```
In [2]:
         import pandas as pd
         import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import seaborn as sns
In [3]: | data = pd.read_csv("Downloads/advertising.csv")
         data
Out[3]:
                TV Radio Newspaper Sales
            0 230.1
                      37.8
                                69.2
                                       22.1
            1
               44.5
                      39.3
                                45.1
                                       10.4
            2
               17.2
                      45.9
                                69.3
                                       12.0
            3 151.5
                      41.3
                                58.5
                                       16.5
            4
              180.8
                      10.8
                                58.4
                                       17.9
                 ...
                       ...
                                  ...
                                        ...
          195
               38.2
                                13.8
                                       7.6
                      3.7
          196
               94.2
                      4.9
                                 8.1
                                       14.0
          197 177.0
                      9.3
                                 6.4
                                       14.8
          198 283.6
                      42.0
                                66.2
                                       25.5
          199 232.1
                      8.6
                                 8.7
                                       18.4
         200 rows × 4 columns
In [4]: data.shape
Out[4]: (200, 4)
In [5]: data.info()
         <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
         RangeIndex: 200 entries, 0 to 199
         Data columns (total 4 columns):
          #
              Column
                          Non-Null Count Dtype
         ---
              _____
                           _____
                                            ----
          0
              TV
                          200 non-null
                                            float64
                                            float64
          1
              Radio
                          200 non-null
          2
                          200 non-null
                                            float64
              Newspaper
                                            float64
          3
              Sales
                          200 non-null
         dtypes: float64(4)
         memory usage: 6.4 KB
```

In [6]: data.describe()

Out[6]:

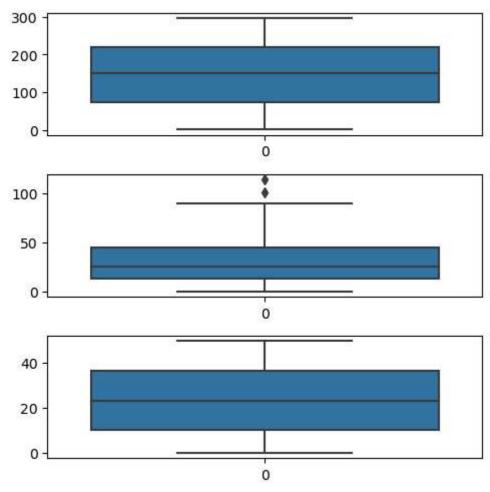
	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
count	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000
mean	147.042500	23.264000	30.554000	15.130500
std	85.854236	14.846809	21.778621	5.283892
min	0.700000	0.000000	0.300000	1.600000
25%	74.375000	9.975000	12.750000	11.000000
50%	149.750000	22.900000	25.750000	16.000000
75%	218.825000	36.525000	45.100000	19.050000
max	296.400000	49.600000	114.000000	27.000000

In [7]: data.isnull().sum()*100/data.shape[0]

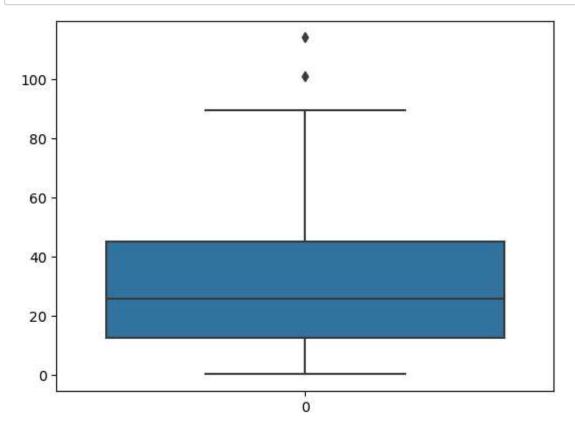
Out[7]: TV 0.0

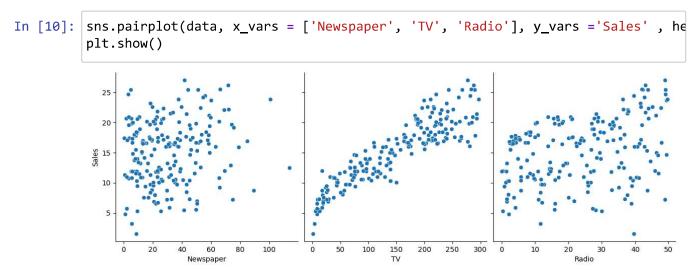
Radio 0.0 Newspaper 0.0 Sales 0.0 dtype: float64

```
In [8]: fig, axs = plt.subplots(3, figsize=(5,5))
    plt1 = sns.boxplot(data['TV'], ax =axs[0])
    plt2 = sns.boxplot(data['Newspaper'], ax = axs[1])
    plt3 = sns.boxplot(data['Radio'], ax= axs[2])
    plt.tight_layout()
```

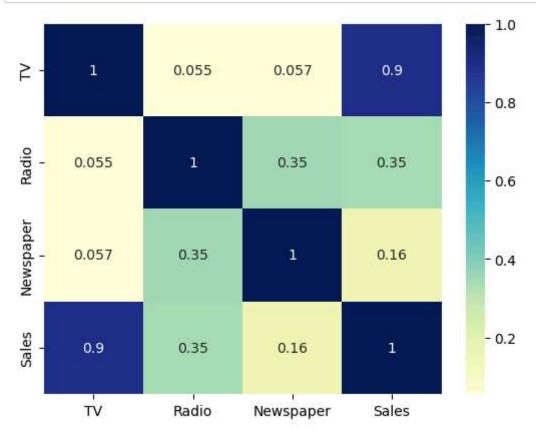


```
In [9]: sns.boxplot(data['Newspaper'])
plt.show()
```





```
In [11]: sns.heatmap(data.corr(), cmap="YlGnBu", annot = True)
plt.show()
```



```
In [12]: x = data['TV']
Y = data['Sales']
```

In [13]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
 x_train, x_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(x,Y, test_size=0.3, random

```
In [14]: x_train.head()
```

Out[14]: 74 213.4 3 151.5 185 205.0 26 142.9 90 134.3

Name: TV, dtype: float64

```
In [15]: Y_train.head()
```

Out[15]: 74 17.0 3 16.5 185 22.6 26 15.0 90 14.0

Name: Sales, dtype: float64

```
In [16]: import statsmodels.api as sm
x_train_sm = sm.add_constant(x_train)
lr = sm.OLS(Y_train, x_train_sm).fit()
```

In [17]: | lr.params

Out[17]: const 6.948683 TV 0.054546 dtype: float64

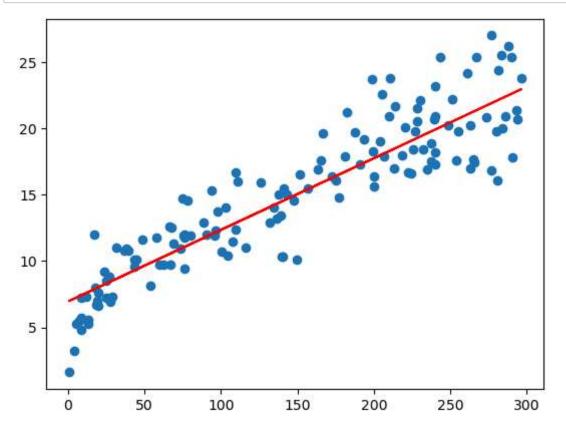
In [18]: print(lr.summary())

OLS Regression Results												
=======================================	======	=======	=====		========	=======	=======					
Dep. Variable:			Sales	R-sq	uared:		0.81					
Model:			OLS	Adj.	R-squared:		0.81					
Method:		Least S	Squares	F-st	atistic:		611.					
2 Date:		Mon, 23 Se	ep 2024	₽rob	(F-statistic)	:	1.52e-5					
2 Time:		19	9:16:47	' Log-	Likelihood:		-321.1					
2 No. Observation	ons:		146	AIC:			646.					
2 Df Residuals:			138	BIC:			652.					
1 Df Model:			1	L								
Covariance Typ			nrobust		=========	.=======						
=					P> t							
5]	coe					[0.025	0.97					
-												
const 9	6.9487	0.38	35	18.068	0.000	6.188	7.70					
TV 9	0.054	9.00	92	24.722	0.000	0.050	0.05					
_					========	=======						
Omnibus:			0.027	7 Durb	in-Watson:		2.19					
6 Prob(Omnibus):			0.987	' Jarq	ue-Bera (JB):		0.15					
0 Skew:			-0.006	5 Prob	(JB):		0.92					
8 Kurtosis: 8.			2.846) Cond	. No.		32					
=======================================	:=====:	-======	=====	:=====	========	=======	=======					

