```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder,StandardScaler
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression,Lasso
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error,mean_absolute_error
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

laptopPrice=pd.read_csv('laptop_prices.csv')
laptopPrice.head()

₽		laptop_ID	Company	Product	TypeName	Inches	ScreenResolution	Cpu	Ram	Memoi
	0	1	Apple	MacBook Pro	Ultrabook	13.3	IPS Panel Retina Display 2560x1600	Intel Core i5 2.3GHz	8GB	1286 SS
	1	2	Apple	Macbook Air	Ultrabook	13.3	1440x900	Intel Core i5 1.8GHz	8GB	1280 Fla: Storaç
	2	3	НР	250 G6	Notebook	15.6	Full HD 1920x1080	Intel Core i5 7200U 2.5GHz	8GB	256G SS
	4									-

laptopPrice.shape

(1303, 13)

laptopPrice.isnull().sum()

laptop_ID 0
Company 1
Product 1
TypeName 1
Inches 0
ScreenResolution 1
Cpu 2
Ram 0
Memory 3
Gpu 1
OpSys 1
Weight 0
Price_euros dtype: int64

laptopPrice=laptopPrice.dropna()

laptopPrice.isnull().sum()

laptop_ID Company Product 0 TypeName 0 Inches ScreenResolution 0 Cpu Ram Memory Gpu 0 0pSys Weight Price_euros dtype: int64

laptopPrice.shape

(1292, 13)

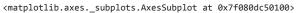
laptopPrice.dtypes

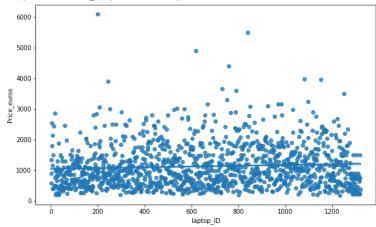
laptop_ID	int64
Company	object
Product	object
TypeName	object
Inches	float64
ScreenResolution	object
Cpu	object
Ram	object
Memory	object
Gpu	object
0pSys	object
Weight	object
Price_euros	float64
dtype: object	

plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
corr = laptopPrice.corr()
sns.heatmap(corr,annot=True)
plt.show()



plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
sns.regplot(x="laptop_ID", y="Price_euros", data=laptopPrice)



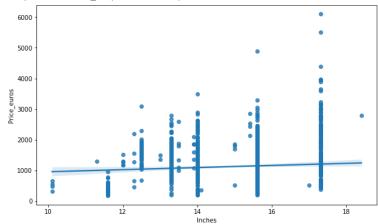


from scipy import stats
pearson_coef, p_value = stats.pearsonr(laptopPrice['laptop_ID'], laptopPrice['Price_euros'])
print("The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is", pearson_coef, " with a P-value of P =", p_value)

The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is 0.06841909332337447 with a P-value of P = 0.013901997508159555

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
sns.regplot(x="Inches", y="Price_euros", data=laptopPrice)
```

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f080b0908e0>

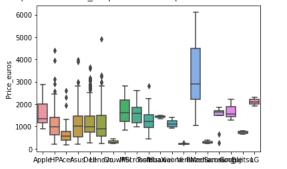


```
pearson\_coef, \ p\_value = stats.pearsonr(laptopPrice['Inches'], \ laptopPrice['Price\_euros']) \\ print("The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is", pearson\_coef, " with a P-value of P = ", p\_value) \\
```

The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is 0.07006474146467927 with a P-value of P = 0.011765731303828247

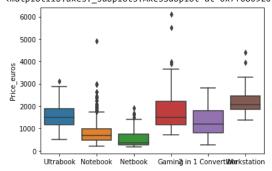
sns.boxplot(x="Company", y="Price_euros", data=laptopPrice)

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f08093a12b0>



sns.boxplot(x="TypeName", y="Price_euros", data=laptopPrice)

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f0809207ca0>



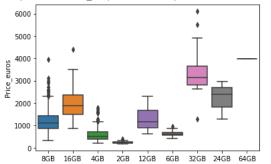
sns.boxplot(x="ScreenResolution", y="Price_euros", data=laptopPrice)



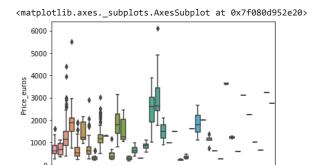


sns.boxplot(x="Ram", y="Price_euros", data=laptopPrice)

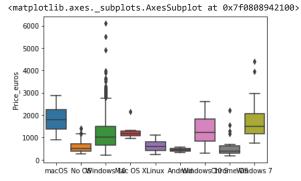




sns.boxplot(x="Memory", y="Price_euros", data=laptopPrice)



sns.boxplot(x="OpSys", y="Price_euros", data=laptopPrice)



laptopPrice.drop(['Memory', 'ScreenResolution', 'Inches'], axis = 1, inplace = True)

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laptopPrice.shape

128QB25

(1292, 10)

laptopPrice.describe()

```
laptop_ID Price_euros
     count 1292.000000
                         1292.000000
                         1123.850093
             659.464396
     mean
             379.169131
                          700.047034
      std
      min
               1.000000
                          174.000000
      25%
             332.750000
                          599.000000
      50%
             657.500000
                          977.000000
             987 250000 1483 942500
      75%
laptopPrice['Price_euros']
    0
             1339.69
    1
             898.94
              575.00
    2
            2537.45
    3
    4
             1803.60
    1298
             638.00
    1299
            1499.00
    1300
              229.00
              764.00
    1301
    1302
              369.00
    Name: Price_euros, Length: 1292, dtype: float64
```

laptopPrice.describe(include=['object'])

