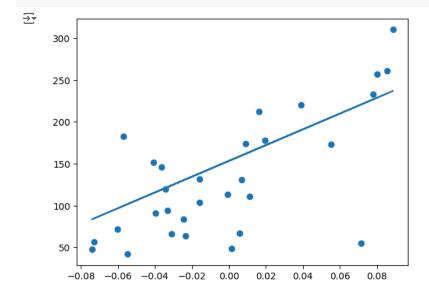
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from sklearn import datasets,linear_model
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
diabetes = datasets.load_diabetes()
diabetes.keys()
🚁 dict_keys(['data', 'target', 'frame', 'DESCR', 'feature_names', 'data_filename', 'target_filename', 'data_module'])
print(diabetes.keys())
🚁 dict_keys(['data', 'target', 'frame', 'DESCR', 'feature_names', 'data_filename', 'target_filename', 'data_module'])
print(diabetes.data)
-0.01764613]
      [-0.00188202 -0.04464164 -0.05147406 ... -0.03949338 -0.06833155
       -0.092204051
      [ \ 0.08529891 \ \ 0.05068012 \ \ 0.04445121 \ \dots \ -0.00259226 \ \ 0.00286131
       -0.025930341
      [ 0.04170844  0.05068012 -0.01590626 ... -0.01107952 -0.04688253
        0.01549073]
      [-0.04547248 -0.04464164 0.03906215 ... 0.02655962 0.04452873
       -0.025930341
      [-0.04547248 -0.04464164 -0.0730303 ... -0.03949338 -0.00422151
        0.00306441]]
print(diabetes.DESCR)
→ .. _diabetes_dataset:
     Diabetes dataset
     Ten baseline variables, age, sex, body mass index, average blood
     pressure, and six blood serum measurements were obtained for each of n =
     442 diabetes patients, as well as the response of interest, a
     \ensuremath{\text{\textbf{quantitative}}} \ensuremath{\text{\textbf{measure}}} of disease progression one year after baseline.
     **Data Set Characteristics:**
       :Number of Instances: 442
       :Number of Attributes: First 10 columns are numeric predictive values
       :Target: Column 11 is a quantitative measure of disease progression one year after baseline
       :Attribute Information:
           - age
                     age in years
           - sex
           - bmi
                     body mass index
           - bp
                     average blood pressure
           - s1
                     tc, total serum cholesterol
           - s2
                     ldl, low-density lipoproteins
           - s3
                     hdl, high-density lipoproteins
           - s4
                     tch, total cholesterol / HDL
           - s5
                     ltg, possibly log of serum triglycerides level
           - s6
                     glu, blood sugar level
     Note: Each of these 10 feature variables have been mean centered and scaled by the standard deviation times the square root of `n_sample
     Source URL:
     https://www4.stat.ncsu.edu/~boos/var.select/diabetes.html
     For more information see:
     Bradley Efron, Trevor Hastie, Iain Johnstone and Robert Tibshirani (2004) "Least Angle Regression," Annals of Statistics (with discussic
     (<a href="https://web.stanford.edu/~hastie/Papers/LARS/LeastAngle_2002.pdf">https://web.stanford.edu/~hastie/Papers/LARS/LeastAngle_2002.pdf</a>)
```

```
diabetes = datasets.load_diabetes()
Double-click (or enter) to edit
# diabetes_X = diabetes.data
diabetes_X = diabetes.data[:,np.newaxis,2]
print(diabetes_X)
      [-0.02991782]
      [-0.0191397]
      [-0.04069594]
      [ 0.01535029]
      [-0.02452876]
      [ 0.00133873]
      [ 0.06924089]
      [-0.06979687]
      [-0.02991782]
      [-0.046085]
      [ 0.01858372]
      [ 0.00133873]
      [-0.03099563]
      [-0.00405033]
      [ 0.01535029]
      [ 0.02289497]
      [ 0.04552903]
      [-0.04500719]
      [-0.03315126]
      [ 0.097264 ]
      [ 0.05415152]
      [ 0.12313149]
      [-0.08057499]
      [ 0.09295276]
      [-0.05039625]
      [-0.01159501]
      [-0.0277622]
      [ 0.05846277]
      [ 0.08540807]
      [-0.00081689]
      [ 0.00672779]
       0.00888341]
       0.08001901]
       0.07139652]
      [-0.02452876]
      [-0.0547075]
      [-0.03638469]
      [ 0.0164281 ]
      [ 0.077863391
      [-0.03961813]
      [ 0.01103904]
      [-0.04069594]
      [-0.03422907]
      [ 0.00564998]
      [ 0.08864151]
      [-0.03315126]
      [-0.05686312]
      [-0.03099563]
      [ 0.055229331
      [-0.06009656]
      [ 0.00133873]
      [-0.02345095]
      [-0.07410811]
      [ 0.01966154]
      [-0.01590626]
      [-0.01590626]
      [ 0.03906215]
      [-0.0730303 ]]
diabetes_X_train = diabetes_X[:-30]
diabetes_X_test = diabetes_X[-30:]
diabetes_y_train = diabetes.target[:-30]
diabetes_y_test = diabetes_X[-30:]
diabetes_X_test = diabetes_X[-30:]
diabetes_y_train =diabetes.target[:-30]
diabetes_y_test = diabetes.target[-30:]
```

```
model = linear_model.LinearRegression()
model.fit(diabetes_X_train,diabetes_y_train)
     ▼ LinearRegression
     LinearRegression()
diabetes_y_predicted = model.predict(diabetes_X_test)
print(diabetes_y_predicted)
233.80294072 152.62808714 159.73088683 161.76025817 228.72951237
     220.61202701 130.3050024 101.89380365 119.14346004 168.86305786
     226.70014103 116.09940303 163.78962951 115.08471736 121.17283138
     158.71620116 236.84699773 122.18751705 99.86443231 124.21688839
     205.39174197 96.8203753 154.65745848 131.31968807 83.62946159
     171.90711487 138.42248776 138.42248776 190.17145692 84.64414726]
print("Mean squared error is: ",mean_squared_error(diabetes_y_test,diabetes_y_predicted))
→ Mean squared error is: 3035.060115291269
print("Weights", model.coef_)
print("Intercept",model.intercept_)
→ Weights [941.43097333]
     Intercept 153.39713623331644
```

Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
plt.scatter(diabetes_X_test,diabetes_y_test)
plt.plot(diabetes_X_test,diabetes_y_predicted)
plt.show()
```



Start coding or $\underline{\text{generate}}$ with AI.