# Technical TASK 1:- Prediction using Supervised ML (Level - Beginner)

#### **Author: Soumyodeep Nayak**

In this task, we will predict the percentage of marks that a student is expected to score based upon the number of hours they studied. This is a simple linear regression task as it involves just two variables.

```
In []: # Importing all libraries required in this notebook
    from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
    from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    import pandas as pd
    import numpy as np
```

#### Step 1:- Reading Data from online source

```
In [ ]: ### Reading data from remote link
data = pd.read_csv('http://bit.ly/w-data')
data.head(15)
```

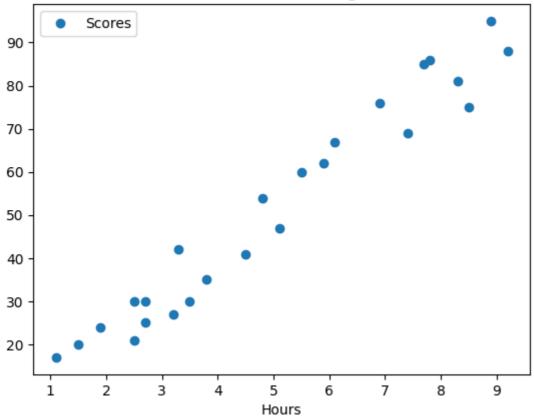
ut[	]:		Hours	Scores
		0	2.5	21
		1	5.1	47
		2	3.2	27
		3	8.5	75
		4	3.5	30
		5	1.5	20
		6	9.2	88
		7	5.5	60
		8	8.3	81
		9	2.7	25
		10	7.7	85
		11	5.9	62
		12	4.5	41
		13	3.3	42
		14	1.1	17

Let's plot our data points on 2-D graph to eyeball our dataset and see if we can manually find any relationship between the data. We can create the plot with the following script.

#### Step 2: Data Visualization

```
In []: # Plotting the distribution of scores
    data.plot(x='Hours', y='Scores', style='o')
    plt.title('Hours vs Percentage')
    plt.show()
```

#### Hours vs Percentage



### Step 3:- Preparing The Data

The next step is to divide the data into "attributes" (inputs) and "labels" (outputs).

```
In [ ]: x = data.iloc[:, :-1].values
y = data.iloc[:, 1].values
```

#### **Step 4:- Algorithm Training**

Splitting the data into training data-set and test data-set. Then, start training the algorithm.

```
In [ ]: x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.2, random_state = 0)
    regressor = LinearRegression()
    regressor.fit(x_train.reshape(-1,1), y_train)

Out[ ]: v LinearRegression
    LinearRegression()

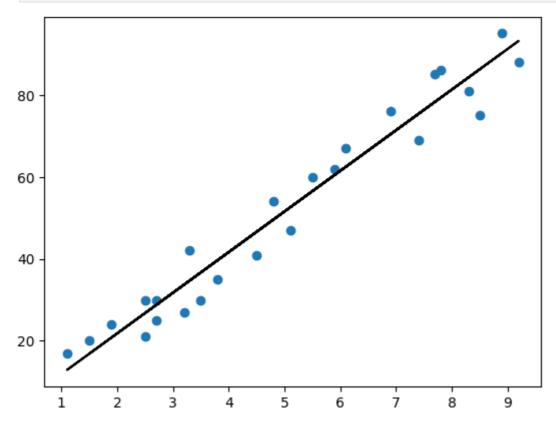
In [ ]: print("Training Done!!")

Training Done!!
```

#### Step 5 :- Ploting the line of regression

```
In [ ]: # Plotting the regression line
line = regressor.coef_*x+regressor.intercept_
```

```
# Plotting for the test data
plt.scatter (x,y)
plt.plot (x, line, color = 'Black')
plt.show()
```



## **Step 6:- Making Predictions**

Now that we have trained our algorithm, it's time to make some predictions.

```
In [ ]: ### Testing data - In Hours
    print(x_test)

    ### Predicting the scores
    y_pred = regressor.predict(x_test)

[[1.5]
    [3.2]
    [7.4]
    [2.5]
    [5.9]]
```

# **Step 7 :- Comparing Actual vs Predicted**

```
In [ ]: ### Comparing Actual vs Predicted
data = pd.DataFrame({'Actual': y_test, 'Predicted': y_pred})
In [ ]: data
```

```
      Out[]:
      Actual
      Predicted

      0
      20
      16.884145

      1
      27
      33.732261

      2
      69
      75.357018

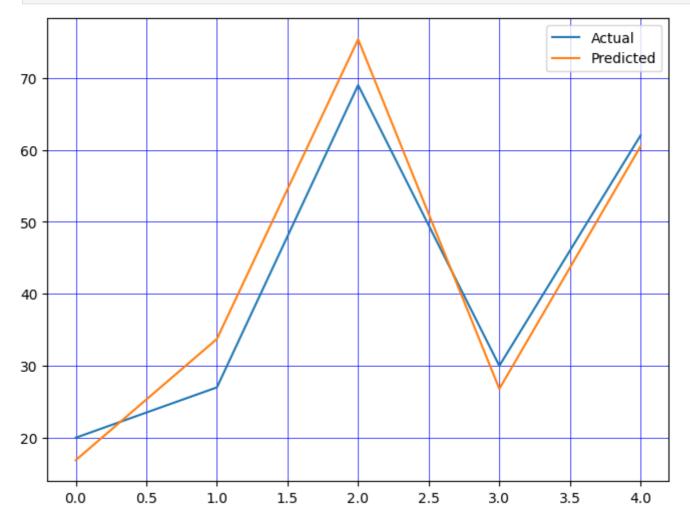
      3
      30
      26.794801

      4
      62
      60.491033
```

```
In [ ]: ### Estimating the Training Data and Test Data Score
print("Training score:", regressor.score(x_train, y_train))
print("Testing score:", regressor.score(x_test, y_test))
```

Training score: 0.9515510725211552 Testing score: 0.9454906892105355

```
In [ ]: ### Ploting the line graph to depict the diffrence between the actual and predicted value.
    data.plot(kind='line', figsize=(8,6))
    plt.grid(which='major', linewidth='0.5', color = 'black')
    plt.grid(which='major', linewidth='0.5', color = 'blue')
    plt.show()
```



```
In []: ### Testing your own data.
hours = 9.25
test = np.array([hours])
test = test.reshape(-1,1)
own_pred = regressor.predict(test)
print ("No. of Hours = {}".format(hours))
print ("Predicted Score = {}".format(own_pred[0]))
```

No. of Hours = 9.25 Predicted Score = 93.69173248737535

### Step 8:- Evaluating the model

The final step is to evaluate the performance of algorithm. This step is particularly important to compare how well different algorithms perform on a particular dataset. For simplicity here, we have chosen the mean square error. There are many such metrics.

```
In []: from sklearn import metrics
    print('Mean Absolute Error:', metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred))
    print('Mean Squared Error:', metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred))
    print('Root mean squared Error:', np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)))
```

Mean Absolute Error: 4.183859899002975 Mean Squared Error: 21.598769307217406 Root mean squared Error: 4.647447612100367