

Untitled67

December 10, 2025

```
[32]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import statsmodels.api as sm
from statsmodels.stats.outliers_influence import variance_inflation_factor
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error, r2_score
from scipy.stats import shapiro
from statsmodels.stats.diagnostic import het_breuschpagan
from statsmodels.stats.stattools import durbin_watson
```

```
[2]: data = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\USER\Downloads\Startups.csv")
data.head()
```

```
[2]:
```

	R&D Expenditure	Administration Expenditure	Marketing Expenditure \
0	165349.20	136897.80	471784.10
1	162597.70	151377.59	443898.53
2	153441.51	101145.55	407934.54
3	144372.41	118671.85	383199.62
4	142107.34	91391.77	366168.42

	State	Profit
0	Florida	192261.83
1	Florida	191792.06
2	Florida	191050.39
3	Florida	182901.99
4	Florida	166187.94

```
[3]: data.shape
```

```
[3]: (50, 5)
```

```
[4]: data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 50 entries, 0 to 49
Data columns (total 5 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
#   ...
```

```

---  -----
0   R&D Expenditure      50 non-null    float64
1   Administration Expenditure 50 non-null    float64
2   Marketing Expenditure 50 non-null    float64
3   State                50 non-null    object
4   Profit               50 non-null    float64
dtypes: float64(4), object(1)
memory usage: 2.1+ KB

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```
[5]: data.duplicated().sum()
```

```
[5]: np.int64(0)
```

```
[6]: data.isnull().sum()
```

```

[6]: R&D Expenditure      0
     Administration Expenditure 0
     Marketing Expenditure 0
     State                0
     Profit               0
     dtype: int64

```

```
[7]: data.describe()
```

```

[7]:      R&D Expenditure  Administration Expenditure  Marketing Expenditure  \
count      50.000000      50.000000      50.000000
mean    73721.615600    121344.639600    211025.097800
std    45902.256482     28017.802755    122290.310726
min         0.000000     51283.140000         0.000000
25%    39936.370000    103730.875000    129300.132500
50%    73051.080000    122699.795000    212716.240000
75%   101602.800000    144842.180000    299469.085000
max   165349.200000    182645.560000    471784.100000

      Profit
count      50.000000
mean   112012.639200
std    40306.180338
min    14681.400000
25%    90138.902500
50%   107978.190000
75%   139765.977500
max   192261.830000

```

```

[8]: y = data['Profit']
     x = data[['Administration Expenditure', 'Marketing Expenditure', 'R&D_
           ↪Expenditure']]

```

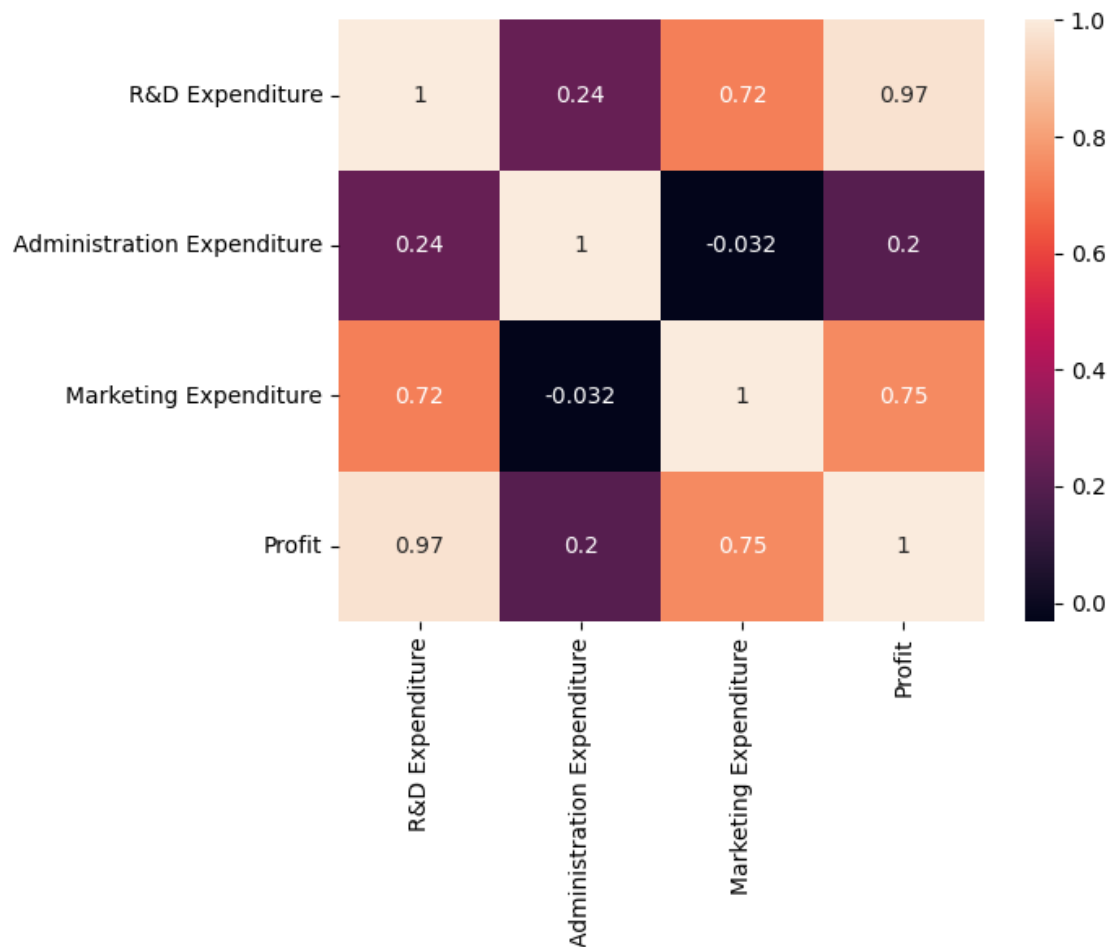
```
[9]: df = data.select_dtypes(include=['number'])
correlation = df.corr()
print(correlation)
```

