In [1]:
```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge, RidgeCV, Lasso
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

In [2]:
```
#data
data=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\butyl\OneDrive\Desktop\Pri\Consensus\Assignment\GIST\DA\Advertising.csv")
data
```

Out[2]:

	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	12.0
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	16.5
4	180.8	10.8	58.4	17.9
...	...	...	...	...
195	38.2	3.7	13.8	7.6
196	94.2	4.9	8.1	14.0
197	177.0	9.3	6.4	14.8
198	283.6	42.0	66.2	25.5
199	232.1	8.6	8.7	18.4

200 rows × 4 columns

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

Out[3]:

	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	12.0
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	16.5
4	180.8	10.8	58.4	17.9

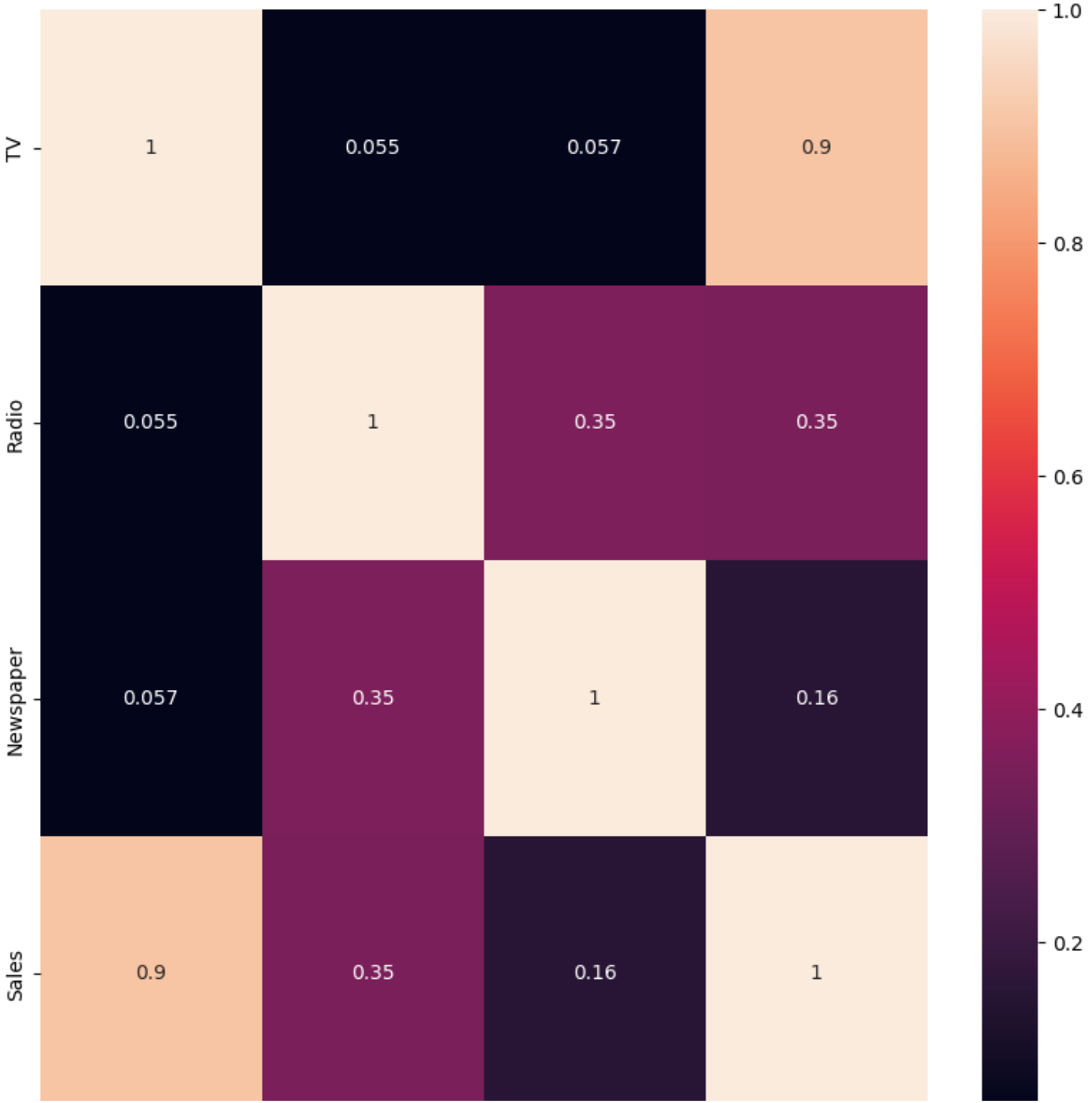
In [4]:
```
data.tail()
```

Out[4]:

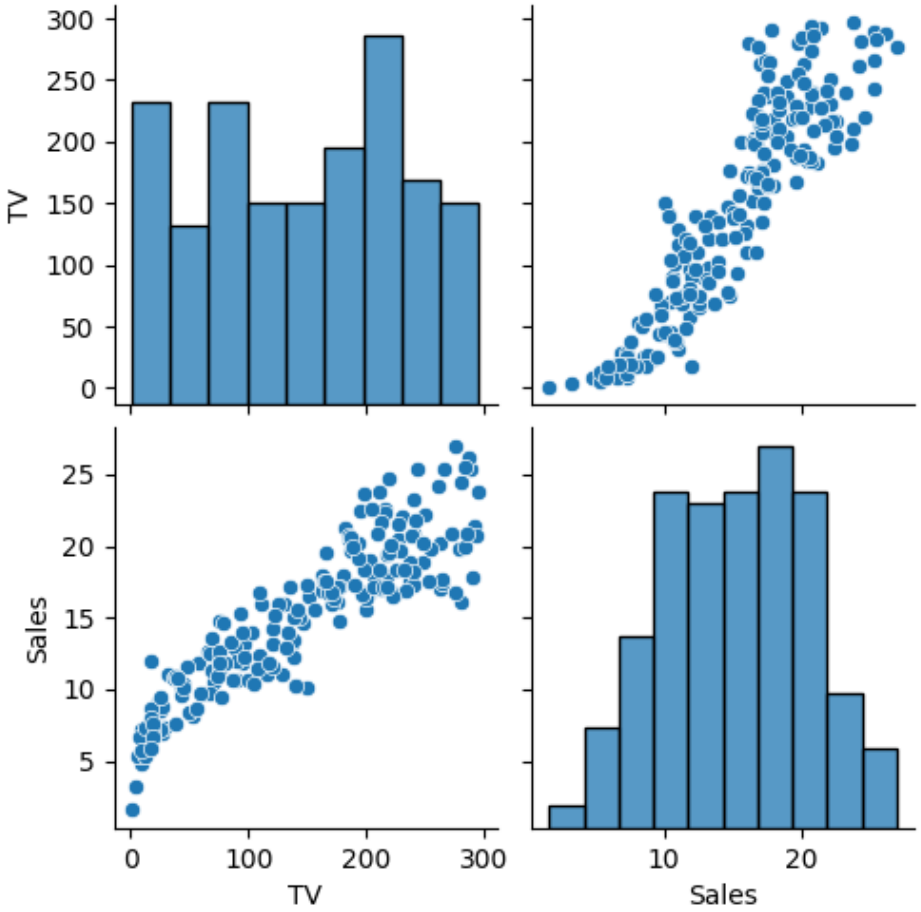
	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
195	38.2	3.7	13.8	7.6
196	94.2	4.9	8.1	14.0
197	177.0	9.3	6.4	14.8
198	283.6	42.0	66.2	25.5
199	232.1	8.6	8.7	18.4

In [5]:
```
plt.figure(figsize = (10, 10))
sns.heatmap(data.corr(), annot = True)
```

Out[5]:
```
<Axes: >
```


TV
Radio
Newspaper
Sales
1
0.055
0.057
0.9
0.055
1
0.35
0.35
0.057
0.35
1
0.16
0.9
0.35
0.16
1
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2

In [6]:
```
data.drop(columns = ["Radio", "Newspaper"], inplace = True)

