

```
In [ ]: SALES PREDICTION USING PYTHON TASK(4)
```

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
```

```
In [2]: df=pd.read_csv("Downloads/advertising.csv")
```

```
In [3]: df
```

```
Out[3]:
```

	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
<b>0</b>	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
<b>1</b>	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
<b>2</b>	17.2	45.9	69.3	12.0
<b>3</b>	151.5	41.3	58.5	16.5
<b>4</b>	180.8	10.8	58.4	17.9
...	...	...	...	...
<b>195</b>	38.2	3.7	13.8	7.6
<b>196</b>	94.2	4.9	8.1	14.0
<b>197</b>	177.0	9.3	6.4	14.8
<b>198</b>	283.6	42.0	66.2	25.5
<b>199</b>	232.1	8.6	8.7	18.4

200 rows × 4 columns

```
In [4]: df.shape
```

```
Out[4]: (200, 4)
```

```
In [5]: df.describe()
```

```
Out[5]:
```

	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
<b>count</b>	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000
<b>mean</b>	147.042500	23.264000	30.554000	15.130500
<b>std</b>	85.854236	14.846809	21.778621	5.283892
<b>min</b>	0.700000	0.000000	0.300000	1.600000
<b>25%</b>	74.375000	9.975000	12.750000	11.000000
<b>50%</b>	149.750000	22.900000	25.750000	16.000000
<b>75%</b>	218.825000	36.525000	45.100000	19.050000
<b>max</b>	296.400000	49.600000	114.000000	27.000000

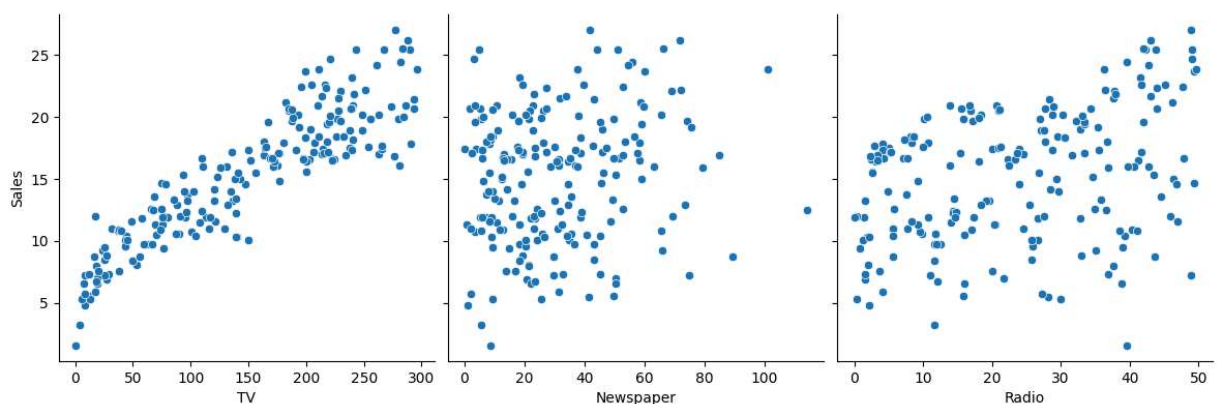
```
In [6]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 200 entries, 0 to 199
Data columns (total 4 columns):
#   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   TV           200 non-null    float64
1   Radio        200 non-null    float64
2   Newspaper    200 non-null    float64
3   Sales        200 non-null    float64
dtypes: float64(4)
memory usage: 6.4 KB
```

```
In [7]: df.isnull().sum()*100
```

```
Out[7]: TV           0
Radio          0
Newspaper      0
Sales          0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [8]: sns.pairplot(df, x_vars=['TV', 'Newspaper', 'Radio'], y_vars='Sales', height=4,
plt.show())
```



```
In [9]: df['TV'].plot.hist(bina=10)
```

-----  
**AttributeError**

Traceback (most recent call last)

Cell In[9], line 1

```
----> 1 df['TV'].plot.hist(bina=10)
```

File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\pandas\plotting\\_core.py:1409, in **PlotAccessor.hist**(self, by, bins, \*\*kwargs)

