```
#importing required libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

df = pd.read\_csv("./CO2\_Emissions\_Canada.csv")

# Pre-Processing

df.head()

С→

	Make	Model	Vehicle Class	Engine Size(L)	Cylinders	Transmission	Fuel Type	Fuel Consumption ( City (L/100 km)
0	ACURA	ILX	COMPACT	2.0	4	AS5	Z	9.9
1	ACURA	ILX	COMPACT	2.4	4	M6	Z	11.2
2	ACURA	ILX HYBRID	COMPACT	1.5	4	AV7	Z	6.0
3	ACURA	MDX 4WD	SUV - SMALL	3.5	6	AS6	Z	12.7
4	ACURA	RDX AWD	SUV - SMALL	3.5	6	AS6	Z	12.1
4								•

df.describe()

Fuel Fuel Fuel Fuel df.corr()

	Engine Size(L)	Cylinders	Fuel Consumption City (L/100 km)	Fuel Consumption Hwy (L/100 km)	Fuel Consumption Comb (L/100 km)	Comb (I
Engine Size(L)	1.000000	0.927653	0.831379	0.761526	0.817060	-0.75
Cylinders	0.927653	1.000000	0.800702	0.715252	0.780534	-0.719
Fuel Consumption City (L/100 km)	0.831379	0.800702	1.000000	0.948180	0.993810	-0.92
Fuel Consumption Hwy (L/100 km)	0.761526	0.715252	0.948180	1.000000	0.977299	-0.890
Fuel Consumption Comb (L/100 km)	0.817060	0.780534	0.993810	0.977299	1.000000	-0.92
Fuel Consumption	-0.757854	-0.719321	-0.927059	-0.890638	-0.925576	1.000

# Thecking and Deleting duplicate rows:

```
df.isna().sum()
     Make
                                          0
     Model
     Vehicle Class
                                          0
     Engine Size(L)
                                          0
     Cylinders
     Transmission
                                          0
     Fuel Type
                                          0
     Fuel Consumption City (L/100 km)
     Fuel Consumption Hwy (L/100 km)
                                          0
     Fuel Consumption Comb (L/100 km)
                                          0
     Fuel Consumption Comb (mpg)
                                          0
     CO2 Emissions(g/km)
                                          0
     dtype: int64
print(df.duplicated().sum())
df=df.drop_duplicates()
print(df.duplicated().sum())
     1103
     0
```

## → Handling numeric and non-numeric data

df.dtypes

```
Make
                                      object
Model
                                      object
Vehicle Class
                                      object
Engine Size(L)
                                     float64
Cylinders
                                       int64
Transmission
                                      object
Fuel Type
                                      object
Fuel Consumption City (L/100 km)
                                     float64
Fuel Consumption Hwy (L/100 km)
                                     float64
Fuel Consumption Comb (L/100 km)
                                     float64
Fuel Consumption Comb (mpg)
                                       int64
                                       int64
CO2 Emissions(g/km)
dtype: object
```

```
print(df["Make"].nunique())
print(df["Model"].nunique())
print(df["Vehicle Class"].nunique())
print(df["Transmission"].nunique())
print(df["Fuel Type"].nunique())

42
    2053
    16
    27
    5
```

```
df=df.drop(['Model'], axis=1)
```

```
columns_To_1HotEncode=["Make","Vehicle Class","Transmission","Fuel Type"]
df = pd.get_dummies(df, columns=columns_To_1HotEncode)
df.head()
```

	Engine Size(L)	Cylinders		Fuel Consumption Hwy (L/100 km)		Fuel Consumption Comb (mpg)	Emissions
0	2.0	4	9.9	6.7	8.5	33	
1	2.4	4	11.2	7.7	9.6	29	
2	1.5	4	6.0	5.8	5.9	48	
3	3.5	6	12.7	9.1	11.1	25	
4	3.5	6	12.1	8.7	10.6	27	

5 rows × 97 columns



## Standardizing all numeric coulumns

```
columns_to_standerdize=["Engine Size(L)","Cylinders","Fuel Consumption City (L/100 km)","F
for column in columns_to_standerdize:
    df[column] = (df[column]-df[column].mean()) / df[column].std()
```

## Spliting the data for testing and training purpose

```
def split_data(X,Y):
    np.random.seed(0)
    mask = np.random.rand(X.shape[0])<=0.80
    X_train = X[mask]
    X_test = X[~mask]
    Y_train = Y[mask]
    Y_test = Y[~mask]
    return X_train,X_test,Y_train,Y_test</pre>
```

## Linear Regression

```
def computeMSE(Y,X,weights):
    Y_pred = X@ weights
    MSE = 0
    for i in range(Y_pred.shape[0]):
        MSE += (Y[i] - Y_pred[i])**2
    MSE/= Y_pred.shape[0]
    return MSE

def computeMAE(Y,X,weights):
    Y_pred = X@ weights
    MAE = 0
    for i in range(Y_pred.shape[0]):
        MAE += abs(Y[i] - Y_pred[i])
    MAE/= Y_pred.shape[0]
    return MAE
```

### Multivariate

