tsf

July 20, 2021

- 1 Author: Afraz Muneer
- 2 Task 1 : Prediction using Supervised Machine Learning
- 3 The Spark Foundation

This is a simple linear regression task which involves just two variables

4 Importing Libraries

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

5 Reading DataSet

```
[2]: df = pd.read_csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/AdiPersonalWorks/Random/

→master/student_scores%20-%20student_scores.csv")
```

checking head of dataset

```
[3]: df.head()
```

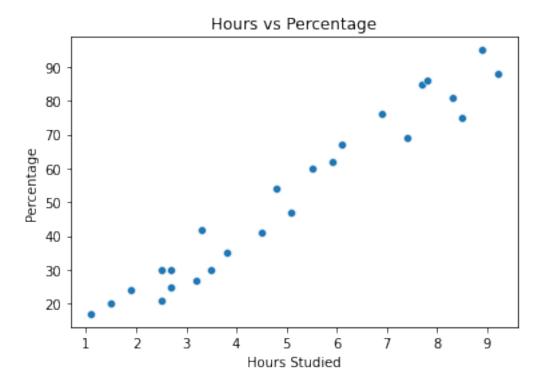
```
[3]:
         Hours
                 Scores
           2.5
     0
     1
           5.1
                      47
     2
           3.2
                      27
     3
           8.5
                      75
           3.5
                      30
```

6 Data Visualization

Scatter plot of Hours vs Percentage

```
[4]: fig1 = sns.scatterplot(data=df,x="Hours", y="Scores")
fig1.set(xlabel='Hours Studied', ylabel='Percentage', title='Hours vs

→Percentage')
plt.show()
```



```
[5]: df.columns
```

[5]: Index(['Hours', 'Scores'], dtype='object')

7 Data Preperation

Dividing attributes and labels

```
[6]: X = df.iloc[:, :-1].values
y = df.iloc[:, 1].values
```

importing $train_test_split$ method

```
[7]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

splitting Testing and Training data

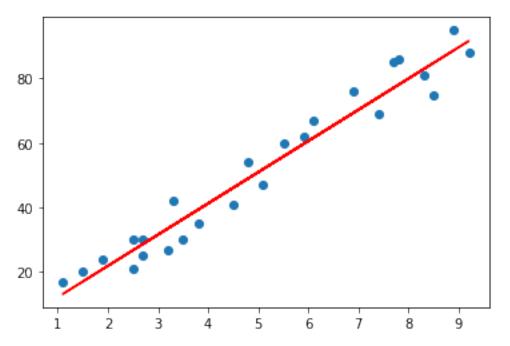
```
[8]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.

→33,random_state=0)
```

8 Training Algorithm

Importing Linear Regression Module

```
[9]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
[10]: model = LinearRegression()
[11]: model.fit(X_train, y_train)
[11]: LinearRegression()
[12]: line = model.coef_ * X + model.intercept_
[13]: plt.scatter(X, y)
    plt.plot(X, line, color='red');
    plt.show()
```



9 Making Predictions

```
[14]: print(X_test)
    y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

[[1.5]
    [3.2]
    [7.4]
```

```
[2.5]
      [5.9]
      [3.8]
      [1.9]
      [7.8]
      [6.9]
     Comparing Actual vs Predicted
[15]: df = pd.DataFrame({'Actual': y_test, 'Predicted': y_pred})
[15]:
         Actual Predicted
             20 17.042892
      1
             27 33.516954
      2
             69 74.217577
             30 26.733516
      3
      4
             62 59.681640
      5
             35 39.331329
      6
             24 20.919142
      7
             86 78.093827
             76 69.372265
     Testing the model with our own data
[16]: hours = float(input("Enter Hour of Studies :"))
      test = np.array([hours])
      test = test.reshape(-1, 1)
      own_pred = model.predict(test)
      print("No of Hours = {}".format(hours))
      print("Predicted Score = {}".format(own_pred[0]))
     Enter Hour of Studies :9.25
     No of Hours = 9.25
     Predicted Score = 92.14523314523314
     10 Evaluating Model
[17]: from sklearn import metrics
[18]: print('Mean Absolute Error:',
            metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred))
      print('Mean Squared Error:',
            metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred))
      print('Root Mean Squared Error:',
            np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)))
```

Mean Absolute Error: 4.691397441397438 Mean Squared Error: 25.463280738222547 Root Mean Squared Error: 5.046115410711743

11 Conclusion

I was successfully able to carry-out Prediction using Supervised ML task and was able to evaluate the model's performance on various parameters.

Thank you!

[]: