

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

```
student=pd.read_csv("/content/sample_data/student_scores.csv")
```

```
student
```

	Hours	Scores
0	2.5	21
1	5.1	47
2	3.2	27
3	8.5	75
4	3.5	30
5	1.5	20
6	9.2	88
7	5.5	60
8	8.3	81
9	2.7	25
10	7.7	85
11	5.9	62
12	4.5	41
13	3.3	42
14	1.1	17
15	8.9	95
16	2.5	30
17	1.9	24
18	6.1	67
19	7.4	69
20	2.7	30
21	4.8	54
22	3.8	35
23	6.9	76
24	7.8	86

```
# someone put 9 hour what would be the predicted score
hours          score
input          output
x              y
feature,       label
feature        target
independent    dependent
this problem is called regrestion
superwise dataset
labeled dataset (agar features aur label dono present ho use labeled dataset kahte hai)
supervised problem (features and label both)
unsupervised problem (only features)
regerSSION problem( predict number2)
```

linear regression problem

hours	score
2.5hr	21
5.1hr	47
3.2hr	27
9hr	?

Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
student.shape
```

```
(25, 2)
```

```
student.ndim
```

```
2
```

```
student.size
```

```
50
```

```
student.dtypes
```

```
Hours    float64
Scores    int64
dtype: object
```

```
student.head(5)
```

	Hours	Scores
0	2.5	21
1	5.1	47
2	3.2	27
3	8.5	75
4	3.5	30

```
student.tail(5)
```

	Hours	Scores
20	2.7	30
21	4.8	54
22	3.8	35
23	6.9	76
24	7.8	86

```
student.head(-1)
```

	Hours	Scores
0	2.5	21
1	5.1	47
2	3.2	27
3	8.5	75
4	3.5	30
5	1.5	20
6	9.2	88
7	5.5	60
8	8.3	81
9	2.7	25
10	7.7	85
11	5.9	62
12	4.5	41
13	3.3	42
14	1.1	17
15	8.9	95
16	2.5	30
17	1.9	24
18	6.1	67
19	7.4	69
20	2.7	30
21	4.8	54
22	3.8	35
23	6.9	76

```
student.isnull()
```

	Hours	Scores
0	False	False
1	False	False
2	False	False
3	False	False
4	False	False
5	False	False
6	False	False
7	False	False
8	False	False
9	False	False
10	False	False
11	False	False
12	False	False
13	False	False
14	False	False
15	False	False
16	False	False
17	False	False
18	False	False
19	False	False
20	False	False
21	False	False
22	False	False
23	False	False
24	False	False

```
student.isnull().any(axis=0)
```

```
Hours      False
Scores     False
dtype: bool
```

```
student.isnull().any(axis=1)
```

```
0      False
1      False
2      False
3      False
4      False
5      False
6      False
7      False
8      False
9      False
10     False
11     False
12     False
13     False
14     False
15     False
16     False
17     False
18     False
19     False
20     False
21     False
22     False
23     False
24     False
dtype: bool
```

```
student.sum()
```

```
Hours      125.3
Scores     1287.0
dtype: float64
```

```
# saprate out the features and label
student['Hours']
```

```
0      2.5
1      5.1
2      3.2
3      8.5
4      3.5
5      1.5
6      9.2
```

```
7      5.5
8      8.3
9      2.7
10     7.7
11     5.9
12     4.5
13     3.3
14     1.1
15     8.9
16     2.5
17     1.9
18     6.1
19     7.4
20     2.7
21     4.8
22     3.8
23     6.9
24     7.8
```

```
Name: Hours, dtype: float64
```

```
features=student['Hours'].values
```

```
features #independent variavel/x/features/input
```

```
array([2.5, 5.1, 3.2, 8.5, 3.5, 1.5, 9.2, 5.5, 8.3, 2.7, 7.7, 5.9, 4.5,
       3.3, 1.1, 8.9, 2.5, 1.9, 6.1, 7.4, 2.7, 4.8, 3.8, 6.9, 7.8])
```

```
labels=student['Scores'].values
```

```
labels # dependent/y/label/output
```

```
array([21, 47, 27, 75, 30, 20, 88, 60, 81, 25, 85, 62, 41, 42, 17, 95, 30,
       24, 67, 69, 30, 54, 35, 76, 86])
```

```
features.shape
```

```
(25,)
```

```
labels.shape
```

```
(25,)
```

```
features.ndim
```

```
1
```

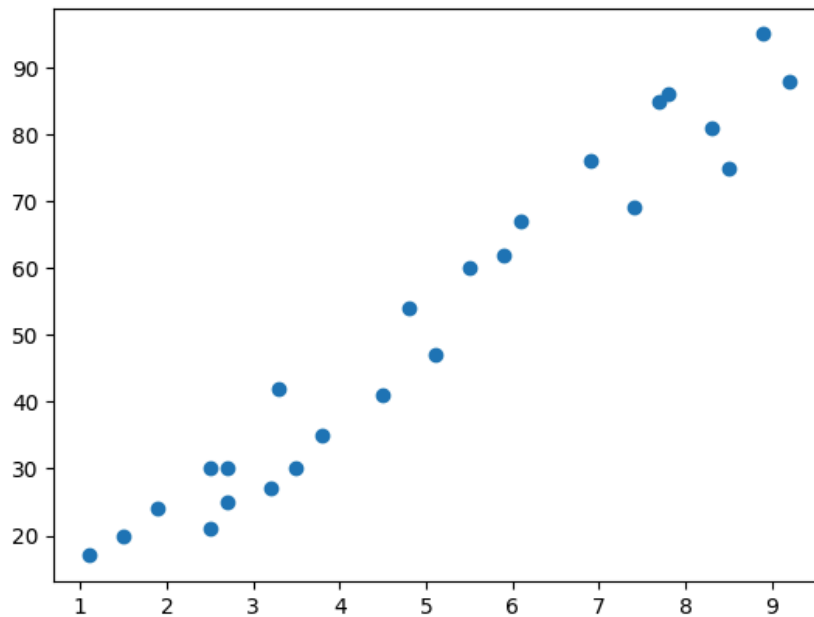


```
labels.ndim
```

```
1
```

```
plt.scatter(features,labels)    #positive core relative data
```

```
<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at  
0x7838a356d540>
```



```
x=[1,2,3,4,5]  
y=[1,2,3,4,5]  
y=mx+c  
m=y2-y1 / x2-x1    #    this is called slope  
m=4-2/4-2    =1
```

```
y=x                #----> # straightline  -----> linear regression (best fit line)  
error              # ---># root mean square error OR loss function OR cost function
```

```
#scikit learn ----> sklearn
```

- $RMSE = \sqrt{[(\sum(P_i - O_i)^2) / n]}$

- The sum of the squared differences between the predicted and observed values is divided by the number of observations, and the square root of the result is taken to yield the RMSE

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \hat{x}_i)^2}{N}}$$

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \hat{x}_i)^2}{N}}$$

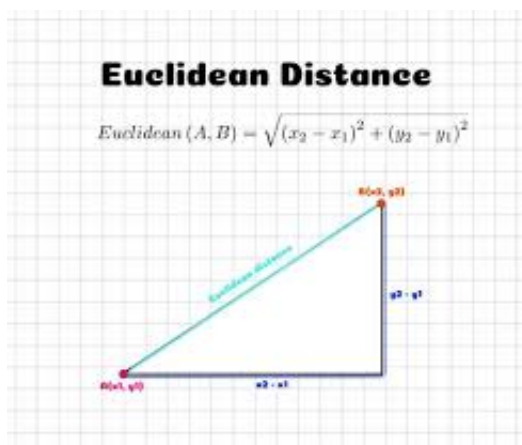
distance machine learning-----.

euclidean distance---: used to represent the shortest distance between two points.

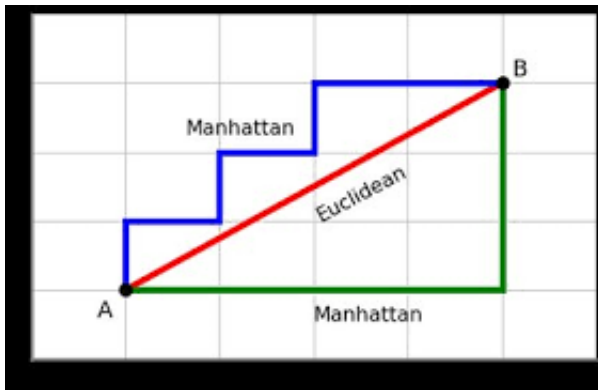
Manhattan distance : often preferred over euclidean distance when the data has dimensionali

hamming distance: used to measure the distance between categorical variable.

Euclidean distance

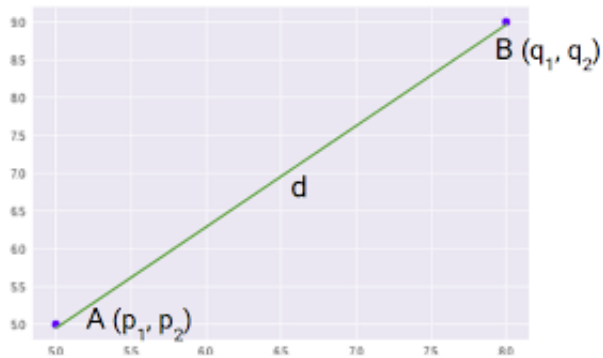


Manhattan distance



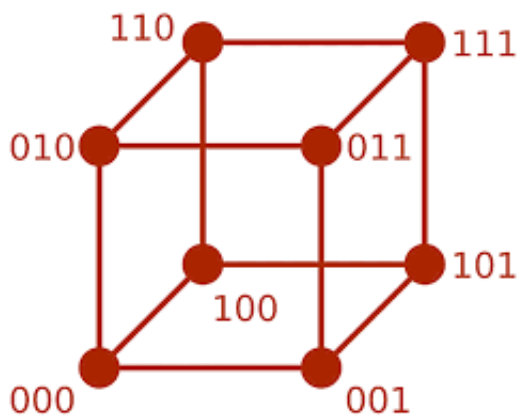
Start coding or [generate](#) with AI.

manhattan distance



Start coding or [generate](#) with AI.

Hamming Distance



