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Role: Data Science and Business Analytics Intern

Task 1: Prediction using Supervised ML

```
1 # Importing all libraries required in this notebook
2 import pandas as pd
3 import numpy as np
4 import numpy as np
5 import seaborn as sns
6 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
7 %matplotlib inline
```

```
1 url = "http://bit.ly/w-data"
2 data = pd.read_csv(url)
3 print("Data imported successfully")
4 data.head()
```

Data imported successfully

	Hours	Scores	1
0	2.5	21	
1	5.1	47	
2	3.2	27	
3	8.5	75	
4	3.5	30	

1 data.tail()



### 1 data.shape

(25, 2)

22 3.8 35

# 1 data.describe()

	Hours	Scores
count	25.000000	25.000000
mean	5.012000	51.480000
std	2.525094	25.286887
min	1.100000	17.000000
25%	2.700000	30.000000
50%	4.800000	47.000000
75%	7.400000	75.000000
max	9.200000	95.000000

## 1 data.info()

## 1 data.corr()

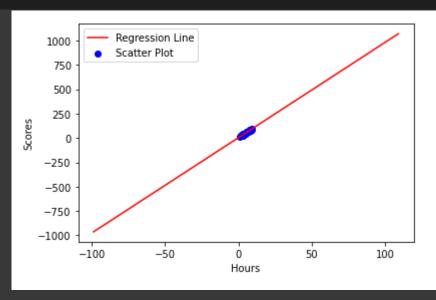
	Hours	Scores	7
Hours	1.000000	0.976191	•
Scores	0.976191	1.000000	

- 1 #Collecting X and Y
- 2 X=data['Hours'].values
- 3 Y=data['Scores'].values

```
1 #Mean X and Y
 2 mean_x=np.mean(X)
 3 mean_y=np.mean(Y)
 4 #Total number of values
 5 n=len(X)
 6 #Using the formula to calculate b1 and b2
 7 numer=0
 8 denom=0
 9 for i in range(n):
       numer+=(X[i]-mean_x)*(Y[i]-mean_y)
10
       denom+=(X[i]-mean_x)**2
11
12 b1=numer/denom
13 b0=mean_y-(b1*mean_x)
14 #Print coefficients
15 print(b1,b0)
```

### 9.775803390787475 2.4836734053731746

```
1 #Plotting Values and Regression Line
2 max_x=np.max(X)+100
3 min_x=np.min(X)-100
4 #Calculating line values x and y
5 x=np.linspace(min_x,max_x,1000)
6 y=b0+b1*x
7 #Plotting Line
8 plt.plot(x,y,color='red',label='Regression Line')
9 #Plotting Scatter Points
10 plt.scatter(X,Y,c='blue',label='Scatter Plot')
11 plt.xlabel('Hours')
12 plt.ylabel('Scores')
13 plt.legend()
14 plt.show()
```



```
1 ss_t=0
2 ss_r=0
3 for i in range(n):
```

```
4  y_pred=b0+b1*X[i]
5  ss_t+=(Y[i]-mean_y)**2
6  ss_r+=(Y[i]-y_pred)**2
7 r2=1-(ss_r/ss_t)
8 print(r2)
```

### 0.9529481969048356

```
1 #Creating Model using Scikit Learn Library
2 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
3 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
4 #Cannot use Rank 1 matrix in scikit Learn
5 X=X.reshape((n,1))
6 #Creating Model
7 reg=LinearRegression()
8 #Fitting training data
9 reg=reg.fit(X,Y)
10 #Y Prediction
11 Y_pred=reg.predict(X)
12 #Calculating R2 Score
13 r2_score=reg.score(X,Y)
14 print(r2_score)
```

#### 0.9529481969048356

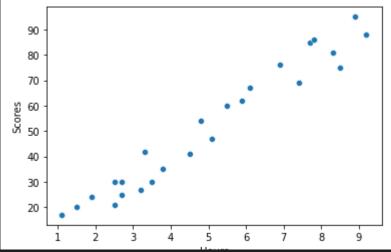
### 1 sns.barplot(data['Hours'], data['Scores'])

