# TASK 1 Prediction Using Supervised Machine learning

#### **BY: MARY JOHN**

#### In [71]:

```
# Importing the Libraries required
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sn
matplotlib inline
```

#### In [5]:

```
1 dt = pd.read_excel("StudentStudyHours.xlsx")
2 dt.head(6)
```

#### Out[5]:

	Hours	Scores
0	2.5	21
1	5.1	47
2	3.2	27
3	8.5	75
4	3.5	30
5	1.5	20

```
In [7]:
```

```
1 dt.describe()
```

#### Out[7]:

	Hours	Scores
count	25.000000	25.000000
mean	5.012000	51.480000
std	2.525094	25.286887
min	1.100000	17.000000
25%	2.700000	30.000000
50%	4.800000	47.000000
75%	7.400000	75.000000
max	9.200000	95.000000

#### In [15]:

```
plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = (10,6)

dt.plot(x='Hours', y='Scores', style='*',color='red')

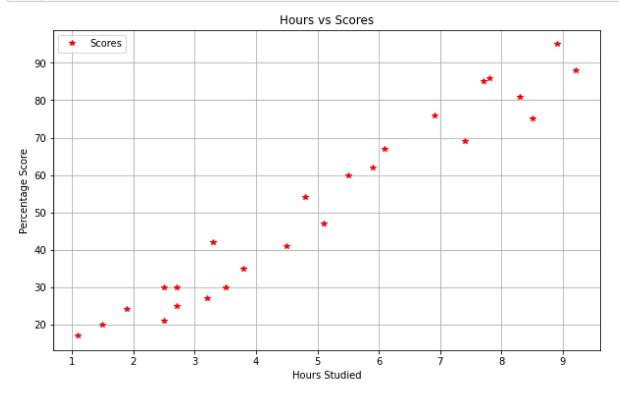
plt.title('Hours vs Scores')

plt.xlabel('Hours Studied')

plt.ylabel('Percentage Score')

plt.grid()

plt.show()
```



# This shows that there is a positive relation between the hours studied by a student and the percentage that student scores

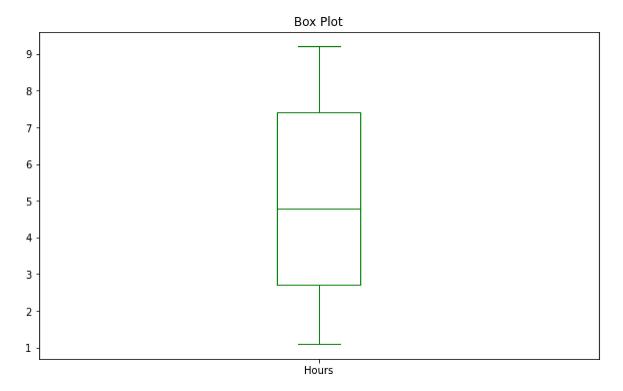
```
In [21]:
```

```
# BOXPLOT FOR NO. OF HOURS

the distribution of the box of th
```

#### Out[21]:

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Box Plot')



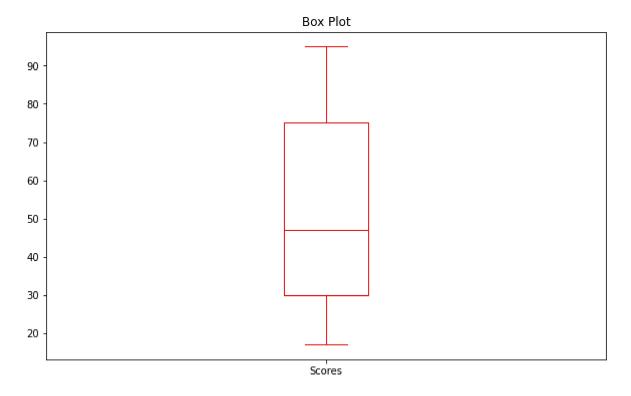
This shows that the median hours of study per day by a student is almost 5 hours. It also shows that there is no presence of outliers and that it is not normally distributed since median is not equal to mean.

#### In [19]:

```
# BOXPLOT FOR SCORES
dt.Scores.plot.box(color='red')
plt.title("Box Plot")
```

#### Out[19]:

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Box Plot')

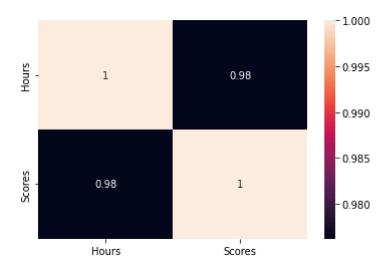


This shows that the percentage of score by a student is around 48%. It also shows that there is no presence of outliers and that it is not normally distributed since median is not equal to mean.

#### In [23]:

```
print("The correlation Heat Map is:")
corrMatrix = dt.corr()
sn.heatmap(corrMatrix, annot=True)
plt.show()
```

The correlation Heat Map is:



The correlation coefficient is 0.98. This implies that the hours of study and the percentage scored by a student is highly positively correlated.

## Preparing the data

The next step is to divide the data into "attributes" (inputs) and "labels" (outputs).

#### In [54]:

```
1 X = dt.iloc[:, :-1].values
2 y = dt.iloc[:, 1].values
```

Now that we have our attributes and labels, the next step is to split this data into training and test sets. We'll do this by using Scikit-Learn's built-in train test split() method:

## Splitting data into training and testing set

#### In [55]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,test_size=0.2, random_state=0)
```

```
In [57]:
```

```
print("Dimension of training set of Scores = ",X_train.ndim)
print("Dimension of training set of Hours = ",y_train.ndim)
```

```
Dimension of training set of Scores = 2
Dimension of training set of Hours = 1
```

# **Training the Algorithm**

We have split our data into training and testing sets, and now is finally the time to train our algorithm.

#### In [58]:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(x_train, y_train)

print("The training is complete.")
```

The training is complete.

# Making prediction on training set and checking the RMSE

```
In [61]:
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
y_pred=model.predict(X_test)
r2_score(y_test,y_pred)
```

#### Out[61]:

0.9454906892105354

#### In [63]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred,squared=False)
```

#### Out[63]:

4.647447612100373

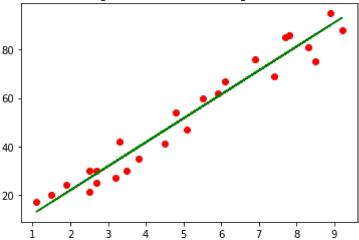
# The model is has an accuracy score of 0.9454 that is it 94.54% good fit with it's RMSE of 4.64%

#### In [73]:

```
# Plotting the regression line
line = regressor.coef_*X + regressor.intercept_

# Plotting for the test data
plt.scatter(X, y,color="red")
plt.plot(X, line, color="green")
plt.title("Plotting for the test data & regression line")
plt.show()
```

#### Plotting for the test data & regression line



## **PREDICTION**

```
In [66]:
```

```
# Prediction of score if student studies 9.25 hours per day
hours = 9.25
model.predict([[hours]])
```

#### Out[66]:

array([93.69173249])

## A student scores 93.69% if they study for 9.25 hours per day

#### In [ ]:

1

In [ ]:

1