```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.tight_layout()
import os
import statsmodels.formula.api as sm
from \ sklearn.linear\_model \ import \ LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
import warnings
     <Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>
warnings.simplefilter(action='ignore', category=FutureWarning)
data_path = "/content/Advertising.csv"
df = pd.read_csv(data_path)
                                                           + Code — + Text
df.head()
         Unnamed: 0
                       TV Radio Newspaper Sales
      0
                  1 230.1
                             37.8
                                        69.2
                                               22.1
                  2
      1
                      44.5
                             39.3
                                        45.1
                                               10.4
      2
                      17.2
                             45.9
                                        69.3
                                                9.3
      3
                  4 151.5
                                        58.5
                                               18.5
                            413
                  5 180.8
                             10.8
                                        58.4
                                               12.9
df.columns
     Index(['Unnamed: 0', 'TV', 'Radio', 'Newspaper', 'Sales'], dtype='object')
df.rename(columns={'Unnamed: 0': 'Index'}, inplace=True)
df.shape
     (200, 5)
df.info()
     <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
     RangeIndex: 200 entries, 0 to 199
     Data columns (total 5 columns):
      #
         Column
                     Non-Null Count Dtype
      0
          Index
                     200 non-null
                                      int64
                     200 non-null
                                      float64
          Radio
                     200 non-null
                                      float64
          Newspaper 200 non-null
                                     float64
                     200 non-null
                                     float64
          Sales
     dtypes: float64(4), int64(1)
     memory usage: 7.9 KB
```

df

	Index	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
0	1	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
1	2	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
2	3	17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3

df.describe()

	Index	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
count	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000	200.000000
mean	100.500000	147.042500	23.264000	30.554000	14.022500
std	57.879185	85.854236	14.846809	21.778621	5.217457
min	1.000000	0.700000	0.000000	0.300000	1.600000
25%	50.750000	74.375000	9.975000	12.750000	10.375000
50%	100.500000	149.750000	22.900000	25.750000	12.900000
75%	150.250000	218.825000	36.525000	45.100000	17.400000
max	200.000000	296.400000	49.600000	114.000000	27.000000

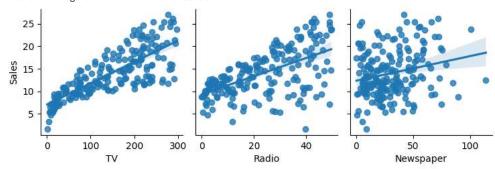
df.isnull().values.any()
df.isnull().sum()

Index 0
TV 0
Radio 0
Newspaper 0
Sales 0

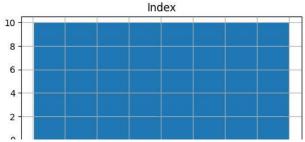
dtype: int64

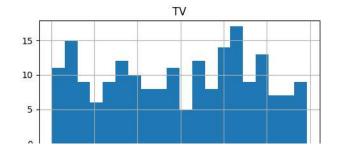
sns.pairplot(df, x_vars=["TV", "Radio", "Newspaper"], y_vars="Sales", kind="reg")

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7aa35d302920>



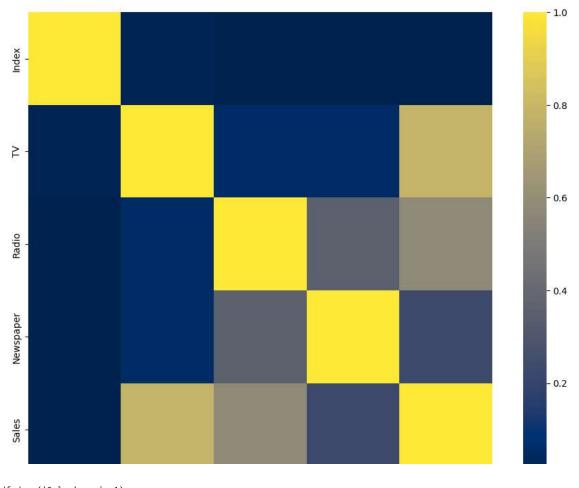
df.hist(bins=20, figsize=(13, 9))





```
sns.lmplot(x='TV', y='Sales', data=df)
sns.lmplot(x='Radio', y='Sales', data=df)
sns.lmplot(x='Newspaper', y='Sales', data=df)
```

```
corrmat = df.corr()
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 9))
sns.heatmap(corrmat, vmin=0, vmax=1, square=True, cmap="cividis", ax=ax)
plt.show()
```



```
X = df.drop('Sales', axis=1)
```

y = df[["Sales"]]

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.20, random_state=40)

lin_model = sm.ols(formula="Sales ~ TV + Radio + Newspaper", data=df).fit()

57 0 print(lin_model.params, "\n")

> Intercept 2.938889 0.045765 Radio 0.188530 Newspaper -0.001037 dtype: float64

print(lin_model.summary())

OLS Regression Results

=========			
Dep. Variable:	Sales	R-squared:	0.897
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.896
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	570.3
Date:	Fri, 15 Sep 2023	Prob (F-statistic):	1.58e-96
Time:	05:47:22	Log-Likelihood:	-386.18
No. Observations:	200	AIC:	780.4
Df Residuals:	196	BIC:	793.6
Df Model:	3		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		
=======================================			
С	oef std err	t P> t	[0.025 0.975]
Intercept 2.9	389 0.312		2.324 3.554
TV 0.0	458 0.001	32.809 0.000	0.043 0.049
Radio 0.1	885 0.009	21.893 0.000	0.172 0.206
Newspaper -0.0	0.006	-0.177 0.860	-0.013 0.011
Omnibus:	60.414	========== Durbin-Watson:	2.084
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000		151.241
Skew:	-1.327		1.44e-33
Kurtosis:	6.332	` '	454.
=======================================			

```
Notes:
     [1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.
models = [('LinearRegression', LinearRegression())]
for name, model in models:
   model.fit(X_train, y_train)
    y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
   rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred))
   print(f"{name}: RMSE = {rmse:.2f}")
     LinearRegression: RMSE = 2.36
new_data_1 = pd.DataFrame({'TV': [100], 'Radio': [50], 'Newspaper': [25]})
predicted_sales_1 = lin_model.predict(new_data_1)
print("Predicted Sales (Data 1):", predicted_sales_1)
     Predicted Sales (Data 1): 0 16.915917
     dtype: float64
new_data_2 = pd.DataFrame({'TV': [25], 'Radio': [63], 'Newspaper': [80]})
predicted_sales_2 = lin_model.predict(new_data_2)
print("Predicted Sales (Data 2):", predicted_sales_2)
     Predicted Sales (Data 2): 0 15.877397
     dtype: float64
```

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