	R&D Expenditure	Administration Expenditure	Marketing Expenditure	Profit
R&D Expenditure	1.000000	0.241955	0.724248	0.972900
Administration Expenditure	0.241955	1.000000	-0.032154	0.200717
Marketing Expenditure	0.724248	-0.032154	1.000000	0.747766
Profit	0.972900	0.200717	0.747766	1.000000

	Marketing Expenditure	Profit
R&D Expenditure	0.724248	0.972900
Administration Expenditure	-0.032154	0.200717
Marketing Expenditure	1.000000	0.747766
Profit	0.747766	1.000000

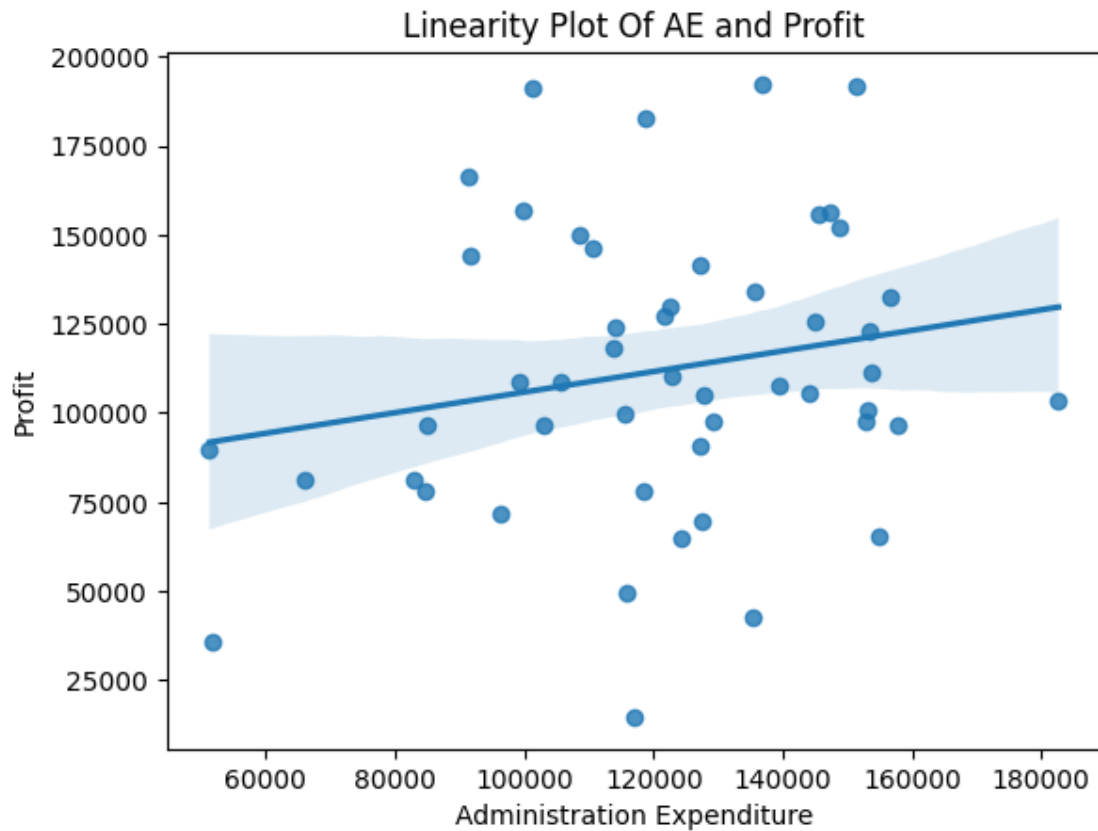
```
[10]: Heatmap = sns.heatmap(correlation, annot=True)
plt.show()
```

