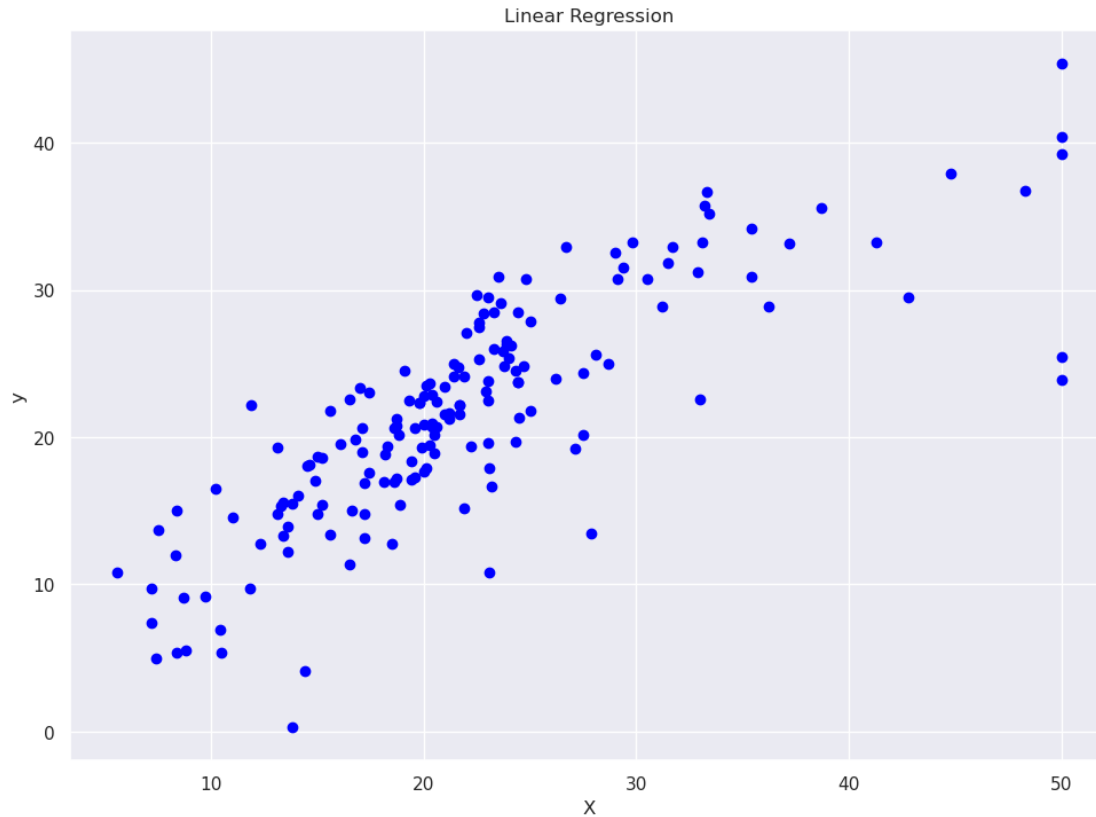
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,
test_size=1/3, random_state = 0)

from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
regressor = LinearRegression()
regressor.fit(X_train, y_train)

LinearRegression()

y_pred = regressor.predict(X_test)

plt.scatter(y_test, y_pred, color = "blue")
#plt.plot(y_test, regressor.predict(y_pred), color = "green")
plt.title("Linear Regression")
plt.xlabel("X")
plt.ylabel("y")
plt.show()
```



