SIMPLE LINEAR REGRESSION

Our task is to predict the student score based on the number hours that he had spent on study. We had used simple linear regression which is the supervised regression technique, to predict the score of the student

c:\users\vamsi2001\appdata\local\programs\python\python39\lib\site-packages\num
py_distributor_init.py:30: UserWarning: loaded more than 1 DLL from .libs:
c:\users\vamsi2001\appdata\local\programs\python\python39\lib\site-packages\num
py\.libs\libopenblas.EL2C6PLE4ZYW3ECEVIV3OXXGRN2NRFM2.gfortran-win_amd64.dll
c:\users\vamsi2001\appdata\local\programs\python\python39\lib\site-packages\num
py\.libs\libopenblas.XWYDX2IKJW2NMTWSFYNGFUWKQU3LYTCZ.gfortran-win_amd64.dll
 warnings.warn("loaded more than 1 DLL from .libs:"

```
In [2]: 1 #step 2: Load the data
2 data=pd.read_csv('marks.csv')
3 data.head()
```

Out[2]:

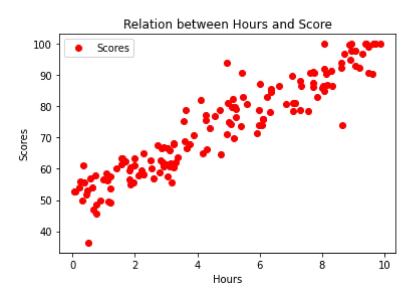
	Hours	Scores
0	3.75	67.79
1	9.51	99.06
2	7.32	86.43
3	5.99	74.11
4	1.56	63.51

In [3]: 1 data.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149
Data columns (total 2 columns):
    # Column Non-Null Count Dtype
--- 0 Hours 149 non-null float64
1 Scores 148 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(2)
memory usage: 2.5 KB
```

```
In [5]:
            data.isnull().sum()
Out[5]: Hours
                  1
                  2
        Scores
        dtype: int64
In [6]:
            # Handling Missing values
          2 data['Hours']=data['Hours'].fillna(data['Hours'].mean())
          3 data['Scores']=data['Scores'].fillna(data['Scores'].median())
In [7]:
             data.isnull().sum()
Out[7]: Hours
                  0
        Scores
                  0
        dtype: int64
In [8]:
             data.info()
        <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
        RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149
        Data columns (total 2 columns):
             Column Non-Null Count Dtype
                                      float64
         0
             Hours
                     150 non-null
         1
             Scores 150 non-null
                                      float64
        dtypes: float64(2)
        memory usage: 2.5 KB
In [9]:
            #step 3:plot the relationship between features(columns)
          2 data.plot(x='Hours',y='Scores',style='o',color='red')
            plt.title('Relation between Hours and Score')
          4 plt.xlabel('Hours')
            plt.ylabel('Scores')
```

Out[9]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Scores')

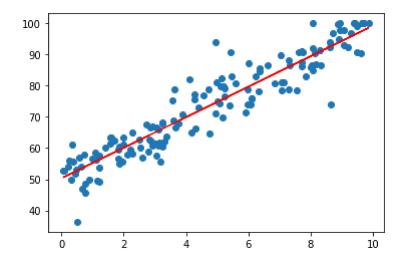


```
In [10]:
           1 #step 4: split dataset
           2 X=data.iloc[:,:-1].values
           3 y=data.iloc[:,1].values
           4 #X=np.array(data['Hours']).reshape(-1,1)
           5 #y=np.array(data['Scores'])
           6 | X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test=train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2)
In [11]:
           1 #step 5: build the model
           2 reg=LinearRegression()
           3 reg.fit(X_train,y_train)
Out[11]: LinearRegression()
In [12]:
           1 #step 6:Predictions
           2 y_pred=reg.predict(X_test)
           3 y pred
Out[12]: array([77.05107029, 86.08942867, 84.86802889, 63.95766464, 56.18956204,
                94.05295524, 76.85564633, 55.99413807, 85.16116484, 65.8630483,
                87.26197246, 61.51486508, 53.50248252, 65.03249645, 74.90140668,
                75.19454263, 80.76412563, 59.36520147, 73.38687095, 63.56681671,
                97.52173062, 70.35779949, 89.50934805, 92.39185154, 52.13451477,
                66.84016813, 90.97502779, 85.99171669, 64.25080059, 75.29225461])
In [13]:
             print("m value",reg.coef_)#m value
             print("Intercept value", reg.intercept_)# intercept
         m value [4.88559912]
         Intercept value 50.3268430917942
In [14]:
           1 #step 7:Model Evaluation
           2 print("mean absolute error is", mean_absolute_error(y_test,y_pred))
           3 print("r2 value", r2_score(y_test, y_pred))
         mean absolute error is 4.67946019193863
         r2 value 0.8561505991497251
```

localhost:8888/notebooks/SimpleLinearRegression.ipynb

```
In [15]: 1 #step 8:plot Regression Line
2 line=reg.coef_*X+reg.intercept_ #y=mx+c
3 plt.scatter(X,y)
4 plt.plot(X,line,c='red')
```

Out[15]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1e562da75b0>]



[89.41163607]

```
In [ ]: 1
```

In []: 1