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Support Vector Regression
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Import libraries
```

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.svm import SVR
```

Importing dataset

```
df = pd.read_csv('Position_Salaries.csv')
x = df.iloc[:, 1:-1].values
y = df.iloc[:, -1].values
y = y.reshape(len(y),1)
display(x,y)
 → array([[ 1],
             [2],
             [3],
            [ 4],
[ 5],
             [6],
             [7],
              8],
              9],
             [10]])
     array([[ 45000],
               50000],
               60000],
               80000],
              110000],
              150000],
              200000],
              300000],
              500000],
            [1000000]])
```

Feature Scaling

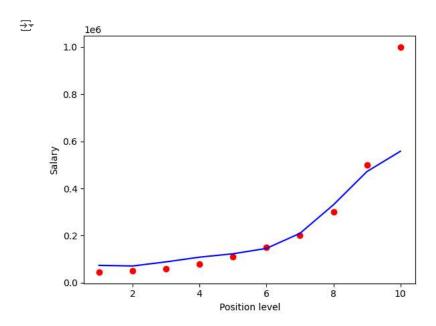
```
sc_x = StandardScaler()
sc_y = StandardScaler()
x = sc_x.fit_transform(x)
y = sc_y.fit_transform(y)
```

Training the SVR model on the dataset

Predicting a new result

Visualisation of the SVR model

```
plt.scatter(sc_x.inverse_transform(x), sc_y.inverse_transform(y), color = 'red')
plt.plot(sc_x.inverse_transform(x), sc_y.inverse_transform(regressor.predict(x).reshape(-1,1)), color = 'blue')
plt.xlabel('Position level')
plt.ylabel('Salary') # Added missing ylabel
plt.show() # Added show method to display the plot
```



smoother visualisation of the result

```
Suggested code may be subject to a license | ManishSreerangam/Regression-Algorithms
x_grid = np.arange(min(sc_x.inverse_transform(x)), max(sc_x.inverse_transform(x)), 0.1)
x_grid = x_grid.reshape((len(x_grid), 1))
plt.scatter(sc_x.inverse_transform(x), sc_y.inverse_transform(y), color = 'red')
plt.plot(x_grid,sc_y.inverse_transform(regressor.predict(sc_x.transform(x_grid)).reshape(-1,1)), color = 'blue')
plt.title('Truth or Bluff (SVR)')
plt.xlabel('Position level')
plt.ylabel('Salary')
plt.show()
```

<ipython-input-39-85208777d573>:1: DeprecationWarning: Conversion of an array with ndim > 0 to a scalar is deprecated, and will error in
 x_grid = np.arange(min(sc_x.inverse_transform(x)), max(sc_x.inverse_transform(x)), 0.1)

