```
In [1]: import numpy as np
   import pandas as pd
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   import seaborn as sns
   import warnings
   warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

In [2]: df = pd.read\_csv("USA\_Housing.csv")
 df.head()

#### Out[2]:

Address	Price	Area Population	Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms	Avg. Area Number of Rooms	Avg. Area House Age	Avg. Area Income	
208 Michael Ferry Apt. 674\nLaurabury, NE 3701	1.059034e+06	23086.800503	4.09	7.009188	5.682861	79545.458574	0
188 Johnson Views Suite 079\nLake Kathleen, CA	1.505891e+06	40173.072174	3.09	6.730821	6.002900	79248.642455	1
9127 Elizabeth Stravenue\nDanieltown, WI 06482	1.058988e+06	36882.159400	5.13	8.512727	5.865890	61287.067179	2
USS Barnett\nFPO AP 44820	1.260617e+06	34310.242831	3.26	5.586729	7.188236	63345.240046	3
USNS Raymond\nFPO AE 09386	6.309435e+05	26354.109472	4.23	7.839388	5.040555	59982.197226	4

#### In [3]: df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5000 entries, 0 to 4999
Data columns (total 7 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Avg. Area Income	5000 non-null	float64
1	Avg. Area House Age	5000 non-null	float64
2	Avg. Area Number of Rooms	5000 non-null	float64
3	Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms	5000 non-null	float64
4	Area Population	5000 non-null	float64
5	Price	5000 non-null	float64
6	Address	5000 non-null	object

dtypes: float64(6), object(1)
memory usage: 273.6+ KB

In [4]: df.describe()

#### Out[4]:

	Avg. Area Income	Avg. Area House Age	Avg. Area Number of Rooms	Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms	Area Population	Price
count	5000.000000	5000.000000	5000.000000	5000.000000	5000.000000	5.000000e+03
mean	68583.108984	5.977222	6.987792	3.981330	36163.516039	1.232073e+06
std	10657.991214	0.991456	1.005833	1.234137	9925.650114	3.531176e+05
min	17796.631190	2.644304	3.236194	2.000000	172.610686	1.593866e+04
25%	61480.562388	5.322283	6.299250	3.140000	29403.928702	9.975771e+05
50%	68804.286404	5.970429	7.002902	4.050000	36199.406689	1.232669e+06
75%	75783.338666	6.650808	7.665871	4.490000	42861.290769	1.471210e+06
max	107701.748378	9.519088	10.759588	6.500000	69621.713378	2.469066e+06

In [5]: | df.corr().style.background\_gradient() #to check the correlation through heatmap

#### Out[5]:

	Avg. Area Income	Avg. Area House Age	Avg. Area Number of Rooms	Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms	Area Population	Price
Avg. Area Income	1.000000	-0.002007	-0.011032	0.019788	-0.016234	0.639734
Avg. Area House Age	-0.002007	1.000000	-0.009428	0.006149	-0.018743	0.452543
Avg. Area Number of Rooms	-0.011032	-0.009428	1.000000	0.462695	0.002040	0.335664
Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms	0.019788	0.006149	0.462695	1.000000	-0.022168	0.171071
Area Population	-0.016234	-0.018743	0.002040	-0.022168	1.000000	0.408556
Price	0.639734	0.452543	0.335664	0.171071	0.408556	1.000000

In [6]: df.corr()["Price"].sort\_values()

Out[6]: Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms 0.171071 Avg. Area Number of Rooms 0.335664 Area Population 0.408556 Avg. Area House Age 0.452543 Avg. Area Income 0.639734 Price 1.000000

Name: Price, dtype: float64

# Dividing the dataset into x & y

