```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
df = pd.read_csv('winequality-red.csv')
df.head()
```

	fixed acidity	volatile acidity	citric acid	residual sugar	chlorides	free sulfur dioxide	total sulfur dioxide	density	ļ
0	7.4	0.70	0.00	1.9	0.076	11.0	34.0	0.9978	3.5
1	7.8	0.88	0.00	2.6	0.098	25.0	67.0	0.9968	3.2
2	7.8	0.76	0.04	2.3	0.092	15.0	54.0	0.9970	3.2
3	11.2	0.28	0.56	1.9	0.075	17.0	60.0	0.9980	3.1
4	7.4	0.70	0.00	1.9	0.076	11.0	34.0	0.9978	3.5

Next steps: Generate code with df View recommended plots df.shape

(1599, 12)

df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 1599 entries, 0 to 1598 Data columns (total 12 columns):

Ducu	dea colamns (cocal 12 colamns):						
#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype				
0	fixed acidity	1599 non-null	float64				
1	volatile acidity	1599 non-null	float64				
2	citric acid	1599 non-null	float64				
3	residual sugar	1599 non-null	float64				
4	chlorides	1599 non-null	float64				
5	free sulfur dioxide	1599 non-null	float64				
6	total sulfur dioxide	1599 non-null	float64				
7	density	1599 non-null	float64				
8	pH	1599 non-null	float64				
9	sulphates	1599 non-null	float64				
10	alcohol	1599 non-null	float64				
11	quality	1599 non-null	int64				
dtypes: float64(11), int64(1)							

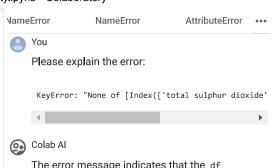
df.describe()

memory usage: 150.0 KB

	fixed acidity	volatile acidity	citric acid	re
count	1599.000000	1599.000000	1599.000000	1599.0
mean	8.319637	0.527821	0.270976	2.!
std	1.741096	0.179060	0.194801	1.4
min	4.600000	0.120000	0.000000	0.9
25%	7.100000	0.390000	0.090000	1.9
50%	7.900000	0.520000	0.260000	2.1
75%	9.200000	0.640000	0.420000	2.6
max	15.900000	1.580000	1.000000	15.

df.isnull().sum()

0 fixed acidity volatile acidity 0 citric acid a residual sugar 0 chlorides



The error message indicates that the df DataFrame does not have a column named "total sulphur dioxide". To fix the issue, ensure that the column name is correct or change the column name in the DataFrame.

Here's how to investigate the issue and fix the code:

1. Check the column names of the DataFrame:



Use code with caution

This code will print the names of all the columns in the df DataFrame. Verify if "total sulphur dioxide" is present in the list.

2. If the column name is incorrect, update the code:



This code assumes that the correct column name is "Total Sulphur Dioxide". Adjust the code accordingly if the actual column name is different.

3. If the column name is correct, investigate further:

```
print(df["total sulphur dioxide"].head())
```

Use code with caution

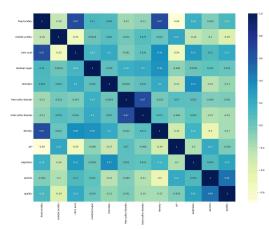
This code will print the first few rows of the "total sulphur dioxide" column. Check if the data in the column is valid.

- 4. Fix the issue based on the investigation:
- If the column name is incorrect, update the code as shown in step 2.
- If the data in the column is invalid, clean or pre-process the data before fitting the model.
- If the issue persists, provide the complete code and error traceback for further assistance.

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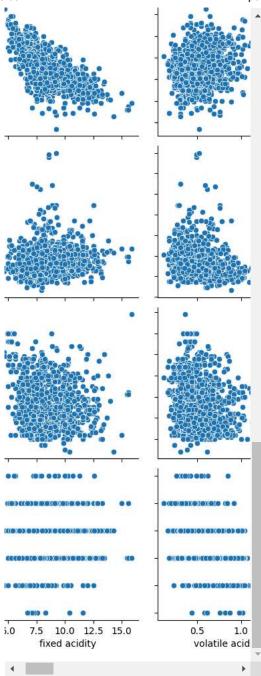
```
free sulfur dioxide 0 total sulfur dioxide 0 density 0 pH 0 sulphates alcohol quality 0 dtype: int64
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(20,15))
sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot = True, cmap = 'YlGnBu')
plt.show()
```



```
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn import metrics
from joblib import dump, load
%matplotlib inline
```

sns.pairplot(df)



```
y = df['quality']
X = df['chlorides']
```

```
polynomial_converter = PolynomialFeatures(degree = 2, include_bias = False)
X = X.values.reshape(-1,1)
poly_features = polynomial_converter.fit_transform(X)
print(poly_features.shape)
     (1599, 2)
X.shape
     (1599, 1)
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(poly_features,y,train_size = 0.7
polymodel = LinearRegression()
polymodel.fit(X_train,y_train)
      ▼ LinearRegression
     LinearRegression()
y_pred = polymodel.predict(X_test)
\label{pd.DataFrame} $$pd.DataFrame(\{'Y\_test':y\_test,'y\_pred':y\_pred, 'residuals':(y\_test-y\_pred)\}).$$ head()
            Y_test
                     y_pred residuals
                                           \blacksquare
      1254
                 5 5.659075
                               -0.659075
      1087
                 6 5.766731
                               0.233269
      822
                 5 5.673221
                               -0.673221
                 6 5 682746
      1514
                               0.317254
      902
                 7 5.654397
                               1.345603
mae_poly = metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test,y_pred)
mse_poly = metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred)
rmse_poly = np.sqrt(mse_poly)
r_score = metrics.r2_score(y_test,y_pred)
pd.DataFrame([mae_poly,mse_poly,rmse_poly, r_score], index = ['mae','mse','rmse','rs
                         metrics
             0.655147
       mae
              0.612797
       mse
       rmse
             0.782813
      rscore 0.030039
coeff = polymodel.coef_
intercept = polymodel.intercept_
print('coeff:',coeff)
print('intercept:', intercept)
     coeff: [-6.16723919 9.36615106]
     intercept: 6.087832574693612
#exponential regression
def exponential_func(x,a,b):
  return a*np.exp(b*x)
from scipy.optimize import curve fit
popt, pcov = curve_fit(exponential_func,df['total sulfur dioxide'],df['quality'])
a_fit, b_fit = popt
time_fit = np.linspace(0,len(df))
population_fit = exponential_func(time_fit,a_fit,b_fit)
     <ipython-input-26-f9aa9179710c>:3: RuntimeWarning: overflow encountered in exp
       return a*np.exp(b*x)
```