```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
In [2]:

df = pd.read_csv("drug.csv")
# .dropna(axis="columns")
df
```

Out[2]:		Age	Sex	ВР	Cholesterol	Na_to_K	Drug
	0	23	F	HIGH	HIGH	25.355	drugY
	1	47	М	LOW	HIGH	13.093	drugC
	2	47	М	LOW	HIGH	10.114	drugC
	3	28	F	NORMAL	HIGH	7.798	drugX
	4	61	F	LOW	HIGH	18.043	drugY
	•••			•••		•••	•••
	195	56	F	LOW	HIGH	11.567	drugC
	196	16	М	LOW	HIGH	12.006	drugC
	197	52	М	NORMAL	HIGH	9.894	drugX
	198	23	М	NORMAL	NORMAL	14.020	drugX
	199	40	F	LOW	NORMAL	11.349	drugX

200 rows × 6 columns

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

Out[3]:		Age	Sex	ВР	Cholesterol	Na_to_K	Drug
	0	23	F	HIGH	HIGH	25.355	drugY
	1	47	М	LOW	HIGH	13.093	drugC
	2	47	М	LOW	HIGH	10.114	drugC
	3	28	F	NORMAL	HIGH	7.798	drugX
	4	61	F	LOW	HIGH	18.043	drugY

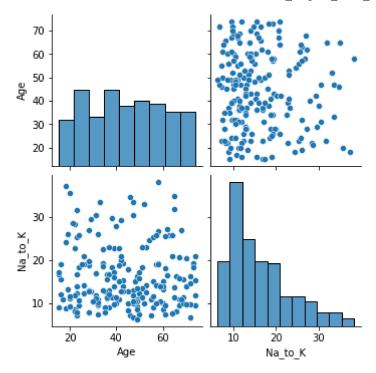
Data cleaning and pre processing

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

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
        RangeIndex: 200 entries, 0 to 199
        Data columns (total 6 columns):
                            Non-Null Count Dtype
              Column
          0
                            200 non-null
                                             int64
              Age
                            200 non-null
                                             object
          1
              Sex
          2
                            200 non-null
                                             object
          3
              Cholesterol 200 non-null
                                             object
          4
              Na_to_K
                            200 non-null
                                             float64
                                             object
              Drug
                            200 non-null
         dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(4)
        memory usage: 9.5+ KB
In [5]:
         df.describe()
Out[5]:
                     Age
                            Na_to_K
         count 200.000000 200.000000
                44.315000
                           16.084485
         mean
                16.544315
           std
                            7.223956
                15.000000
                            6.269000
          min
          25%
                31.000000
                           10.445500
          50%
                45.000000
                           13.936500
          75%
                58.000000
                           19.380000
                74.000000
                           38.247000
          max
In [6]:
          df.columns
Out[6]: Index(['Age', 'Sex', 'BP', 'Cholesterol', 'Na_to_K', 'Drug'], dtype='object')
```

EDA and VISUALIZATION

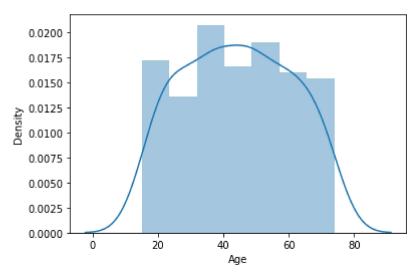
```
In [7]: sns.pairplot(df)
Out[7]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x28fab0471c0>
```



In [8]: sns.distplot(df["Age"])

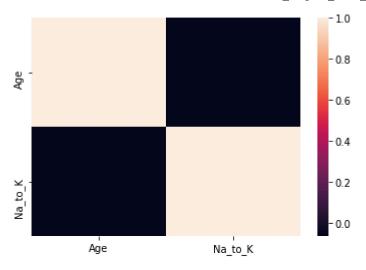
C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:2557: FutureWarning:
 distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Please adap
 t your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) o
 r `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).
 warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)

Out[8]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Density'>



```
In [9]: df1 = df[['Age', 'Sex', 'BP', 'Cholesterol', 'Na_to_K', 'Drug']]
In [10]: sns.heatmap(df1.corr())
```

Out[10]: <AxesSubplot:>

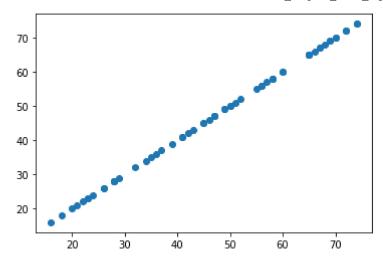


```
In [11]:     x = df1[['Age', 'Na_to_K']]
y = df1['Age']
```

split the data into training and test data

```
In [12]:
          x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.3)
In [13]:
          lr = LinearRegression()
          lr.fit(x train, y train)
Out[13]: LinearRegression()
In [14]:
          lr.intercept
Out[14]: 0.0
In [15]:
          coeff = pd.DataFrame(lr.coef_, x.columns, columns =['Co-efficient'])
          coeff
                   Co-efficient
Out[15]:
             Age 1.000000e+00
          Na to K -4.646522e-18
In [16]:
          prediction = lr.predict(x_test)
          plt.scatter(y_test, prediction)
```

Out[16]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x28faba92c10>



In [17]: lr.score(x_test,y_test)

Out[17]: 1.0