```
print(X_train.shape)
```

```
(337, 13)
```

```
print(y_train.shape)
```

```
(337,)
```

```
print(X_test.shape)
```

```
(169, 13)
```

```
print(y_test.shape)
```

```
(169,)
```

```
correlation_matrix = dataset.corr().round(2)  
sns.heatmap(data=correlation_matrix, annot=True)
```

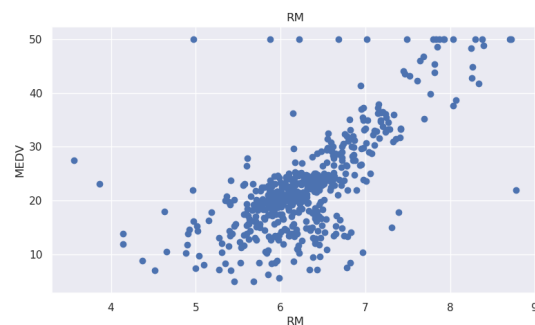
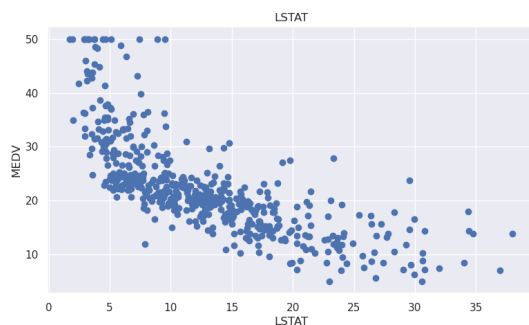
```
<AxesSubplot:>
```



```
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 5))
```

```
features = ['LSTAT', 'RM']
target = dataset['MEDV']
```

```
for i, col in enumerate(features):
    plt.subplot(1, len(features), i+1)
    x = dataset[col]
    y = target
    plt.scatter(x, y, marker='o')
    #plt.plot(X, y, color = "green")
    plt.title(col)
    plt.xlabel(col)
    plt.ylabel('MEDV')
```



```

X_rooms = dataset.MEDV
y_price = dataset.RM

X_rooms = np.array(X_rooms).reshape(-1,1)
y_price = np.array(y_price).reshape(-1,1)

print(X_rooms.shape)
print(y_price.shape)

(506, 1)
(506, 1)

X_train_1, X_test_1, Y_train_1, Y_test_1 = train_test_split(X_rooms,
y_price, test_size = 0.2, random_state=0)

print(X_train_1.shape)
print(X_test_1.shape)
print(Y_train_1.shape)
print(Y_test_1.shape)

(404, 1)
(102, 1)
(404, 1)
(102, 1)

reg_1 = LinearRegression()
reg_1.fit(X_train_1, Y_train_1)

y_train_predict_1 = reg_1.predict(X_train_1)
rmse = (np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(Y_train_1, y_train_predict_1)))
r2 = round(reg_1.score(X_train_1, Y_train_1),2)