```
##### day 4 #####
```

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression # best fit line
```

```
reg=LinearRegression() # model this model create best fir line given to you
```

```
reg.fit(features,labels)
```

```
-----  
-----  
ValueError                                Traceback  
(most recent call last)  
<ipython-input-28-8d8076d8f986> in <cell line: 1>()  
----> 1 reg.fit(features,labels)  
  
----- 3 frames -----  
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-  
packages/sklearn/utils/validation.py in  
check_array(array, accept_sparse,  
accept_large_sparse, dtype, order, copy,  
force_all_finite, ensure_2d, allow_nd,  
ensure_min_samples, ensure_min_features, estimator,  
input_name)  
    900             # If input is 1D raise error  
    901             if array.ndim == 1:  
--> 902                 raise ValueError(  
    903                     "Expected 2D array, got  
1D array instead:\nnarray={}.\\n"  
    904                     "Reshape your data
```

```
reg.fit(student)
```

```
-----  
-----  
TypeError                                Traceback  
(most recent call last)  
<ipython-input-31-acc4baffd61> in <cell line: 1>()  
----> 1 reg.fit(student)
```

```
TypeError: LinearRegression.fit() missing 1
```

```
features=features.reshape(25,1)
```

```
type(features)
```

```
numpy.ndarray
```

```
features.ndim
```

```
2
```

```
reg.fit(features, labels)
```

```
▼ LinearRegression
```

```
LinearRegression()
```

```
m=reg.coef_
```

```
m
```

```
array([9.77580339])
```

```
c=reg.intercept_
```

```
c
```

```
2.48367340537321
```

```
x=9
```

```
y=9.77580339*9+2.48367340537321
```

```
y
```

```
90.4659039153732
```

```
reg.predict([[9]])
```

```
array([90.46590392])
```

```
reg.predict([[5.1]])
```

```
array([52.3402707])
```

```
#####
```

```
day 5
```

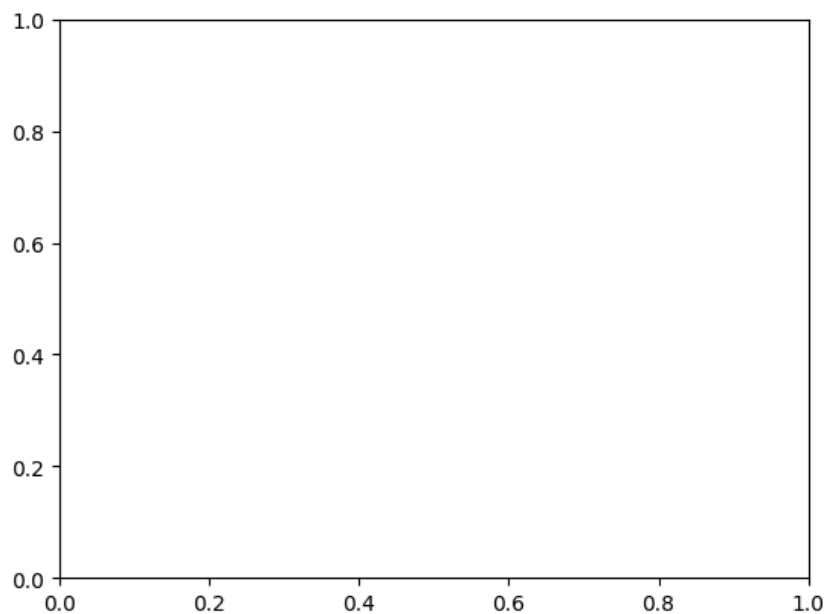
```
#####
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.scatter(features,reg)
```

```
-----
-----
ValueError                                Traceback
(most recent call last)
<ipython-input-45-5fc2ca8548af> in <cell line: 2>()
      1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
----> 2 plt.scatter(features,reg)

----- 2 frames -----
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
packages/matplotlib/axes/_axes.py in scatter(self,
x, y, s, c, marker, cmap, norm, vmin, vmax, alpha,
linewidths, edgecolors, plotnonfinite, **kwargs)
    4582     y = np.ma.ravel(y)
    4583     if x.size != y.size:
-> 4584         raise ValueError("x and y must
be the same size")
    4585
    4586     if s is None:
```

ValueError: x and y must be the same size



```
reg.predict([[2.5]])
```

```
array([26.92318188])
```

```
student--->dataset-----> features and label
    train-test-split()
    train--->features_train,label_train
    test--->features_test,label_test
    fit(features_train,label_train)
    predict(features_test)
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
features_train,features_test,label_train,labels_test=train_test_split(features,labels,test_s:
```