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Linear Regression

Steps Include

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1. Import Libraries

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

2. Import Dataset and Preprocessing

```
df=pd.read_csv("IceCreamData.csv")
 In [2]:
          df.head()
 Out[2]:
            Temperature
                           Revenue
          0
              24.566884
                         534.799028
          1
               26.005191
                         625.190122
          2
               27.790554 660.632289
          3
              20.595335
                         487.706960
               11.503498
                        316.240194
In [3]:
         df.shape
         (500, 2)
Out[3]:
 In [4]:
         df.info()
         <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
         RangeIndex: 500 entries, 0 to 499
         Data columns (total 2 columns):
          #
               Column
                             Non-Null Count
                                             Dtype
           0
               Temperature 500 non-null
                                              float64
                             500 non-null
                                              float64
               Revenue
         dtypes: float64(2)
         memory usage: 7.9 KB
In [12]:
          df.isnull().sum()
```

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Out[12]: Temperature 0 Revenue 0

dtype: int64

In [9]: df.describe().round(2)

Out[9]: **Tem**

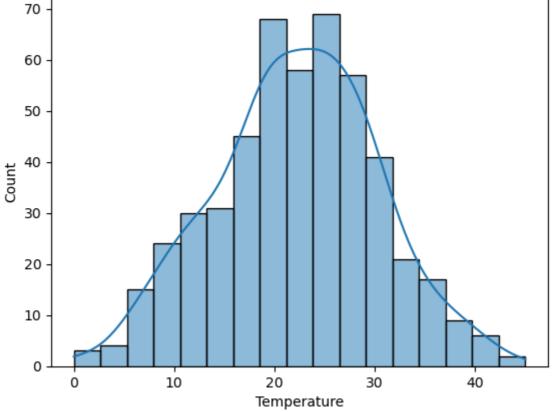
	Temperature	Revenue
count	500.00	500.00
mean	22.23	521.57
std	8.10	175.40
min	0.00	10.00
25%	17.12	405.56
50%	22.39	529.37
75%	27.74	642.26
max	45.00	1000.00

3. Exploratory Data Analysis

In [83]: plt.title("Histplot of Temperature Column")
sns.histplot(data=df,x="Temperature",kde=True)

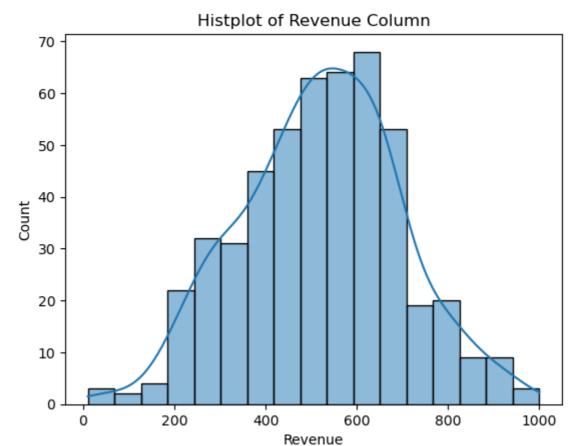
Out[83]: <Axes: title={'center': 'Histplot of Temperature Column'}, xlabel='Temperature', ylabel='Count'>





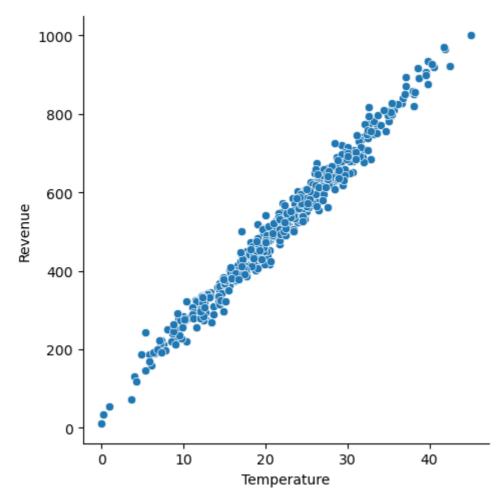
In [84]: plt.title("Histplot of Revenue Column")
sns.histplot(data=df,x="Revenue",kde=True)

Out[84]: <Axes: title={'center': 'Histplot of Revenue Column'}, xlabel='Revenue', yl
abel='Count'>

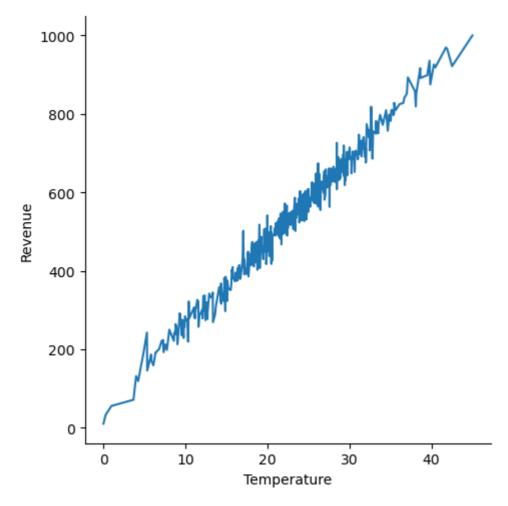


In [87]: # plt.title("Scatter Plot between Temperature and Revenue")
sns.relplot(data=df,x="Temperature",y="Revenue")

