## SUMESH R -20104169

In [1]:

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns

from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split

from sklearn.linear\_model import LinearRegression

In [2]:

df = pd.read\_csv("2\_2015.csv")
df

Out[2]:

0	Country	Region	Happiness Rank	Happiness Score	Standard Error	Economy (GDP per Capita)	Family	Health (Life Expectancy)	Freedom
0	Switzerland	Western Europe	1	7.587	0.03411	1.39651	1.34951	0.94143	0.66557
1	Iceland	Western Europe	2	7.561	0.04884	1.30232	1.40223	0.94784	0.62877
2	Denmark	Western Europe	3	7.527	0.03328	1.32548	1.36058	0.87464	0.64938
3	Norway	Western Europe	4	7.522	0.03880	1.45900	1.33095	0.88521	0.66973
4	Canada	North America	5	7.427	0.03553	1.32629	1.32261	0.90563	0.63297
•••									
153	Rwanda	Sub- Saharan Africa	154	3.465	0.03464	0.22208	0.77370	0.42864	0.59201
154	Benin	Sub- Saharan Africa	155	3.340	0.03656	0.28665	0.35386	0.31910	0.48450
155	Syria	Middle East and Northern Africa	156	3.006	0.05015	0.66320	0.47489	0.72193	0.15684
156	Burundi	Sub- Saharan Africa	157	2.905	0.08658	0.01530	0.41587	0.22396	0.11850
157	Togo	Sub- Saharan Africa	158	2.839	0.06727	0.20868	0.13995	0.28443	0.36453

158 rows × 12 columns

In [3]: df.head()

Out[3]:

	Country	Region	Happiness Rank	Happiness Score	Standard Error	Economy (GDP per Capita)	Family	Health (Life Expectancy)	Freedom	(Go Cı
0	Switzerland	Western Europe	1	7.587	0.03411	1.39651	1.34951	0.94143	0.66557	
1	Iceland	Western Europe	2	7.561	0.04884	1.30232	1.40223	0.94784	0.62877	
2	Denmark	Western Europe	3	7.527	0.03328	1.32548	1.36058	0.87464	0.64938	
3	Norway	Western Europe	4	7.522	0.03880	1.45900	1.33095	0.88521	0.66973	
4	Canada	North America	5	7.427	0.03553	1.32629	1.32261	0.90563	0.63297	
4										•

## Data cleaning and pre processing

In [4]:

df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 158 entries, 0 to 157
Data columns (total 12 columns):

#	Column	Non-	-Null Count	Dtype			
0	Country	158	non-null	object			
1	Region	158	non-null	object			
2	Happiness Rank	158	non-null	int64			
3	Happiness Score	158	non-null	float64			
4	Standard Error	158	non-null	float64			
5	Economy (GDP per Capita)	158	non-null	float64			
6	Family	158	non-null	float64			
7	Health (Life Expectancy)	158	non-null	float64			
8	Freedom	158	non-null	float64			
9	Trust (Government Corruption)	158	non-null	float64			
10	Generosity	158	non-null	float64			
11	Dystopia Residual	158	non-null	float64			
dtypos, $float64(0)$ $int64(1)$ $object(2)$							

dtypes: float64(9), int64(1), object(2)

memory usage: 14.9+ KB

In [5]:

df.describe()

Out[5]:

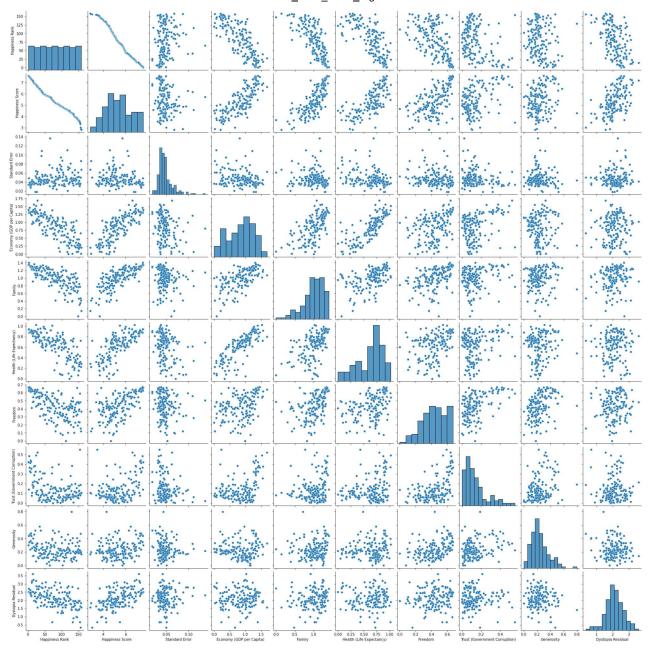
		Happiness Rank	Happiness Score	Standard Error	Economy (GDP per Capita)	Family	Health (Life Expectancy)	Freedom	Trus (Governmer Corruption
C	ount	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000	158.0000C
n	nean	79.493671	5.375734	0.047885	0.846137	0.991046	0.630259	0.428615	0.14342
	std	45.754363	1.145010	0.017146	0.403121	0.272369	0.247078	0.150693	0.12003