<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>



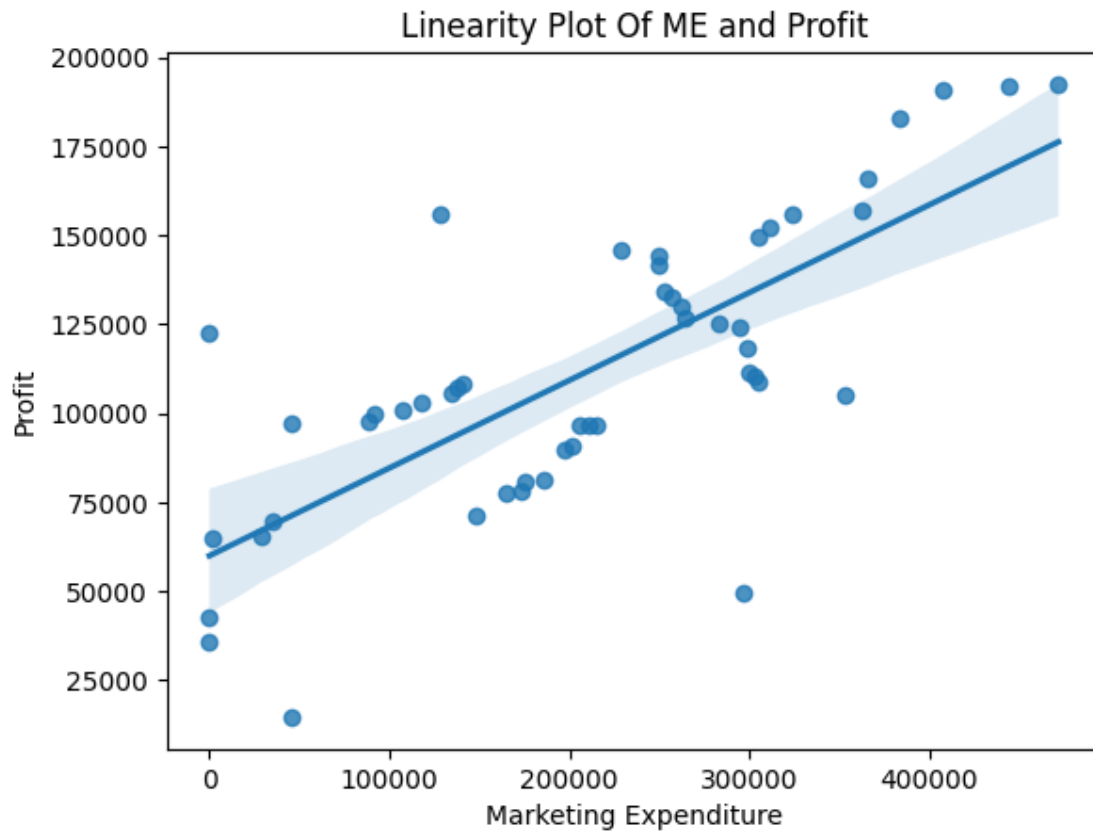
```
[11]: sns.regplot(x='Administration Expenditure', y='Profit', data=data)
plt.title('Linearity Plot Of AE and Profit')
plt.show()
```

<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>



```
[12]: sns.regplot(x='Marketing Expenditure', y='Profit', data=data)
plt.title('Linearity Plot Of ME and Profit')
plt.show()
```

<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>



```
[13]: sns.regplot(x='R&D Expenditure', y='Profit', data=data)
plt.title('Linearity Plot Of R&D and Profit')
plt.show()
```

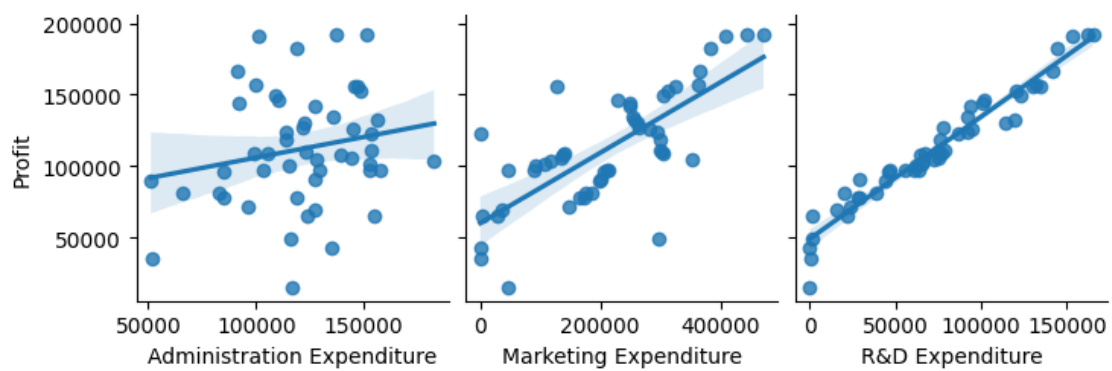
<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>



```
[17]: sns.pairplot(df, x_vars=x.columns, y_vars='Profit', kind='reg')
```

<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>

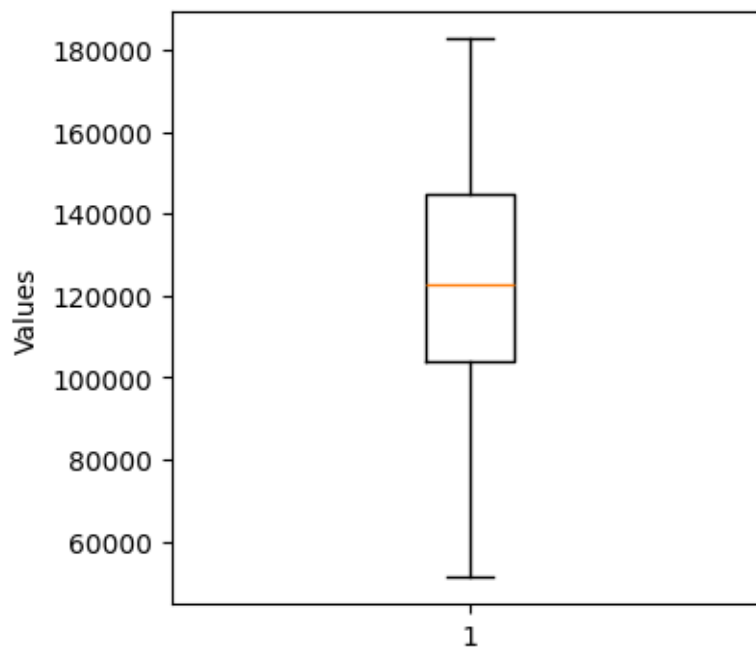
```
[17]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x17d1a15d940>
```