```
1349 def hist(
1350     self, by: IndexLabel | None = None, bins: int = 10, **kwargs
1351 ) -> PlotAccessor:
1352     """
1353     Draw one histogram of the DataFrame's columns.
1354
1355     (...)
1407     >>> ax = df.plot.hist(column=["age"], by="gender", figsize=(10, 8))
1408     """
-> 1409     return self(kind="hist", by=by, bins=bins, **kwargs)
```

File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\pandas\plotting\\_core.py:1030, in **PlotAccessor.\_\_call\_\_**(self, \*args, \*\*kwargs)

```
1027     label_name = label_kw or data.columns
1028     data.columns = label_name
-> 1030 return plot_backend.plot(data, kind=kind, **kwargs)
```

File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\pandas\plotting\\_matplotlib\\_\_\_init\_\_.py:71, in **plot**(data, kind, \*\*kwargs)

```
69     kwargs["ax"] = getattr(ax, "left_ax", ax)
70 plot_obj = PLOT_CLASSES[kind](data, **kwargs)
---> 71 plot_obj.generate()
72 plot_obj.draw()
73 return plot_obj.result
```

File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\pandas\plotting\\_matplotlib\core.py:501, in **MPLPlot.generate**(self)

```
499 self._compute_plot_data()
500 fig = self.fig
--> 501 self._make_plot(fig)
502 self._add_table()
503 self._make_legend()
```

File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\pandas\plotting\\_matplotlib\hist.py:168, in **HistPlot.\_make\_plot**(self, fig)

```
164     kwds["weights"] = type(self)._get_column_weights(self.weights, i, y)
166 y = reformat_hist_y_given_by(y, self.by)
--> 168 artists = self._plot(ax, y, column_num=i, stacking_id=stacking_id, **kwds)
170 # when by is applied, show title for subplots to know which group it is
171 if self.by is not None:
```

File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\pandas\plotting\\_matplotlib\hist.py:122, in **HistPlot.\_plot**(cls, ax, y, style, bottom, column\_num, stacking\_id, bins, \*\*kwds)

```
120 bottom = bottom + cls._get_stacked_values(ax, stacking_id, base, kwds["label"])
121 # ignore style
--> 122 n, bins, patches = ax.hist(y, bins=bins, bottom=bottom, **kwds)
123 cls._update_stacker(ax, stacking_id, n)
```

```
124 return patches
```

```
File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\matplotlib\__init___.py:1478, in _preprocess_data.<locals>.inner(ax, data, *args, **kwargs)
```

```
1475 @functools.wraps(func)
1476 def inner(ax, *args, data=None, **kwargs):
1477     if data is None:
-> 1478         return func(ax, *map(sanitize_sequence, args), **kwargs)
1480     bound = new_sig.bind(ax, *args, **kwargs)
1481     auto_label = (bound.arguments.get(label_namer)
1482                  or bound.kwargs.get(label_namer))
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```
File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\matplotlib\axes\_axes.py:7015, in Axes.hist(self, x, bins, range, density, weights, cumulative, bottom, histtype, align, orientation, rwidth, log, color, label, stacked, **kwargs)
```

