```
In [3]:
```

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.stats import norm
```

In [4]:

dataset = pd.read_csv("Advertising.csv")

In [5]:

dataset.head()

Out[5]:

	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	9.3
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5
4	180.8	10.8	58.4	12.9

In [6]:

dataset.describe()

Out[6]:

	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
count	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000
mean	147.042500	23.264000	30.554000	14.022500
std	85.854236	14.846809	21.778621	5.217457
min	0.700000	0.000000	0.300000	1.600000
25%	74.375000	9.975000	12.750000	10.375000
50%	149.750000	22.900000	25.750000	12.900000
75%	218.825000	36.525000	45.100000	17.400000
max	296.400000	49.600000	114.000000	27.000000

In [7]:

dataset.corr()

Out[7]:

	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
TV	1.000000	0.054809	0.056648	0.782224
Radio	0.054809	1.000000	0.354104	0.576223
Newspaper	0.056648	0.354104	1.000000	0.228299
Sales	0.782224	0.576223	0.228299	1.000000

In [8]:

dataset.shape

Out[8]:

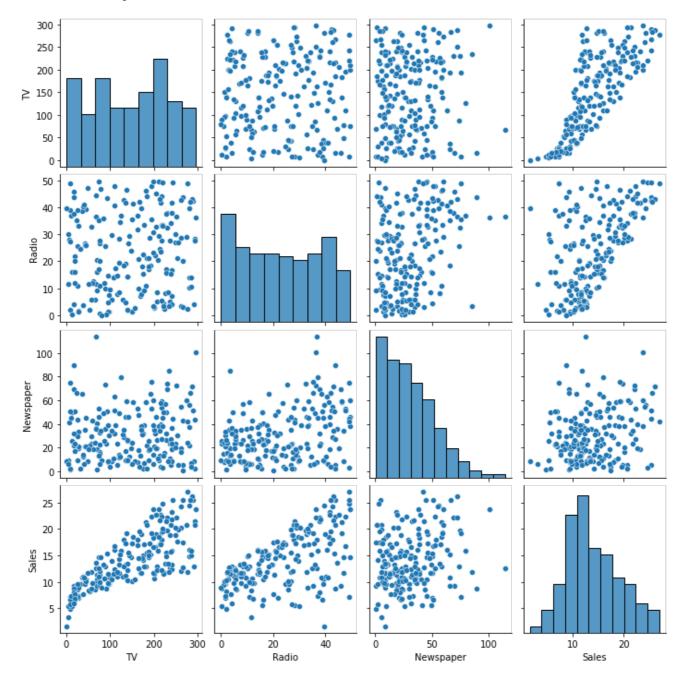
(200, 4)

In [9]:

sns.pairplot(dataset)

Out[9]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7f96d7f6c050>



In [10]:

sns.heatmap(dataset.corr(),annot=True,fmt=".2f")
plt.show()



```
0.2
                             1.00
                     0.23
      ΤV
             Radio
                   Newspaper
                             Sales
In [11]:
x = dataset[['TV', 'Radio', 'Newspaper']]
y = dataset['Sales']
In [12]:
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
x train, x test, y train, y test = train test split(x, y, test size=0.2, random state=13
In [13]:
from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
regressor = LinearRegression(fit intercept=True)
regressor.fit(x train, y train)
Out[13]:
LinearRegression()
In [14]:
coef df = pd.DataFrame(regressor.coef , x.columns, columns=['Coefficient'])
coef df
Out[14]:
         Coefficient
           0.045958
      TV
           0.185460
    Radio
          -0.002729
Newspaper
In [15]:
regressor.intercept
Out[15]:
2.996463132658773
In [16]:
y pred = regressor.predict(x train)
y_pred
Out[16]:
array([ 9.1217473 , 18.97702787, 21.02762902, 3.60283185, 15.60500758,
       21.08868438, 19.05341938, 10.05627154, 10.42006878, 21.09930847,
                    9.38123953, 9.92874838, 13.87909156, 7.65989777,
       20.77204
       14.14644958, 23.12098439,
                                 7.57859536, 4.46108779, 8.45288774,
        9.8332489 , 8.79816602, 12.1844373 , 20.7286181 , 8.85752264,
        9.77218289, 12.79519236, 15.46653997, 7.39548599, 16.07492022,
       11.39858287, 18.52903269, 14.78860526, 3.77843927, 14.77303586,
       15.40072018, 14.94191492, 20.69104132, 18.35259286, 17.31533647,
       12.16903971, 11.30678541, 17.06566779, 20.3674909 , 15.13059673,
       13.7812648 , 13.41202584, 12.05974864, 11.09426861, 14.30331278,
       16.46238457, 11.97603254, 8.43040344, 21.13549726, 8.76691178,
       18.70825024, 13.18304746, 16.36023345, 20.37940558, 19.39428859,
       17.05207517,\ 15.2345294\ ,\quad 9.00045731,\quad 6.6571869\ ,\ 12.6032109\ ,
       15.17576242, 9.0971137, 19.18404789, 8.21235595, 10.2542979,
       17.45895403, 13.99099056, 14.29581352, 13.96499361,
                                                            9.98233931,
       12.41839002, 4.49899168, 13.14925984, 16.79434106,
                                                             7.14338905,
        5.76773362, 23.37216496, 16.2322095 , 18.02520375, 17.09364303,
        6 70/55262 11 6720/005 12 65027006 12 771/7555
                                                            10 27270255
```

