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In [1]: #to import libraries

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns

In [2]: #to import dataset

data=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\user\Downloads\2015 - 2015.csv")
data

Out[2]:

	Country	Region	Happiness Rank	Happiness Score	Standard Error	Economy (GDP per Capita)	Family	Health (Life Expectancy)	Freec
0	Switzerland	Western Europe	1	7.587	0.03411	1.39651	1.34951	0.94143	0.66
1	Iceland	Western Europe	2	7.561	0.04884	1.30232	1.40223	0.94784	0.62
2	Denmark	Western Europe	3	7.527	0.03328	1.32548	1.36058	0.87464	0.64
3	Norway	Western Europe	4	7.522	0.03880	1.45900	1.33095	0.88521	0.66
4	Canada	North America	5	7.427	0.03553	1.32629	1.32261	0.90563	0.63
153	Rwanda	Sub- Saharan Africa	154	3.465	0.03464	0.22208	0.77370	0.42864	0.59
154	Benin	Sub- Saharan Africa	155	3.340	0.03656	0.28665	0.35386	0.31910	0.48
155	Syria	Middle East and Northern Africa	156	3.006	0.05015	0.66320	0.47489	0.72193	0.15
156	Burundi	Sub- Saharan Africa	157	2.905	0.08658	0.01530	0.41587	0.22396	0.11
157	Togo	Sub- Saharan Africa	158	2.839	0.06727	0.20868	0.13995	0.28443	0.36

158 rows × 12 columns

localhost:8888/notebooks/model5_2015.ipynb

In [3]: #to display top 5 rows
data.head()

Out[3]:

	Country	Region	Happiness Rank	Happiness Score	Standard Error	Economy (GDP per Capita)	Family	Health (Life Expectancy)	Freedon
0	Switzerland	Western Europe	1	7.587	0.03411	1.39651	1.34951	0.94143	0.6655
1	Iceland	Western Europe	2	7.561	0.04884	1.30232	1.40223	0.94784	0.6287
2	Denmark	Western Europe	3	7.527	0.03328	1.32548	1.36058	0.87464	0.6493
3	Norway	Western Europe	4	7.522	0.03880	1.45900	1.33095	0.88521	0.6697;
4	Canada	North America	5	7.427	0.03553	1.32629	1.32261	0.90563	0.6329 ⁻

DATA CLEANING AND PREPROCESSING

In [4]: data.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 158 entries, 0 to 157
Data columns (total 12 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Country	158 non-null	object
1	Region	158 non-null	object
2	Happiness Rank	158 non-null	int64
3	Happiness Score	158 non-null	float64
4	Standard Error	158 non-null	float64
5	Economy (GDP per Capita)	158 non-null	float64
6	Family	158 non-null	float64
7	Health (Life Expectancy)	158 non-null	float64
8	Freedom	158 non-null	float64
9	Trust (Government Corruption)	158 non-null	float64
10	Generosity	158 non-null	float64
11	Dystopia Residual	158 non-null	float64

dtypes: float64(9), int64(1), object(2)

memory usage: 14.9+ KB

In [5]: #to display summary of statistics
data.describe()

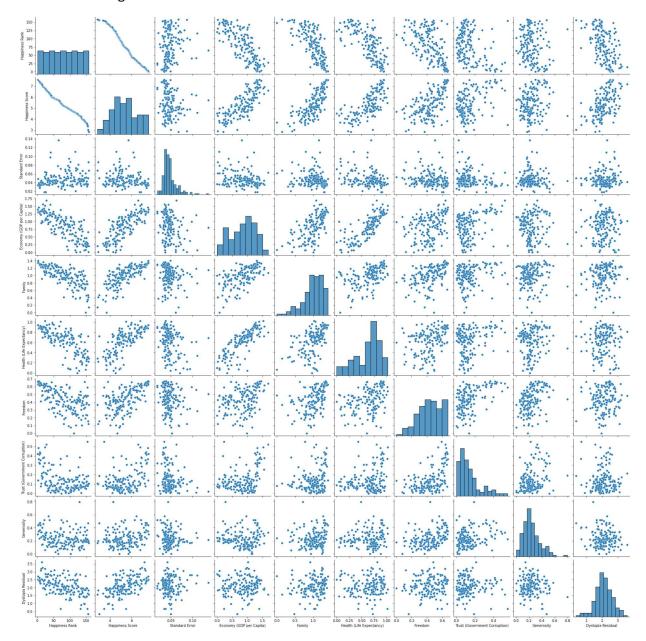
Out[5]:

	Happiness Rank	Happiness Score	Standard Error	Economy (GDP per Capita)	Family	Health (Life Expectancy)	Freedom	(Gove
count	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000	158
mean	79.493671	5.375734	0.047885	0.846137	0.991046	0.630259	0.428615	О
std	45.754363	1.145010	0.017146	0.403121	0.272369	0.247078	0.150693	О
min	1.000000	2.839000	0.018480	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	О
25%	40.250000	4.526000	0.037268	0.545808	0.856823	0.439185	0.328330	О
50%	79.500000	5.232500	0.043940	0.910245	1.029510	0.696705	0.435515	О
75%	118.750000	6.243750	0.052300	1.158448	1.214405	0.811013	0.549092	О
max	158.000000	7.587000	0.136930	1.690420	1.402230	1.025250	0.669730	С

EDA and DATA VISUALIZATION

In [7]: sns.pairplot(data)

Out[7]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x1e7feffab50>

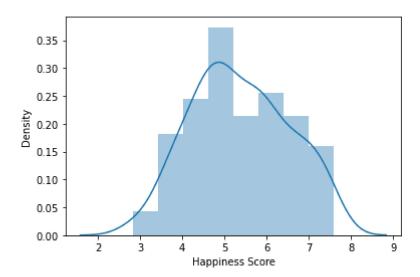


In [8]: | sns.distplot(data['Happiness Score'])

C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:2557: Futur eWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future v ersion. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histogram s).