```
7013 if patch:
7014     p = patch[0]
-> 7015     p._internal_update(kwargs)
7016     if lbl is not None:
7017         p.set_label(lbl)
```

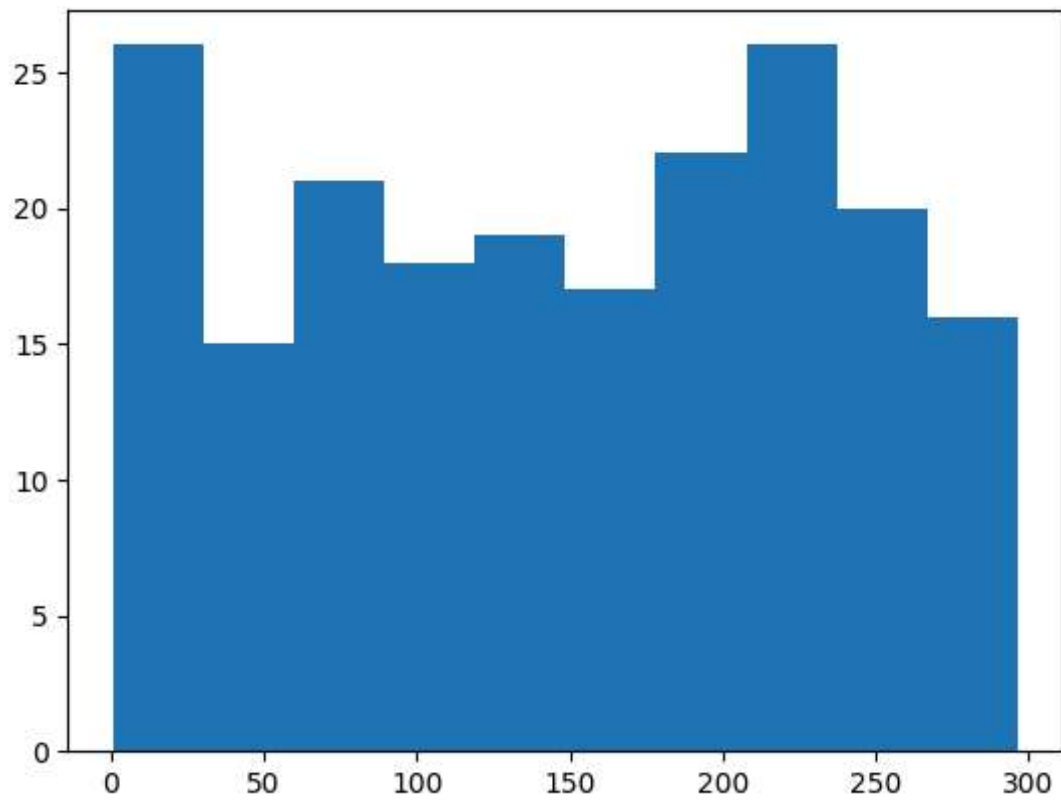
```
File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\matplotlib\artist.py:1219, in Artist._internal_update(self, kwargs)
```

```
1212 def _internal_update(self, kwargs):
1213     """
1214     Update artist properties without prenormalizing them, but generating
1215     errors as if calling `set`.
1216
1217     The lack of prenormalization is to maintain backcompatibility.
1218     """
-> 1219     return self._update_props(
1220         kwargs, "{cls.__name__}.set() got an unexpected keyword argument "
1221         "{prop_name!r}")
```

```
File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\matplotlib\artist.py:1193, in Artist._update_props(self, props, errfmt)
```

```
1191     func = getattr(self, f"set_{k}", None)
1192     if not callable(func):
-> 1193         raise AttributeError(
1194             errfmt.format(cls=type(self), prop_name=k))
1195     ret.append(func(v))
1196 if ret:
```

```
AttributeError: Rectangle.set() got an unexpected keyword argument 'bina'
```



```
In [10]: df['Radio'].plot.hist(bins=10)
```

-----  
AttributeError Traceback (most recent call last)

Cell In[10], line 1

```
----> 1 df['Radio'].plot.hist(bina=10)
```

File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\pandas\plotting\\_core.py:1409, in PlotAccessor.hist(self, by, bins, \*\*kwargs)

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---> 71 plot_obj.generate()
72 plot_obj.draw()
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File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\pandas\plotting\\_matplotlib\core.py:501, in MPLPlot.generate(self)

```
499 self._compute_plot_data()
500 fig = self.fig
--> 501 self._make_plot(fig)
502 self._add_table()
503 self._make_legend()
```

File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\pandas\plotting\\_matplotlib\hist.py:168, in HistPlot.\_make\_plot(self, fig)

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--> 168 artists = self._plot(ax, y, column_num=i, stacking_id=stacking_id, **kwds)
170 # when by is applied, show title for subplots to know which group it is
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File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\pandas\plotting\\_matplotlib\hist.py:122, in HistPlot.\_plot(cls, ax, y, style, bottom, column\_num, stacking\_id, bins, \*\*kwds)

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123 cls._update_stacker(ax, stacking_id, n)
```

```
124 return patches
```