```
# Making the variables ready
X = df.iloc[:,:]
X=X.drop(["CO2 Emissions(g/km)"],axis=1)
X["Constant"]=1
```

```
Y=df.iloc[:,6]

X_train,X_test,Y_train,Y_test=split_data(X,Y)

Y_train.reset_index(drop=True,inplace=True)
Y_test.reset_index(drop=True,inplace=True)
X_test.reset_index(drop=True,inplace=True)
X_train.reset_index(drop=True,inplace=True)
```

#### 

```
from numpy.linalg import pinv
def closed_form(X,Y):
    weights = pinv(X)@Y
    return weights

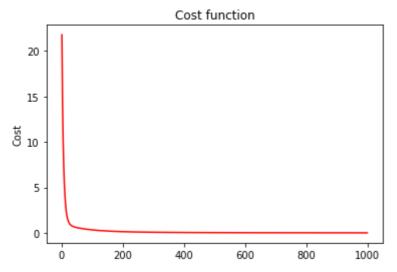
weights=closed_form(X_train,Y_train) #learning algorithm for training model
MSE=computeMSE(Y_test,X_test,weights)
MAE=computeMAE(Y_test,X_test,weights)
print("Mean Square Error: ", MSE)
print("Mean Absolute Error: ", MAE)

Mean Square Error: 0.008704893307890869
    Mean Absolute Error: 0.05375495049165647
```

#### → Gradient Descent

```
costs=[]
iterations=[]
learning rate=.00001
itrns=1000
weights=np.ones((X_train.shape[1]))
for i in range(itrns):
    weights=weights-learning_rate*(X_train.T@(X_train@weights-Y_train))
    iterations.append(i+1)
    cost=computeMSE(Y test, X test, weights)
    costs.append(cost)
plt.plot(np.arange(1,itrns),costs[1:], color = 'red')
plt.title('Cost function')
plt.xlabel('Number of iterations')
plt.ylabel('Cost')
MSE=computeMSE(Y_test,X_test,weights)
MAE=computeMAE(Y_test,X_test,weights)
print("Mean Square Error: ", MSE)
print("Mean Absolute Error: ", MAE)
```

Mean Square Error: 0.017250752725954284 Mean Absolute Error: 0.09414584710911104



### Univariate

```
# Making the variables ready
# X = df["Fuel Consumption City (L/100 km)"]
X = np.ones((len(df), 2))
X[:,1] = df.iloc[:,2]
X=pd.DataFrame(data=X)
Y=df.iloc[:,6]
X_train,X_test,Y_train,Y_test=split_data(X,Y)
Y_train.reset_index(drop=True,inplace=True)
Y_test.reset_index(drop=True,inplace=True)
X test.reset index(drop=True,inplace=True)
X_train.reset_index(drop=True,inplace=True)
print(X train.shape)
print(X_test.shape)
print(Y_train.shape)
print(Y_test.shape)
     (5039, 2)
     (1243, 2)
     (5039,)
     (1243,)
```

#### 

```
from numpy.linalg import inv
weights = inv(X_train.T@X_train)@(X_train.T@Y_train)

MSE=computeMSE(Y_test,X_test,weights)
MAE=computeMAE(Y_test,X_test,weights)
```

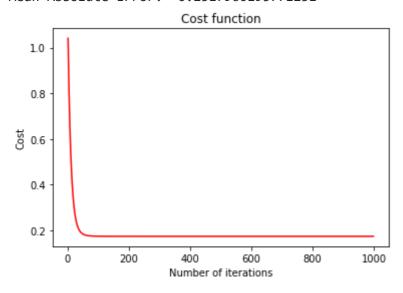
```
print("Mean Square Error: ", MSE)
print("Mean Absolute Error: ", MAE)
```

Mean Square Error: 0.1739664558480334 Mean Absolute Error: 0.25179601957712566

### ▼ Gradient Descent

```
costs=[]
iterations=[]
learning_rate=.00001
itrns=1000
weights=np.ones((X_train.shape[1]))
for i in range(itrns):
    weights=weights-learning_rate*(X_train.T@(X_train@weights-Y_train))
    iterations.append(i+1)
    cost=computeMSE(Y_test,X_test,weights)
    costs.append(cost)
plt.plot(np.arange(1,itrns),costs[1:], color = 'red')
plt.title('Cost function')
plt.xlabel('Number of iterations')
plt.ylabel('Cost')
MSE=computeMSE(Y_test,X_test,weights)
MAE=computeMAE(Y_test,X_test,weights)
print("Mean Square Error: ", MSE)
print("Mean Absolute Error: ", MAE)
```

Mean Square Error: 0.1739664558480333 Mean Absolute Error: 0.2517960195771251



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