Predict delivery time

October 16, 2021

1 To Predict delivery time using sorting time

```
1.0.1 Importing the Libraries
[1]: import numpy as np
     import pandas as pd
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
[2]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
     ### Splitting the dataset into the Training set and test set
[3]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
     ## Training the simple linear Regression Model
[4]: import statsmodels.api as sm
    1.0.2 Importing the dataset
[5]: data_sets = pd.read_csv("delivery_time.csv")
[6]: x = data_sets.iloc[:,:-1].values
     y = data_sets.iloc[:, -1].values
[7]: print(data_sets)
        Delivery_Time
                       Sorting_Time
                21.00
    0
                                  10
    1
                13.50
                                   4
    2
                19.75
                                   6
```

```
9
3
             24.00
4
             29.00
                                  10
5
             15.35
                                   6
6
             19.00
                                   7
7
              9.50
                                   3
                                  10
8
             17.90
9
              18.75
                                   9
              19.83
                                   8
10
              10.75
                                   4
11
                                   7
12
             16.68
```

```
3
     13
     14
                 12.03
                                    3
     15
                 14.88
                                    4
     16
                 13.75
                                    6
                                    7
     17
                 18.11
                                    2
     18
                  8.00
                                    7
     19
                 17.83
     20
                 21.50
                                    5
 [8]: print(x)
     [[21. ]
      [13.5]
      [19.75]
      [24.]
      [29.]
      [15.35]
      [19.]
      [ 9.5 ]
      [17.9]
      [18.75]
      [19.83]
      [10.75]
      [16.68]
      [11.5]
      [12.03]
      [14.88]
      [13.75]
      [18.11]
      [8.]
      [17.83]
      [21.5]]
 [9]: print(y)
     [10 4 6 9 10 6 7 3 10 9 8 4 7 3 3 4 6 7 2 7 5]
     1.0.3 Splitting the dataset into the Training set and test set
[10]: data_sets.describe()
[10]:
             Delivery_Time
                            Sorting_Time
                 21.000000
                               21.000000
      count
                 16.790952
                                6.190476
     mean
      std
                  5.074901
                                2.542028
                  8.000000
                                2.000000
     min
      25%
                 13.500000
                                4.000000
      50%
                 17.830000
                                6.000000
```

11.50

```
75% 19.750000 8.000000
max 29.000000 10.000000
```

```
[11]: x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size = 0.2, □ →random_state= 0)
```

1.0.4 Training the simple linear Regression Model on the Training set

```
[12]: regressor = LinearRegression()
regressor.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

[12]: LinearRegression()

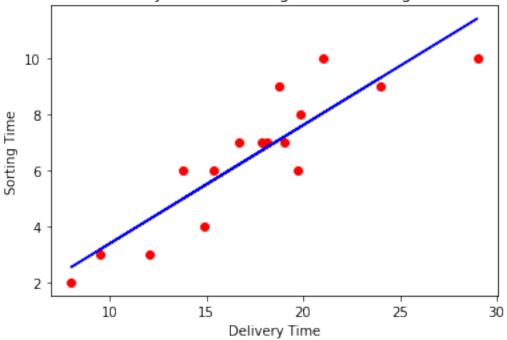
1.0.5 Predicting the Test set result

```
[13]: y_predict = regressor.predict(x_test)
```

1.0.6 Visualising the Training set results

```
[14]: plt.scatter(x_train, y_train, color = 'red')
   plt.plot(x_train, regressor.predict(x_train), color = "blue")
   plt.title("delivery time vs sorting time [ Training Set]")
   plt.xlabel("Delivery Time")
   plt.ylabel("Sorting Time")
   plt.show()
```

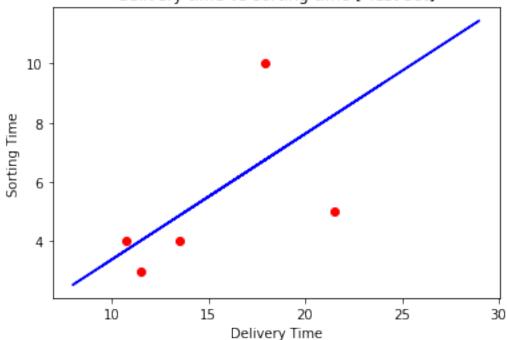
delivery time vs sorting time [Training Set]



1.0.7 Visualising the test set result

```
[15]: plt.scatter(x_test, y_test, color = 'red')
   plt.plot(x_train, regressor.predict(x_train), color = "blue")
   plt.title("delivery time vs sorting time [ Test set]")
   plt.xlabel("Delivery Time")
   plt.ylabel("Sorting Time")
   plt.show()
```





1.0.8 Regression Itself

```
[16]: x_stats = sm.add_constant(x)
results = sm.OLS(y,x_stats).fit()
results.summary()
```

[16]: <class 'statsmodels.iolib.summary.Summary'>

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable: y R-squared: 0.682

Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.666
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	40.80
Date:	Sat, 16 Oct 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	3.98e-06
Time:	15:35:31	Log-Likelihood:	-36.839
No. Observations:	21	AIC:	77.68
Df Residuals:	19	BIC:	79.77

Df Model: 1 nonrobust Covariance Type:

========		========	========		========	========			
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]			
const	-0.7567	1.134	-0.667	0.513	-3.130	1.617			
x1	0.4137	0.065	6.387	0.000	0.278	0.549			
========			========		========	=======			
Omnibus:		1	.409 Durk	oin-Watson:		1.346			
Prob(Omnibu	ıs):	0	.494 Jaro	que-Bera (JB):	0.371			
Skew:		0	.255 Prob	o(JB):		0.831			
Kurtosis:		3	.405 Cond	Cond. No.		62.1			

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.