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```

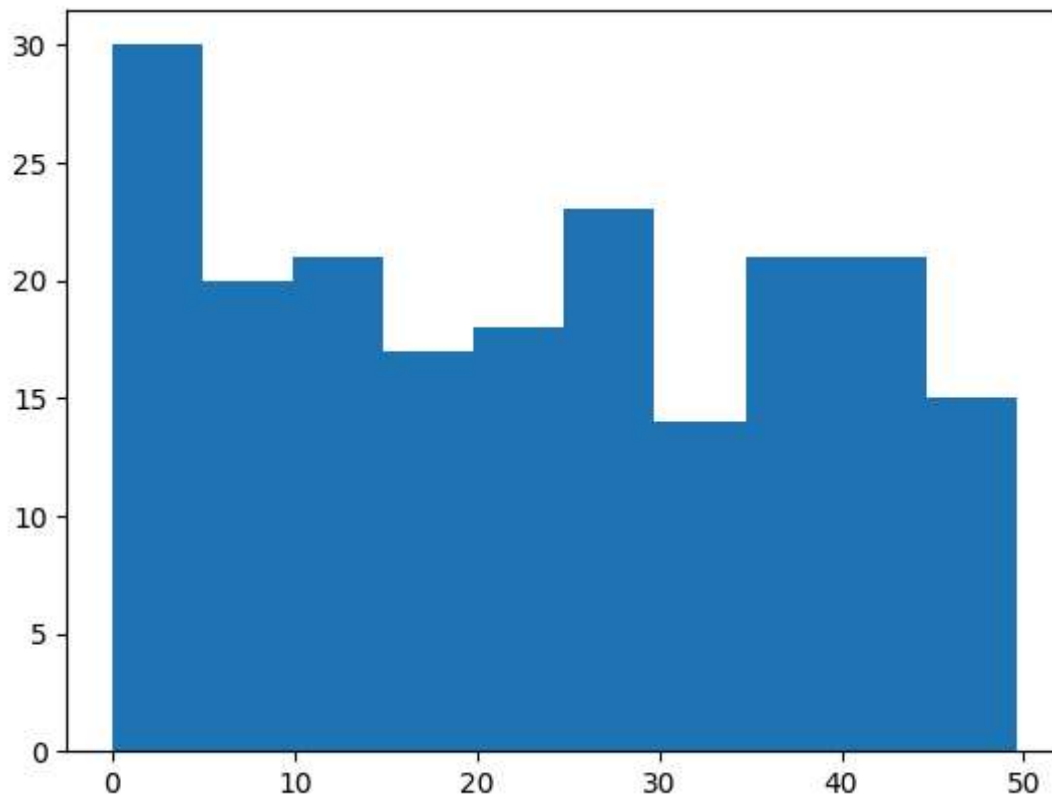
```
File ~\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\matplotlib\artist.py:1219, in Artist._internal_update(self, kwargs)
```

```
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1216
1217     The lack of prenormalization is to maintain backcompatibility.
1218     """
-> 1219     return self._update_props(
1220         kwargs, "{cls.__name__}.set() got an unexpected keyword argument "
1221         "{prop_name!r}")
```