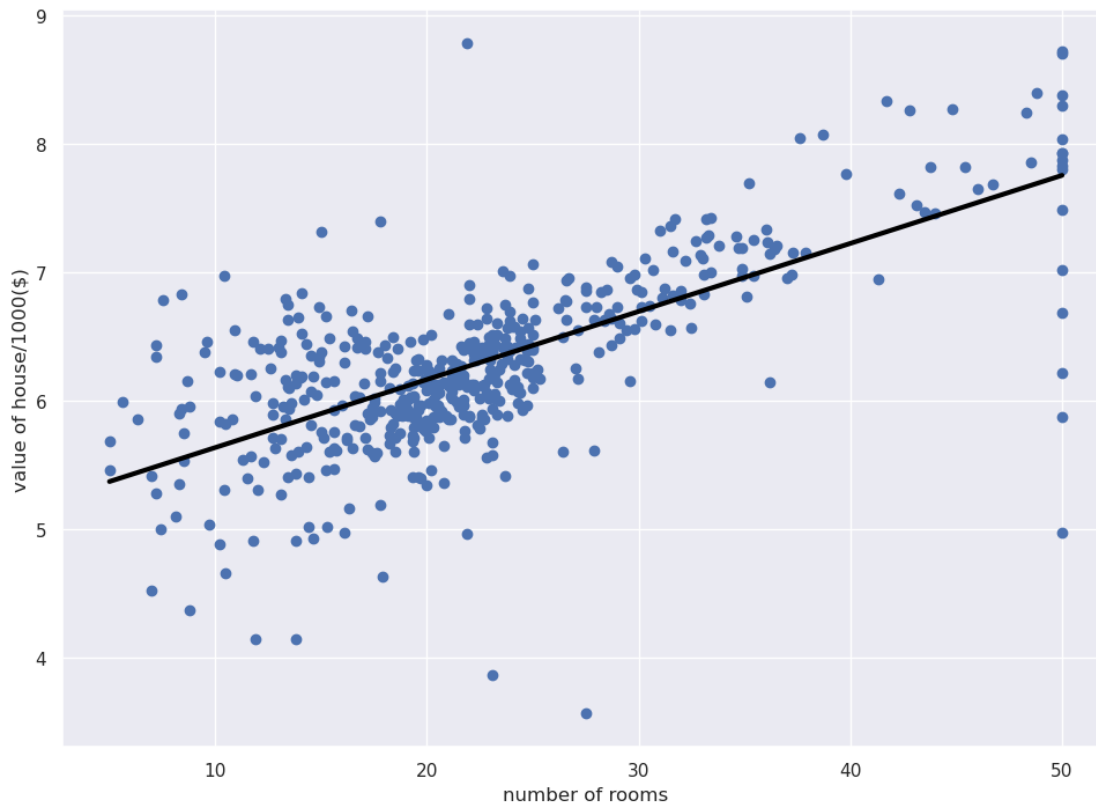
print("The model performance for training set")
print("-----")
print('RMSE is {}'.format(rmse))
print('R2 score is {}'.format(r2))
print("\n")

The model performance for training set
-----
RMSE is 0.4920435120933795
R2 score is 0.5


prediction_space = np.linspace(min(X_rooms), max(X_rooms)).reshape(-
1,1)
plt.scatter(X_rooms,y_price)
plt.plot(prediction_space, reg_1.predict(prediction_space), color =
'black', linewidth = 3)

```

```
plt.ylabel('value of house/1000($)')
plt.xlabel('number of rooms')
plt.show()
```



dataset

	CRIM	ZN	INDUS	CHAS	NOX	RM	AGE	DIS	RAD	TAX
0	0.00632	18.0	2.31	0.0	0.538	6.575	65.2	4.0900	1	296
1	0.02731	0.0	7.07	0.0	0.469	6.421	78.9	4.9671	2	242
2	0.02729	0.0	7.07	0.0	0.469	7.185	61.1	4.9671	2	242
3	0.03237	0.0	2.18	0.0	0.458	6.998	45.8	6.0622	3	222
4	0.06905	0.0	2.18	0.0	0.458	7.147	54.2	6.0622	3	222
..
501	0.06263	0.0	11.93	0.0	0.573	6.593	69.1	2.4786	1	273
502	0.04527	0.0	11.93	0.0	0.573	6.120	76.7	2.2875	1	273
503	0.06076	0.0	11.93	0.0	0.573	6.976	91.0	2.1675	1	273

504	0.10959	0.0	11.93	0.0	0.573	6.794	89.3	2.3889	1	273
-----	---------	-----	-------	-----	-------	-------	------	--------	---	-----

505	0.04741	0.0	11.93	0.0	0.573	6.030	89.3	2.5050	1	273
-----	---------	-----	-------	-----	-------	-------	------	--------	---	-----

	PTRATIO	B	LSTAT	MEDV
0	15.3	396.90	4.98	24.0
1	17.8	396.90	9.14	21.6
2	17.8	392.83	4.03	34.7
3	18.7	394.63	2.94	33.4
4	18.7	396.90	2.94	36.2
..
501	21.0	391.99	14.33	22.4
502	21.0	396.90	9.08	20.6
503	21.0	396.90	5.64	23.9
504	21.0	393.45	6.48	22.0
505	21.0	396.90	7.88	11.9

[506 rows x 14 columns]