```
0.79433202, 11.07204003, 12.03937030, 12.77147333, 10.37379333, 7.74741311, 19.79645703, 11.38055551, 14.96345873, 23.99282299, 15.67471434, 9.48739842, 10.73346659, 21.66789753, 10.29565275, 18.12550919, 14.6768742, 10.34911491, 16.81840948, 17.21978367, 15.10871416, 20.39294059, 12.26061904, 10.65303081, 22.77515728, 18.01073434, 19.70800582, 13.43999429, 9.72012991, 13.92082105, 11.55954861, 11.65800904, 15.03697529, 13.90966708, 10.6082198, 16.42053875, 24.67716088, 8.14050662, 11.5834734, 13.69358544, 14.33457738, 19.18786578, 6.61563167, 7.63409258, 6.41656236, 21.7803486, 4.50055193, 16.35248096, 17.30377429, 15.24161859, 8.14650251, 15.36109512, 12.2070977, 18.44176158, 19.63116108, 6.03608517, 9.77943957, 23.14009955, 14.19726428, 12.11043732, 20.56739242, 11.63378238, 9.9151304, 12.83834273, 6.55537142, 13.81233563, 10.43124495, 15.51465939, 9.72447624, 18.12895152, 24.01573225, 12.589141, 17.33047014, 19.95792773, 10.13324681])
```

In [17]:

```
df = pd.DataFrame({'Actual':y_train, 'Predicted':y_pred})
df
```

Out[17]:

	Actual	Predicted
125	10.6	9.121747
68	18.9	18.977028
69	22.3	21.027629
108	5.3	3.602832
131	12.7	15.605008
98	25.4	24.015732
16	12.5	12.589141
74	17.0	17.330470
176	20.2	19.957928
82	11.3	10.133247

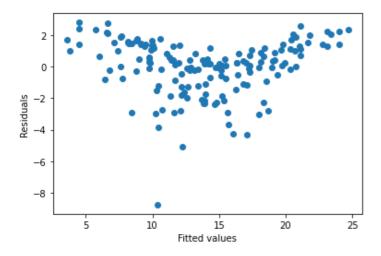
160 rows × 2 columns

In [18]:

```
plt.scatter(y_pred, (y_train-y_pred))
plt.xlabel("Fitted values")
plt.ylabel("Residuals")
```

Out[18]:

Text(0, 0.5, 'Residuals')



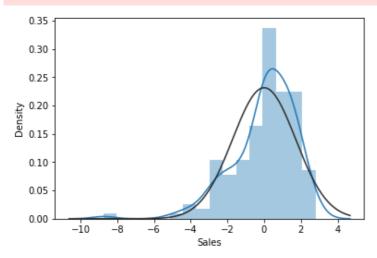
Tn [10].

III [IV] .

```
sns.distplot(y_train-y_pred, fit=norm)
plt.show()
```

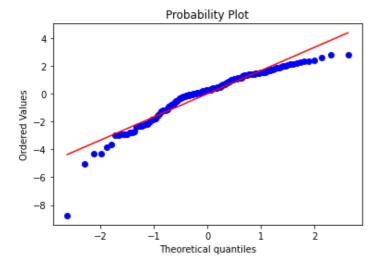
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/distributions.py:2619: FutureWarning: `dis tplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Please adapt you r code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `his tplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)



In [20]:

```
from scipy import stats
stats.probplot(y_train-y_pred, plot=plt)
plt.show()
```



In [21]:

```
import statsmodels.api as sm
x_endog = sm.add_constant(x_train)
x_endog1 = sm.add_constant(x_test)
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/statsmodels/tools/_testing.py:19: FutureWarning: p andas.util.testing is deprecated. Use the functions in the public API at pandas.testing i nstead.

import pandas.util.testing as tm

In [22]:

```
res = sm.OLS(y_train, x_endog)
res.fit()
```

Out[22]:

<statsmodels.regression.linear_model.RegressionResultsWrapper at 0x7f96c5422050>

In [23]:

```
res.fit().summary()
```

Out[23]:

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Var	iable:		Sales	R	-squared	l: 0	.887
M	lodel:	OLS Least Squares		Adj. R	l: 0	.885	
Ме	ethod:			F-statistic:		:: 4	07.9
	Date: F	Fri, 10 Dec 2021		Prob (F-statistic):): 1.37	e-73
	Time:	14	:25:44	Log-L	ikelihood	l: -31	4.00
No. Observa	tions:		160	AIC:		: 6	36.0
Df Resid	duals:		156		BIC	: 6	48.3
Df M	lodel:		3				
Covariance	Туре:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P>ltl	[0.025	0.975]	
const	2.9965	0.375	7.983	0.000	2.255	3.738	
TV	0.0460	0.002	28.540	0.000	0.043	0.049	
Radio	0.1855	0.010	18.687	0.000	0.166	0.205	
Newspaper	-0.0027	0.007	-0.378	0.706	-0.017	0.012	
0	54 5	704 D	! \4/-		0.074		
Omnib	ous: 51.7	'04 DI	urbin-Wa	atson:	2.274	•	
Prob(Omnibu	us): 0.0	000 Jaro	ue-Bera	a (JB):	127.325		
Ske	ew: -1.3	360	Pro	b(JB):	2.25e-28		
Kurto	sis: 6.4	120	Con	d. No.	465.		

Warnings:

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

```
In [24]:
```

In [119]:

def mean absolute nercentage error (v true v nred).

from sklearn import metrics

```
print ("Mean Abolute Error for training data: ", metrics.mean absolute error (y train, y pre
print("Mean Squared Error for training data: ", metrics.mean squared error(y train, y pred
print("Root Mean Squared Error for training data: ",np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_
train, y_pred)))
Mean Abolute Error for training data: 1.281994979746298
Mean Squared Error for training data: 2.96575198572951
Root Mean Squared Error for training data: 1.722135878997215
In [25]:
y pred1 = regressor.predict(x test)
print("Mean Abolute Error for testing data: ", metrics.mean absolute error(y test, y pred1
) )
print("Mean Squared Error for testing data: ", metrics.mean squared error(y test, y pred1)
print("Root Mean Squared Error for testing data: ",np.sqrt(metrics.mean squared error(y t
est, y pred1)))
Mean Abolute Error for testing data: 1.1800931227162388
Mean Squared Error for testing data: 2.088120709428994
Root Mean Squared Error for testing data: 1.445033117069984
```

```
return np.mean(np.abs((y_true-y_pred)/y_true)*100)
```

In [27]:

```
print("Mean Absolute Percentage Error for training data: ",mean_absolute_percentage_error
(y_train, y_pred))
```

Mean Absolute Percentage Error for training data: 14.308336942801779

In [28]:

```
print("Mean Absolute Percentage Error for testing data: ",mean_absolute_percentage_error(
y_test, y_pred1))
```

Mean Absolute Percentage Error for testing data: 11.829477838487719

In [31]:

Out[31]:

TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3
151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5
180.8	10.8	58.4	12.9
38.2	3.7	13.8	7.6
94.2	4.9	8.1	9.7
177.0	9.3	6.4	12.8
283.6	42.0	66.2	25.5
232.1	8.6	8.7	13.4
	230.1 44.5 17.2 151.5 180.8 38.2 94.2 177.0 283.6	230.1 37.8 44.5 39.3 17.2 45.9 151.5 41.3 180.8 10.8 38.2 3.7 94.2 4.9	44.5 39.3 45.1 17.2 45.9 69.3 151.5 41.3 58.5 180.8 10.8 58.4 38.2 3.7 13.8 94.2 4.9 8.1 177.0 9.3 6.4 283.6 42.0 66.2

200 rows × 4 columns

In [64]:

```
TVRadio = []
for row in dataset.itertuples():
   TVRadio.append(row[1]*row[2])
dataset['TV*Radio'] = TVRadio
```

