

```
In [3]: 1 import pandas as pd
        2 import numpy as np
```

```
In [4]: 1 df=pd.read_csv("Advertising.csv")
```

```
In [5]: 1 df
```

Out[5]:

	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	12.0
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	16.5
4	180.8	10.8	58.4	17.9
...	...	...	...	...
195	38.2	3.7	13.8	7.6
196	94.2	4.9	8.1	14.0
197	177.0	9.3	6.4	14.8
198	283.6	42.0	66.2	25.5
199	232.1	8.6	8.7	18.4

200 rows × 4 columns

```
In [6]: 1 df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 200 entries, 0 to 199
Data columns (total 4 columns):
 #   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
 0   TV          200 non-null    float64
 1   Radio       200 non-null    float64
 2   Newspaper   200 non-null    float64
 3   Sales       200 non-null    float64
dtypes: float64(4)
memory usage: 6.4 KB
```

## Linear Regression

```
In [7]: 1 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
        2 from sklearn.metrics import r2_score, mean_squared_error
```

```
In [8]: 1 X = df['TV'].values.reshape(-1, 1)
        2 y = df['Sales']
```

```
In [9]: 1 model = LinearRegression()
```

```
In [10]: 1 model.fit(X, y)
```

Out[10]:

```
LinearRegression
LinearRegression()
```

```
In [16]: 1 y_pred = model.predict(X)
```

```
In [12]: 1 r_squared = r2_score(y, y_pred)
2 r_squared
```

```
Out[12]: 0.8121757029987414
```

## Multi linear regression

```
In [13]: 1 X = df[['TV', 'Radio', 'Newspaper']]
2 y = df['Sales']
```

```
In [14]: 1 model = LinearRegression()
2 model.fit(X, y)
```

```
Out[14]: ▾ LinearRegression
LinearRegression()
```

```
In [15]: 1 y_pred = model.predict(X)
```

## Knn

```
In [19]: 1 from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor
2 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
In [20]: 1 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
2 model = KNeighborsRegressor(n_neighbors=5)
```

```
In [21]: 1 model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
Out[21]: ▾ KNeighborsRegressor
KNeighborsRegressor()
```

```
In [22]: 1 y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
```

## Naive Bayes

```
In [26]: 1 from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
```

```
In [27]: 1 X = df[['TV', 'Radio', 'Newspaper']]
2 y = df['Sales']
```

```
In [31]: 1 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
In [32]: 1 model = GaussianNB()
```

```
In [ ]: 1 model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
In [ ]: 1 y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
```

# Gradient Descent

```
In [35]: 1 from sklearn.linear_model import SGDRegressor
2 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
3 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
```

```
In [36]: 1 X = df[['TV', 'Radio', 'Newspaper']]
2 y = df['Sales']
```

```
In [37]: 1 scaler = StandardScaler()
2 X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X)
```

```
In [40]: 1 model = SGDRegressor(loss='squared_error', max_iter=1000, learning_rate='constant', eta0=0.01)
2
```

```
In [41]: 1 model.fit(X_scaled, y)
```

```
Out[41]: SGDRegressor
SGDRegressor(learning_rate='constant')
```

```
In [42]: 1 y_pred = model.predict(X_scaled)
2
```

```
In [ ]: 1
```