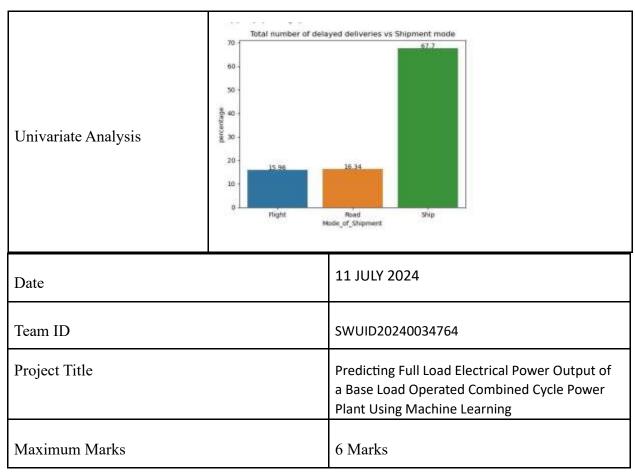




Section	Description								
Data Overview		10	Customer, care, calls	Castomer_rating	Cost_of_the_Product	Prior puedioses	Discount_offered	Weight in gmo	Reschedon Time, KN
	COLUTT	10000,00000	10989.000000	1898.00000	10969.000000	10000000000	10000.000000	17099.000000	10990,000000
	mean	1300,00000	4254429	2 990343	210/190006	5357397	15,373210	3054010723	0.186691
	etal	3115,25014	1,141400	1,413000	46.063272	152/860	18,205527	1685,377251	0.45004
	min	1,00000	2.000000	1,300000	56,000000	2,500000	1,000,000	1001,000000	500000
	25%	2750,50000	1,000000	2,000000	169,000000	5,000000	4,000000	1859,500000	5,000000
	50%	8500,0000E	4,233300	5.330000	214,200000	5,000000	1,000,000	4149.000000	1,010000
	75%	8349.50000	\$,000000	4/200000	251,000000	4000000	10,000,000	\$050,000,000	1,000000
	max	10999,00000	7,000000	\$300000	319400000	10000000	65,000000	7846,000000	1,00000







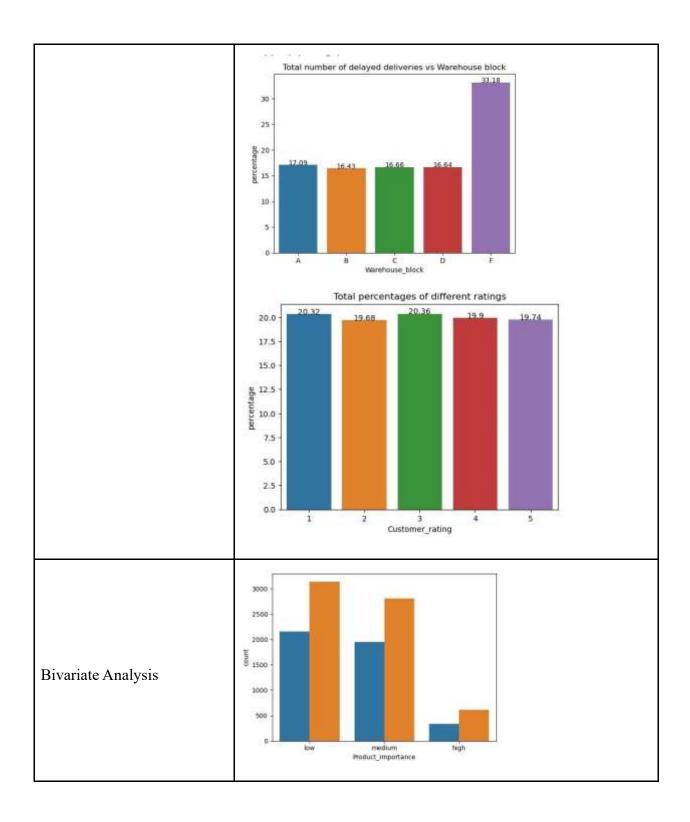
Data Collection and Preprocessing Phase

Data Exploration and Preprocessing Template

Identifies data sources, assesses quality issues like missing values and duplicates, and implements resolution plans to ensure accurate and reliable analysis.





