DATA COLLECTION

In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

In [2]:

```
a=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\user\Downloads\13_placement.csv")
a
```

Out[2]:

	cgpa	placement_exam_marks	placed
0	7.19	26.0	1
1	7.46	38.0	1
2	7.54	40.0	1
3	6.42	8.0	1
4	7.23	17.0	0
995	8.87	44.0	1
996	9.12	65.0	1
997	4.89	34.0	0
998	8.62	46.0	1
999	4.90	10.0	1

1000 rows × 3 columns

In [3]:

```
a.head(5)
```

Out[3]:

	cgpa	placement_exam_marks	placed
0	7.19	26.0	1
1	7.46	38.0	1
2	7.54	40.0	1
3	6.42	8.0	1
4	7.23	17.0	0

DATA CLEANING AND PRE-PROCESSING

```
In [4]:
```

```
a.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1000 entries, 0 to 999
Data columns (total 3 columns):
     Column
                           Non-Null Count Dtype
     ----
0
                           1000 non-null
                                           float64
     cgpa
 1
     placement_exam_marks 1000 non-null
                                           float64
     placed
                           1000 non-null
                                           int64
dtypes: float64(2), int64(1)
memory usage: 23.6 KB
In [5]:
a.describe()
```

Out[5]:

	cgpa	placement_exam_marks	placed
count	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000
mean	6.961240	32.225000	0.489000
std	0.615898	19.130822	0.500129
min	4.890000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	6.550000	17.000000	0.000000
50%	6.960000	28.000000	0.000000
75%	7.370000	44.000000	1.000000
max	9.120000	100.000000	1.000000

In [6]:

```
a.columns
```

Out[6]:

Index(['cgpa', 'placement_exam_marks', 'placed'], dtype='object')

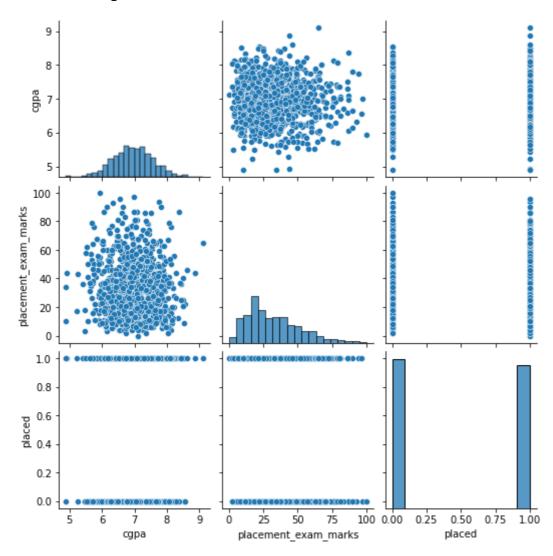
EDA and VISUALIZATION

In [7]:

sns.pairplot(a)

Out[7]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x208a607dbe0>



In [8]:

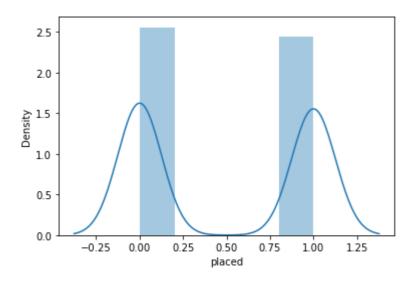
```
sns.distplot(a['placed'])
```

C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:2557: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure -level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)

Out[8]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='placed', ylabel='Density'>



In [9]:

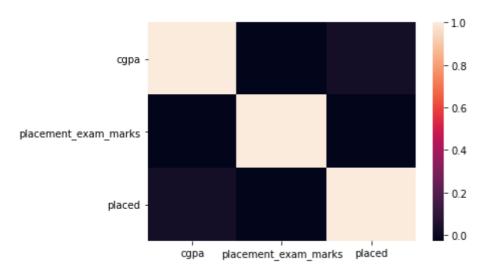
```
f=a[['cgpa', 'placement_exam_marks', 'placed']]
```

In [10]:

```
sns.heatmap(f.corr())
```

Out[10]:

<AxesSubplot:>



To train the model-model building

```
In [11]:
x=f[['cgpa', 'placement_exam_marks']]
y=f['placed']
In [12]:
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.3)
In [13]:
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
lr=LinearRegression()
lr.fit(x_train,y_train)
Out[13]:
LinearRegression()
In [14]:
print(lr.intercept_)
0.3274428091728991
In [15]:
coeff=pd.DataFrame(lr.coef_,x.columns,columns=['Co-efficient'])
coeff
```

Out[15]:

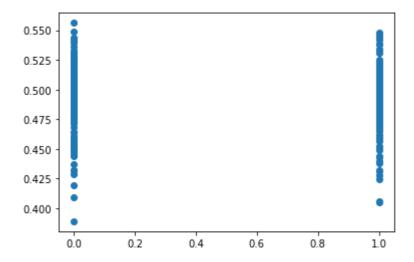
	Co-efficient
сдра	0.028679
placement exam marks	-0.001092

```
In [16]:
```

```
prediction=lr.predict(x_test)
plt.scatter(y_test,prediction)
```

Out[16]:

<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x208a87f3d90>



In [17]:

```
print(lr.score(x_test,y_test))
```

-0.0040838041602666575

In [18]:

```
lr.score(x_train,y_train)
```

Out[18]:

0.0030249247639947408

RIDGE REGRESSION

In [19]:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge,Lasso
```

In [20]:

```
rr=Ridge(alpha=10)
rr.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

Out[20]:

Ridge(alpha=10)

```
In [21]:
rr.score(x_test,y_test)
Out[21]:
```

LASSO REGRESSION

-0.004012228951224106

```
In [22]:
la=Lasso(alpha=10)
la.fit(x_train,y_train)
Out[22]:
Lasso(alpha=10)
In [23]:
la.score(x_test,y_test)
Out[23]:
-0.00026242310049706674
In [24]:
from sklearn.linear_model import ElasticNet
p=ElasticNet()
p.fit(x_train,y_train)
Out[24]:
ElasticNet()
In [25]:
print(p.coef_)
[ 0. -0.]
In [26]:
print(p.intercept_)
```

0.49142857142857144

In [27]:

print(p.predict(x_test))

```
[0.49142857 0.49142857 0.49142857 0.49142857 0.49142857 0.49142857
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```

```
In [28]:
prediction=p.predict(x_test)
print(p.score(x_test,y_test))
-0.00026242310049706674
In [29]:
from sklearn import metrics
In [30]:
print("Mean Absolytre Error:",metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test,prediction))
Mean Absolytre Error: 0.4997142857142857
In [31]:
print("Mean Squared Error:",metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test,prediction))
Mean Squared Error: 0.2497877551020408
In [32]:
print("Root Mean Squared Error:",np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test,prediction)))
Root Mean Squared Error: 0.49978771003501155
In [ ]:
```