### TASK-4 : SALES PREDICTION USING PYTHON

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Aim : Build a model that predicts the Sales based on the given features.

#### **IMPORTING LIBRARIES**

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns

### IMPORTING DATASET

df = pd.read\_csv("/content/advertising.csv")
df.head()

₹		TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales	
	0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1	ılı
	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	

Next steps:

Generate code with df

View recommended plots

New interactive sheet

Given dataset consist of the advertising platform and the related sales.Let's visulalize each platform.

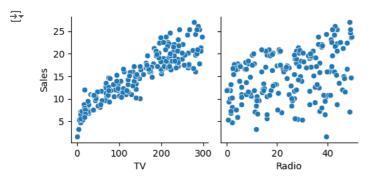
df.shape

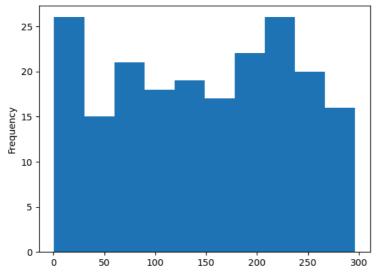
→ (200, 4)

df.describe()

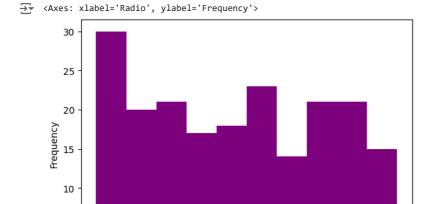
₹		TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
	count	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000
	mean	147.042500	23.264000	30.554000	15.130500
	std	85.854236	14.846809	21.778621	5.283892
	min	0.700000	0.000000	0.300000	1.600000
	25%	74.375000	9.975000	12.750000	11.000000
	50%	149.750000	22.900000	25.750000	16.000000
	75%	218.825000	36.525000	45.100000	19.050000
	max	296.400000	49.600000	114.000000	27.000000

 $sns.pairplot(df, x\_vars=['TV', 'Radio'], y\_vars='Sales', kind='scatter') \\ plt.show()$ 





df['Radio'].plot.hist(bins=10, color="Purple", xlabel="Radio")



20

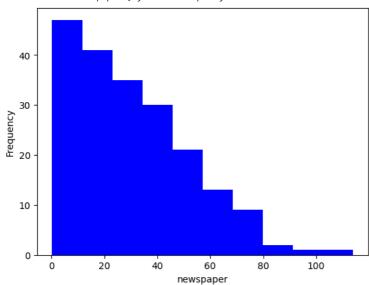
Radio

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df['Newspaper'].plot.hist(bins=10,color="blue", xlabel="newspaper")



10



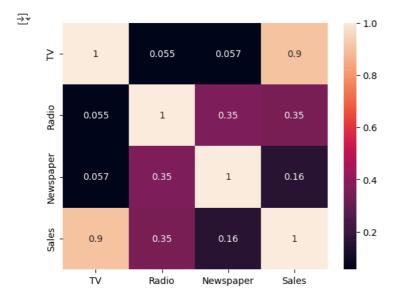
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0

0

```
sns.heatmap(df.corr(),annot = True)
plt.show()
```



### SALES IS HIGHLY COORELATED WITH THE TV

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(df[['TV']], df[['Sales']], test_size = 0.3,random_state=0)
```

## print(X\_train)

```
TV
131 265.2
96
    197.6
181 218.5
19 147.3
153 171.3
..
67
    139.3
192
    17.2
117
    76.4
47
    239.9
172 19.6
```

[140 rows x 1 columns]

### print(y\_train)

```
\overline{\mathbf{T}}
           Sales
     131
           17.7
     96
            16.7
     181
            17.2
     19
            14.6
     153
            16.0
     67
            13.4
     192
            5.9
     117
             9.4
     47
            23.2
     172
            7.6
```

[140 rows x 1 columns]

# $print(X_test)$