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

```
In [19]: plt.scatter(x_train, Y_train)
   plt.plot(x_train, 6.948 + 0.054*x_train, 'r')
   plt.show()
```



```
In [20]: pred = lr.predict(x_train_sm)
res = (Y_train - pred)
pred
```

```
Out[20]: 74
                 18.588747
         3
                 15.212365
         185
                 18.130563
         26
                 14.743271
         90
                 14.274178
         87
                 12.986898
         103
                 17.197830
         67
                 14.546907
         24
                 10.346884
                  7.417777
```

Length: 140, dtype: float64

```
In [21]: fig = plt.figure()
    sns.distplot(res, bins = 15)
    fig.suptitle('Error Terms', fontsize = 15)
    plt.xlabel('y_train - y_train_pred', fontsize = 15)
    plt.show()
```

C:\Users\Mano\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_17716\3086354427.py:2: UserWarnin
g:

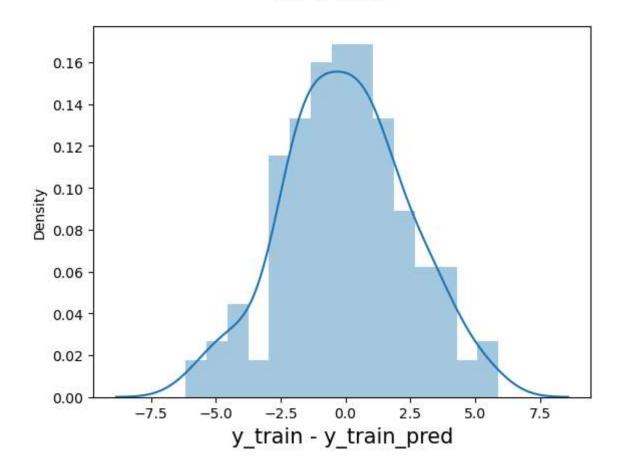
`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

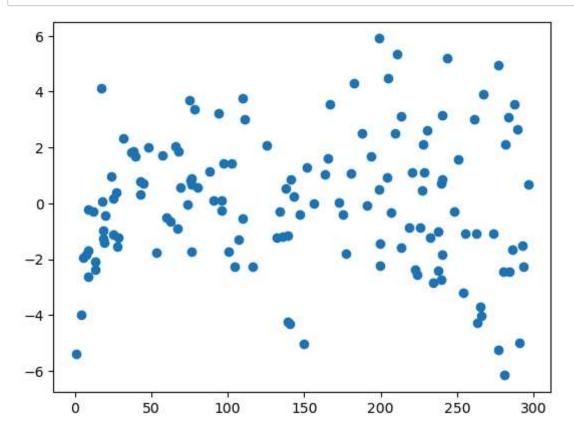
For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751 (https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751)

sns.distplot(res, bins = 15)

Error Terms



```
In [22]: plt.scatter(x_train, res)
    plt.show()
```



```
In [23]: x_test_sm = sm.add_constant(x_test)
y_pred = lr.predict(x_test_sm)
y_pred.head()
```

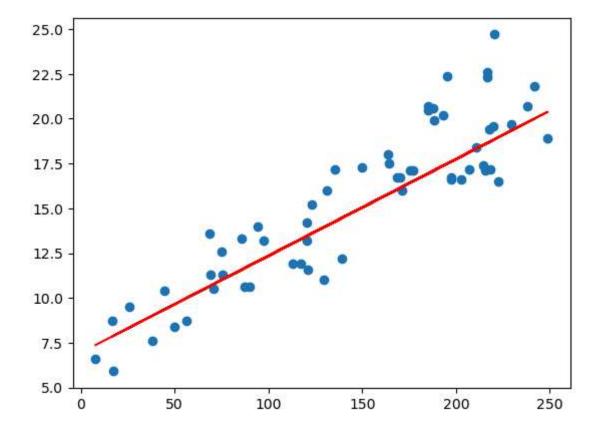
```
Out[23]: 126 7.374140
104 19.941482
99 14.323269
92 18.823294
111 20.132392
dtype: float64
```

In [24]: from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error , r2_score
 print("The Mean Squared error :" ,np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(Y_test,y_pred)))
 print("The R2 score is :" ,r2_score(Y_test,y_pred))

The Mean Squared error : 2.019296008966233 The R2 score is : 0.7921031601245658

```
In [25]: plt.scatter(x_test, Y_test)
    plt.plot(x_test, 6.948 + 0.054 * x_test,'r')
    plt.show
```

Out[25]: <function matplotlib.pyplot.show(close=None, block=None)>



In []: