

Microsoft Excel ribbon: Clipboard (Cut, Copy, Paste, Format Painter), Font (Calibri, 11, Bold, Italic, Underline, Text Color, Background Color), Paragraph (Bulleted List, Numbered List, Decrease Indent, Increase Indent, Wrap Text, Merge & Center), Styles (General, Number, Percent, Date/Time, Text, Conditional Formatting, Format as Table, Normal, Bad, Good, Neutral, Calculation, Check Cell), Cells (Insert, Delete, Format, Delete Format), AutoSum, Fill, Sort & Filter, Find & Select, Editing (Clear, Undo, Redo).

Worksheet: Level

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
1	Level	Salary																					
2	1	45000																					
3	2	50000																					
4	3	60000																					
5	4	80000																					
6	5	110000																					
7	6	150000																					
8	7	200000																					
9	8	300000																					
10	9	500000																					
11	10	1000000																					
12																							
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Worksheet: dataset

Status bar: Average: 55, Count: 11, Sum: 55



## Day-13 | Salary prediction using POLYNOMIAL REGRESSION

### Importing Libraries

```
import pandas as pd
```

### Load Dataset from Local directory

```
[ ] from google.colab import files
    uploaded = files.upload()
```



```
dataset = pd.read_csv('dataset.csv')
```

Summarize Dataset

```
[ ] print(dataset.shape)
    print(dataset.head(5))
```

Segregate Dataset into Input X & Output Y

```
[ ] X = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values
    X
```

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## 13\_Salary prediction using POLYNOMIAL REGRESSION.ipynb

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```
[6] Y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
    Y
```

```
array([ 45000,  50000,  60000,  80000, 110000, 150000, 200000,
        300000, 500000, 1000000])
```

### Training Dataset using Linear Regression

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
modelLR = LinearRegression()
modelLR.fit(X,Y)
```

### Visualizing Linear Regression results

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## 13\_Salary prediction using POLYNOMIAL REGRESSION.ipynb

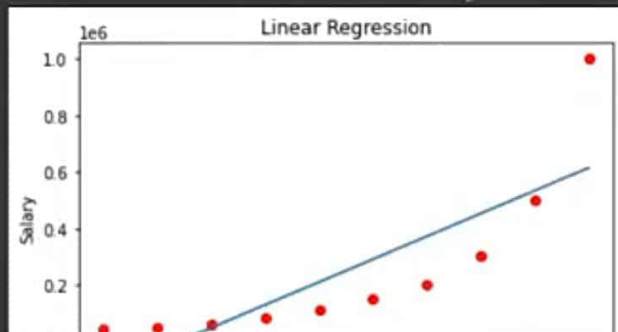
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```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.scatter(X,Y, color="red")
plt.plot(X, modelLR.predict(X))
plt.title("Linear Regression")
plt.xlabel("Level")
plt.ylabel("Salary")
plt.show()
```



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*fit() - Training Model - Calculating the initial parameters*

*transform() - After Training we gonna transform Data by using above calculated values*

*fit\_transform() - First fit & Transform*

▼ Convert X to Polynomial Format ( $X^n$ )

*n-degree*

*n=2 consist x &  $x^2$*

*n=3 consist x &  $x^2$  &  $x^3$*

✓ [15] from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures

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```
[9] from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
    modelPR = PolynomialFeatures(degree = 4)
    xPoly = modelPR.fit_transform(X)
```

Train same Linear Regression with X-Polynomial instead of X

```
modelPLR = LinearRegression()
modelPLR.fit(xPoly,Y)
```

LinearRegression(copy\_X=True, fit\_intercept=True, n\_jobs=None, normalize=False)

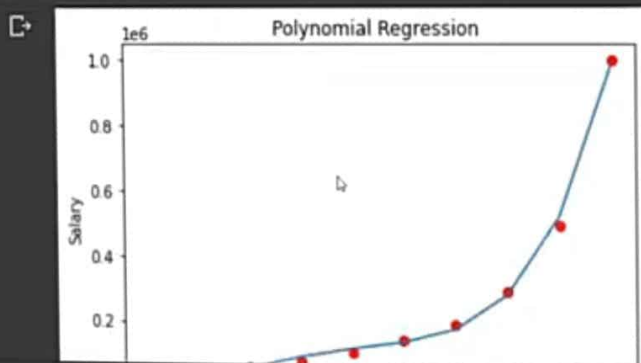
Visualizing Polynomial Regression results

```
[ ] plt.scatter(X,Y, color="red")
```

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```
plt.scatter(X,Y, color="red")
plt.plot(X, modelPLR.predict(modelPR.fit_transform(X)))
plt.title("Polynomial Regression")
plt.xlabel("Level")
plt.ylabel("Salary")
plt.show()
```



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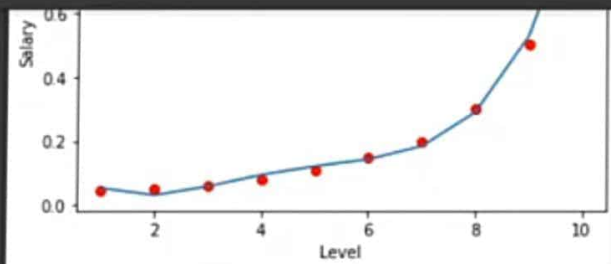




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[17]



### ▼ Prediction using Polynomial Regression

```
x=5
salaryPred = modelPLR.predict(modelPR.fit_transform([[x]]))
print('Salary of a person with Level {0} is {1}'.format(x,salaryPred))
```

Salary of a person with Level 8 is [289994.17249417]

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