```
In [7]: x = df.iloc[:,:-2].values
        y = df.iloc[:, -2].values
In [8]: x
Out[8]: array([[7.95454586e+04, 5.68286132e+00, 7.00918814e+00, 4.09000000e+00,
                 2.30868005e+04],
               [7.92486425e+04, 6.00289981e+00, 6.73082102e+00, 3.09000000e+00,
                4.01730722e+04],
               [6.12870672e+04, 5.86588984e+00, 8.51272743e+00, 5.13000000e+00,
                3.68821594e+04],
                . . . ,
               [6.33906869e+04, 7.25059061e+00, 4.80508098e+00, 2.13000000e+00,
                3.32661455e+04],
               [6.80013312e+04, 5.53438842e+00, 7.13014386e+00, 5.44000000e+00,
                4.26256202e+04],
               [6.55105818e+04, 5.99230531e+00, 6.79233610e+00, 4.07000000e+00,
                4.65012838e+04]])
In [9]: y
Out[9]: array([1059033.55787012, 1505890.91484695, 1058987.98787608, ...,
               1030729.58315229, 1198656.87240769, 1298950.48026696])
```

## dividing the model (Training and testing model)

```
In [10]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
    xtrain, xtest, ytrain, ytest = train_test_split(x,y, test_size=0.2, random_state=
```

#### Performing LinearRegression on the dataset

```
In [11]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
    linreg = LinearRegression()
    linreg.fit(xtest, ytest)
    ypred = linreg.predict(xtest)
```

## **Displaying interception**

```
In [12]: linreg.intercept_
Out[12]: -2639118.359220582
```

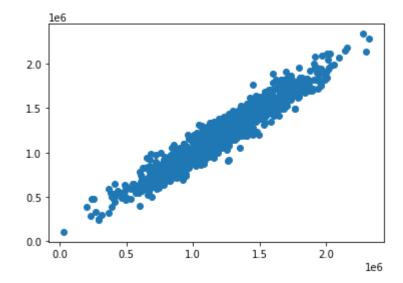
## **Displaying coefficient**

# To interpret the Coefficient more easily we need to convert this data into a Dataframe

Avg. Area Income	21.197466
Avg. Area House Age	168646.274595
Avg. Area Number of Rooms	120151.740076
Avg. Area Number of Bedrooms	1904.044197
Area Population	15.439783

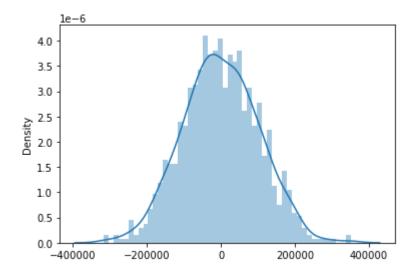
In [16]: plt.scatter(ytest, ypred)

Out[16]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x24602281f0>



```
In [17]: sns.distplot((ytest-ypred), bins=50)
```

Out[17]: <AxesSubplot:ylabel='Density'>



# **Displaying evaluation Metrics**

- It is used to evaluate the performance and the accuracy of the model
- · we need to import some modules for evaluation

```
In [18]: from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error,r2_score
In [19]: print(f"MeanAbsoluteError :- {mean_absolute_error(ytest,ypred)}")
    print(f"MeanSquaredError :- {mean_squared_error(ytest,ypred)}")
    print(f"MeanSquaredError :- {mean_squared_error(ytest,ypred)}")
    print(f"rSquared :- {(r2_score(ytest,ypred))}")

MeanAbsoluteError :- 82069.79610021316
    MeanSquaredError :- 10478307802.663448
    MeanSquaredError :- 10478307802.663448
    rsquared :- 0.9220790430417267
```

- r2 score helps to determine the accuracy of the model
- Root Mean Squared Error or RMSE represents the squareroot Mean Squared Error.It measures the Standard Deviation of the residuals
- Mean Squared Error or MSE represents the average of the squared difeerence between the actual and the predicted values in the given Dataset

• MAE or Mean Absolute error represents the average of the absolute difference between the actual values and the predicted values in the given Dataset

# **CONCLUSION**

- After evaluating this Dataset we can say that this model is 92% accurate and can be used for future predictions
- All the evaluation metrics has been displayed in the above Dataset