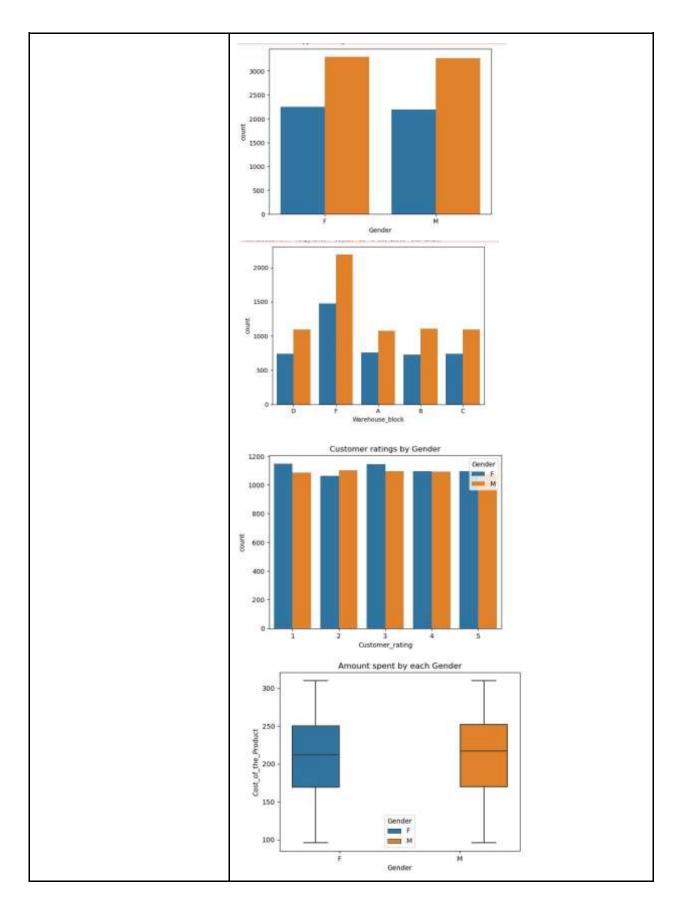










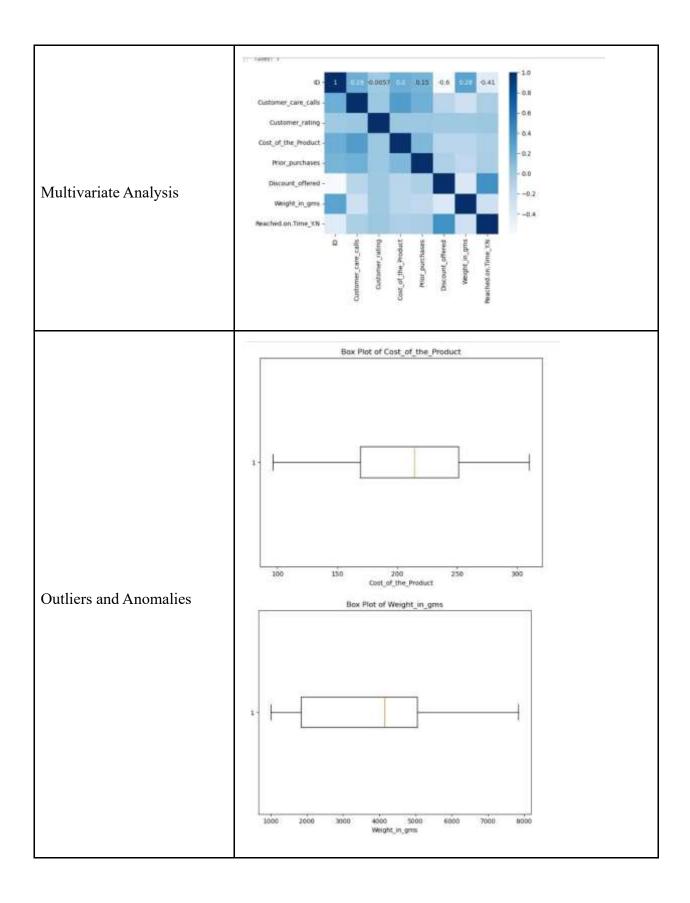
















Data Preprocessing Code Screenshots

Loading Data	import pandas as pd dataset = pd.read_csv('train.csv') dataset	
Handling Missing Data	dataset.isnull().sum()	
	# to handle data in form of rows and columns import pandas as pd	
	# Numerical libraries import numpy as np	
	# importing ploting libraries import matplotlib.pyplot as plt	
	#importing seaborn for statistical plots import seaborn as sns	
	#implements serialization import pickle	
Data Transformation	data = pd.read_csv("/home/HLO1.csv", header=0 , names = ['AT','V','AP','RH','PE'])	
	data.isnull().sum() data.head() data.describe().T	
	plt.scatter(data['AT'],data['PE']) plt.scatter(data['V'],data['PE'])	
	plt.scatter(data['AP'],data['PE']) plt.scatter(data['AP'],data['PE'])	
	sns.pairplot(data,diag_kind = 'hist') x = data.drop(['PE'], axis=1)	
	y = data['PE'] from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split	
	xtrain, xtest, ytrain, ytest = train_test_split(x, y, test_size = 0.2, random_state = 0)	
	xtrain.shape xtest.shape	





	from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor # Initializing the models LRmodel=LinearRegression() DTmodel=DecisionTreeRegressor() RFmodel=RandomForestRegressor() from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression LRmodel = LinearRegression() LRmodel.fit(xtrain, ytrain)
Feature Engineering	<pre>import pickle # pickle is used for serializing and de- serializing Python object structures app=Flask(_name_) # our flask app @app.route('/') # rendering the html template def home(): return render_template('home.html') @app.route('/predict') # rendering the html template def index(): return render_template("index.html") @app.route('/data_predict', methods=['POST']) # route for our prediction def predict(): at = request.form['at'] # requesting for age data v = request.form['v'] # requesting for gender data</pre>





	ap = request.form['ap'] # requesting for Total_Bilirubin data rh = request.form['rh'] # requesting for Direct_Bilirubin data
	<pre># coverting data into float format data = [[float(at), float(v), float(ap), float(rh)]] # Loading model which we saved model =</pre>
	<pre>pickle.load(open('model.pkl', 'rb')) prediction= model.predict(data)[0] return render_template('predict.html', prediction=prediction) if _name_ == '_main_':</pre>
Save Processed Data	dataset.to_csv('my_dataset.csv', index=False)