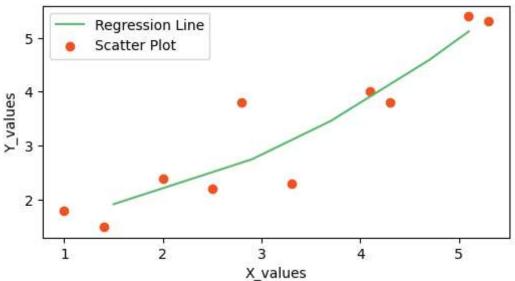
```
In [ ]: | %matplotlib inline
         import numpy as np
         import pandas as pd
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = [6.0, 3.0]
         # Reading Data
         data= pd.read_csv('realdataOne.csv')
         # data= pd.read_csv('realdataTwo.csv')
         print(data.shape)
         data.head()
        (10, 2)
Out[]:
           X_Values Y_Values
         0
                1.0
                         1.8
         1
                2.0
                         2.4
         2
                3.3
                         2.3
        3
                4.3
                         3.8
         4
                5.3
                         5.3
In [ ]: #Collecting X and Y
         X= data['X_Values'].values
         Y= data['Y_Values'].values
In [ ]: | y_values=np.array(Y)
         print("Sum of all the Y_Values: ", y_values.sum())
         xx = [x_values * x_values for x_values, x_values in zip(X, X)]
         xx_values=np.array(xx)
         print("Sum of all the XX_Values: ", xx_values.sum())
        Sum of all the Y_Values: 32.5
        Sum of all the XX_Values: 121.34
In [ ]: | xy = [xx_values * y_values for xx_values, y_values in zip(xx, Y)]
         xy_values=np.array(xy)
         print("Sum of all the XY_Values: ", round(xy_values.sum(),2))
         xxx = [xx_values * xx_values for xx_values, xx_values in zip(xx, xx)]
         xxx_values=np.array(xxx)
         print("Sum of all the XX_Values: ", xxx_values.sum())
        Sum of all the XY Values: 509.76
        Sum of all the XX_Values: 2329.9862
In [ ]: # Using the formula to calculate slope(b)
         n = len(X)
         b = round(((n* xy_values.sum())-(xx_values.sum()*y_values.sum()))/ ((n*xxx_values.sum()))
         print("slope(b) is: " , b)
        slope(b) is: 0.1346
In [ ]: # # Using the formula to calculate intercept(a)
         a = round((y_values.sum() - (b*xx_values.sum()))/n ,4)
```

```
print("intercept(a): ", a)
        intercept(a): 1.6168
        *** Training phase **
In [ ]: # Then substitute Intercept(a) and Slope(b) in regression equation formula
        \# Regression Equation(y) = a + bx
        x = np.array(X)
        y=a+b*x**2
        print(y)
        [1.7514
                  2.1552
                           3.082594 4.105554 5.397714 1.880616 2.45805 2.672064
         3.879426 5.117746]
In [ ]: plt.plot(x,y, color='#58b970', label='Regression Line')
        plt.scatter(X,Y, c='#ef5423', label='Scatter Plot')
        plt.xlabel('X_values')
        plt.ylabel('Y_values')
        plt.legend()
        plt.show()
```



** validation phase ***

```
In []: # After calculating a1, b1, a2, b2 in Training Phase, the values are not changed with
# Only ŷ values are changed with the new Real Data Sets.
# Regression Equation(y) = a + bx
x = np.array([1.5,2.9,3.7,4.7,5.1])
y=a+b*x**2
print(y)
```

[1.91965 2.748786 3.459474 4.590114 5.117746]