

ML0101EN-Reg-Simple-Linear-Regression-Co2-py-v1

August 6, 2019

Simple Linear Regression

About this Notebook

In this notebook, we learn how to use scikit-learn to implement simple linear regression. We download a dataset that is related to fuel consumption and Carbon dioxide emission of cars. Then, we split our data into training and test sets, create a model using training set, evaluate your model using test set, and finally use model to predict unknown value.

Table of contents

```
<ol>
  <li><a href="#understanding_data">Understanding the Data</a></li>
  <li><a href="#reading_data">Reading the data in</a></li>
  <li><a href="#data_exploration">Data Exploration</a></li>
  <li><a href="#simple_regression">Simple Regression Model</a></li>
</ol>
```

0.0.1 Importing Needed packages

```
[7]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import pylab as pl
import numpy as np
%matplotlib inline
```

0.0.2 Downloading Data

To download the data, we will use `!wget` to download it from IBM Object Storage.

```
[12]: !wget -O FuelConsumption.csv https://s3-api.us-gso.objectstorage.softlayer.net/cf-courses-data/
      ↪CognitiveClass/ML0101ENv3/labs/FuelConsumptionCo2.csv
```

```
--2019-08-06 14:51:10-- https://s3-api.us-gso.objectstorage.softlayer.net/cf-
courses-data/CognitiveClass/ML0101ENv3/labs/FuelConsumptionCo2.csv
Resolving s3-api.us-gso.objectstorage.softlayer.net (s3-api.us-
geo.objectstorage.softlayer.net)... 67.228.254.193
Connecting to s3-api.us-gso.objectstorage.softlayer.net (s3-api.us-
geo.objectstorage.softlayer.net)|67.228.254.193|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
```

Length: 72629 (71K) [text/csv]
Saving to: FuelConsumption.csv

FuelConsumption.csv 100%[=====>] 70.93K --KB/s in 0.04s

2019-08-06 14:51:11 (1.64 MB/s) - FuelConsumption.csv saved [72629/72629]

Did you know? When it comes to Machine Learning, you will likely be working with large datasets. As a business, where can you host your data? IBM is offering a unique opportunity for businesses, with 10 Tb of IBM Cloud Object Storage: [Sign up now for free](#)

Understanding the Data

0.0.3 FuelConsumption.csv:

We have downloaded a fuel consumption dataset, FuelConsumption.csv, which contains model-specific fuel consumption ratings and estimated carbon dioxide emissions for new light-duty vehicles for retail sale in Canada. [Dataset source](#)

- **MODELYEAR** e.g. 2014
- **MAKE** e.g. Acura
- **MODEL** e.g. ILX
- **VEHICLE CLASS** e.g. SUV
- **ENGINE SIZE** e.g. 4.7
- **CYLINDERS** e.g 6
- **TRANSMISSION** e.g. A6
- **FUEL CONSUMPTION in CITY(L/100 km)** e.g. 9.9
- **FUEL CONSUMPTION in HWY (L/100 km)** e.g. 8.9
- **FUEL CONSUMPTION COMB (L/100 km)** e.g. 9.2
- **CO2 EMISSIONS (g/km)** e.g. 182 -> low -> 0

Reading the data in

```
[10]: df = pd.read_csv("FuelConsumption.csv")
```

```
# take a look at the dataset  
df.head()
```

```
[10]:  MODELYEAR  MAKE      MODEL VEHICLECLASS  ENGINE SIZE  CYLINDERS \  
0      2014  ACURA      ILX      COMPACT      2.0          4  
1      2014  ACURA      ILX      COMPACT      2.4          4  
2      2014  ACURA  ILX HYBRID      COMPACT      1.5          4  
3      2014  ACURA    MDX 4WD  SUV - SMALL      3.5          6  
4      2014  ACURA    RDX AWD  SUV - SMALL      3.5          6
```

```
TRANSMISSION FUELTYPE FUELCONSUMPTION_CITY \  
→FUELCONSUMPTION_HWY \  
0      AS5      Z          9.9          6.7  
1      M6      Z         11.2          7.7  
2      AV7      Z          6.0          5.8
```

3	AS6	Z	12.7	9.1
4	AS6	Z	12.1	8.7

	FUELCONSUMPTION_COMB	FUELCONSUMPTION_COMB_MPG	CO2EMISSIONS
0	8.5	33	196
1	9.6	29	221
2	5.9	48	136
3	11.1	25	255
4	10.6	27	244

[13]: `<h2 id="data_exploration">Data Exploration</h2>`
 Lets first have a descriptive exploration on our data.

File "<ipython-input-13-299444e30dd5>", line 1
`<h2 id="data_exploration">Data Exploration</h2>`
 ^
 SyntaxError: invalid syntax

[14]: `# summarize the data`
`df.describe()`

[14]:

	MODELYEAR	ENGINE SIZE	CYLINDERS	FUELCONSUMPTION_CITY \
count	1067.0	1067.000000	1067.000000	1067.000000
mean	2014.0	3.346298	5.794752	13.296532
std	0.0	1.415895	1.797447	4.101253
min	2014.0	1.000000	3.000000	4.600000
25%	2014.0	2.000000	4.000000	10.250000
50%	2014.0	3.400000	6.000000	12.600000
75%	2014.0	4.300000	8.000000	15.550000
max	2014.0	8.400000	12.000000	30.200000

	FUELCONSUMPTION_HWY	FUELCONSUMPTION_COMB	FUELCONSUMPTION_COMB_MPG
count	1067.000000	1067.000000	1067.000000
mean	9.474602	11.580881	26.441425
std	2.794510	3.485595	7.468702
min	4.900000	4.700000	11.000000
25%	7.500000	9.000000	21.000000
50%	8.800000	10.900000	26.000000
75%	10.850000	13.350000	31.000000
max	20.500000	25.800000	60.000000

	CO2EMISSIONS
count	1067.000000
mean	256.228679

```
std      63.372304
min      108.000000
25%      207.000000
50%      251.000000
75%      294.000000
max      488.000000
```

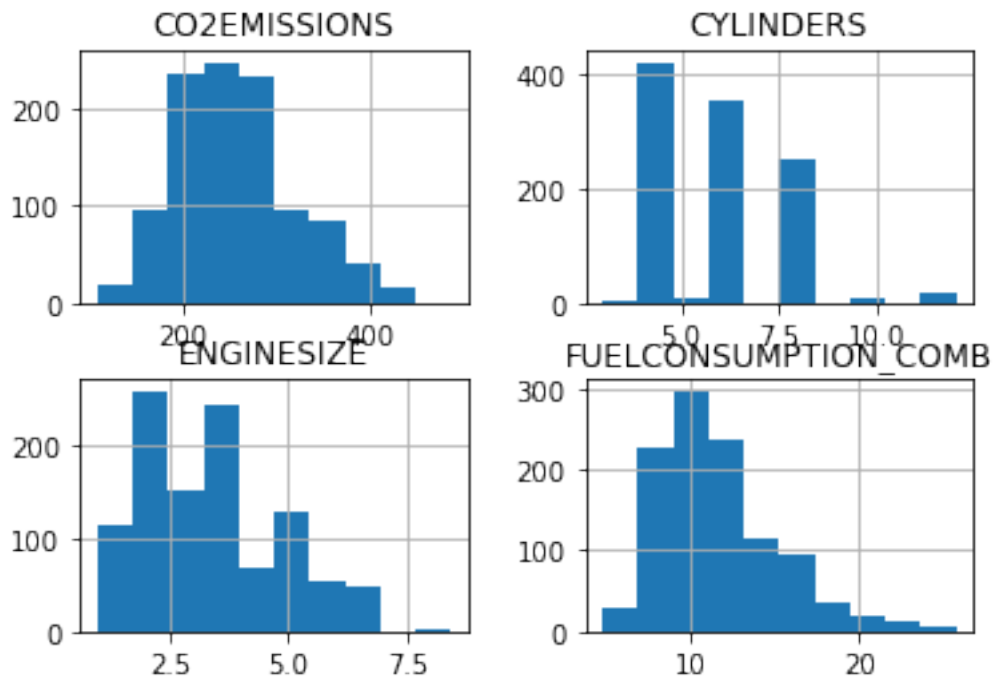
Lets select some features to explore more.

```
[15]: cdf = df[['ENGINE SIZE', 'CYLINDERS', 'FUEL CONSUMPTION_COMB', 'CO2 EMISSIONS']]
cdf.head(9)
```

```
[15]: ENGINE SIZE  CYLINDERS  FUEL CONSUMPTION_COMB  CO2 EMISSIONS
0         2.0         4           8.5           196
1         2.4         4           9.6           221
2         1.5         4           5.9           136
3         3.5         6          11.1           255
4         3.5         6          10.6           244
5         3.5         6          10.0           230
6         3.5         6          10.1           232
7         3.7         6          11.1           255
8         3.7         6          11.6           267
```