In [66]:

```
RadioNewspaper = []
for row in dataset.itertuples():
   RadioNewspaper.append(row[2]*row[3])
dataset['Radio*Newspaper'] = RadioNewspaper
```

In [67]:

```
TVNewspaper = []
for row in dataset.itertuples():
   TVNewspaper.append(row[1]*row[3])
dataset['TV*Newspaper'] = TVNewspaper
```

In [68]:

```
TVRadioNewspaper = []
```

```
for row in dataset.itertuples():
   TVRadioNewspaper.append(row[1]*row[2]*row[3])
dataset['TV*Radio*Newspaper'] = TVRadioNewspaper
```

In [69]:

dataset

Out[69]:

	T		Radio	Newspaper	Sales	TV*Radio	Radio*Newspaper	TV*Newspaper	TV*Radio*Newspaper							
Ī	0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1	8697.78	2615.76	15922.92	601886.376							
	1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4	1748.85	1772.43	2006.95	78873.135							
	2	17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3	789.48	3180.87	1191.96	54710.964							
	3	151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5	6256.95	2416.05	8862.75	366031.575							
	4	180.8	10.8	58.4	12.9	1952.64	630.72	10558.72	114034.176							
									•••							
	195	38.2	3.7	13.8	7.6	141.34	51.06	527.16	1950.492							
	196	94.2	4.9	8.1	9.7	461.58	39.69	763.02	3738.798							
	197	177.0	9.3	6.4	12.8	1646.10	1646.10	1646.10	1646.10	1646.10	1646.10	1646.10	1646.10	59.52	0.52 1132.80	10535.040
	198	283.6	42.0	66.2	25.5	11911.20	2780.40	18774.32	788521.440							
19	199	232.1	8.6	8.7	13.4	1996.06	74.82	2019.27	17365.722							

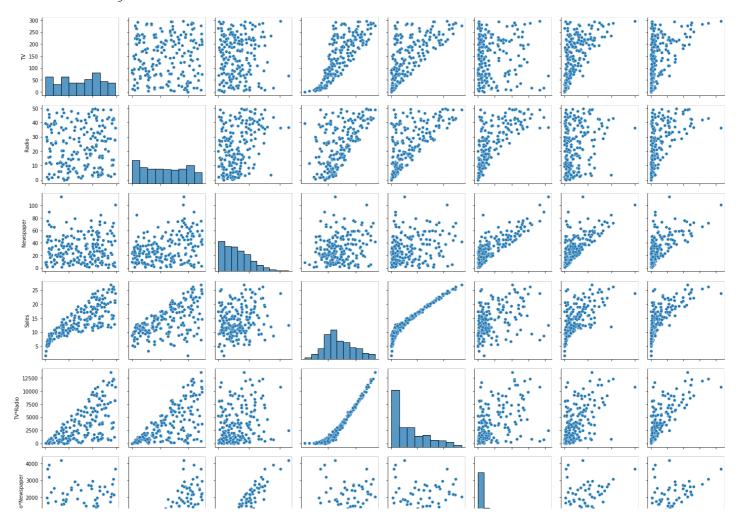
200 rows × 8 columns

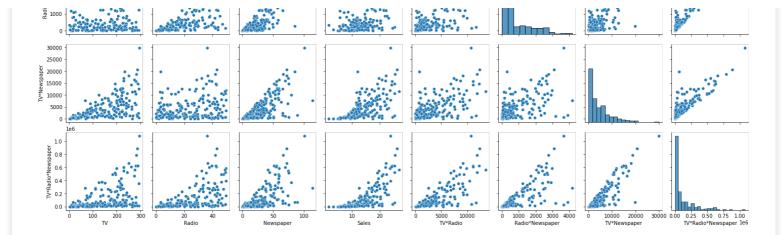
In [70]:

sns.pairplot(dataset)

Out[70]:

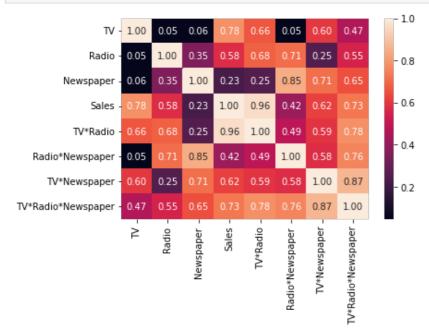
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7f96b270cd10>





In [72]:

```
sns.heatmap(dataset.corr(), annot=True, fmt=".2f")
plt.show()
```



In [102]:

```
x_sie = dataset[['TV', 'TV*Radio']]
y_sie = dataset['Sales']
```

In [103]:

```
x_train_sie, x_test_sie, y_train_sie, y_test_sie = train_test_split(x_sie, y_sie, test_s
ize=0.2, random_state=13)
```