#pairplot
sns.pairplot(data)

data.Sales = np.log(data.Sales)
```



In [7]:
```
features = data.columns[0:2]
target = data.columns[-1]

#X and y values
X = data[features].values
y = data[target].values

#splot
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=17)

print("The dimension of X_train is {}".format(X_train.shape))
print("The dimension of X_test is {}".format(X_test.shape))
#Scale features
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
```

```
The dimension of X_train is (140, 2)
The dimension of X_test is (60, 2)
```

In [8]:
```
#Model
lr = LinearRegression()

#Fit model
lr.fit(X_train, y_train)

#predict
#prediction = lr.predict(X_test)

#actual
actual = y_test

train_score_lr = lr.score(X_train, y_train)
test_score_lr = lr.score(X_test, y_test)

print("\nLinear Regression Model:\n")
print("The train score for lr model is {}".format(train_score_lr))
print("The test score for lr model is {}".format(test_score_lr))
```

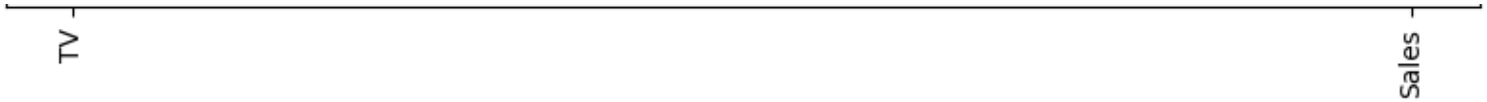
```
Linear Regression Model:

The train score for lr model is 1.0
The test score for lr model is 1.0
```

In [9]:
```
#Ridge Regression Model
ridgeReg = Ridge(alpha=10)

ridgeReg.fit(X_train,y_train)

#train and test scorefor ridge regression
train_score_ridge = ridgeReg.score(X_train, y_train)
test_score_ridge = ridgeReg.score(X_test, y_test)

print("\nRidge Model:\n")
print("The train score for ridge model is {}".format(train_score_ridge))
print("The test score for ridge model is {}".format(test_score_ridge))
```

```
Ridge Model:

The train score for ridge model is 0.9902871391941609
The test score for ridge model is 0.984426628514122
```

In [10]:
```
gure(figsize = (10, 10))
ot(features,ridgeReg.coef_,alpha=0.7,linestyle='none',marker='*',markersize=5,color='red',label=r'Ridge; $\alpha = 10
lot(rr100.coef_,alpha=0.5,linestyle='none',marker='d',markersize=6,color='blue',label=r'Ridge; $\alpha = 100$')
ot(features,lr.coef_,alpha=0.4,linestyle='none',marker='o',markersize=7,color='green',label='Linear Regression')
icks(rotation = 90)
gend()
ow()
```


Ridge; $\alpha = 10$
Linear Regression
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0

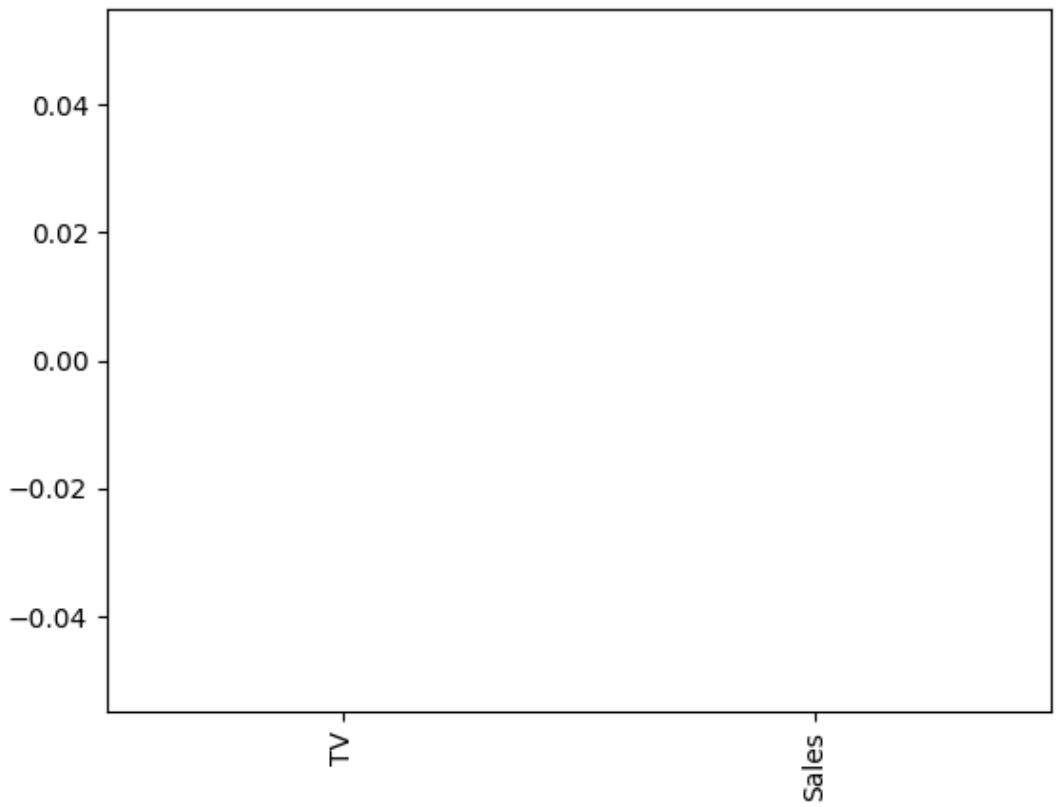


In [11]:
```
#Lasso regression model
print("\nLasso Model: \n")
lasso = Lasso(alpha = 10)
lasso.fit(X_train,y_train)
train_score_ls =lasso.score(X_train,y_train)
test_score_ls =lasso.score(X_test,y_test)

