## ADP\_Red\stats\4.regression.py

```
1
 2
   # 4.Regression
 3
   # %% 0. Import Libaries
 4
   import numpy as np
 5
   import pandas as pd
   import seaborn as sns
 7
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 8
9
   import scipy.stats as stats
10
11
   # %% 1. Load Dataset
12
13
   df = pd.read csv('../ADP Python/data/insurance.csv')
14
15
   # Check dataset and set dependent variable(dv) and independent variable(iv)
16
   print(f'{df.info()}')
   dv = 'charges'
17
   iv = 'age'
18
19
20
21
   # %% 2. Data Visualization
22
   sns.scatterplot(df, x=iv, y=dv)
   plt.tight layout
23
   plt.show()
24
25
26
27
   # %% 3. Statistical Test (Statsmodels)
28
   import statsmodels.api as sm
29
   import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
30
   lm = smf.ols(
31
32
       formula = f'\{dv\} \sim 1 + \{iv\}', data=df
33
   ).fit()
34
35
   lm.rsquared
36
   lm.rsquared_adj
37
   lm.params
   lm.pvalues
38
39
40
   print(lm.summary())
41
   print(f'''
       나이를 사용한 의료비용 예측을 위해 단순 선형 회귀 분석을 시행하였다.
42
       모형의 p value는 {lm.f_pvalue:.2f}로 모형이 데이터를 잘 설명한다.
43
        모형의 결정계수(R-squared)는 {lm.rsquared:.3f}, 수정결정계수(Adjusted R-squared)는
44
    {lm.rsquared adj:.3f}↓.
45
        {iv} 변수의 절편은 {lm.params.iloc[1]:.2f}, p value는 {lm.pvalues.iloc[1]:.2f}로
46
       통계적으로 유의미하다.
47
    ''')
48
49
50
   # %% 4. Statistical Test (Scikit-learn SGDRegressor)
51
52
   from sklearn.linear_model import SGDRegressor
53
54
   df iv = np.array(df[iv]).reshape(-1,1)
55
   df_dv = np.array(df[dv]).reshape(-1,1)
56
```

```
lm = SGDRegressor(max_iter=1000, random_state=34)
58
   lm.fit(df_iv, df_dv)
59
   print(f'''
60
61
       {lm.intercept_}
62
   {lm.coef_}
63
64
65
   # %% 5. Evaluation
66
67
68
```