In [104]:

```
regressor_sie = LinearRegression(fit_intercept = True)
regressor_sie.fit(x_train_sie, y_train_sie)
```

Out[104]:

LinearRegression()

In [105]:

```
coef_df_sie = pd.DataFrame(regressor_sie.coef_, x_sie.columns, columns = ['Coefficient_s
ie'])
coef_df_sie
```

Out[105]:

Coefficient_sie

0.015245

```
In [106]:
regressor sie.intercept
Out[106]:
7.508281984166364
In [107]:
y pred sie = regressor sie.predict(x train sie)
y_pred_sie
Out[107]:
array([10.10535395, 19.17089146, 22.5395312,
                                                 7.71444135, 12.49869009,
       22.50893976, 19.81242892, 10.7289753 ,
                                                8.90034705, 22.61623159,
       21.42628407, 10.22634943, 10.31101556, 12.07691675, 9.16968572,
       14.0912608 , 25.52757236, 8.2924604 ,
                                                 7.85737334, 9.66387244,
                                   9.97436358, 22.02449853, 9.96982987,
        9.58314849, 8.68569
        9.9755218 , 11.89163781, 13.19360236, 8.98510807, 12.51054365,
       11.18623561, 18.03783105, 12.61904752, 7.66163608, 14.35462604,
       15.13925894, 14.58175361, 22.07399258, 18.89289389, 17.41387142,
       11.73854543, 11.6497383 , 16.10868089, 20.83455328, 15.03164032,
       13.5764785 , 11.98576753, 12.12043812, 11.41759741, 14.25191961,
       16.35647456, 12.08282638, 7.87230123, 22.64630369, 9.83744347,
       16.76618177, 12.81928437, 16.1931422 , 21.57440144, 19.60831708,
       17.17887665, 13.50581946, 8.94321442, 8.73089317, 11.19417366, 13.20947868, 9.97629014, 19.8891803, 9.51301469, 8.21856385, 17.5268183, 12.80366049, 12.30117747, 12.29292894, 10.60514423,
       10.11064227, 7.99713123, 12.67027874, 15.72622408, 8.91980105,
        8.45569557, 25.98019705, 15.39466864, 18.29130644, 13.40833176,
        8.18645986, 9.82568936, 11.31725729, 12.80649486, 16.59461929,
        8.29751374, 20.68580958, 9.12863898, 14.84535845, 27.12935161,
       12.64975624, 10.1646053, 8.61039035, 23.43173235, 9.00647662,
       18.37840996, 12.37526491, 7.55310609, 16.51554663, 17.49030537,
       14.83338013, 21.7323077, 8.16506823, 10.39722411, 25.23849254,
       15.55523806, 19.86636467, 12.59479779, 9.53595126, 13.52045162,
       11.25662699, 10.70852334, 14.63258301, 11.04151114, 11.11665106,
       16.02331072, 28.41220293, 9.49251782, 11.62856062, 11.58541633,
       14.32797968, 19.93111845, 8.74826798, 9.13225588, 7.96809627,
                     7.98171753, 16.15901179, 17.1298842 , 13.97231132,
       23.6039413 ,
        9.42516515, 13.32797649, 10.34136629, 18.68244758, 20.32782987,
        8.07213478, 9.61060759, 25.89806378, 13.98478865, 8.74318122,
       21.92523516, 8.67583398, 10.38967297, 12.23467129,
                                                               8.75970527,
                      8.00102349, 15.25337395, 9.99582814, 18.49848626,
       11.83030595,
       27.02276975, 11.59921406, 17.22937981, 20.53760558, 10.53952238])
In [108]:
df sie = pd.DataFrame({'Actual':y train sie, 'Predicted':y pred sie})
df_sie
Out[108]:
    Actual Predicted
125
      10.6 10.105354
 68
      18.9 19.170891
      22.3 22.539531
 69
108
      5.3 7.714441
131
      12.7 12.498690
 98
      25.4 27.022770
```

Coefficient_sie

TV*Radio

16

12.5 11.599214

74 Actyal Predisted 176 20.2 20.537606 82 11.3 10.539522

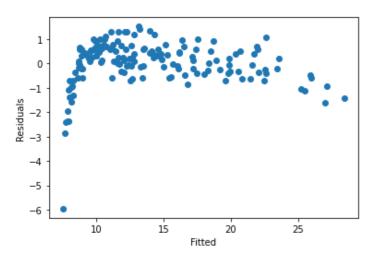
160 rows × 2 columns

In [109]:

```
plt.scatter(y_pred_sie, (y_train_sie-y_pred_sie))
plt.xlabel('Fitted')
plt.ylabel('Residuals')
```

Out[109]:

Text(0, 0.5, 'Residuals')

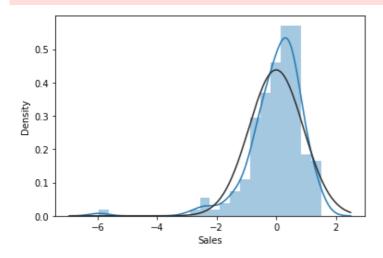


In [110]:

```
sns.distplot((y_train_sie-y_pred_sie), fit=norm)
plt.show()
```

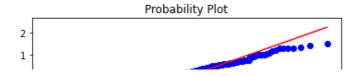
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/distributions.py:2619: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Please adapt you rocde to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)



In [111]:

```
from scipy import stats
stats.probplot((y_train_sie-y_pred_sie), plot=plt)
plt.show()
```



In [112]:

```
import statsmodels.api as sm
x_endog_sie = sm.add_constant(x_train_sie)
x_endog_sie1 = sm.add_constant(x_test_sie)
```

In [113]:

```
res_sie = sm.OLS(y_train_sie, x_endog_sie)
res_sie.fit()
```

Out[113]:

<statsmodels.regression.linear model.RegressionResultsWrapper at 0x7f96affb8b50>

In [114]:

```
res_sie.fit().summary()
```

Out[114]:

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:		Sales		R-squared:		ed:	0.968
	Model: Method:		OLS		Adj. R-squared:		
			quares	F-statistic:			2403.
	Date:		Fri, 10 Dec 2021		Prob (F-statistic):		.85e-118
	Time:	16:07:55		Log-Likelihood:		od:	-212.11
No. Observ	vations:		160		A	IC:	430.2
Df Re	siduals:		157		В	IC:	439.4
Df	Df Model:		2				
Covariano	Covariance Type:		robust				
	coef	std err	t	P>ltl	[0.025	0.97	5]
const	7.5083	0.142	52.819	0.000	7.228	7.78	39
TV	0.0152	0.001	13.629	0.000	0.013	0.01	7
TV*Radio	0.0012	2.89e-05	42.643	0.000	0.001	0.00)1
Omnibus: 1		04.807	Durbin-\	Watson:	2	.078	
Prob(Omnibus):		0.000 J a	arque-Be	era (JB):	906	.206	
S	Skew:		P	rob(JB):	1.66e	-197	
Kurtosis:		13.737	Co	nd. No.	9.30e	+03	

Warnings:

- [1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.
- [2] The condition number is large, 9.3e+03. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

```
In [115]:
print("Mean Absolute Error for Training Data:", metrics.mean absolute error(y train sie, y
pred sie))
print ("Mean Squared Error for Training Data:", metrics.mean squared error (y train sie, y pr
ed sie))
print("Root Mean Squared Error for Training Data:", np.sqrt(metrics.mean squared error(y t
rain_sie,y_pred sie)))
Mean Absolute Error for Training Data: 0.6372741758347489
Mean Squared Error for Training Data: 0.8298183589582951
Root Mean Squared Error for Training Data: 0.9109436639871289
In [117]:
y pred sie1 = regressor sie.predict(x test sie)
print("Mean Absolute Error for Testing Data:", metrics.mean absolute error(y test sie, y pr
ed sie1))
print("Mean Squared Error for Testing Data:", metrics.mean squared error(y test sie, y pred
siel))
print ("Root Mean Squared Error for Testing Data:", np.sqrt (metrics.mean squared error (y te
st_sie,y_pred sie1)))
Mean Absolute Error for Testing Data: 0.7905602081155837
Mean Squared Error for Testing Data: 1.2850818982455423
Root Mean Squared Error for Testing Data: 1.1336145280674301
In [120]:
print("Mean Absolute Percentage Error For Training Data:", mean absolute percentage error(
y train sie, y pred sie))
Mean Absolute Percentage Error For Training Data: 7.941941263501843
In [122]:
print ("Mean Absolute Percentage Error For Testing Data:", mean absolute percentage error (y
test, y pred siel))
Mean Absolute Percentage Error For Testing Data: 9.412022462215504
In [ ]:
```