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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
data1=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\user\Downloads\5_Instagram data - 5_Instagram data.csv")
data1
```

Out[2]:

	Impressions	From Home	From Hashtags	From Explore	From Other	Saves	Comments	Shares	Likes	Profile Visits
0	3920	2586	1028	619	56	98	9	5	162	35
1	5394	2727	1838	1174	78	194	7	14	224	48
2	4021	2085	1188	0	533	41	11	1	131	62
3	4528	2700	621	932	73	172	10	7	213	23
4	2518	1704	255	279	37	96	5	4	123	8
...
114	13700	5185	3041	5352	77	573	2	38	373	73
115	5731	1923	1368	2266	65	135	4	1	148	20
116	4139	1133	1538	1367	33	36	0	1	92	34
117	32695	11815	3147	17414	170	1095	2	75	549	148

7/29/23, 12:36 AM

model7_instagram - Jupyter Notebook

	Impressions	From Home	From Hashtags	From Explore	From Other	Saves	Comments	Shares	Likes	Profile Visits
118	36919	13473	4176	16444	2547	653	5	26	443	611

119 rows × 13 columns

In [3]:

```
#to display top 5 rows
data=data1.head()
data
```

Out[3]:

	Impressions	From Home	From Hashtags	From Explore	From Other	Saves	Comments	Shares	Likes	Profile Visits	Follo
0	3920	2586	1028	619	56	98	9	5	162	35	
1	5394	2727	1838	1174	78	194	7	14	224	48	
2	4021	2085	1188	0	533	41	11	1	131	62	
3	4528	2700	621	932	73	172	10	7	213	23	
4	2518	1704	255	279	37	96	5	4	123	8	

DATA CLEANING AND PREPROCESSING

In [4]: data.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5 entries, 0 to 4
Data columns (total 13 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Impressions           5 non-null     int64
1   From Home             5 non-null     int64
2   From Hashtags         5 non-null     int64
3   From Explore          5 non-null     int64
4   From Other            5 non-null     int64
5   Saves                 5 non-null     int64
6   Comments              5 non-null     int64
7   Shares                5 non-null     int64
8   Likes                 5 non-null     int64
9   Profile Visits        5 non-null     int64
10  Follows               5 non-null     int64
11  Caption               5 non-null     object
12  Hashtags              5 non-null     object
dtypes: int64(11), object(2)
memory usage: 648.0+ bytes
```

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

Out[5]:

	Impressions	From Home	From Hashtags	From Explore	From Other	Saves	Comments	
count	5.000000	5.000000	5.000000	5.000000	5.000000	5.000000	5.000000	5
mean	4076.200000	2360.400000	986.000000	600.800000	155.400000	120.200000	8.400000	6
std	1048.350228	449.256386	599.178187	475.157553	211.696245	62.210932	2.408319	4
min	2518.000000	1704.000000	255.000000	0.000000	37.000000	41.000000	5.000000	1
25%	3920.000000	2085.000000	621.000000	279.000000	56.000000	96.000000	7.000000	4
50%	4021.000000	2586.000000	1028.000000	619.000000	73.000000	98.000000	9.000000	5
75%	4528.000000	2700.000000	1188.000000	932.000000	78.000000	172.000000	10.000000	7
max	5394.000000	2727.000000	1838.000000	1174.000000	533.000000	194.000000	11.000000	14