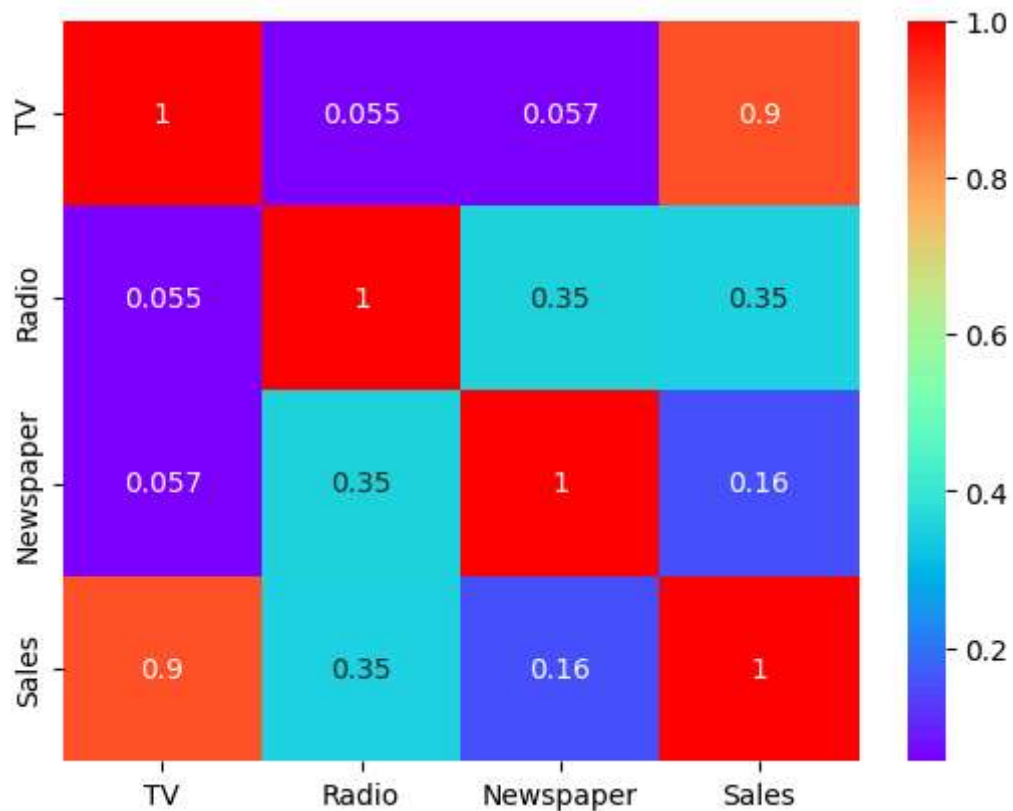
```
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1192     if not callable(func):
-> 1193         raise AttributeError(
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1195     ret.append(func(v))
1196 if ret:
```

```
AttributeError: Rectangle.set() got an unexpected keyword argument 'bina'
```



```
In [11]: sns.heatmap(df.corr(), cmap="rainbow", annot = True)
plt.show()
```





```
In [12]: X = df['TV']  
y = df['Sales']
```

```
In [13]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
In [14]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, train_size = 0.7, test_si
```

```
In [15]: y_train.info()  
  
<class 'pandas.core.series.Series'>  
Index: 140 entries, 74 to 8  
Series name: Sales  
Non-Null Count  Dtype  
-----  
140 non-null    float64  
dtypes: float64(1)  
memory usage: 2.2 KB
```

```
In [16]: y_train.describe()
```

```
Out[16]: count    140.000000  
mean      15.005714  
std       5.608264  
min       1.600000  
25%      10.800000  
50%      15.500000  
75%      19.300000  
max       27.000000  
Name: Sales, dtype: float64
```

```
In [17]: X_train.head()
```

```
Out[17]: 74      213.4  
3       151.5  
185     205.0  
26      142.9  
90      134.3  
Name: TV, dtype: float64
```

```
In [18]: X_test.head()
```

```
Out[18]: 126      7.8  
104     238.2  
99      135.2  
92      217.7  
111     241.7  
Name: TV, dtype: float64
```

```
In [19]: y_train.head()
```

```
Out[19]: 74      17.0
          3       16.5
          185     22.6
          26      15.0
          90      14.0
          Name: Sales, dtype: float64
```

```
In [20]: y_test.head()
```

```
Out[20]: 126      6.6
          104     20.7
          99      17.2
          92      19.4
          111     21.8
          Name: Sales, dtype: float64
```

```
In [21]: import statsmodels.api as sm
```

```
In [22]: X_train_sm = sm.add_constant(X_train)
```

```
In [23]: lr = sm.OLS(y_train, X_train_sm).fit()
```

```
In [24]: lr.params
```

```
Out[24]: const    6.948683
          TV       0.054546
          dtype: float64
```

```
In [25]: print(lr.summary())
```

