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In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

In [2]: df=pd.read_csv(r'C:\Users\sharnai7\Downloads\ml\regression dataset\advertising.csv')

In [3]: df.head()

Out[3]:
   Unnamed: 0  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
3            4  151.5   41.5     98.5   18.5
4            5  180.8   10.8     58.4   12.9

In [4]: df.drop(['Unnamed: 0'],inplace=True,axis=1)

In [5]: df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 280 entries, 0 to 199
Data columns (total 4 columns):
#   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
0      TV      280 non-null       float64
1     radio      280 non-null       float64
2  newspaper      280 non-null       float64
3      sales      280 non-null       float64
dtypes: float64(4)
memory usage: 6.4 KB

In [6]: sns.heatmap(df.isnull())
plt.show()

In [7]: df.describe()

Out[7]:
           TV      radio  newspaper      sales
count  200.000000  200.000000  200.000000  200.000000
mean   147.042500   23.264000   30.554000  14.022500
std     85.854236   14.846809   21.778621  5.217457
min      0.700000    0.000000    0.300000   1.600000
25%     74.375000   9.975000   12.750000  10.375000
50%    149.750000  22.900000   25.750000  12.800000
75%    218.825000  36.525000   45.100000  17.400000
max    286.400000  49.600000  114.000000  27.000000

In [8]: sns.pairplot(data=df)
plt.show()

In [9]: sns.heatmap(df.corr(),annot=True)
plt.show()

In [10]: sns.boxplot(data=df)

Out[10]: <AxesSubplot:~>

In [11]: from scipy.stats import skew

In [12]: for col in df:
print (col,' :- ', '-',ends=' ')
print (skew(df[col]))
sns.distplot(df[col])
plt.show()

TV :- -0.0693283662244649

radio :- 0.0934668451108453

newspaper :- 0.8879959753085498

sales :- 0.4845892487061191

In [13]: x = df.iloc[:, :-1].values
y = df.iloc[:, 1].values

In [14]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
xtrain,xtest,ytrain,ytest = train_test_split(x,y,random_state=0)

In [15]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression ,Lasso,Ridge
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor ,AdaBoostRegressor,GradientBoostingRegressor
from xgboost import XGBRegressor
from sklearn.model_selection import StratifiedFold
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score,mean_squared_error ,mean_absolute_error

In [16]: models=[('Logistic Regression',LinearRegression()),
('Decision Tree Regressor',DecisionTreeRegressor()),
('Support Vector Regressor ',SVC()),
('K Nearest Neighbors Regressor',KNeighborsRegressor()),
('Random Forest Regressor',RandomForestRegressor()),
('AdaBoost Regressor',AdaBoostRegressor()),
('Gradient Boosting Regressor',GradientBoostingRegressor()),
('Xtreme Gradient Boosting Regressor',XGBRegressor())
]

In [17]: accuracy=[]

for name,model in models:
print(name, '-:- ')
print()
model.fit(xtrain,ytrain)
ypred=model.predict(xtest)
print('mean absolute error -:- ',mean_absolute_error(ytest,ypred))

print('mean squared error -:- ',mean_squared_error(ytest,ypred))

print()

print('sqr root mean squared error -:- ',np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(ytest,ypred)))

print()

print('accuracy -:- ',r2_score(ytest,ypred)*100)

print()

accuracy.append(r2_score(ytest,ypred))

Logistic Regression :-
mean absolute error -:- 1.3868320919235449
mean squared error -:- 4.6124975229171
sqr root mean squared error -:- 2.063121944095541
accuracy -:- 85.78396745320893

Decision Tree Regressor :-
mean absolute error -:- 1.14
mean squared error -:- 2.984
sqr root mean squared error -:- 1.7841126723312634
accuracy -:- 89.69683139247749

Support Vector Regressor :-
mean absolute error -:- 1.4488681638712604
mean squared error -:- 4.456599302892299
sqr root mean squared error -:- 2.110659162831227
accuracy -:- 84.18832850073463

K Nearest Neighbors Regresor :-
mean absolute error -:- 1.1516000000000002
mean squared error -:- 2.1632080000000001
sqr root mean squared error -:- 1.478748245069708
accuracy -:- 92.32510442247191

Random Forest Regressor :-
mean absolute error -:- 0.7834999999999991
mean squared error -:- 1.8132460599999975
sqr root mean squared error -:- 1.0666812418933257
accuracy -:- 96.48580892386783

AdaBoost Regressor :-
mean absolute error -:- 1.0884519712694031
mean squared error -:- 1.542852874767554
sqr root mean squared error -:- 1.2417942159502733
accuracy -:- 94.52891502395148

Gradient Boosting Regressor :-
mean absolute error -:- 0.7821243131367695
mean squared error -:- 1.0148453725653682
sqr root mean squared error -:- 1.066981988888401
accuracy -:- 96.48224502437363

Xtreme Gradient Boosting Regressor :-
mean absolute error -:- 0.6582818851478947
mean squared error -:- 0.8375841511322796
sqr root mean squared error -:- 0.91515252888919
accuracy -:- 97.82859969744631

In [18]: print('this is the mean accuracy all models we have used -:- ',np.array(accuracy).mean()*100)

this is the mean accuracy all models we have used -:- 92.04238405481652

In [19]: xtrain,xtest,ytrain,ytest = train_test_split(x,y,random_state=31)
xtreme=XGBRegressor(
max_depth=1,
min_child_weight= 2,
eta=0.1,
subsample=1,
colsample_bytree= 1,
objective='reg:linear',
reg_lambda=18
)
xtreme.fit(xtrain,ytrain)
ypred=xtreme.predict(xtest)

print('training error -:- ',xtreme.score(xtrain,ytrain)*100)
print('testing error -:- ',xtreme.score(xtest,ytest)*100)
print('square root of mean squared error -:- ', np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(ytest,ypred)))

[23:16:13] WARNING: C:\Users\Administrator\workspace\xgboost-win64_release.1.5.1\src/objective/regression_obj.cu:188: reg:linear is now deprecated in favor of reg:squarederror.
training error -:- 91.59322270575999
testing error -:- 91.16828846121134
square root of mean squared error -:- 1.5368683188778341

In [20]: from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score

In [21]: cv=cross_val_score(xtreme,x,y,cv=10)

[23:16:14] WARNING: C:\Users\Administrator\workspace\xgboost-win64_release.1.5.1\src/objective/regression_obj.cu:188: reg:linear is now deprecated in favor of reg:squarederror.
[23:16:14] WARNING: C:\Users\Administrator\workspace\xgboost-win64_release.1.5.1\src/objective/regression_obj.cu:188: reg:linear is now deprecated in favor of reg:squarederror.
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In [22]: print('this is the minimum accuracy we can get from this model -:- ',cv.mean()*100)

this is the minimum accuracy we can get from this model -:- 88.86340820888819

In [23]: xtreme.feature_importances_

Out[23]: array([0.5869558 , 0.49304426, 0. ], dtype=float32)

In [24]: x=df.iloc[:, :-2].values
y=df.iloc[:, 1].values

In [25]: xtrain,xtest,ytrain,ytest = train_test_split(x,y,random_state=31)
xtreme=XGBRegressor(
max_depth=1,
min_child_weight= 2,
eta=0.1,
subsample=1,
colsample_bytree= 1,
objective='reg:linear',
reg_lambda=18
)
xtreme.fit(xtrain,ytrain)
ypred=xtreme.predict(xtest)

print('training error -:- ',xtreme.score(xtrain,ytrain)*100)
print('testing error -:- ',xtreme.score(xtest,ytest)*100)
print('square root of mean squared error -:- ', np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(ytest,ypred)))

[23:16:14] WARNING: C:\Users\Administrator\workspace\xgboost-win64_release.1.5.1\src/objective/regression_obj.cu:188: reg:linear is now deprecated in favor of reg:squarederror.
training error -:- 91.59322270575999
testing error -:- 91.16828846121134
square root of mean squared error -:- 1.5368683188778341

In [26]: xtreme.feature_importances_

Out[26]: array([0.5869558 , 0.49304426], dtype=float32)

In [27]: pd.DataFrame(xtreme.feature_importances_,['radio','newspaper'],columns=['co-efficient'])

Out[27]:
co-efficient
radio 0.570956
newspaper 0.493044

The interpretation tell as about
setting all values fixed if we increase 1 unit of radio then it will increase 0.506956 unit in sales setting all values fixed if we increase 1 unit of newspaper then it will increase 0.493044 unit in sales
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