	Company	Product	TypeName	Cpu	Ram	Gpu	0pSys	Weigh [.]
count	1292	1292	1292	1292	1292	1292	1292	129:
unique	19	616	6	117	9	110	9	17!
4	D-11	VD0 40	Nistals and	Intel Core i5	000	Intel HD	Windows	2.01-

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
labelencoder = LabelEncoder()
laptopPrice.Company = labelencoder.fit_transform(laptopPrice.Company)
laptopPrice.TypeName = labelencoder.fit_transform(laptopPrice.TypeName)
laptopPrice.Cpu = labelencoder.fit_transform(laptopPrice.Cpu)
laptopPrice.Ram = labelencoder.fit_transform(laptopPrice.Ram)
laptopPrice.Gpu = labelencoder.fit_transform(laptopPrice.Gpu )
laptopPrice.OpSys = labelencoder.fit_transform(laptopPrice.OpSys)
laptopPrice.Weight = labelencoder.fit_transform(laptopPrice.Weight)
laptopPrice.Product = labelencoder.fit_transform(laptopPrice.Product)
```

laptopPrice.head(10)

	laptop_ID	Company	Product	TypeName	Cpu	Ram	Gpu	0pSys	Weight	Pı
0	1	1	300	4	64	8	58	8	38	
1	2	1	301	4	62	8	51	8	35	
2	3	7	50	3	73	8	53	4	74	
3	4	1	300	4	84	1	9	8	71	
4	5	1	300	4	66	8	59	8	38	
5	6	0	58	3	14	5	17	5	105	
6	7	1	300	4	83	1	60	3	90	
7	8	1	301	4	62	8	51	8	35	
8	9	2	606	4	105	1	98	5	41	>

```
import scipy.stats as stats
laptopPrice = stats.zscore(laptopPrice)
```

laptopPrice

	laptop_ID	Company	Product	TypeName	Cpu	Ram	G
0	-1.737271	-1.336816	-0.043382	1.140718	-0.490363	0.866545	0.1526
1	-1.734632	-1.336816	-0.037543	1.140718	-0.570711	0.866545	-0.1704
2	-1.731994	0.132071	-1.503146	0.335359	-0.128794	0.866545	-0.0781
3	-1.729355	-1.336816	-0.043382	1.140718	0.313123	-1.795491	-2.1086
4	-1.726717	-1.336816	-0.043382	1.140718	-0.410014	0.866545	0.1987
1298	1.732182	0.866515	1.579876	-2.080719	0.473820	-0.274327	-0.3550
1299	1.734820	0.866515	1.626588	-2.080719	0.473820	-1.795491	-0.3550
1300	1.737458	0.866515	-0.650643	0.335359	-1.695591	-1.034909	-0.6780
1301	1.740097	0.132071	-1.783420	0.335359	0.473820	0.486254	-1.5548
4							

```
x_train=laptopPrice.iloc[:,0:7]
y_train=laptopPrice.iloc[:,8]
x_test=laptopPrice.iloc[:,0:7]
y_test=laptopPrice.iloc[:,8]
```

x_train.head()

	laptop_ID	Company	Product	TypeName	Сри	Ram	Gpu
0	-1.737271	-1.336816	-0.043382	1.140718	-0.490363	0.866545	0.152628
1	-1.734632	-1.336816	-0.037543	1.140718	-0.570711	0.866545	-0.170416
2	-1.731994	0.132071	-1.503146	0.335359	-0.128794	0.866545	-0.078118
3	-1.729355	-1.336816	-0.043382	1.140718	0.313123	-1.795491	-2.108675
4	-1.726717	-1.336816	-0.043382	1.140718	-0.410014	0.866545	0.198777

y_train.head()

(259, 7)

```
0 -1.222830

1 -1.292554

2 -0.386131

3 -0.455856

4 -1.222830

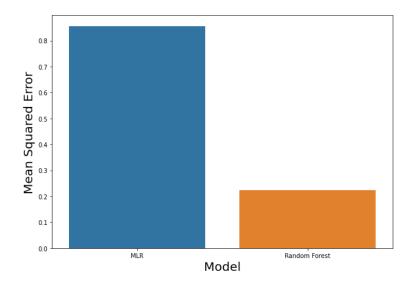
Name: Weight, dtype: float64
```

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
splitting the data
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x_train, y_train, test_size = 0.2, random_state = 0) #20% testing data
#print the shape of train and test data after spltting
print (x_train.shape)
print (x_test.shape)

(1033, 7)

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
mlr = LinearRegression()
model_mlr = mlr.fit(x_train,y_train)
y_pred1 = model_mlr.predict(x_test)
MSE1 = mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred1)
print('MSE is ', MSE1)
     MSE is 0.8545716932620815
rf = RandomForestRegressor()
modelrf=rf.fit(x_train,y_train)
y_pred2 = modelrf.predict(x_test)
MSE2 = mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred2)
print('MSE is ', MSE2)
     MSE is 0.22296974098400177
scores = [('MLR', MSE1),
          ('Random Forest', MSE2)]
MSE = pd.DataFrame(data = scores, columns=['Model', 'MSE Score'])
MSE
                Model MSE Score
                 MLR
                        0.854572
      1 Random Forest
                        0.222970
```

```
MSE.sort_values(by=(['MSE Score']), ascending=False, inplace=True)
f, axe = plt.subplots(1,1, figsize=(10,7))
sns.barplot(x = MSE['Model'], y=MSE['MSE Score'], ax = axe)
axe.set_xlabel('Model', size=20)
axe.set_ylabel('Mean Squared Error', size=20)
plt.show()
```



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