## Assignment No. 4

Aim: Data Analytics I Create a Linear Regression Model using Python/R to predict home prices using Boston Housing Dataset (<a href="https://www.kaggle.com/c/boston-housing">https://www.kaggle.com/c/boston-housing</a> (<a href="https://www.kaggle.com/c/boston-housing">https://www.kaggle.com/c/boston-housing</a>)). The Boston Housing dataset contains information about various houses in Boston through different parameters. There are 506 samples and 14 feature variables in this dataset.

The objective is to predict the value of prices of the house using the given features.

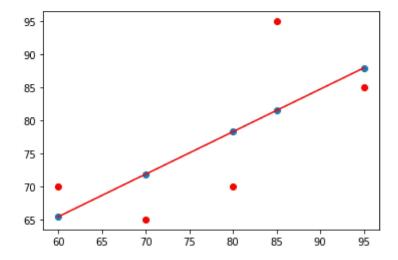
## Code:

```
import pandas as pd
In [1]:
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [2]: | x=np.array([95,85,80,70,60])
        y=np.array([85,95,70,65,70])
In [3]: |model= np.polyfit(x, y, 1)
In [4]: model
Out[4]: array([ 0.64383562, 26.78082192])
In [5]: | predict = np.poly1d(model)
        predict(65)
Out[5]: 68.63013698630137
In [6]: |y_pred= predict(x)
        y_pred
Out[6]: array([87.94520548, 81.50684932, 78.28767123, 71.84931507, 65.4109589 ])
In [8]: | from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
        r2_score(y, y_pred)
Out[8]: 0.4803218090889326
```

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```
In [9  y_line = model[1] + model[0]* x
  plt.plot(x, y_line, c = 'r')
  plt.scatter(x, y_pred)
  plt.scatter(x,y,c='r')
```

Out[9]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x2a8395862b0>



```
In [10]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [11]: from sklearn.datasets import load_boston
boston = load_boston()
```

```
In [12]: data = pd.DataFrame(boston.data)
```

```
In [13]: data.columns = boston.feature_names
    data.head()
```

Out[13]:

		CRIM	ZN	INDUS	CHAS	NOX	RM	AGE	DIS	RAD	TAX	PTRATIO	В	LSTA
_	0	0.00632	18.0	2.31	0.0	0.538	6.575	65.2	4.0900	1.0	296.0	15.3	396.90	4.9
	1	0.02731	0.0	7.07	0.0	0.469	6.421	78.9	4.9671	2.0	242.0	17.8	396.90	9.1
	2	0.02729	0.0	7.07	0.0	0.469	7.185	61.1	4.9671	2.0	242.0	17.8	392.83	4.0
	3	0.03237	0.0	2.18	0.0	0.458	6.998	45.8	6.0622	3.0	222.0	18.7	394.63	2.9
	4	0.06905	0.0	2.18	0.0	0.458	7.147	54.2	6.0622	3.0	222.0	18.7	396.90	5.3
	1 (			_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	

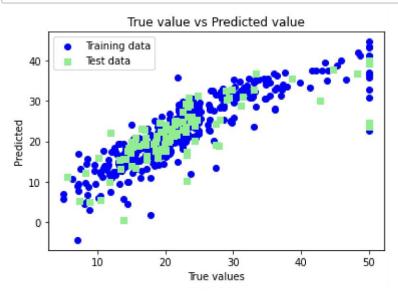
```
In [14]: data['PRICE'] = boston.target
```

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```
In [15
         data.isnull().sum()
Out[15]: CRIM
                     0
                     0
         ΖN
         INDUS
                     0
                     0
         CHAS
         NOX
                     0
         RM
                     0
         AGE
         DIS
                     0
         RAD
         TAX
                     0
         PTRATIO
                     0
                     0
         LSTAT
         PRICE
         dtype: int64
In [16]: | x = data.drop(['PRICE'], axis = 1)
         y = data['PRICE']
In [18]: | from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         xtrain, xtest, ytrain, ytest = train_test_split(x, y, test_size =0.2,random_sta
In [19]: import sklearn
         from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
         lm = LinearRegression()
         model=lm.fit(xtrain, ytrain)
In [24]: |ytrain_pred = lm.predict(xtrain)
         ytest_pred = lm.predict(xtest)
In [25]: | df=pd.DataFrame(ytrain_pred,ytrain)
         df=pd.DataFrame(ytest_pred,ytest)
In [26]: from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error, r2 score
         mse = mean_squared_error(ytest, ytest_pred)
         print(mse)
         mse = mean squared error(ytrain pred,ytrain)
         33.448979997676524
In [27]: print(mse)
         19.326470203585725
         mse = mean_squared_error(ytest, ytest_pred)
In [28]:
         print(mse)
         33.448979997676524
```

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```
In [33
    plt.scatter(ytrain ,ytrain_pred,c='blue',marker='o',label='Training data')
    plt.scatter(ytest,ytest_pred ,c='lightgreen',marker='s',label='Test data')
    plt.xlabel('True values')
    plt.ylabel('Predicted')
    plt.title("True value vs Predicted value")
    plt.legend(loc= 'upper left')
    plt.plot()
    plt.show()
```



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