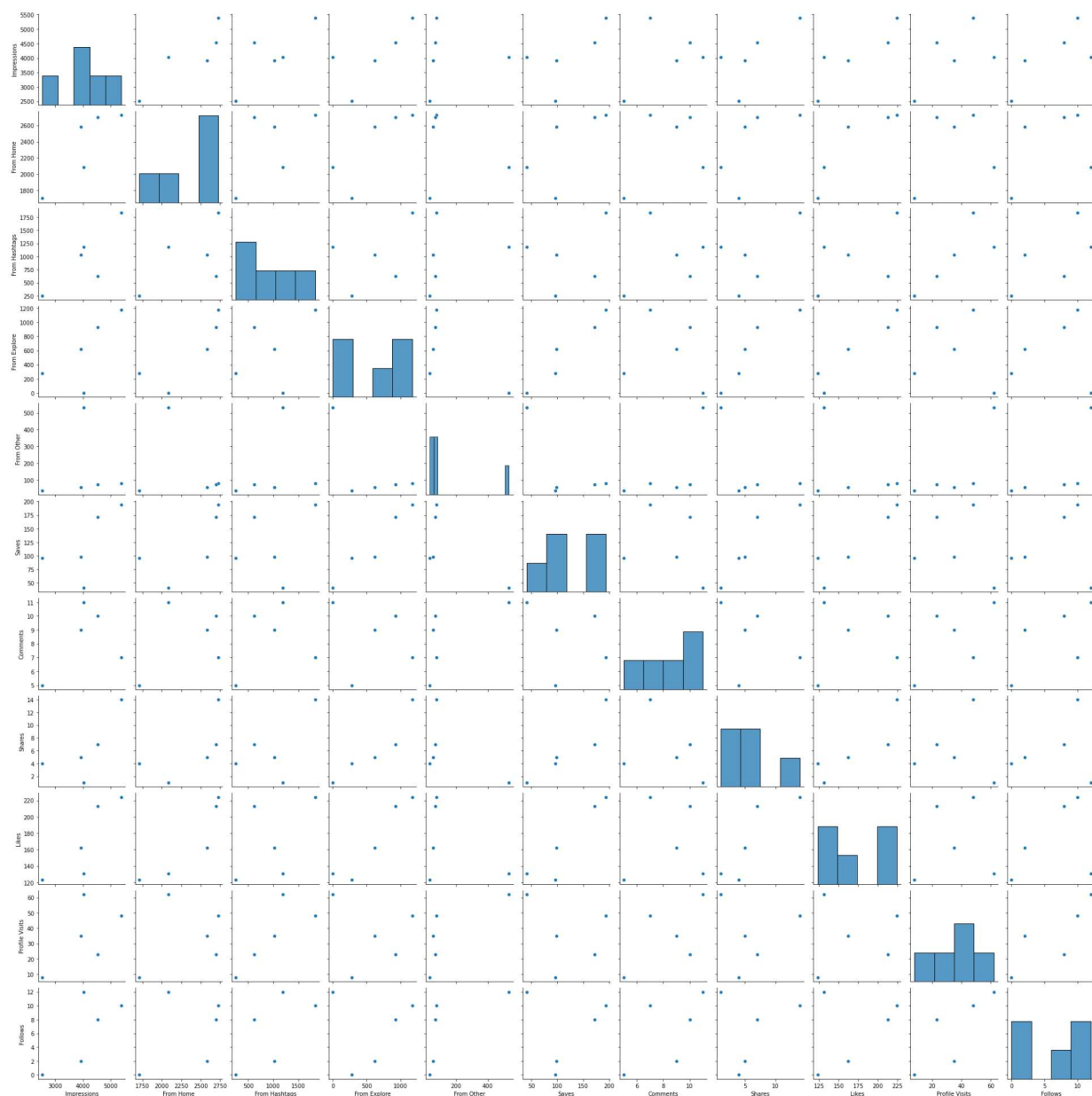
In [6]: *#to display the column heading*
data.columns

Out[6]: Index(['Impressions', 'From Home', 'From Hashtags', 'From Explore',
 'From Other', 'Saves', 'Comments', 'Shares', 'Likes', 'Profile Visits',
 'Follows', 'Caption', 'Hashtags'],
 dtype='object')

EDA and DATA VISUALIZATION

```
In [7]: sns.pairplot(data)
```

```
Out[7]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x178d67a8130>
```

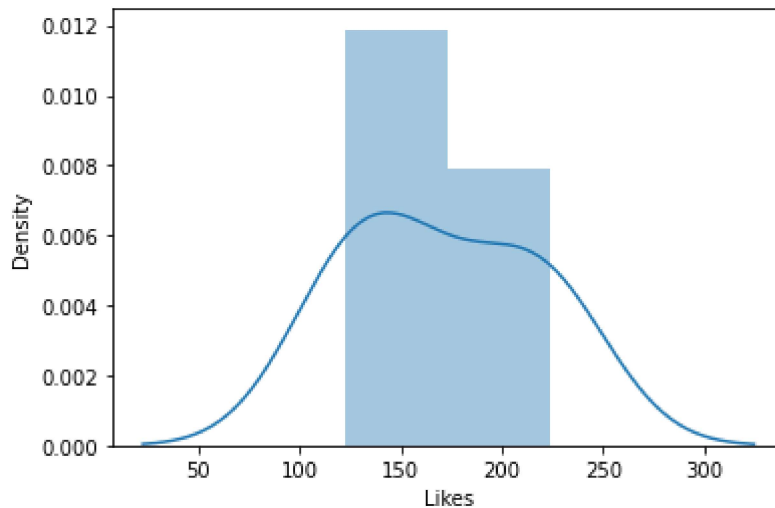


```
In [8]: sns.distplot(data['Likes'])
```

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

```
warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)
```

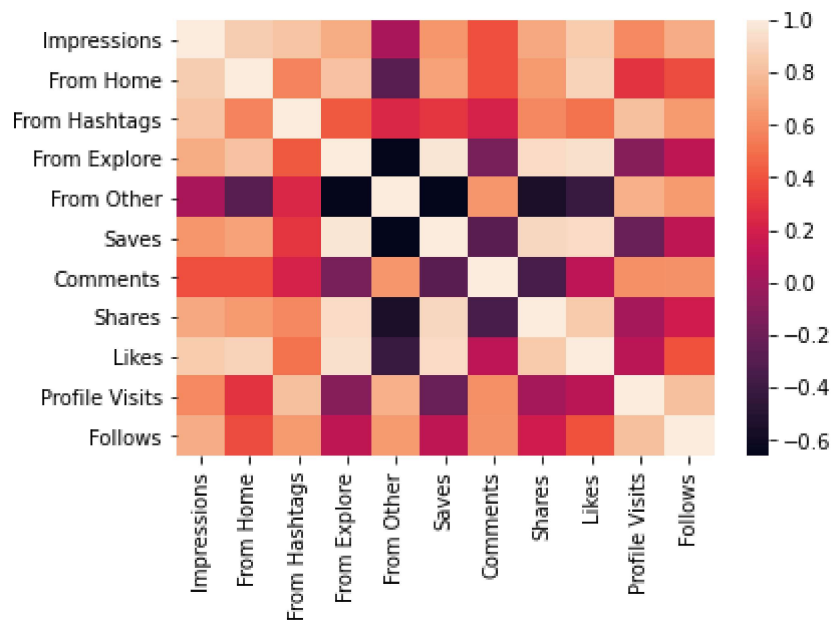
```
Out[8]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Likes', ylabel='Density'>
```



```
In [9]: df=data[['Impressions', 'From Home', 'From Hashtags', 'From Explore',  
                'From Other', 'Saves', 'Comments', 'Shares', 'Likes', 'Profile Visits',  
                'Follows', 'Caption', 'Hashtags']]
```

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

```
Out[10]: <AxesSubplot:>
```



TRAINING MODEL

```
In [11]: x=df[['Impressions', 'From Home', 'From Hashtags', 'From Explore','From Other',  
y=df[['Likes']]]
```

```
In [12]: #to split my dataset into training and test  
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)
```

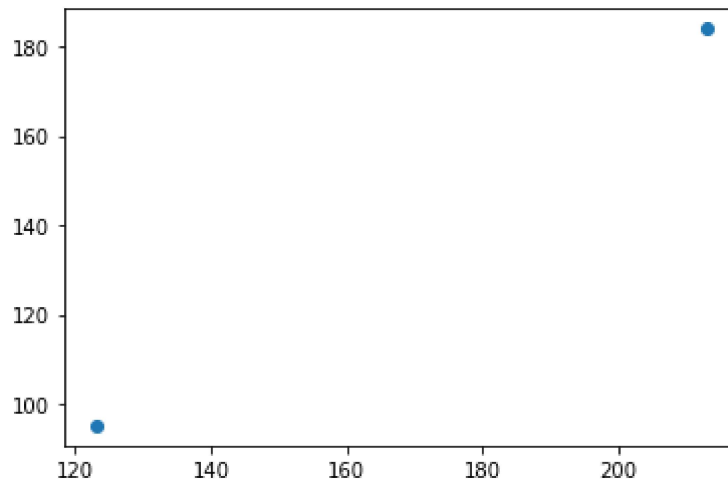
```
Out[13]: LinearRegression()
```

```
In [14]: #to find intercept  
print(lr.intercept_)
```

```
[-6.72381213]
```

```
In [15]: prediction = lr.predict(x_test)  
plt.scatter(y_test,prediction)
```

```
Out[15]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x178dcc72e20>
```



```
In [16]: print(lr.score(x_test,y_test))
```

```
0.6004389468939054
```

RIDGE AND LASSO REGRESSION

```
In [17]: from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge,Lasso
```

```
In [18]: rr=Ridge(alpha=10)  
rr.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
Out[18]: Ridge(alpha=10)
```

```
In [19]: rr.score(x_test,y_test)
```

```
Out[19]: 0.6004357921164281
```



```
In [20]: la=Lasso(alpha=10)
la.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_model\_coordinate_descent.py:530: ConvergenceWarning: Objective did not converge. You might want to
increase the number of iterations. Duality gap: 0.77651300311621, tolerance: 0.
4484666666666666
    model = cd_fast.enet_coordinate_descent(
```

```
Out[20]: Lasso(alpha=10)
```

```
In [21]: la.score(x_test,y_test)
```

```
Out[21]: 0.2688269522950242
```

```
In [22]: from sklearn.linear_model import ElasticNet
en=ElasticNet()
en.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
Out[22]: ElasticNet()
```

```
In [23]: print(en.coef_)
```

```
[ 0.04802523  0.04680051 -0.02360282  0.00708096 -0.00888274  0.
 -0.          0.          0.          -0.          -0.          ]
```

```
In [24]: print(en.predict(x_test))
```

```
[208.20256294  69.3930897 ]
```

```
In [25]: print(en.score(x_test,y_test))
```

```
0.28476142359310297
```

```
In [26]: from sklearn import metrics
```

```
In [27]: print("Mean Absolute error",metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test,prediction))
```

```
Mean Absolute error 28.438987770511233
```

```
In [28]: print("Mean Squared error",metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test,prediction))
```

```
Mean Squared error 809.1111325398415
```

```
In [29]: print("Root Mean Absolute error",np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test,prediction)))
```

```
Root Mean Absolute error 28.444878845582053
```