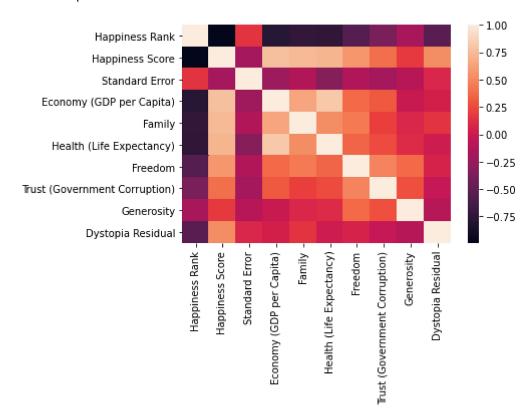
warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)

Out[8]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Happiness Score', ylabel='Density'>



In [10]: sns.heatmap(df.corr())

Out[10]: <AxesSubplot:>

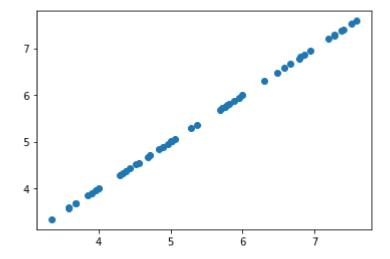


TRAINING MODEL

```
In [11]: x=df[['Happiness Rank','Standard Error', 'Economy (GDP per Capita)', 'Family','He
          y=df['Happiness Score']
          #to split my dataset into trainning and test
In [12]:
          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)
In [13]: from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
          lr=LinearRegression()
          lr.fit(x_train,y_train)
Out[13]: LinearRegression()
In [14]: #to find intercept
          print(lr.intercept_)
          0.0014678582731617595
In [15]:
          coeff = pd.DataFrame(lr.coef_,x.columns,columns=['Co-efficient'])
          coeff
Out[15]:
                                     Co-efficient
                      Happiness Rank
                                       -0.000005
                        Standard Error
                                       0.000229
              Economy (GDP per Capita)
                                        0.999889
                              Family
                                        0.999802
                Health (Life Expectancy)
                                        0.999703
                            Freedom
                                        0.999410
           Trust (Government Corruption)
                                        0.999761
                           Generosity
                                        0.999936
                     Dystopia Residual
                                        0.999842
```

```
In [16]: prediction = lr.predict(x_test)
plt.scatter(y_test,prediction)
```

Out[16]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x1e785a7d070>



```
In [17]: print(lr.score(x_test,y_test))
```

0.9999999517058746

RIDGE AND LASSO REGRESSION

```
In [18]: from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge,Lasso
In [19]: rr=Ridge(alpha=10)
    rr.fit(x_train,y_train)
Out[19]: Ridge(alpha=10)
In [20]: rr.score(x_test,y_test)
Out[20]: 0.9902636125475562
In [21]: la=Lasso(alpha=10)
    la.fit(x_train,y_train)
Out[21]: Lasso(alpha=10)
```

```
In [22]: la.score(x_test,y_test)
Out[22]: 0.938017928404588
In [23]:
         from sklearn.linear model import ElasticNet
         en=ElasticNet()
         en.fit(x_train,y_train)
Out[23]: ElasticNet()
In [24]:
         print(en.coef_)
                                 0.
                                                        0.
         [-0.0243936 -0.
                                            0.
                                                                   0.
                                 0.
                                           ]
                      0.
In [25]:
         print(en.predict(x test))
         [7.27605174 5.0562337 3.5194366 7.0321157 4.27563835 5.42213778
          5.86122266 6.76378604 6.59303081 3.69019183 3.81215985 6.20273313
          6.69060523 5.08062731 7.0565093 4.90987207 6.49545639 4.42199998
          3.78776625 4.17806393 4.78790405 3.59261741 4.98305289 5.76364824
          3.71458544 4.66593602 5.0318401 5.47092499 6.34909476 4.56836161
          3.93412788 3.88534067 6.64181802 3.56822381 7.12969012 4.22685114
          5.73925464 6.08076511 5.83682906 4.39760637 6.00758429 6.73939244
          4.10488311 6.98332849 7.20287093 6.86136046 7.15408372 5.66607382]
In [26]:
         print(en.score(x_test,y_test))
         0.9889483217578776
In [27]: from sklearn import metrics
         print("Mean Absolute error", metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, prediction))
In [28]:
         Mean Absolute error 0.0002354647231996021
In [29]:
         print("Mean Squared error", metrics.mean squared error(y test, prediction))
         Mean Squared error 7.633990075711897e-08
         print("Root Mean Absolute error",np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test,predic
         Root Mean Absolute error 0.0002762967621184131
```