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# This Python 3 environment comes with many helpful analytics
# libraries installed
# It is defined by the kaggle/python Docker image:
# https://github.com/kaggle/docker-python
# For example, here's several helpful packages to load

import numpy as np # linear algebra
import pandas as pd # data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read_csv)

# Input data files are available in the read-only "../input/"
# directory
# For example, running this (by clicking run or pressing Shift+Enter)
# will list all files under the input directory

import os
for dirname, _, filenames in os.walk('/kaggle/input'):
    for filename in filenames:
        print(os.path.join(dirname, filename))

# You can write up to 20GB to the current directory (/kaggle/working/)
# that gets preserved as output when you create a version using "Save &
# Run All"
# You can also write temporary files to /kaggle/temp/, but they won't
# be saved outside of the current session

/kaggle/input/datasets/rutujapandav/graduate-admission-dataset/
Admission_Predict.csv

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

import os

for dirname, _, filenames in os.walk('/kaggle/input'):
    for filename in filenames:
        print(os.path.join(dirname, filename))

/kaggle/input/datasets/rutujapandav/graduate-admission-dataset/
Admission_Predict.csv

admission = pd.read_csv("/kaggle/input/datasets/rutujapandav/graduate-
admission-dataset/Admission_Predict.csv")
admission.head()

```

	Serial No	GRE Score	TOEFL Score	University Rating	SOP	LOR
CGPA \						
0	1	337	118		4	4.5
9.65						
1	2	324	107		4	4.0

```
8.87  
2      3      316      104      3  3.0  3.5  
8.00  
3      4      322      110      3  3.5  2.5  
8.67  
4      5      314      103      2  2.0  3.0  
8.21
```

	Research	Chance of Admit
0	1	0.92
1	1	0.76
2	1	0.72
3	1	0.80
4	0	0.65