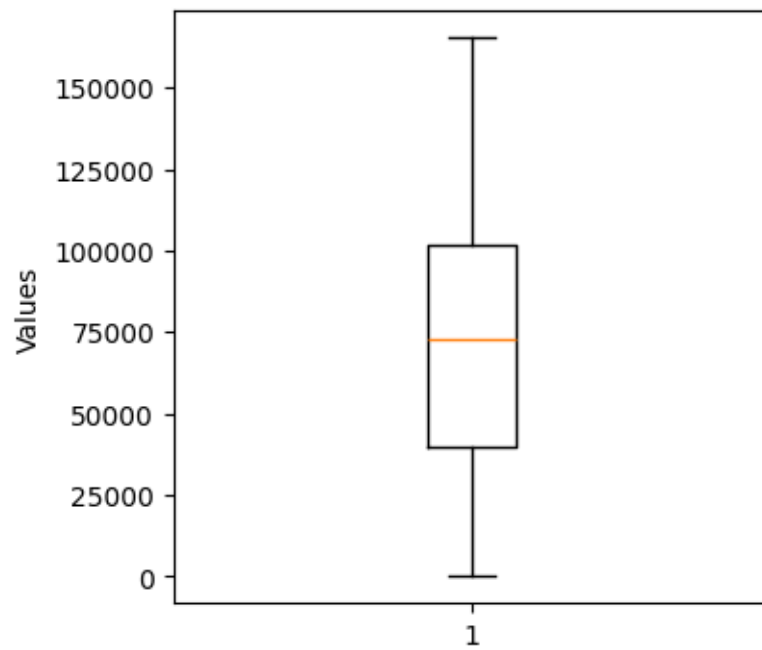
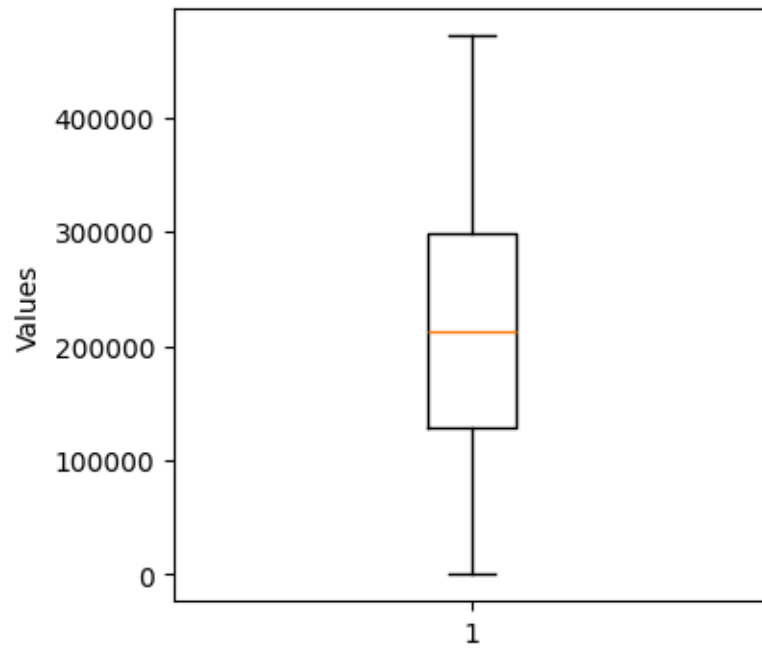


```
[19]: X_const = sm.add_constant(x)
vif = pd.DataFrame({
    'Feature': X_const.columns,
    'VIF': [variance_inflation_factor(X_const.values, i)
           for i in range(X_const.shape[1])]
})
print(vif)
```

	Feature	VIF
0	const	25.338950
1	Administration Expenditure	1.175091
2	Marketing Expenditure	2.326773
3	R&D Expenditure	2.468903

```
[20]: for col in x.columns:
    plt.figure(figsize=(4, 4))
    plt.boxplot(x[col], vert=True)
    plt.ylabel('Values')
    plt.show()
```





```
[21]: x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size = 0.  
↪2,random_state=42)
```



```
[22]: model = LinearRegression()  
      model.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
[22]: LinearRegression()
```

```
[24]: y_pred_train = model.predict(x_train)  
      y_pred_test = model.predict(x_test)
```

```
[27]: print(r2_score(y_test, y_pred_test))  
      print(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_test))  
      print(mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred_test))
```

```
0.900065308303732  
80926321.22295165  
6979.1522523704025
```

```
[28]: residuals_train = y_train - y_pred_train  
      residuals_test = y_test - y_pred_test
```

```
[31]: stat, p = shapiro(residuals_train)  
      p
```

```
[31]: np.float64(0.013342603561094615)
```

```
[34]: dw = durbin_watson(residuals_train)  
      dw
```

```
[34]: np.float64(1.7593850382807832)
```

```
[36]: X_train_const = sm.add_constant(x_train)  
      bp = het_breuschpagan(residuals_train, X_train_const)  
      bp
```

```
[36]: (np.float64(2.301709808738015),  
      np.float64(0.5121934321518875),  
      np.float64(0.7326729558482282),  
      np.float64(0.5393370968568404))
```

```
[ ]:
```