Out[87]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x16932b090>

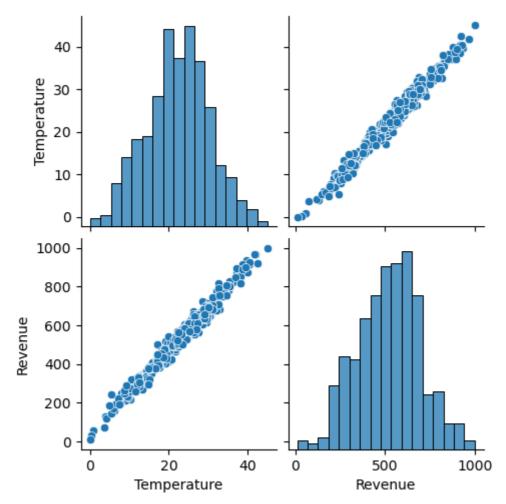


In [11]: sns.relplot(data=df,x="Temperature",y="Revenue",kind="line")
Out[11]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x155db8710>



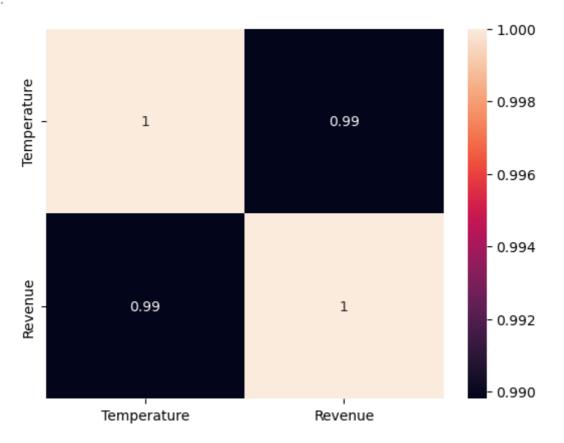
In [91]: sns.pairplot(df)

Out[91]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x16b1ef350>



In [15]: corr=df.corr()
sns.heatmap(corr,annot=True)

Out[15]: <Axes: >



4. Divide the Dataset into Train and Test

```
In [16]:
          from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
In [17]:
          df.head()
Out[17]:
             Temperature
                           Revenue
          0
              24.566884 534.799028
                         625.190122
          1
               26.005191
          2
               27.790554 660.632289
               20.595335
                         487.706960
          4
               11.503498 316.240194
In [49]:
          df_numpy=np.array(df)
In [50]:
          df_numpy.shape
          (500, 2)
Out[50]:
In [52]:
          x=df_numpy[:,:-1]
          y=df_numpy[:,-1]
In [53]:
          x.shape, y.shape
          ((500, 1), (500,))
Out[53]:
In [55]:
          x_train.shape
          (400, 1)
Out[55]:
In [56]:
          x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2)
In [57]:
          x_train.shape,x_test.shape,y_train.shape,y_test.shape
          ((400, 1), (100, 1), (400,), (100,))
Out[57]:
```

5. Training the Linear Regression Model

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
In [59]:
In [61]:
         le=LinearRegression()
In [62]:
         le.fit(x_train,y_train)
Out[62]:
         ▼ LinearRegression
         LinearRegression()
```

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6. Testing the Linear Regression Model

```
In [63]:
         y_pred=le.predict(x_test)
         le.score(x_test,y_test)
In [69]:
         0.9809948176474016
Out[69]:
In [82]:
         plt.scatter(x_train,y_train)
          plt.plot(x_test,y_pred,color="red")
          [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x16a8539d0>]
Out[82]:
          1000
           800
           600
           400
           200
                               10
                                             20
                                                          30
                                                                       40
```

7. Evaluate Predictions

```
In [66]:
         from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score,mean_squared_error,mean_absolute
         Acc = le.score(x_test,y_test)
In [76]:
         MAE = mean_absolute_error(y_test,y_pred)
In [72]:
         MSE = mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred)
In [73]:
In [74]:
         RMSE = np.sqrt(MSE)
         R2 = r2_score(y_test,y_pred)
In [77]:
         print("Accuracy Score is : ",Acc)
In [92]:
         print("Mean Absolute Error is : ",MAE)
         print("Mean Squared Error is : ",MSE)
```

print("Root Mean Squared Error is : ",RMSE)
print("R2 Score is : ",R2)

Accuracy Score is: 0.9809948176474016
Mean Absolute Error is: 19.47569835356527
Mean Squared Error is: 576.6401232652831
Root Mean Squared Error is: 24.013332198286918

R2 Score is: 0.9809948176474016