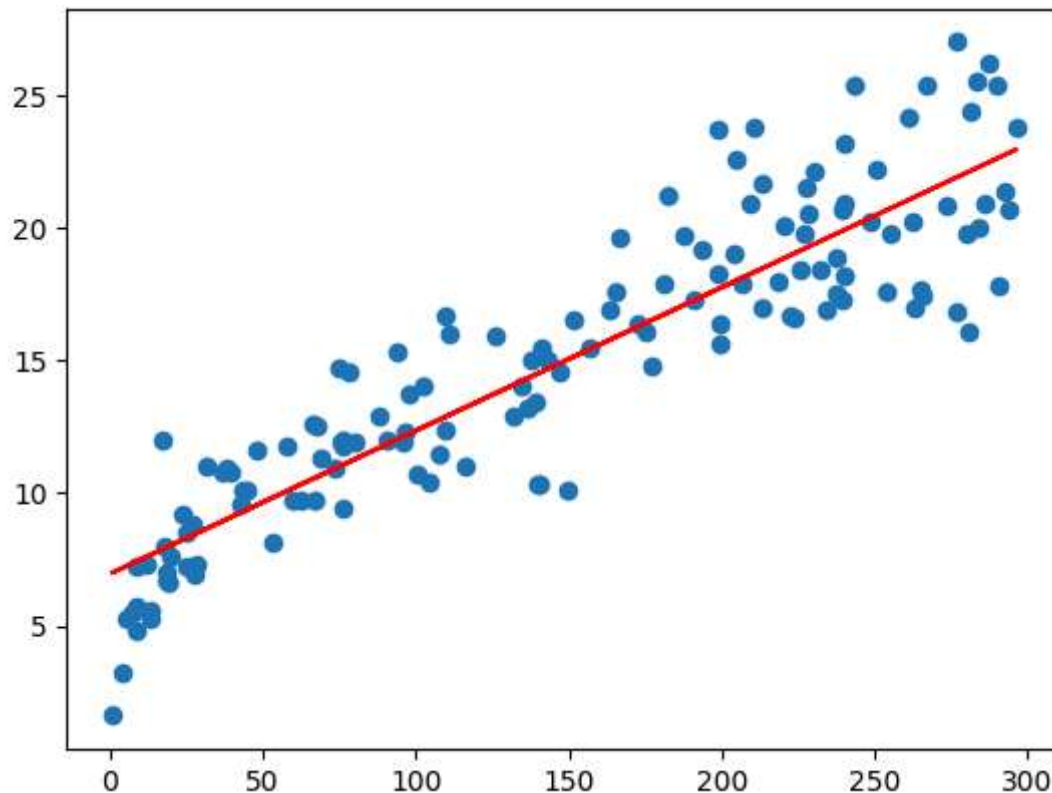
# OLS Regression Results

=====						
Dep. Variable:	Sales		R-squared:	0.816		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.814		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	611.2		
Date:	Thu, 08 Aug 2024		Prob (F-statistic):	1.52e-52		
Time:	16:27:13		Log-Likelihood:	-321.12		
No. Observations:	140		AIC:	646.2		
Df Residuals:	138		BIC:	652.1		
Df Model:	1					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
-----						
const	6.9487	0.385	18.068	0.000	6.188	7.709
TV	0.0545	0.002	24.722	0.000	0.050	0.059
=====						
Omnibus:	0.027	Durbin-Watson:		2.196		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.987	Jarque-Bera (JB):		0.150		
Skew:	-0.006	Prob(JB):		0.928		
Kurtosis:	2.840	Cond. No.		328.		
=====						

## Notes:

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

```
In [26]: plt.scatter(X_train, y_train)
plt.plot(X_train, 6.948 + 0.054*X_train, 'r')
plt.show()
```



```
In [32]: y_train_pred = lr.predict(X_train_sm)
res = (y_train - y_train_pred)
```

```
In [34]: fig = plt.figure()
sns.distplot(res, bins = 10)
fig.suptitle('Error Terms', fontsize = 10)          # P
plt.xlabel('y_train - y_train_pred', fontsize = 10)
plt.show()
```

C:\Users\rushi\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_11376\931037861.py:2: UserWarning:

