Objective: Build a simple Linear Regression model to predict a numerical value based on a single feature.

1. Install the necessary libraries:

```
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (1.26.4)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (2.1.4)
Requirement already satisfied: scikit-learn in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (1.3.2)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pandas) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pandas) (2024.2)
Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pandas) (2024.1)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=1.5.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikit-learn) (1.13.1)
Requirement already satisfied: joblib>=1.1.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikit-learn) (1.4.2)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.8.2->pandas) (1.16.0)
```

2. Import the required libraries:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

3. Load your dataset into a Pandas DataFrame:

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
Errive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True).
df = pd.read csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/DataSets/Customer Purchasing Behaviors.csv")
df.head()
₹
         user_id age
                      annual_income purchase_amount loyalty_score region purchase_frequency
                   25
                               45000
                                                  200
                                                                        North
                                                                                                     ш
               2
                   34
                               55000
                                                  350
                                                                                               18
                                                                  7.0
                                                                        South
               3
                   45
                               65000
                                                   500
                                                                  8.0
                                                                         West
                                                                                               22
      3
               4
                  22
                               30000
                                                   150
                                                                  3.0
                                                                         East
                                                                                               10
               5
                  29
                               47000
                                                  220
                                                                  4.8
                                                                        North
                                                                                               13
              View recommended plots
                                             New interactive sheet
 Next steps:
```

4. Split the data into features (X) and target variable (y):

```
# Define the feature (Floor_area) and target (Price_in_taka)
X = df[['annual_income']]  # Feature
y = df['purchase_amount']  # Target
# Check the feature and target data
print(X.head())
```

#from google.colab import sheets
#sheet = sheets.InteractiveSheet(df=df)

```
print(y.head())
```

```
₹
        annual_income
                45000
                55000
     1
     2
                65000
     3
                30000
     4
                47000
     0
          200
          350
          500
     3
          150
     4
          220
     Name: purchase_amount, dtype: int64
X = df['annual\_income'].values.reshape(-1, 1) # Reshape for single feature input
y = df['purchase_amount'].values
```

5. Split the data into training and testing sets:

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2)
```

6. Create an instance of the Linear Regression model and fit it on the training data:

```
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)

v LinearRegression
LinearRegression()
```

7. Make predictions on the test set:

```
predictions = model.predict(X_test)
```

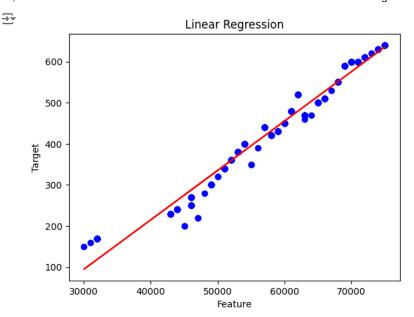
8. Evaluate the model using metrics like Mean Squared Error and R-squared score:

```
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test,predictions)
r2 = r2_score(y_test,predictions)
print(f"Mean Squared Error: {mse}")
print(f"R-squared Score: {r2}")

Mean Squared Error: 581.4415125533451
R-squared Score: 0.9639912361054181
```

This is just a basic outline to get you started with building a simple Linear Regression model in Python using scikit-learn library.

```
plt.scatter(X,y,color='blue')
plt.plot(X,model.predict(X),color='red')
plt.title('Linear Regression')
plt.xlabel('Feature')
plt.ylabel('Target')
plt.show()
```



In this script: - We create a small dataset consisting of one feature ('Feature') and one target variable ('Target'). - The dataset is split into features (X) and target variable (y). - The data is split into training and testing sets. - A Linear Regression model is created using scikit-learn's LinearRegression class. - The model is trained on the training data. - Predictions are made on the test set. - Model performance metrics such as Mean Squared Error and R-squared score are calculated