```
107
     90.4
98
    289.7
177 170.2
182
     56.2
146 240.1
12
      23.8
152
    197.6
61
    261.3
125
     87.2
180 156.6
```

```
∠05.0
33
130
     0.7
37
     74.7
74
    213.4
183 287.6
145 140.3
45 175.1
159 131.7
60
     53.5
123
   123.1
179 165.6
    205.0
185
122
    224.0
44
     25.1
16
     67.8
55
    198.9
150
    280.7
111 241.7
22
     13.2
189
    18.7
129
    59.6
4
    180.8
83
     68.4
106 25.0
134 36.9
66
     31.5
26
    142.9
113 209.6
168 215.4
63 102.7
    8.6
8
75
    16.9
118 125.7
143 104.6
71 109.8
124 229.5
184 253.8
97
    184.9
149
    44.7
24
    62.3
30
    292.9
160 172.5
40
    202.5
    7.3
56
```

## print(y\_test)

**→** 107 98 25.4 16.7 177 8.7 182 5 7.2 146 18.2 12 9.2 152 16.6 61 24.2 125 10.6 180 15.5 154 20.6 80 11.8 7 13.2 17.4 33 130 1.6 37 14.7 74 17.0 183 26.2 145 10.3 45 16.1 159 12.9 60 8.1 123 15.2 17.6 179 185 22.6 122 16.6 44 8.5 16 12.5 55 23.7 150 16.1 111 21.8 22 5.6 189 6.7 129 9.7 17.9 4 83 13.6 106 7.2 10.8 134 66 11.0

```
50
           14.0
            4.8
     8
     75
            8.7
     118
           15.9
     143
           10.4
     71
           12.4
     124
           19.7
     184
           17.6
     97
           20.5
     149
           10.1
     24
            9.7
     30
           21.4
     160
           16.4
     40
           16.6
     56
            5.5
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X_train,y_train)
     ▼ LinearRegression
     LinearRegression()
res= model.predict(X_test)
print(res)
      [12.09159447]
      [22.99968079]
      [16.45920756]
      [10.21976029]
      [ 7.6199906 ]
      [20.28497391]
      [ 8.4464437 ]
      [17.95886418]
      [21.44529217]
      [11.91645209]
      [15.71485245]
      [17.42249065]
      [11.32534656]
      [13.72260788]
      [21.68063975]
      [ 7.18213465]
      [11.23230217]
      [18.82362968]
      [22.88474361]
      [14.82272095]
      [16.72739433]
      [14.35202581]
      [10.07198391]
      [13.88133066]
      [16.20744039]
      [18.36388094]
      [19.40378881]
       8.51759529
      [10.85465142]
      [18.03001578]
      [22.50709285]
      [20.3725451 ]
      7.86628457
      [ 8.16731053]
      [10.40584907]
      [17.03936669]
      [10.88749061]
      [ 8.51212209]
        9.16343282]
      [ 8.86788005]
      [14.96502414]
      [18.61564811]
      [18.93309367]
      [12.76479799]
        7.6145174 ]
        8.06879294]
      [14.02363385]
      [12.86878878]
      [13.15339515]
      [19.70481478]
      [21.03480222]
      [17.26376787]
      [ 9.59034237]
      [10.55362545]
      [23.17482317]
      [16.58509115]
      [18.22705095]
      [ 7.54336581]]
```

```
→ array([[0.05473199]])
```

model.intercept\_

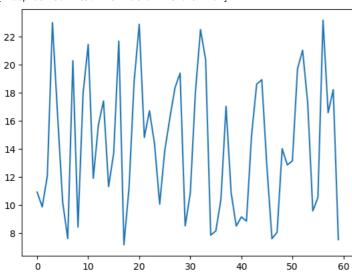
→ array([7.14382225])

0.05473199\* 69.2 + 7.14382225

**→** 10.931275958

plt.plot(res)

→ [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7915faf377f0>]



plt.scatter(X\_test, y\_test)
plt.plot(X\_test, 7.14382225 + 0.05473199 \* X\_test, 'r')
plt.show()