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:43: FutureWarning: Pass the FutureWarning content of the Future warning content of the Future warning: Pass the Future warning content of the Future warni
```

1 sns.scatterplot(data['Hours'], data['Scores'])

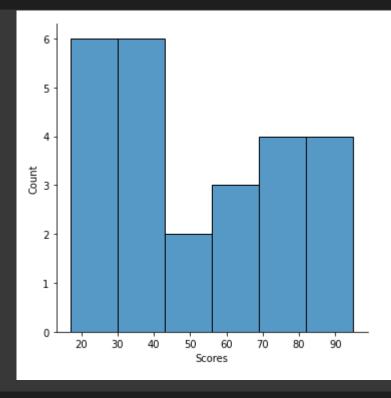
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/\_decorators.py:43: FutureWarning: Pass the FutureWarning

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7ffa516c2990>



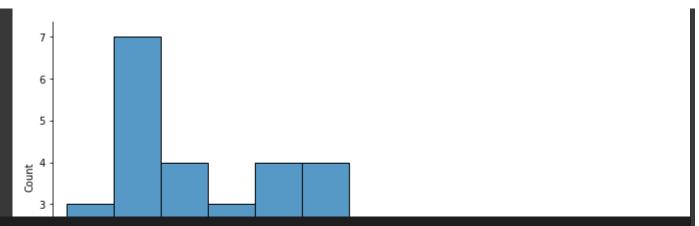
1 sns.displot(data['Scores'])

2 plt.show()



1 sns.displot(data['Hours'])

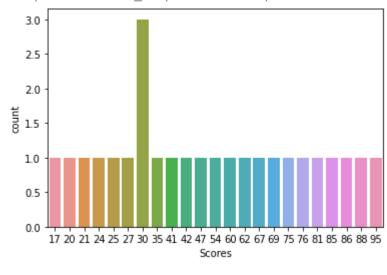
2 plt.show()



1 sns.countplot(data['Scores'])

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/\_decorators.py:43: FutureWarning: Pass the FutureWarning

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7ffa4f35ca90>



1 sns.countplot(data['Hours'])

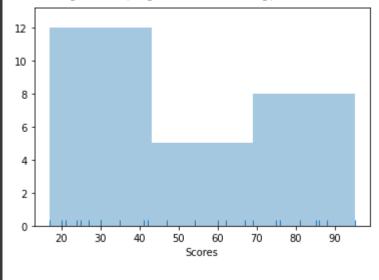
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/\_decorators.py:43: FutureWarning: Pass the FutureWarning

<matnlotlih axes subnlots AxesSubnlot at 0x7ffa469f7250>

- 1 sns.distplot(data['Scores'],kde=False,rug=True)
- 2 plt.show()

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/distributions.py:2619: FutureWarning: `diwarnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/distributions.py:2103: FutureWarning: The warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)



1 sns.jointplot(data['Hours'],data['Scores'],kind="reg")

2 plt.show()

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/\_decorators.py:43: FutureWarning: Pass the FutureWarning

# 1 data['predicted\_Scores']=b0+b1\*data['Hours']

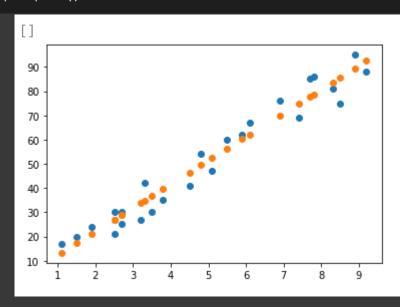
----

# 1 data.head()

	Hours	Scores	predicted_Scores	7	
0	2.5	21	26.923182		
1	5.1	47	52.340271		
2	3.2	27	33.766244		
3	8.5	75	85.578002		
4	3.5	30	36.698985		
	20 1	-			- /

```
1 plt.scatter(data['Hours'],data['Scores'])
```

<sup>3</sup> plt.plot()



### 1 b0+b1\*9.25

92.90985477015732

```
1 y=list(data['Scores'].values)
```

2 y\_pred=list(data['predicted\_Scores'].values)

```
1 s=sum([(y_pred[i]-y[i])**2 for i in range (len(data))])
```

<sup>2</sup> plt.scatter(data['Hours'],data['predicted\_Scores'])

<sup>2</sup> rmse=(np.sqrt(s/len(data)))/mean\_y

```
3 rmse
   0.10439521325937494
1 import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
2 model=smf.ols('Scores ~ Hours',data=data)
3 model=model.fit()
   /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/statsmodels/tools/_testing.py:19: FutureWarning:
      import pandas.util.testing as tm
1 data['pred_ols']=model.predict(data['Hours'])
1 plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
2 plt.plot(data['Hours'],data['pred_ols']) #Regression line
3 plt.plot(data['Hours'],data['Scores'],'ro') #Scatter plot showing actual data
4 plt.title('Actual vs Predicted')
5 plt.xlabel('Hours')
6 plt.ylabel('Scores')
7 plt.show()
                                            Actual vs Predicted
      90
      80
      70
    Scores
50
      40
```

We can observe that the predicted value for 9.25 hours is around 92

Hours

30

20

10