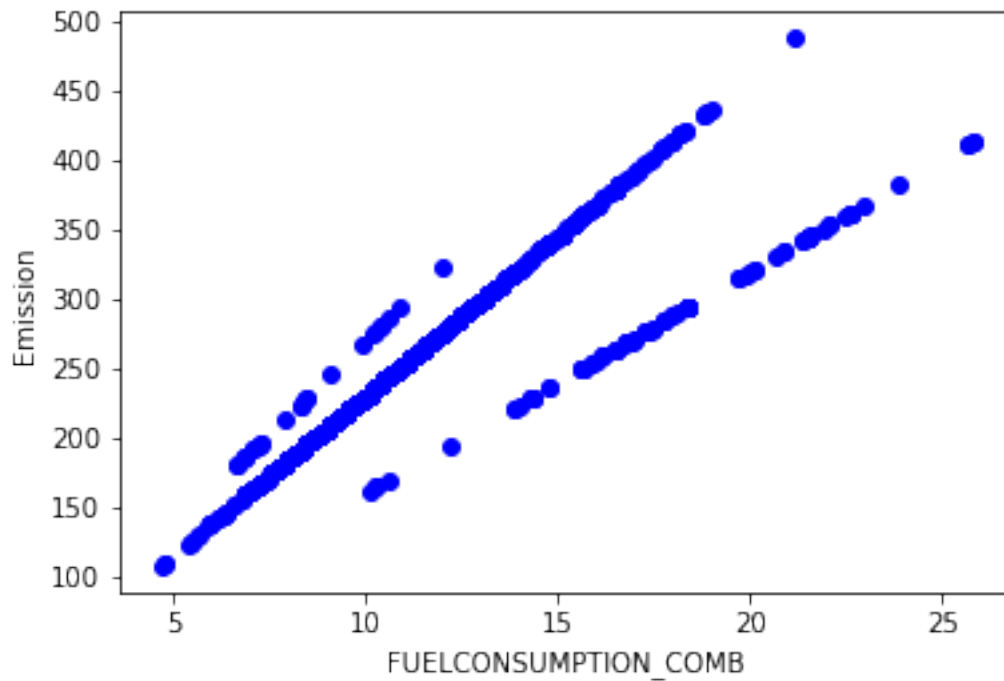
we can plot each of these features:

```
[16]: viz = cdf[['CYLINDERS', 'ENGINE SIZE', 'CO2 EMISSIONS', 'FUEL CONSUMPTION_COMB']]
viz.hist()
plt.show()
```

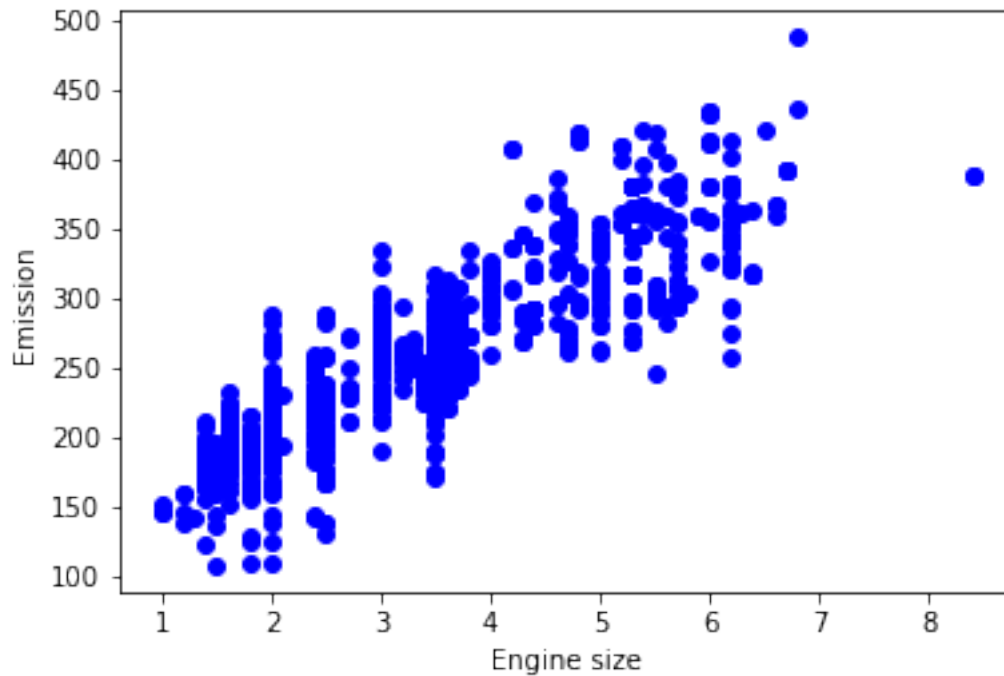


Now, lets plot each of these features vs the Emission, to see how linear is their relation:

```
[17]: plt.scatter(cdf.FUELCONSUMPTION_COMB, cdf.CO2EMISSIONS, color='blue')  
plt.xlabel("FUELCONSUMPTION_COMB")  
plt.ylabel("Emission")  
plt.show()
```



```
[18]: plt.scatter(cdf.ENGINESIZE, cdf.CO2EMISSIONS, color='blue')  
plt.xlabel("Engine size")  
plt.ylabel("Emission")  
plt.show()
```

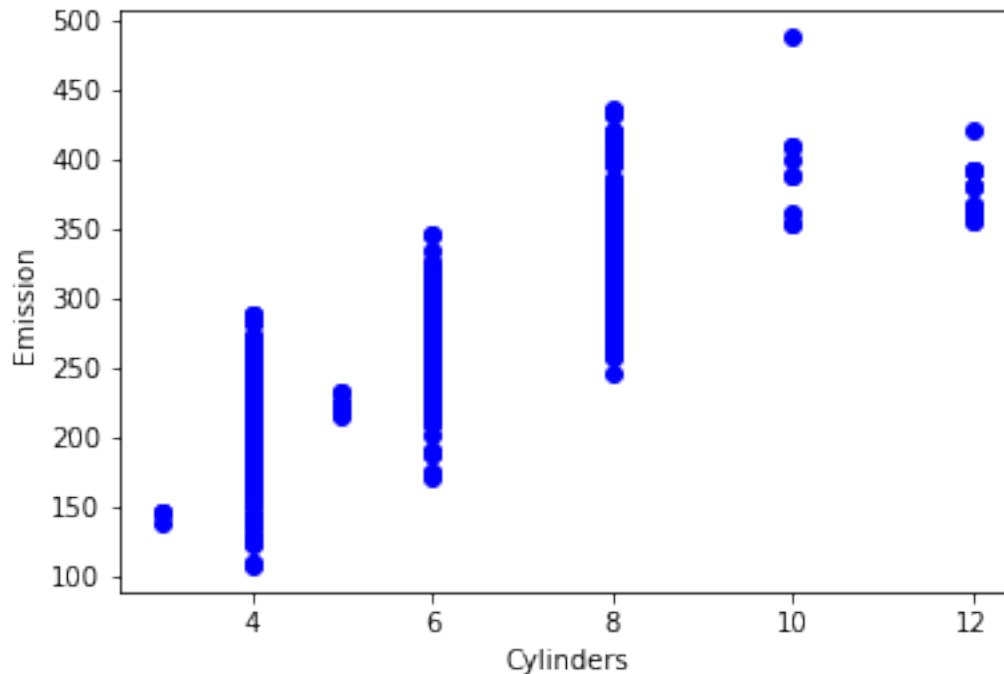


0.1 Practice

plot **CYLINDER** vs the Emission, to see how linear is their relation:

[20]: # write your code here

```
plt.scatter(cdf.CYLINDERS, cdf.CO2EMISSIONS, color='blue')
plt.xlabel("Cylinders")
plt.ylabel("Emission")
plt.show()
```



Double-click [here](#) for the solution.

Creating train and test dataset Train/Test Split involves splitting the dataset into training and testing sets respectively, which are mutually exclusive. After which, you train with the training set and test with the testing set. This will provide a more accurate evaluation on out-of-sample accuracy because the testing dataset is not part of the dataset that have been used to train the data. It is more realistic for real world problems.

This means that we know the outcome of each data point in this dataset, making it great to test with! And since this data has not been used to train the model, the model has no knowledge of the outcome of these data points. So, in essence, it is truly an out-of-sample testing.

Lets split our dataset into train and test sets, 80% of the entire data for training, and the 20% for testing. We create a mask to select random rows using **np.random.rand()** function:

```
[21]: msk = np.random.rand(len(df)) < 0.8
      train = cdf[msk]
      test = cdf[~msk]
```

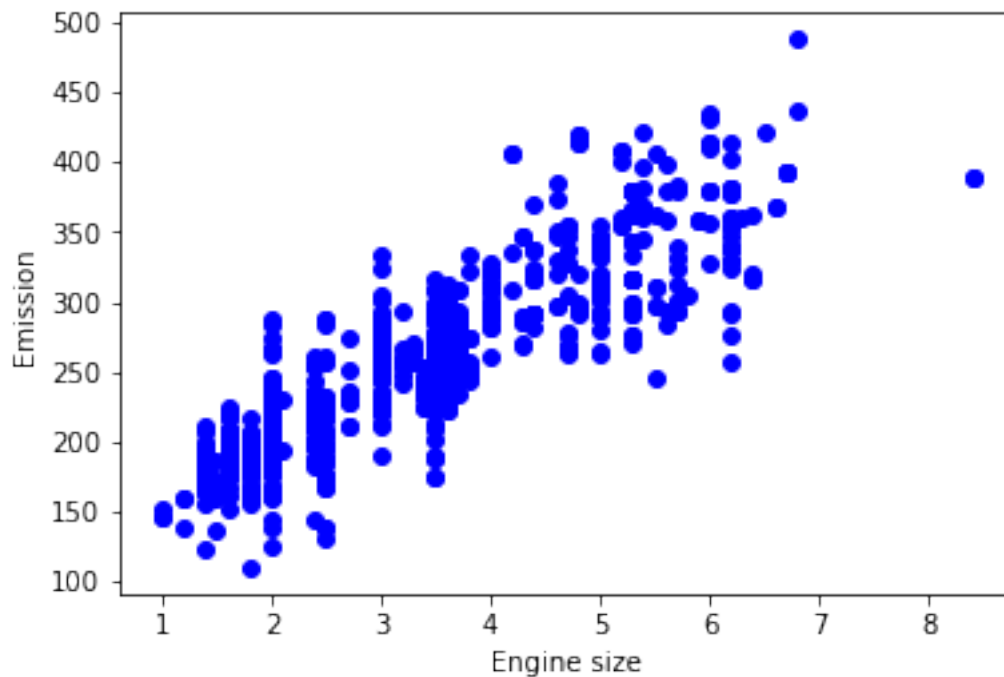
Simple Regression Model

Linear Regression fits a linear model with coefficients $\theta = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n)$ to minimize the 'residual sum of squares' between the independent x in the dataset, and the dependent y by the linear approximation.

Train data distribution

```
[22]: plt.scatter(train.ENGINESIZE, train.CO2EMISSIONS, color='blue')
      plt.xlabel("Engine size")
      plt.ylabel("Emission")
```

```
plt.show()
```



Modeling Using sklearn package to model data.

```
[23]: from sklearn import linear_model
regr = linear_model.LinearRegression()
train_x = np.asanyarray(train[['ENGINE SIZE']])
train_y = np.asanyarray(train[['CO2 EMISSIONS']])
regr.fit(train_x, train_y)
# The coefficients
print('Coefficients: ', regr.coef_)
print('Intercept: ', regr.intercept_)
```

```
Coefficients: [[39.27700326]]
Intercept: [125.35161225]
```

As mentioned before, **Coefficient** and **Intercept** in the simple linear regression, are the parameters of the fit line. Given that it is a simple linear regression, with only 2 parameters, and knowing that the parameters are the intercept and slope of the line, sklearn can estimate them directly from our data. Notice that all of the data must be available to traverse and calculate the parameters.