	Happiness Rank	Happiness Score	Standard Error	Economy (GDP per Capita)	Family	Health (Life Expectancy)	Freedom	Trus (Governmer Corruption
min	1.000000	2.839000	0.018480	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000
25%	40.250000	4.526000	0.037268	0.545808	0.856823	0.439185	0.328330	0.06167
50%	79.500000	5.232500	0.043940	0.910245	1.029510	0.696705	0.435515	0.10722
<b>75</b> %	118.750000	6.243750	0.052300	1.158448	1.214405	0.811013	0.549092	0.18025
max	158.000000	7.587000	0.136930	1.690420	1.402230	1.025250	0.669730	0.55191

## **EDA and VISUALIZATION**

```
In [7]: sns.pairplot(df)
```

Out[7]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x25a846cd7f0>



In [8]:
sns.distplot(df["Happiness Rank"])

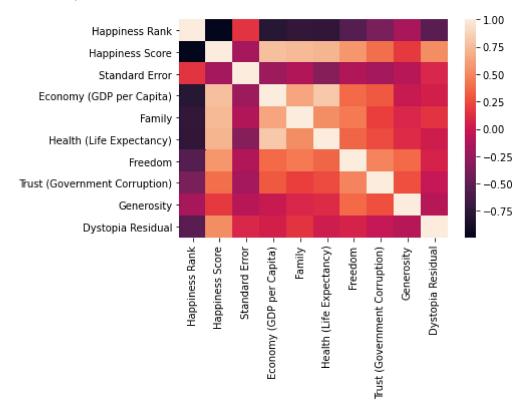
C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:2557: FutureWarning:
 distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Please adap
t your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) o
r `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).
 warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)

Out[8]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Happiness Rank', ylabel='Density'>

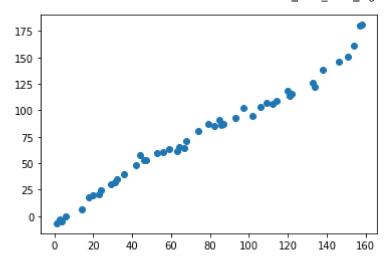
```
0.006 - 0.005 - 0.004 - 0.003 - 0.002 - 0.001 - 0.000 - 50 100 150 200 Happiness Rank
```

```
In [10]: sns.heatmap(df1.corr())
```

## Out[10]: <AxesSubplot:>



```
split the data into training and test data
In [12]:
           x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.3)
In [13]:
           lr = LinearRegression()
           lr.fit(x_train, y_train)
Out[13]: LinearRegression()
In [14]:
           lr.intercept
Out[14]: 295.83061870931977
In [15]:
           coeff = pd.DataFrame(lr.coef , x.columns, columns =['Co-efficient'])
           coeff
                                      Co-efficient
Out[15]:
                      Happiness Score
                                      2335.328912
                       Standard Error
                                       -31.457479
             Economy (GDP per Capita) -2376.542365
                              Family -2373.181887
               Health (Life Expectancy) -2381.355277
                            Freedom -2375.097262
          Trust (Government Corruption) -2366.036909
                           Generosity -2370.170485
                     Dystopia Residual -2375.072240
In [16]:
           prediction = lr.predict(x_test)
           plt.scatter(y_test, prediction)
Out[16]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x25a89945910>
```



In [17]: lr.score(x\_test,y\_test)

Out[17]: 0.9763443018997207