```
admission.shape  
admission.info()  
admission.describe()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 400 entries, 0 to 399  
Data columns (total 9 columns):  
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype     
---  --  
 0   Serial No        400 non-null    int64    
 1   GRE Score        400 non-null    int64    
 2   TOEFL Score      400 non-null    int64    
 3   University Rating 400 non-null    int64    
 4   SOP              400 non-null    float64  
 5   LOR              400 non-null    float64  
 6   CGPA             400 non-null    float64  
 7   Research          400 non-null    int64    
 8   Chance of Admit  400 non-null    float64  
dtypes: float64(4), int64(5)  
memory usage: 28.3 KB
```

	Serial No	GRE Score	TOEFL Score	University Rating
SOP \ count	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000
mean	200.500000	316.807500	107.410000	3.087500
std	115.614301	11.473646	6.069514	1.143728
min	1.000000	290.000000	92.000000	1.000000
25%	100.750000	308.000000	103.000000	2.000000
50%	200.500000	317.000000	107.000000	3.000000
75%	302.750000	323.000000	121.000000	4.000000
max	410.000000	360.000000	151.000000	5.000000

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75%      300.250000  325.000000   112.000000          4.000000
4.000000
max      400.000000  340.000000   120.000000          5.000000
5.000000
```

```
      LOR        CGPA    Research  Chance of Admit
count  400.000000  400.000000  400.000000  400.000000
mean   3.452500    8.598925   0.547500   0.724350
std    0.898478    0.596317   0.498362   0.142609
min    1.000000    6.800000   0.000000   0.340000
25%    3.000000    8.170000   0.000000   0.640000
50%    3.500000    8.610000   1.000000   0.730000
75%    4.000000    9.062500   1.000000   0.830000
max    5.000000    9.920000   1.000000   0.970000
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admission.columns
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```
Index(['Serial No', 'GRE Score', 'TOEFL Score', 'University Rating', 'SOP',
       'LOR', 'CGPA', 'Research', 'Chance of Admit'],
      dtype='object')

X = admission.drop("Chance of Admit ", axis=1)
y = admission["Chance of Admit"]

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=2529
)

from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

lr = LinearRegression()
lr.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred = lr.predict(X_test)

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score, mean_absolute_error

rf = RandomForestRegressor(random_state=2529)
rf.fit(X_train, y_train)

rf_pred = rf.predict(X_test)

print("Linear Regression R2:", r2_score(y_test, y_pred))
print("Random Forest R2:", r2_score(y_test, rf_pred))
print("Random Forest MAE:", mean_absolute_error(y_test, rf_pred))
```

```

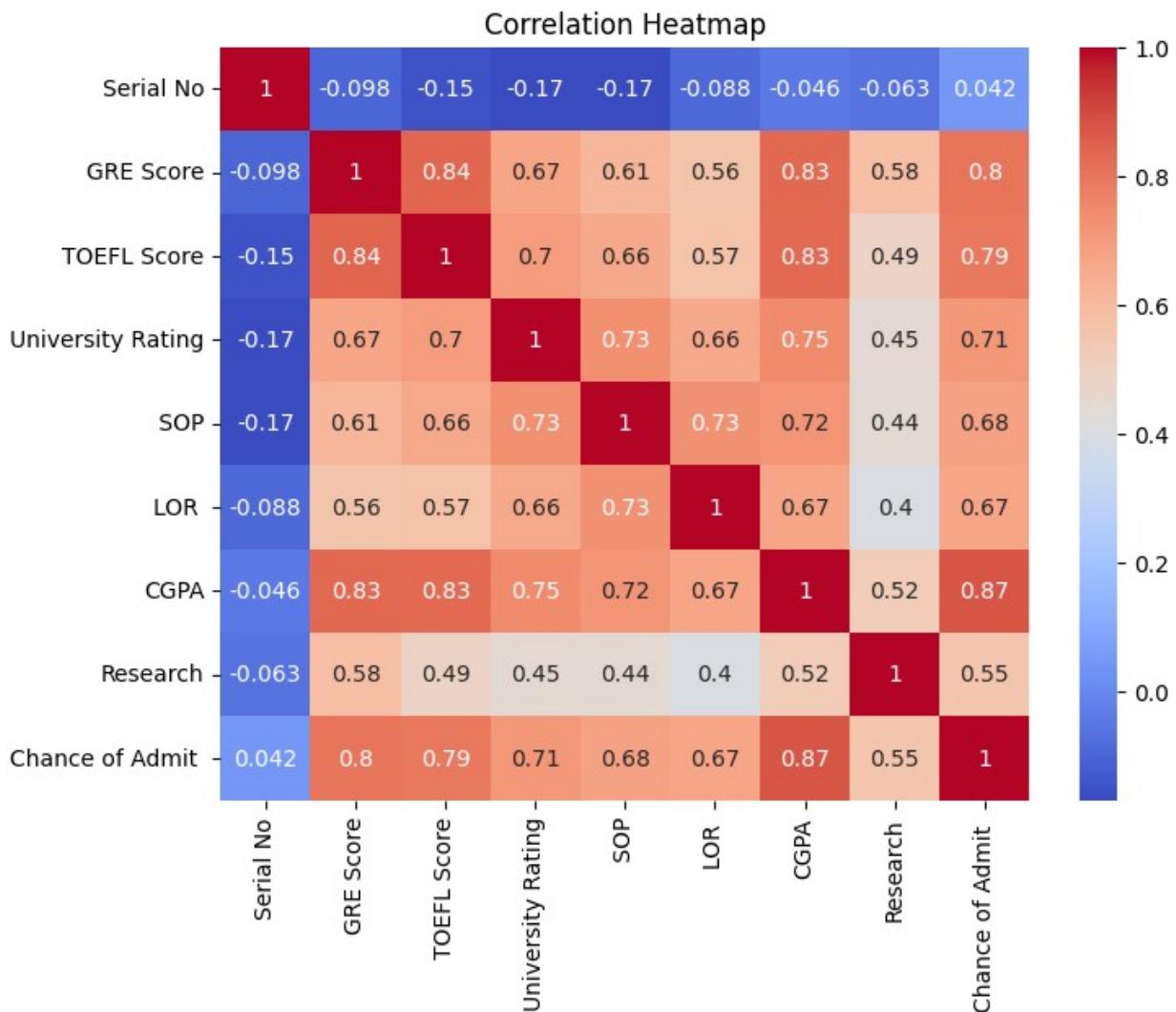
Linear Regression R2: 0.812948382648416
Random Forest R2: 0.8655385576975195
Random Forest MAE: 0.041102500000000003

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plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
sns.heatmap(admission.corr(), annot=True, cmap="coolwarm")
plt.title("Correlation Heatmap")
plt.show()

```



```

importance = pd.DataFrame({
    "Feature": X.columns,
    "Importance": rf.feature_importances_
})
importance.sort_values(by="Importance", ascending=False)

```

	Feature	Importance
6	CGPA	0.768517
0	Serial No	0.070975
1	GRE Score	0.067159
2	TOEFL Score	0.035885
4	SOP	0.019993
5	LOR	0.018013
3	University Rating	0.010036
7	Research	0.009422

```
admission.shape
```

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(400, 9)
```

Conclusion**** CGPA is the most important factor affecting admission chances. Research experience positively impacts admission probability. Linear Regression provides good performance. Random Forest improves prediction accuracy further. The model can be used to estimate admission probability based on student profile.