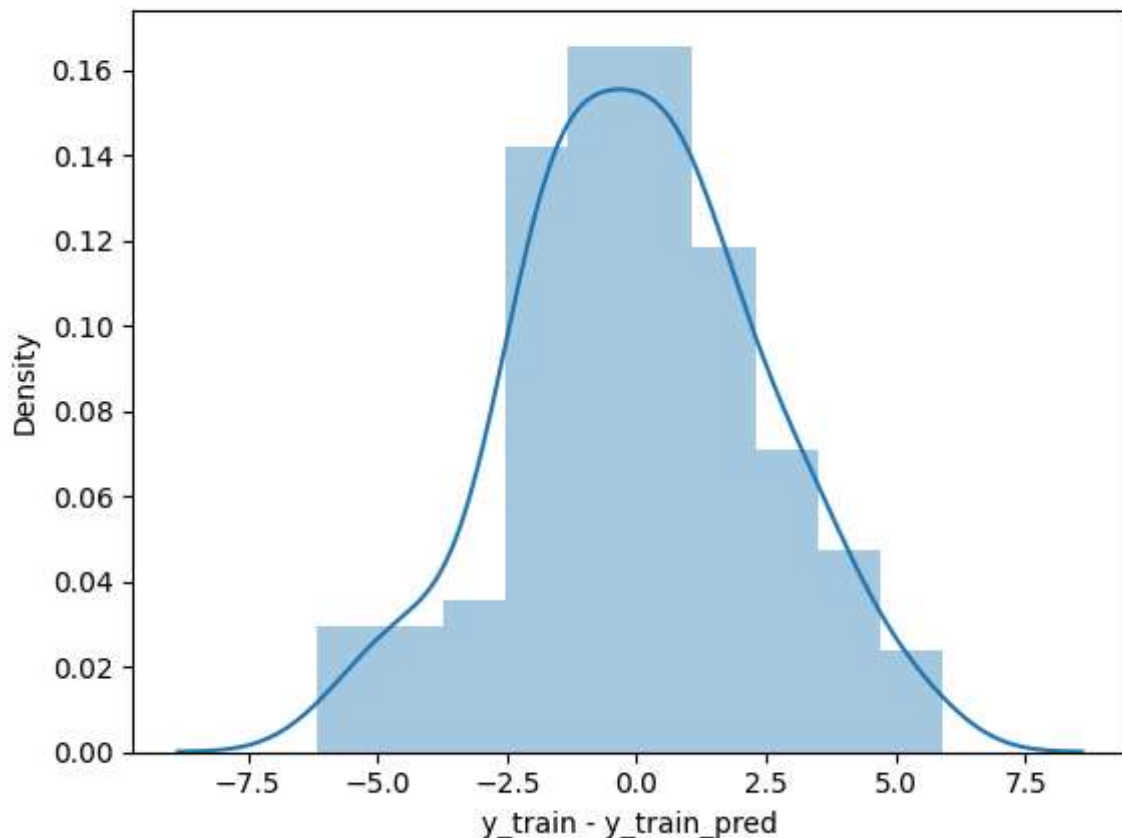
`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

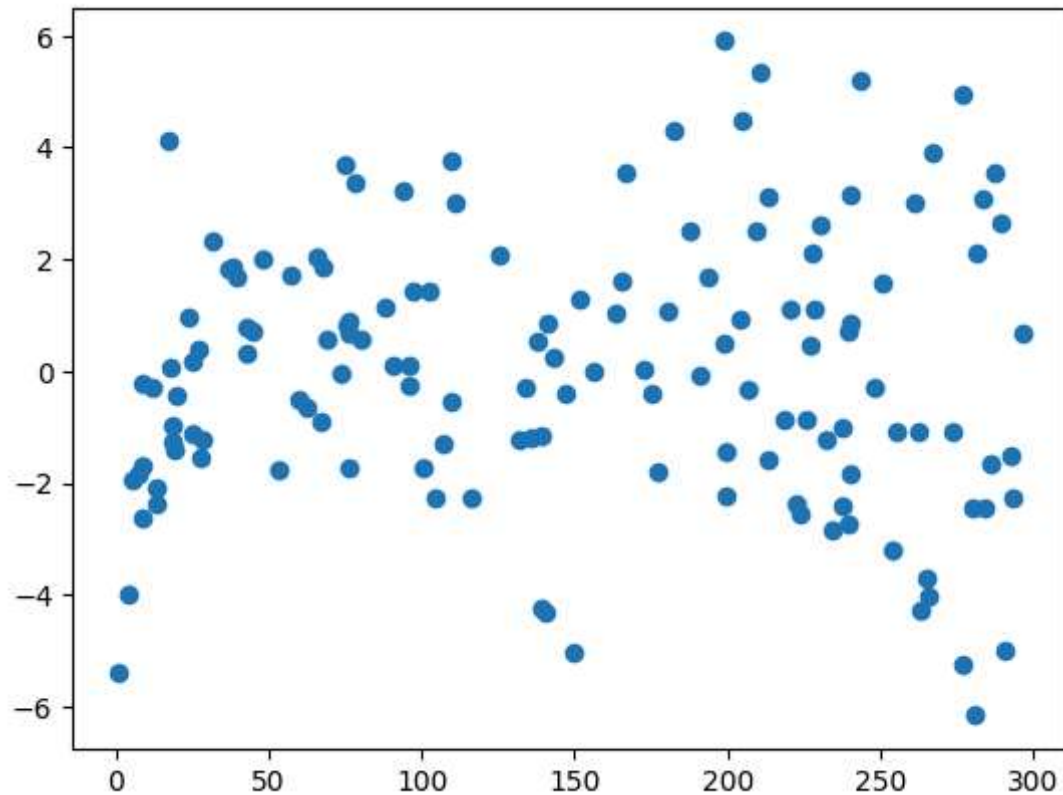
For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see <https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751>

```
sns.distplot(res, bins = 10)
```