print("The train score for ls model is {}".format(train_score_ls))
print("The test score for ls model is {}".format(test_score_ls))
```

```
Lasso Model:

The train score for ls model is 0.0
The test score for ls model is -0.0042092253233847465
```

In [12]:
```
pd.Series(lasso.coef_, features).sort_values(ascending = True).plot(kind = "bar")
```

Out[12]: <Axes: >

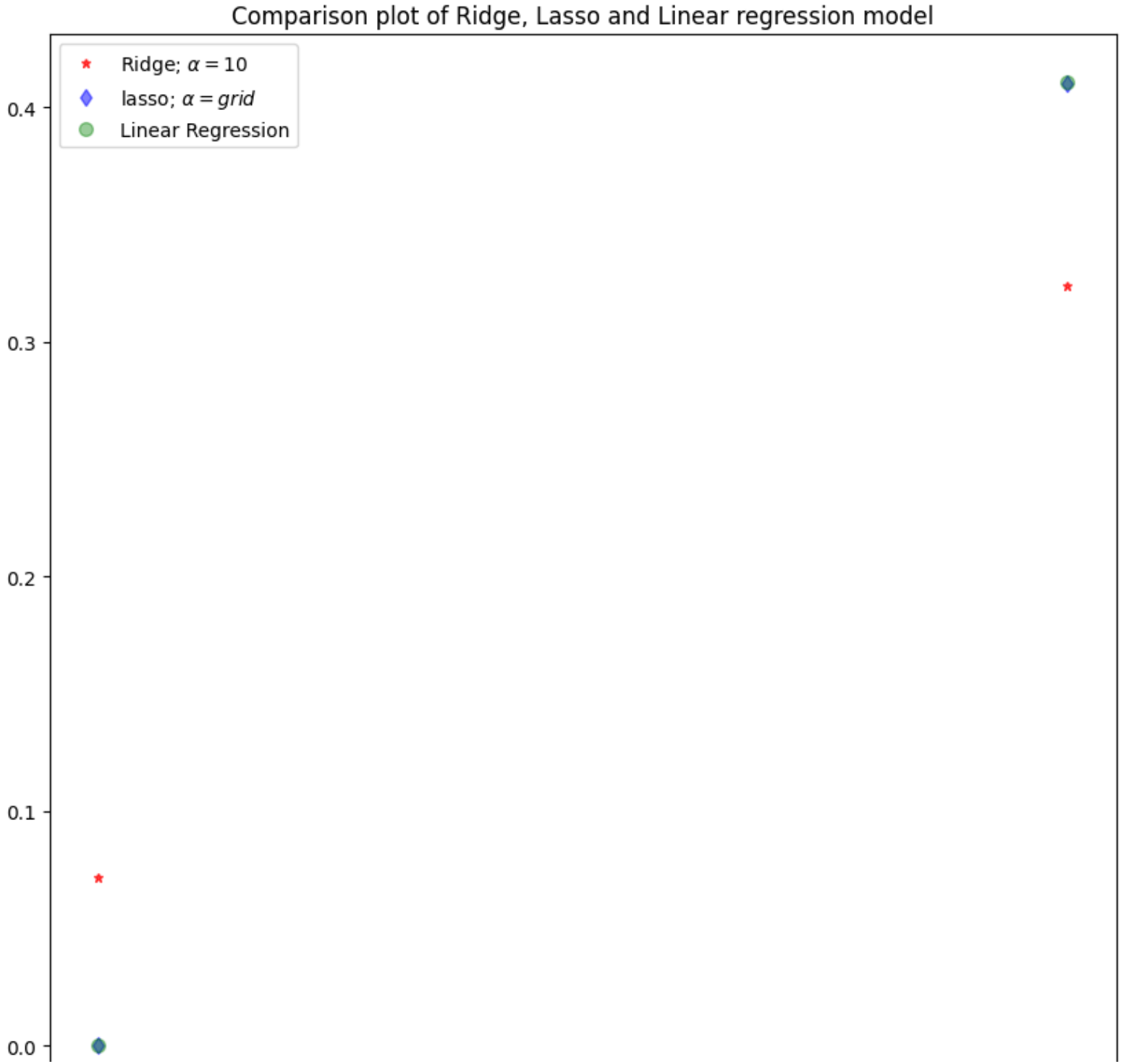


In [13]:
```
#Using the linear CV model
from sklearn.linear_model import LassoCV

#Lasso Cross validation
lasso_cv = LassoCV(alphas = [0.0001, 0.001,0.01, 0.1, 1, 10], random_state=0).fit(X_train, y_train)


#score
print(lasso_cv.score(X_train, y_train))
print(lasso_cv.score(X_test, y_test))
```

```
0.9999999343798134
0.9999999152638072
```

In [14]:

```
#plot size
plt.figure(figsize = (10, 10))
#add plot for ridge regression
plt.plot(features,ridgeReg.coef_,alpha=0.7,linestyle='none',marker='*',markersize=5,color='red',label=r'Ridge; $\alp

#add plot for lasso regression
plt.plot(lasso_cv.coef_,alpha=0.5,linestyle='none',marker='d',markersize=6,color='blue',label=r'lasso; $\alpha = gri

#add plot for linear model
plt.plot(features,lr.coef_,alpha=0.4,linestyle='none',marker='o',markersize=7,color='green',label='Linear Regressior

#rotate axis
plt.xticks(rotation = 90)
plt.legend()
plt.title("Comparison plot of Ridge, Lasso and Linear regression model")
plt.show()
```


Comparison plot of Ridge, Lasso and Linear regression model
Ridge; $\alpha = 10$
lasso; $\alpha = grid$
Linear Regression
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0

In [15]:
```
#Using the linear CV model
from sklearn.linear_model import RidgeCV

#Ridge   Cross validation
ridge_cv = RidgeCV(alphas = [0.0001, 0.001,0.01, 0.1, 1, 10]).fit(X_train, y_train)

#score
print("The train score for ridge model is {}".format(ridge_cv.score(X_train, y_train)))
print("The train score for ridge model is {}".format(ridge_cv.score(X_test, y_test)))
```

```
The train score for ridge model is 0.999999999997627
The train score for ridge model is 0.9999999999962466
```

In [ ]: