

ASSIGNMENT # 2

TASK-PERFORM LINEAR OR POLYNOMIAL REGRESSION IS UP TO YOU ON THE GIVEN DATASET AND PREDICT BRAIN WEIGHT FROM HEAD SIZE.

CODE

```
#Ayesha Nadeem Akhter
#Performing Linear Regression on the given dataset(Assignment-2)

#Importing the libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd

#Importing the dataset
data = pd.read_csv('dataset.csv')
HdSiz = data.iloc[:,2:3].values
BrnWt = data.iloc[:,3].values

#Partitioning the dataset into training and test dataset
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
HdSiz_train, HdSiz_test, BrnWt_train, BrnWt_test = train_test_split(HdSiz, BrnWt, test_size=1/3, random_state = 22)

#Fitting the Simple Linear Regression to the Training dataset
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
RegVar = LinearRegression()
RegVar.fit(HdSiz_train, BrnWt_train)

#Predicting Values. Using the test dataset of HdSiz
PredVar = RegVar.predict(HdSiz_test)

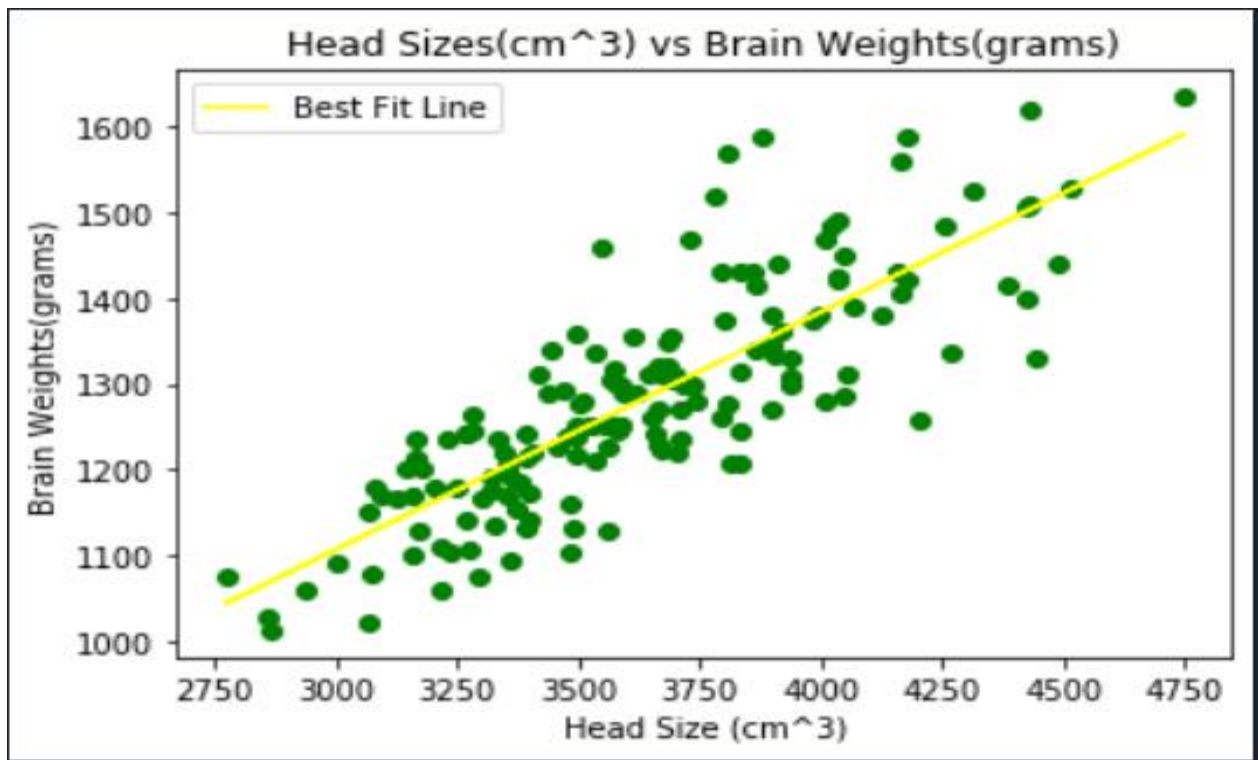
#Visualizing the training dataset results
plt.scatter(HdSiz_train, BrnWt_train, color = 'green')
plt.plot(HdSiz_train, RegVar.predict(HdSiz_train), color = 'yellow', label = 'Best Fit Line')
plt.title('Head Sizes(cm^3) vs Brain Weights(grams)')
plt.xlabel('Head Size (cm^3)')
plt.ylabel('Brain Weights(grams)')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

#Visualizing the test dataset results
plt.scatter(HdSiz_test, BrnWt_test, color = 'red')
plt.plot(HdSiz_train, RegVar.predict(HdSiz_train), color = 'pink', label = 'Best Fit Line')
plt.title('Head Size (cm^3) vs Brain Weights (grams)')
plt.xlabel('Head Size (cm^3)')
plt.ylabel('Brain Weights (grams)')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

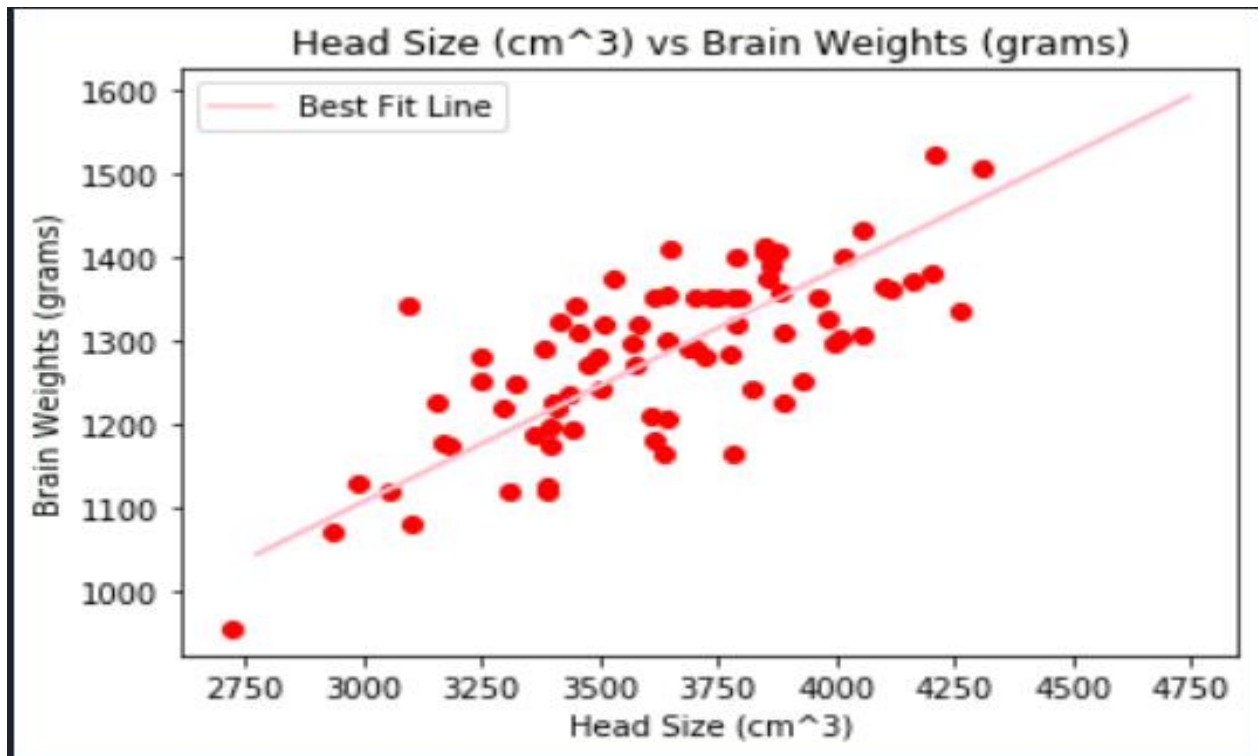
VARIABLE EXPLORER

Name	Type	Size	Value
BrnWt	Array of int64	(237,)	[1530 1297 1335 ... 1104 1170 1120]
BrnWt_test	Array of int64	(79,)	[1412 1506 1306 ... 1400 1240 1210]
BrnWt_train	Array of int64	(158,)	[1432 1075 1237 ... 1340 1450 1270]
HdSiz	Array of int64	(237, 1)	[[4512] [3738]
HdSiz_test	Array of int64	(79, 1)	[[3850] [4308]
HdSiz_train	Array of int64	(158, 1)	[[3796] [3292]
PredVar	Array of float64	(79,)	[1342.48100825 1469.73276261 1398.32730219 ... 1324.42126145 1335.2571 ...]
RegVar	linear_model._base.LinearRegression	1	LinearRegression object of sklearn.linear_model._base module
data	DataFrame	(237, 4)	Column names: Gender, Age Range, Head Size(cm^3), Brain Weight(grams)

TRAINING DATASET PLOT



TEST DATASET PLOT



CLASS-2 (MARCH 15, 2020) --- BY SIR HAMZA KHALID

CLASS EXERCISE- CREATE TWO RANDOM ARRAYS A AND B, AND MULTIPLY THEM. GET THEIR RESULT IN C AND ADD 1 TO EVERY ELEMENT OF C.

CODE AND OUTPUT

```
import numpy as np

#Creating Random Arrays
A = np.random.randn(3,4)
B = np.random.randn(3,4)
print('Array A')
print('-----')
print(A)
print('\n')
print('Array B')
print('-----')
print(B)
print('\n')

#Multiplying the two arrays A and B
print('Multiplication Of Arrays A and B')
print('-----')
C = np.multiply(A,B)
print('\n')
print('The Resultant Array C')
print('-----')
print(C)
print('\n')

#Defining an Array containing 1s
ones = np.ones((3,4))
#Adding Array 'ones' to Array C
res = np.add(ones,C)
print('Final Answer')
print('-----')
print(res)
```

Array A

```
[[ 0.6247778  -1.85747887 -0.30468914 -0.96706103]
 [ 0.04663542  0.1247227  -0.03883216 -1.13455803]
 [-0.46946509  2.00660126 -0.11383333 -0.70561045]]
```

Array B

```
[[ 0.24606944 -0.65514671  1.79555821 -0.20349241]
 [ 0.27445076  1.43805898 -0.74712197 -0.69372648]
 [ 1.575412  -0.04985226 -0.84930071  1.20564998]]
```

Multiplication Of Arrays A and B

The Resultant Array C

```
[[ 0.15373872  1.21692116 -0.54708708  0.19678958]
 [ 0.01279913  0.1793586  0.02901236  0.78707294]
 [-0.73960094 -0.10003361  0.09667873 -0.85071922]]
```

Final Answer

```
[[1.15373872  2.21692116  0.45291292  1.19678958]
 [1.01279913  1.1793586  1.02901236  1.78707294]
 [0.26039906  0.89996639  1.09667873  0.14928078]]
```