

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

```
In [2]: df=pd.read_csv("Scores.csv")
df
```

Out[2]:

| | Hours | Scores |
|----|-------|--------|
| 0 | 2.5 | 21 |
| 1 | 5.1 | 47 |
| 2 | 3.2 | 27 |
| 3 | 8.5 | 75 |
| 4 | 3.5 | 30 |
| 5 | 1.5 | 20 |
| 6 | 9.2 | 88 |
| 7 | 5.5 | 60 |
| 8 | 8.3 | 81 |
| 9 | 2.7 | 25 |
| 10 | 7.7 | 85 |
| 11 | 5.9 | 62 |
| 12 | 4.5 | 41 |
| 13 | 3.3 | 42 |
| 14 | 1.1 | 17 |
| 15 | 8.9 | 95 |
| 16 | 2.5 | 30 |
| 17 | 1.9 | 24 |
| 18 | 6.1 | 67 |
| 19 | 7.4 | 69 |
| 20 | 2.7 | 30 |
| 21 | 4.8 | 54 |
| 22 | 3.8 | 35 |
| 23 | 6.9 | 76 |
| 24 | 7.8 | 86 |

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

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 25 entries, 0 to 24
Data columns (total 2 columns):
 #   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
 0   Hours   25 non-null     float64
 1   Scores  25 non-null     int64   
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1)
memory usage: 528.0 bytes
```

In [4]: *# in the above Scores dataset we have 25 rows and 2 columns
1st column is hour and datatype is float and sencond column is scores and d*

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

Out[5]:

| | Hours | Scores |
|-------|-----------|-----------|
| count | 25.000000 | 25.000000 |
| mean | 5.012000 | 51.480000 |
| std | 2.525094 | 25.286887 |
| min | 1.100000 | 17.000000 |
| 25% | 2.700000 | 30.000000 |
| 50% | 4.800000 | 47.000000 |
| 75% | 7.400000 | 75.000000 |
| max | 9.200000 | 95.000000 |

in the above dataset
average hour student stdy is 5 hours and average marks he get 51.48 out of 100
minimum hour student study is 1 hour and minimumn marks he get is 17 out of 100
maximum hour student study is 9.2 hours and marks he get is 95 out of 100

Feature creation: creating new features from the existing data that can provide additional information to the model.

```
In [6]: def getgrade(marks):  
        if marks>=75:  
            return "A"  
        elif marks<75 and marks>=60:  
            return "B"  
        elif marks<60 and marks>=35:  
            return "C"  
        else:  
            return "F"
```

```
In [7]: df["Grade"]=df["Scores"].apply(getgrade)
```

```
In [8]: df
```

Out[8]:

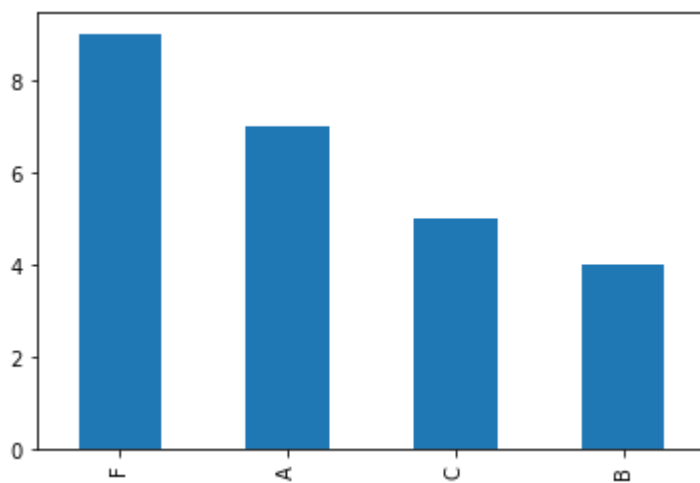
| | Hours | Scores | Grade |
|----|-------|--------|-------|
| 0 | 2.5 | 21 | F |
| 1 | 5.1 | 47 | C |
| 2 | 3.2 | 27 | F |
| 3 | 8.5 | 75 | A |
| 4 | 3.5 | 30 | F |
| 5 | 1.5 | 20 | F |
| 6 | 9.2 | 88 | A |
| 7 | 5.5 | 60 | B |
| 8 | 8.3 | 81 | A |
| 9 | 2.7 | 25 | F |
| 10 | 7.7 | 85 | A |
| 11 | 5.9 | 62 | B |
| 12 | 4.5 | 41 | C |
| 13 | 3.3 | 42 | C |
| 14 | 1.1 | 17 | F |
| 15 | 8.9 | 95 | A |
| 16 | 2.5 | 30 | F |
| 17 | 1.9 | 24 | F |
| 18 | 6.1 | 67 | B |
| 19 | 7.4 | 69 | B |
| 20 | 2.7 | 30 | F |
| 21 | 4.8 | 54 | C |
| 22 | 3.8 | 35 | C |
| 23 | 6.9 | 76 | A |
| 24 | 7.8 | 86 | A |