Error Terms



```
In [30]: plt.scatter(X_train, res)
plt.show()
```



```
In [35]: X_test_sm = sm.add_constant(X_test)
y_pred = lr.predict(X_test_sm)
```

```
In [36]: y_pred.head()
```

```
Out[36]: 126    7.374140
104    19.941482
99     14.323269
92     18.823294
111    20.132392
dtype: float64
```

```
In [37]: from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
```

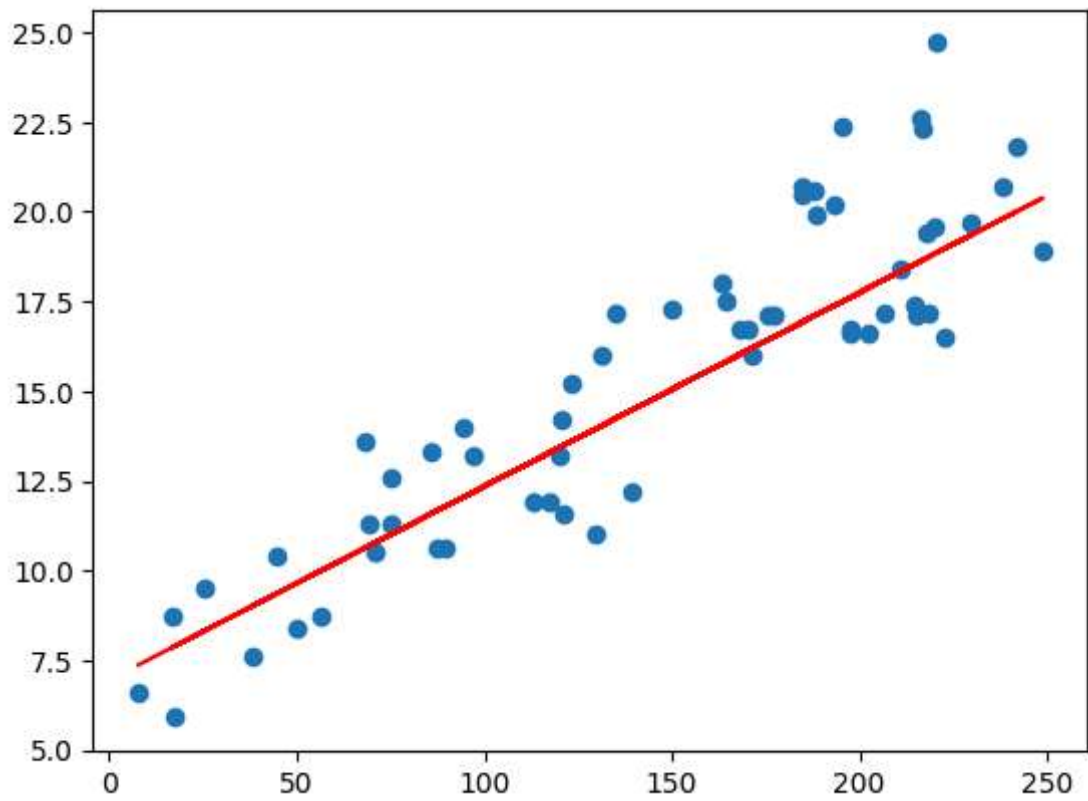
```
In [38]: np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred))
```

```
Out[38]: 2.019296008966232
```

```
In [39]: r_squared = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
r_squared
```

```
Out[39]: 0.792103160124566
```

```
In [40]: plt.scatter(X_test, y_test)
plt.plot(X_test, 6.948 + 0.054 * X_test, 'r')
plt.show()
```



In [43]:

In [ ]: