

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

```
In [2]: data = pd.read_csv("Salary_Data.csv")
```

Exploratory Data Analysis

```
In [3]: data.head()
```

Out[3]:

	YearsExperience	Salary
0	1.1	39343.0
1	1.3	46205.0
2	1.5	37731.0
3	2.0	43525.0
4	2.2	39891.0

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

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 30 entries, 0 to 29
Data columns (total 2 columns):
#   Column             Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
0   YearsExperience    30 non-null    float64
1   Salary             30 non-null    float64
dtypes: float64(2)
memory usage: 608.0 bytes
```

```
In [5]: data.shape
```

Out[5]: (30, 2)

```
In [7]: print(data)
```

	YearsExperience	Salary
0	1.1	39343.0
1	1.3	46205.0
2	1.5	37731.0
3	2.0	43525.0
4	2.2	39891.0
5	2.9	56642.0
6	3.0	60150.0
7	3.2	54445.0
8	3.2	64445.0
9	3.7	57189.0
10	3.9	63218.0
11	4.0	55794.0
12	4.0	56957.0
13	4.1	57081.0
14	4.5	61111.0
15	4.9	67938.0
16	5.1	66029.0
17	5.3	83088.0
18	5.9	81363.0
19	6.0	93940.0
20	6.8	91738.0
21	7.1	98273.0
22	7.9	101302.0
23	8.2	113812.0
24	8.7	109431.0
25	9.0	105582.0
26	9.5	116969.0
27	9.6	112635.0
28	10.3	122391.0
29	10.5	121872.0

```
In [6]: #null value checking
data.isna().sum()
```

```
Out[6]: YearsExperience    0
Salary                  0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [9]: # This displays the first 5 rows of data.
data.head()
```

```
Out[9]:
```

	YearsExperience	Salary
0	1.1	39343.0
1	1.3	46205.0
2	1.5	37731.0
3	2.0	43525.0
4	2.2	39891.0

```
In [10]: # Provides some information about the columns in the data.
data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 30 entries, 0 to 29
Data columns (total 2 columns):
#   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   YearsExperience  30 non-null     float64
1   Salary          30 non-null     float64
dtypes: float64(2)
memory usage: 608.0 bytes
```

```
In [ ]:
```

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

Out[7]:

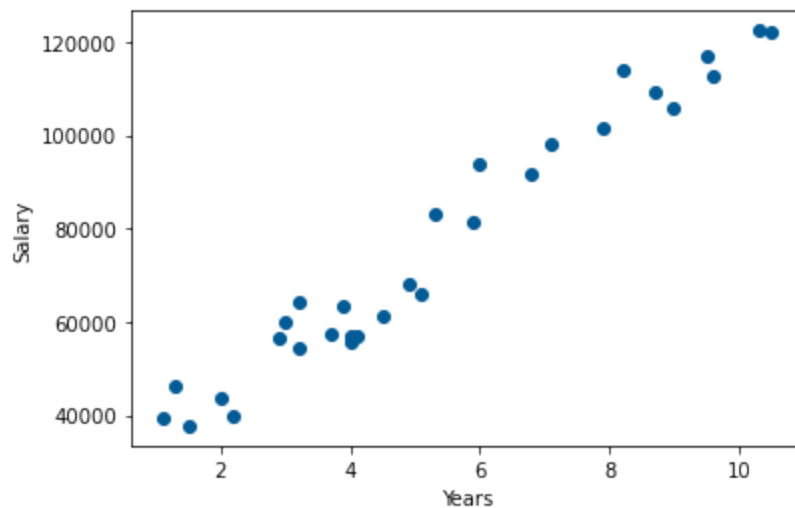
	YearsExperience	Salary
count	30.000000	30.000000
mean	5.313333	76003.000000
std	2.837888	27414.429785
min	1.100000	37731.000000
25%	3.200000	56720.750000
50%	4.700000	65237.000000
75%	7.700000	100544.750000
max	10.500000	122391.000000

```
In [8]: data.describe().T
```

Out[8]:

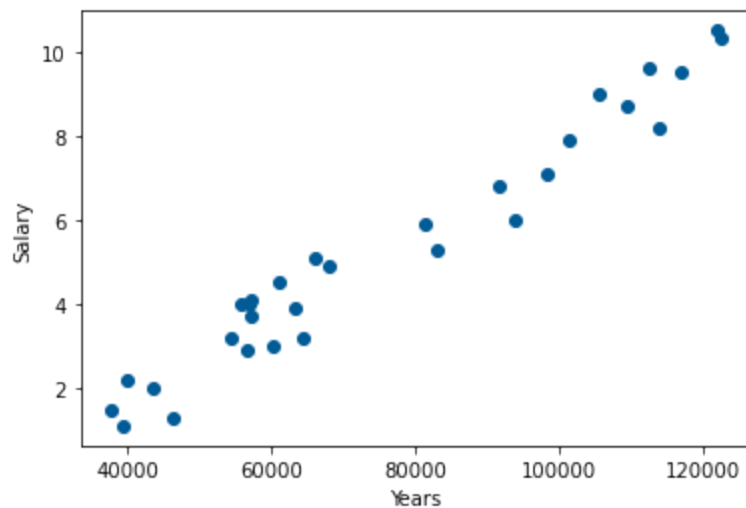
	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%
YearsExperience	30.0	5.313333	2.837888	1.1	3.20	4.7	7.70
Salary	30.0	76003.000000	27414.429785	37731.0	56720.75	65237.0	100544.75
	122						

```
In [9]: plt.scatter(data['YearsExperience'], data['Salary'], color = '#005b96')
plt.xlabel('Years')
plt.ylabel('Salary')
plt.show()
```



```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [10]: plt.scatter( data['Salary'],data['YearsExperience'], color = '#005b96')
plt.xlabel('Years')
plt.ylabel('Salary')
plt.show()
```



```
In [12]: x = data[['YearsExperience']]
y = data.Salary
```

```
In [14]: from scipy.stats import pearsonr
```

```
In [15]: corr, _ = pearsonr(data['YearsExperience'], data['Salary'])
print('Pearsons correlation: %.3f' % corr)
```

Pearsons correlation: 0.978

```
In [16]: _
```

Out[16]: 1.143068109227237e-20

```
In [17]: 1.1430681092271564e-20 < 0.05
```

Out[17]: True

```
In [18]: np.corrcoef(data['YearsExperience'], data['Salary'])
```

Out[18]: array([[1. , 0.97824162],
 [0.97824162, 1.]])

```
In [19]: np.corrcoef(data['YearsExperience'], data['Salary'])[0,1]
```

Out[19]: 0.9782416184887599

```
In [20]: from scipy.stats.stats import pearsonr
pearsonr(data['YearsExperience'], data['Salary'])
```

Out[20]: (0.9782416184887598, 1.143068109227237e-20)

```
In [18]: 1.1430681092271564e-20 < 0.05
```

Out[18]: True

```
In [21]: data['YearsExperience'].corr(data['Salary'])
```

Out[21]: 0.9782416184887599

```
In [23]: #define predictor and response variables
```

```
In [7]: #x = data['ex']
#y= data['w']
```

```
In [23]: x = data['YearsExperience']
y= data['Salary']
```

```
In [25]: # Model Ordinary Least squares (OLS) regression
```

```
In [24]: import statsmodels.api as sm
```

```
In [27]: #add constant to predictor variables
```

```
In [25]: x = sm.add_constant(x)
```

```
In [29]: #fit linear regression model
```

```
In [27]: model = sm.OLS(y, x).fit()
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [28]: #view model summary
print(model.summary())
```

```

                                OLS Regression Results
=====
=
Dep. Variable:                  Salary    R-squared:                  0.95
7
Model:                          OLS      Adj. R-squared:           0.95
5
Method:                         Least Squares    F-statistic:              622.
5
Date:                            Wed, 22 Jan 2025    Prob (F-statistic):       1.14e-2
0
Time:                             12:12:23    Log-Likelihood:          -301.4
4
No. Observations:                30    AIC:                      606.
9
Df Residuals:                    28    BIC:                      609.
7
Df Model:                        1
Covariance Type:                  nonrobust
=====
=====
                                coef    std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const                2.579e+04    2273.053     11.347     0.000     2.11e+04     3.04e+04
YearsExperience    9449.9623     378.755     24.950     0.000     8674.119     1.02e+04
=====
=
Omnibus:                2.140    Durbin-Watson:           1.64
8
Prob(Omnibus):          0.343    Jarque-Bera (JB):        1.56
9
Skew:                   0.363    Prob(JB):                0.45
6
Kurtosis:               2.147    Cond. No.                 13.
2
=====
=

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

```
In [28]: 1.14e-20<0.05
```

```
Out[28]: True
```

In [33]: `#salary=9449.9623*YearsExperience+2.579e+04`

$y=5x+3$

Here is how to interpret the rest of the model summary:

$P(>|t|)$: This is the p-value associated with the model coefficients. Since the p-value for hours (0.000) is less than .05, we can say that there is a statistically significant association between YearsExperience and salary.
 R-squared: This tells us the percentage of the variation in the salary can be explained by the number of years Experience. In this case, 95.7% of the variation in salary can be explained YearsExperience.

F-statistic & p-value: The F-statistic (622.5) and the corresponding p-value (1.14e-20) tell us the overall significance of the regression model, i.e. whether predictor variables in the model are useful for explaining the variation in the response variable. Since the p-value in this example is less than .05, our model is statistically significant and YearsExperience is deemed to be useful for explaining the variation in salary.

In [34]: `1.14e-20<0.05`

Out[34]: True

Ho:m=0
 h1:m<>0

In []:

In []: `0.000<0.05`

In [29]: `from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression`

In []: *#Create a model and fit it*

In [30]: `lm = LinearRegression()`

In [31]: `lm.fit(x, y)`

Out[31]:

▾ LinearRegression
 LinearRegression()


```
In [32]: model1 = LinearRegression().fit(x, y)
```

```
In [ ]: #Get results
```

```
In [33]: r_sq = lm.score(x, y)
```

```
In [34]: print(f"coefficient of determination: {r_sq}")
```

coefficient of determination: 0.9569566641435086

```
In [35]: print(f"intercept: {lm.intercept_}")
```

intercept: 25792.20019866871

```
In [36]: print(f"slope: {lm.coef_}")
```

slope: [0. 9449.96232146]

```
In [37]: y_pred = lm.predict(x)
```

```
In [38]: y_pred
```

```
Out[38]: array([ 36187.15875227,  38077.15121656,  39967.14368085,  44692.12484158,
  46582.11730587,  53197.09093089,  54142.08716303,  56032.07962732,
  56032.07962732,  60757.06078805,  62647.05325234,  63592.04948449,
  63592.04948449,  64537.04571663,  68317.03064522,  72097.0155738 ,
  73987.00803809,  75877.00050238,  81546.97789525,  82491.9741274 ,
  90051.94398456,  92886.932681 , 100446.90253816, 103281.8912346 ,
 108006.87239533, 110841.86109176, 115566.84225249, 116511.83848464,
 123126.81210966, 125016.80457395])
```

```
In [ ]: y
```

```
In [ ]:
```

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In [ ]:
```

```
In [ ]:
```

