#### 1.Importing Libraries

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
   import pandas as pd
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   import matplotlib.axes as ax
```

#### 2.Loading Data

```
In [2]: data = pd.read_csv(r'C:\Users\G.SAI KRISHNA\Desktop\ML_Projects\ML_GFG\train.csv')
In [3]: data.head()
Out[3]:
              X
         0 24.0 21.549452
         1 50.0 47.464463
         2 15.0 17.218656
         3 38.0 36.586398
         4 87.0 87.288984
In [4]: data.info()
        <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
        RangeIndex: 700 entries, 0 to 699
        Data columns (total 2 columns):
             Column Non-Null Count Dtype
                     -----
         0
                     700 non-null
                                     float64
             Х
         1
             У
                     699 non-null
                                     float64
        dtypes: float64(2)
        memory usage: 11.1 KB
```

#### 3.Data Preprocessing

```
In [5]: #Handling Null Values
  data = data.dropna(axis=0)

In [6]: data['x'].max()
Out[6]: 100.0
```

#### 4.Data Splitting

# 5. Polynomial Regression

### **Training the Model**

```
In [13]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
    from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures

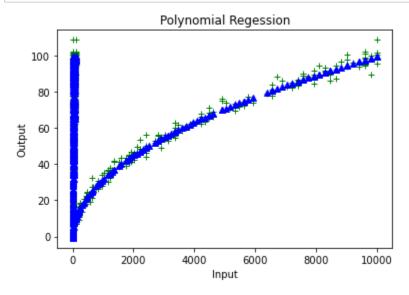
poly_regressor = PolynomialFeatures(degree=2)
    train_input_poly = poly_regressor.fit_transform(train_input)
    poly_regressor.fit(train_input,train_output)
Out[13]: PolynomialFeatures()
```

```
In [14]: |train_input_poly
Out[14]: array([[1.000e+00, 2.400e+01, 5.760e+02],
                [1.000e+00, 5.000e+01, 2.500e+03],
                [1.000e+00, 1.500e+01, 2.250e+02],
                [1.000e+00, 2.100e+01, 4.410e+02],
                [1.000e+00, 8.100e+01, 6.561e+03],
                [1.000e+00, 9.700e+01, 9.409e+03]])
In [15]:
         linear regressor = LinearRegression()
         linear_regressor.fit(train_input_poly,train_output)
Out[15]: LinearRegression()
         Predicting Test Values
In [16]: test input poly = poly regressor.fit transform(test input)
         poly_regressor.fit(test_input,test_output)
Out[16]: PolynomialFeatures()
In [17]: | predicted value = linear regressor.predict(test input poly)
In [18]: | predicted_value
Out[18]: array([[ 4.46957573],
                [60.99608394],
                [47.00554813],
                [97.51828372],
                [29.89058614],
                [62.98705348],
                [-0.65061901],
                [99.47374049],
                [17.72593351],
                [29.89058614],
                [97.51828372],
```

## **Visualizing Model Performance**

[15.69177278], [21.78849616], [55.01165768], [42.99097571], [74.89255892], [90.65906809], [46.00262488], [84.76102421],

```
In [19]: plt.figure()
   plt.plot(test_input_poly,test_output,'+',color="green")
   plt.plot(test_input_poly,predicted_value,'^',color="blue")
   plt.title("Polynomial Regession")
   plt.xlabel("Input")
   plt.ylabel("Output")
   plt.show()
```



```
In [20]: from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
    error=mean_squared_error(predicted_value,test_output)
    error
```

Out[20]: 8.063337564451183

```
In [21]: print("Accuracy : "+str(100 - error)+"%")
```

Accuracy: 91.93666243554881%