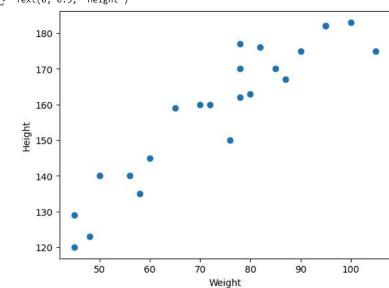
7/22/24, 1:20 PM Untitled - Colab

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
%matplotlib inline

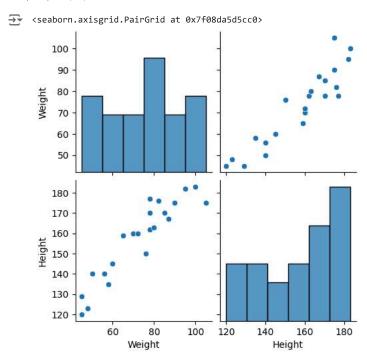
df = pd.read_csv('/content/height-weight.csv')

#scatter plot
plt.scatter(df['Weight'], df['Height'])
plt.xlabel("Weight")
plt.ylabel("Height")

Text(0, 0.5, 'Height')
```

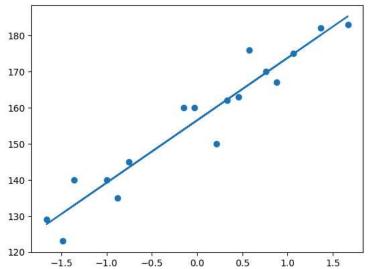


#seaborn for visualization
import seaborn as sns
sns.pairplot(df)



```
X = df[['Weight']]
y = df[['Height']]
```

```
X_series=df['Weight']
np.array(X_series).shape
→ (23,)
np.array(y).shape
→ (23, 1)
## Train Test Split
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.25, random_state=42)
#standardization
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
X_test
→ array([[ 0.33497168],
              0.33497168],
            [-1.6641678],
            [ 1.36483141],
            [-0.45256812],
            [ 1.97063125]])
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
regression=LinearRegression(n_jobs=-1)
regression.fit(X_train, y_train)
\overline{\pm}
            LinearRegression
     LinearRegression(n_jobs=-1)
print("Coefficient or slope:", regression.coef_)
print("Intercept:", regression.intercept_)
Coefficient or slope: [[17.2982057]]
     Intercept: [156.47058824]
plt.scatter(X_train, y_train)
plt.plot(X_train, regression.predict(X_train))
```



Start coding or generate with AI.

10.716374991212605

prediction of test data predicted height output = interept + coef(Weights) y_pred_test = 156.470 + 17.29(X_test)

```
#prediction of test data
y_pred = regression.predict(X_test)

#performance Metrics
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error

mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
print(mae)
print(mse)
print(mse)

9.66512588679501
114.84069295228699
```

R square formula R^2 = 1 SSR/SST R^ 2 = coefficient of determination SSR = sum of squares of residuals SST = total sum of squares

```
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
score = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
print(score)
0.7360826717981276
##Ols Linear Regression
import statsmodels.api as sm
model = sm.OLS(y_train, X_train).fit()
prediction = model.predict(X_test)
print(prediction)

→ [ 5.79440897

                 5.79440897 -28.78711691 23.60913442 -7.82861638
     34.08838469]
print(model.summary())
₹
                              OLS Regression Results
    -----
```

-0.050
0.1953
0.664
-110.03
222.1
222.9

-0.166 Prob(JB):

2.581 Cond. No.

Notes

Skew:

Kurtosis:

- [1] R^2 is computed without centering (uncentered) since the model does not contain a constant.
- [2] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/scipy/stats/_stats_py.py:1806: UserWarning: kurtosistest only valid for n>=20 ... continuing an warnings.warn("kurtosistest only valid for n>=20 ... continuing "

0.904

1.00

#prediction for new data
regression.predict(scaler.transform([[72]]))

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/base.py:439: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but StandardScaler was f
warnings.warn(
array([[155.97744705]])

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