```
In [9]: df.Grade.value_counts()
```

```
Out[9]: F      9  
        A      7  
        C      5  
        B      4  
        Name: Grade, dtype: int64
```

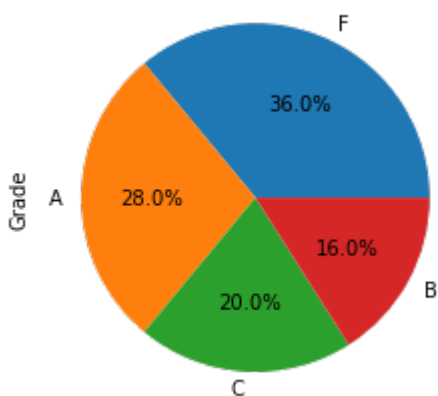
```
In [10]: df.Grade.value_counts().plot(kind="bar")
```

```
Out[10]: <AxesSubplot:>
```



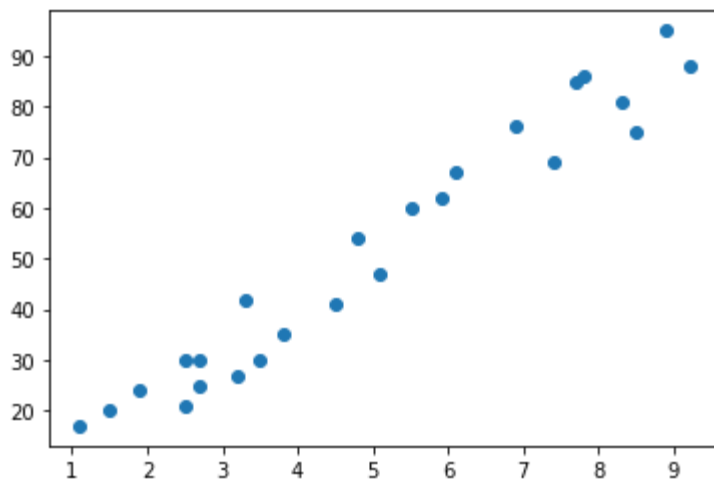
```
In [11]: df.Grade.value_counts().plot(kind="pie", autopct="%1.1f%%")
```

```
Out[11]: <AxesSubplot:ylabel='Grade'>
```



```
In [12]: plt.scatter(df["Hours"],df["Scores"])
```

```
Out[12]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x1dd6b5984c0>
```



```
In [13]: df.corr()
```

```
Out[13]:
```

| | Hours | Scores |
|--------|----------|----------|
| Hours | 1.000000 | 0.976191 |
| Scores | 0.976191 | 1.000000 |

split the data into x and y

```
In [14]: x=df.iloc[:, :-2]  
y=df.iloc[:, -2]
```

In [15]:

x

Out[15]:

| Hours | |
|-------|-----|
| 0 | 2.5 |
| 1 | 5.1 |
| 2 | 3.2 |
| 3 | 8.5 |
| 4 | 3.5 |
| 5 | 1.5 |
| 6 | 9.2 |
| 7 | 5.5 |
| 8 | 8.3 |
| 9 | 2.7 |
| 10 | 7.7 |
| 11 | 5.9 |
| 12 | 4.5 |
| 13 | 3.3 |
| 14 | 1.1 |
| 15 | 8.9 |
| 16 | 2.5 |
| 17 | 1.9 |
| 18 | 6.1 |
| 19 | 7.4 |
| 20 | 2.7 |
| 21 | 4.8 |
| 22 | 3.8 |
| 23 | 6.9 |
| 24 | 7.8 |

In [16]:

y

Out[16]:

| | |
|----|----|
| 0 | 21 |
| 1 | 47 |
| 2 | 27 |
| 3 | 75 |
| 4 | 30 |
| 5 | 20 |
| 6 | 88 |
| 7 | 60 |
| 8 | 81 |
| 9 | 25 |
| 10 | 85 |
| 11 | 62 |
| 12 | 41 |
| 13 | 42 |
| 14 | 17 |
| 15 | 95 |
| 16 | 30 |
| 17 | 24 |
| 18 | 67 |
| 19 | 69 |
| 20 | 30 |
| 21 | 54 |
| 22 | 35 |
| 23 | 76 |
| 24 | 86 |

Name: Scores, dtype: int64

In [17]: `from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split`
`xtrain,xtest,ytrain,ytest=train_test_split(x,y,random_state=1,test_size=0.2)`

In [18]: `from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression`
`linreg=LinearRegression()`
`linreg.fit(xtrain,ytrain)`
`ypred=linreg.predict(xtest)`

In [19]: `linreg.coef_`

Out[19]: `array([10.46110829])`

In [20]: `linreg.intercept_`

Out[20]: `-1.5369573315500702`

```
In [21]: from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error, r2_score

mae = mean_absolute_error(ytest, ypred)
mse = mean_squared_error(ytest, ypred)
rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
r2 = r2_score(ytest, ypred)

print(f"MAE :- {mae}\n MSE :- {mse}\n RMSE :- {rmse}\n Accuracy:- {r2}")

MAE :- 7.882398086270432
MSE :- 68.88092074277635
RMSE :- 8.299453038771674
Accuracy:- 0.8421031525243527
```

Model Testing On New Observation

```
In [22]: def makeprediction():
          newob = float(input("Enter No of Hrs You Study:- "))
          yp = linreg.predict([[newob]])[0]
          print(f"If You Study of {newob} hrs, you will score around {yp:.2f} marks")
          return yp
```

```
In [23]: makeprediction()
```

Enter No of Hrs You Study:- 7
If You Study of 7.0 hrs, you will score around 71.69 marks

```
Out[23]: 71.69080072348314
```

```
In [ ]:
```