

Task : To predict the Dissolved Oxygen using Linear Regression Model

```
# importing necessary libraries
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import random as rnd
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn import linear_model
from sklearn import preprocessing
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.feature_selection import RFE
```

```
# Read the data from csv file
df=pd.read_csv('Raw data.csv')
```

```
# printing the first five entries of a given dataset
df.head()
```

	Time	Devicename	Temperature	TDS	PH	DO
0	Wed Jul 07 2021 14:15:09 GMT+0530 (India Stand...	867378035207325	29.0625	0.0	13.61598	9.91
1	Wed Jul 07 2021 14:16:14 GMT+0530 (India Stand...	867378035207325	29.0625	0.0	13.12313	9.90
2	Wed Jul 07 2021 14:17:18 GMT+0530 (India Stand...	867378035207325	29.0000	0.0	13.55723	9.90
	T+0530	867378035207325	29.0000	0.0	13.55723	9.90

Saved successfully!

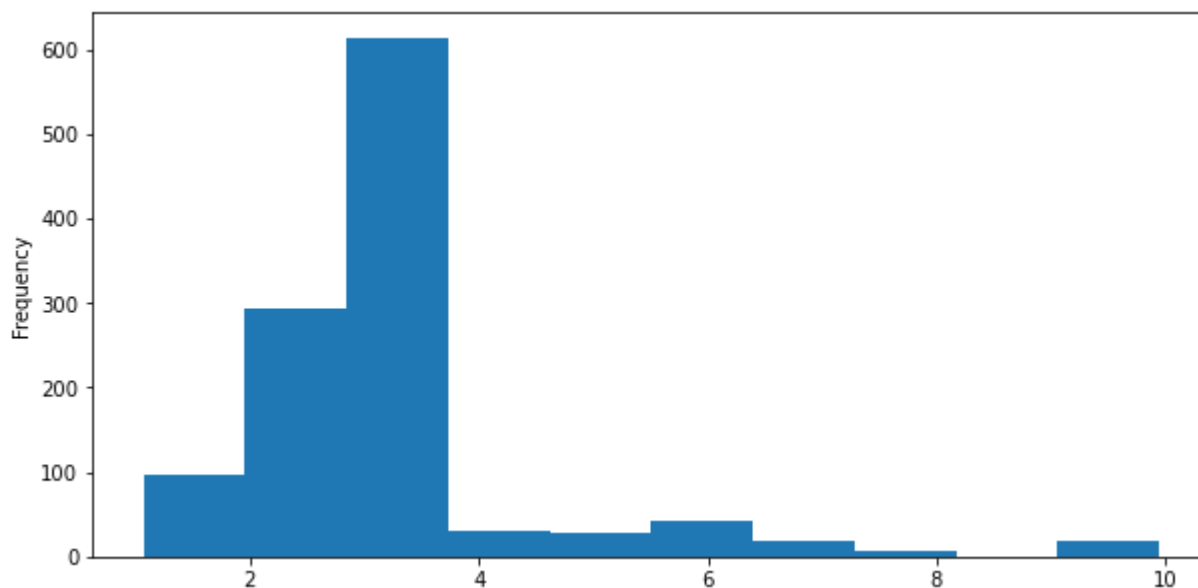
```
#Define the target y and non-target,learning variables[x] then removing non-numeric fields ['
df = df.drop(['Time','Devicename'],axis=1)
x = df.drop("DO",axis=1)
y = df["DO"]
df.head()
```

	Temperature	TDS	PH	DO
0	29.0625	0.0	13.61598	9.91
1	29.0625	0.0	13.12313	9.90
2	29.0000	0.0	13.55723	9.90
3	29.0625	0.0	14.00000	9.90
4	29.0625	0.0	14.00000	9.90

```
# Plot histogram of target/dependant variable (DO) to see distribution
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
df['DO'].plot(kind="hist")
```



<AxesSubplot:ylabel='Frequency'>



```
# Using Pearson Correlation {corr() function} plot all correlations (positive (0.5-1.0) and n
plt.figure(figsize=(9,8))
cor=df.corr()
sns.heatmap(cor,annot=True)
```

Saved successfully!



<AxesSubplot:>



```
# Identifying positive correlation with target variable i.e., DO
target_corr=abs(cor["DO"])# DO is a target variable
positive_corr_target=target_corr[target_corr>(0.5)]
positive_corr_target
```

```
Temperature    0.669232
PH             0.702880
DO             1.000000
Name: DO, dtype: float64
```



```
# Detremining correlation between these fields Temperature and PH
print(df[["Temperature","PH"]].corr())
```

```
          Temperature    PH
Temperature    1.000000  0.650587
PH             0.650587  1.000000
```



```
# Drop unneccessary columns (TDS low correlation) and keep PH, DO and Temperature
df=df.drop(["TDS"],axis=1)
df.head()
```

	Temperature	PH	DO
0	29.0625	13.61598	9.91
1	29.0625	13.12313	9.90
2	29.0000	13.55723	9.90

Saved successfully!



```
#Create test and train variables using test_train_split from sklearn library
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(df,y,test_size=0.25)#test size is 25% of data
print(x_train.shape,y_train.shape)#862 members in test
print(x_test.shape,y_test.shape)#288 members in test
```

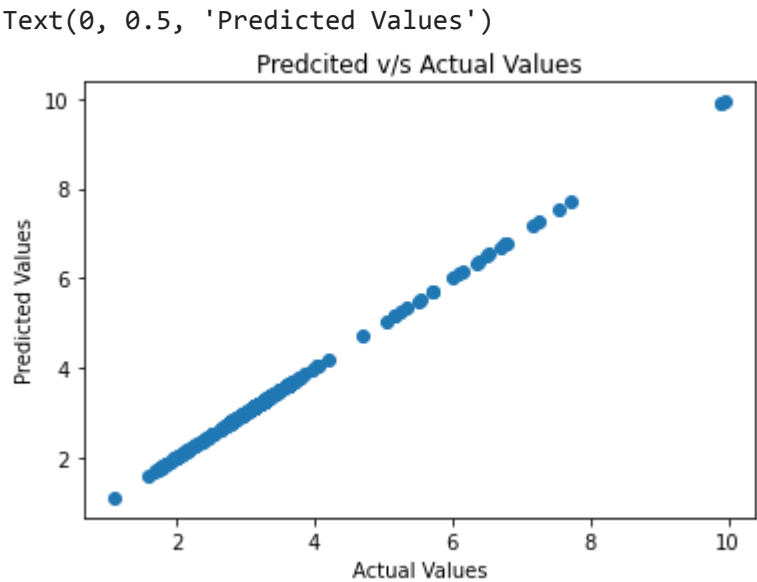
```
(862, 3) (862,)
(288, 3) (288,)
```

```
#Fitting the Linear Regression model - as all columns are numeric
lrm=linear_model.LinearRegression()
lrm_model=lrm.fit(x_train,y_train)
lrm_predictions=lrm.predict(x_test)
```

```
lrm_predictions[0:10]

array([2.65, 1.73, 2.27, 2.04, 3.78, 6.1 , 3.37, 3.24, 1.67, 3.31])

#Plot the predictions with a scatter plot
plt.scatter(y_test,lrm_predictions)
plt.title("Predcited v/s Actual Values")
plt.xlabel("Actual Values")
plt.ylabel("Predicted Values")
```



```
print('Score:',lrm_model.score(x_test,y_test))

Score: 1.0
```

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redictors (non-dependant variables) into a single dataframe

```
df2['DO Predictions']=lrm_predictions

df2.head()
```

	Temperature	PH	DO	DO Actuals	DO Predictions
202	25.8125	5.377826	2.65	2.65	2.65
812	26.1250	5.325606	1.73	1.73	1.73
221	25.8125	5.270116	2.27	2.27	2.27
805	26.1875	5.260324	2.04	2.04	2.04
966	25.0625	5.416993	3.78	3.78	3.78



Saved successfully!