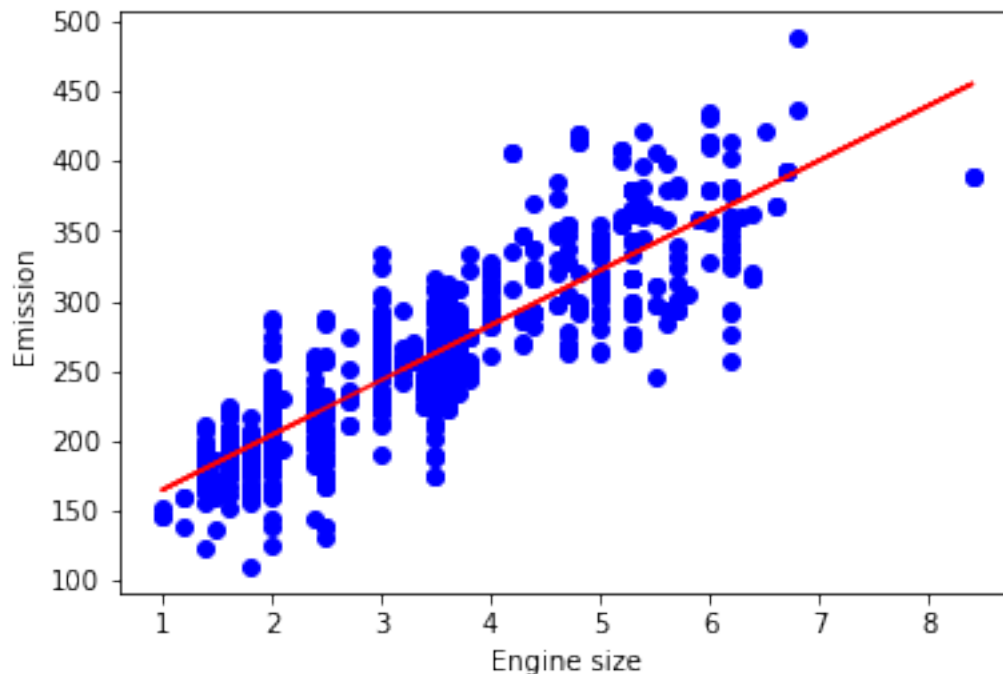
Plot outputs we can plot the fit line over the data:

```
[24]: plt.scatter(train.ENGINE SIZE, train.CO2 EMISSIONS, color='blue')
plt.plot(train_x, regr.coef_[0][0]*train_x + regr.intercept_[0], '-r')
```



```
plt.xlabel("Engine size")
plt.ylabel("Emission")
```

```
[24]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Emission')
```



Evaluation we compare the actual values and predicted values to calculate the accuracy of a regression model. Evaluation metrics provide a key role in the development of a model, as it provides insight to areas that require improvement.

There are different model evaluation metrics, let's use MSE here to calculate the accuracy of our model based on the test set:

Mean absolute error: It is the mean of the absolute value of the errors. This is the easiest of the metrics to understand since it's just average error.

Mean Squared Error (MSE): Mean Squared Error (MSE) is the mean of the squared error. It's more popular than Mean absolute error because the focus is geared more towards large errors. This is due to the squared term exponentially increasing larger errors in comparison to smaller ones.

Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): This is the square root of the Mean Square Error.

R-squared is not error, but is a popular metric for accuracy of your model. It represents how close the data are to the fitted regression line. The higher the R-squared, the better the model fits your data. Best possible score is 1.0 and it can be negative (because the model can be arbitrarily worse).

```
[1]: from sklearn.metrics import r2_score

test_x = np.asarray(test[['ENGINE SIZE']])
```

```
test_y = np.asanyarray(test[['CO2EMISSIONS']])
test_y_hat = regr.predict(test_x)

print("Mean absolute error: %.2f" % np.mean(np.absolute(test_y_hat - test_y)))
print("Residual sum of squares (MSE): %.2f" % np.mean((test_y_hat - test_y) ** 2))
print("R2-score: %.2f" % r2_score(test_y_hat , test_y) )
```

NameError

Traceback (most recent call last)

```
<ipython-input-1-7c2cea3d20b8> in <module>
      1 from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
      2
----> 3 test_x = np.asanyarray(test[['ENGINE SIZE']])
      4 test_y = np.asanyarray(test[['CO2EMISSIONS']])
      5 test_y_hat = regr.predict(test_x)
```

NameError: name 'np' is not defined

Want to learn more?

IBM SPSS Modeler is a comprehensive analytics platform that has many machine learning algorithms. It has been designed to bring predictive intelligence to decisions made by individuals, by groups, by systems – by your enterprise as a whole. A free trial is available through this course, available here: [SPSS Modeler](#)

Also, you can use Watson Studio to run these notebooks faster with bigger datasets. Watson Studio is IBM's leading cloud solution for data scientists, built by data scientists. With Jupyter notebooks, RStudio, Apache Spark and popular libraries pre-packaged in the cloud, Watson Studio enables data scientists to collaborate on their projects without having to install anything. Join the fast-growing community of Watson Studio users today with a free account at [Watson Studio](#)

Thanks for completing this lesson!

Author: Saeed Aghabozorgi

Saeed Aghabozorgi, PhD is a Data Scientist in IBM with a track record of developing enterprise level applications that substantially increases clients' ability to turn data into actionable knowledge. He is a researcher in data mining field and expert in developing advanced analytic methods like machine learning and statistical modelling on large datasets.

Copyright I 2018 Cognitive Class. This notebook and its source code are released under the terms of the MIT License.

[]:

[]: