LinearRegression

In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

data collection

In [2]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as pp
import seaborn as sb
```

In [3]:

```
df = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\user\Desktop\4_drug200.csv")
df
```

Out[3]:

	Age	Sex	ВР	Cholesterol	Na_to_K	Drug
0	23	F	HIGH	HIGH	25.355	drugY
1	47	М	LOW	HIGH	13.093	drugC
2	47	М	LOW	HIGH	10.114	drugC
3	28	F	NORMAL	HIGH	7.798	drugX
4	61	F	LOW	HIGH	18.043	drugY
195	56	F	LOW	HIGH	11.567	drugC
196	16	М	LOW	HIGH	12.006	drugC
197	52	М	NORMAL	HIGH	9.894	drugX
198	23	М	NORMAL	NORMAL	14.020	drugX
199	40	F	LOW	NORMAL	11.349	drugX

200 rows × 6 columns

first 10 rows

In [4]:

```
df.head(10)
```

Out[4]:

	Age	Sex	ВР	Cholesterol	Na_to_K	Drug
0	23	F	HIGH	HIGH	25.355	drugY
1	47	М	LOW	HIGH	13.093	drugC
2	47	М	LOW	HIGH	10.114	drugC
3	28	F	NORMAL	HIGH	7.798	drugX
4	61	F	LOW	HIGH	18.043	drugY
5	22	F	NORMAL	HIGH	8.607	drugX
6	49	F	NORMAL	HIGH	16.275	drugY
7	41	М	LOW	HIGH	11.037	drugC
8	60	М	NORMAL	HIGH	15.171	drugY
9	43	М	LOW	NORMAL	19.368	drugY

data cleaning

In [5]:

df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 200 entries, 0 to 199

Data columns (total 6 columns):

# Column Non-Null Count Dtype	Ducu	COTAMILIS (COC.	4	coramiis).	
1 Sex 200 non-null object 2 BP 200 non-null object 3 Cholesterol 200 non-null object 4 Na_to_K 200 non-null float64 5 Drug 200 non-null object dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(4)	#	Column	Non-	-Null Count	Dtype
1 Sex 200 non-null object 2 BP 200 non-null object 3 Cholesterol 200 non-null object 4 Na_to_K 200 non-null float64 5 Drug 200 non-null object dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(4)					
2 BP 200 non-null object 3 Cholesterol 200 non-null object 4 Na_to_K 200 non-null float64 5 Drug 200 non-null object dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(4)	0	Age	200	non-null	int64
3 Cholesterol 200 non-null object 4 Na_to_K 200 non-null float64 5 Drug 200 non-null object dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(4)	1	Sex	200	non-null	object
4 Na_to_K 200 non-null float64 5 Drug 200 non-null object dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(4)	2	BP	200	non-null	object
5 Drug 200 non-null object dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(4)	3	Cholesterol	200	non-null	object
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(4)	4	Na_to_K	200	non-null	float64
	5	Drug	200	non-null	object
memory usage: 9.5+ KB	<pre>dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(4)</pre>				

localhost:8888/notebooks/4_drugs.ipynb

In [6]:

df.describe()

Out[6]:

	Age	Na_to_K
count	200.000000	200.000000
mean	44.315000	16.084485
std	16.544315	7.223956
min	15.000000	6.269000
25%	31.000000	10.445500
50%	45.000000	13.936500
75%	58.000000	19.380000
max	74.000000	38.247000

In [7]:

df.columns

Out[7]:

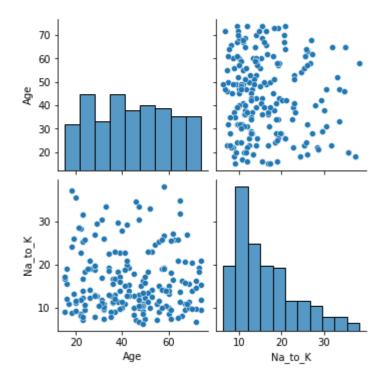
Index(['Age', 'Sex', 'BP', 'Cholesterol', 'Na_to_K', 'Drug'], dtype='objec
t')

In [8]:

sb.pairplot(df)

Out[8]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x1f5543c0520>



In [9]:

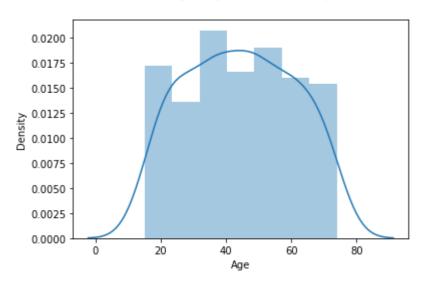
sb.distplot(df["Age"])

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 adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure -level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)

Out[9]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Density'>



In [10]:

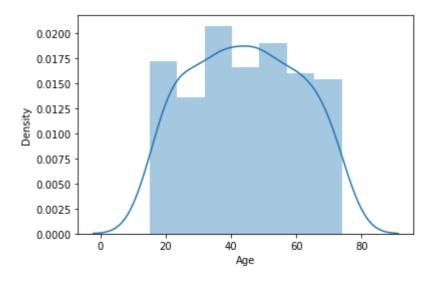
sb.distplot(df["Age"])

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 adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure -level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)

Out[10]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Density'>



In [12]:

```
df1=df[['Age', 'Na_to_K']]
df1
```

Out[12]:

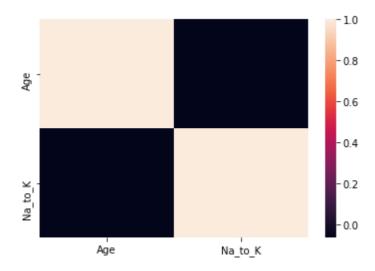
	_	
	Age	Na_to_K
0	23	25.355
1	47	13.093
2	47	10.114
3	28	7.798
4	61	18.043
195	56	11.567
196	16	12.006
197	52	9.894
198	23	14.020

In [13]:

```
sb.heatmap(df1.corr())
```

Out[13]:

<AxesSubplot:>



model building

In [14]:

```
x = df1[['Age', 'Na_to_K']]
y = df1['Age']
```

```
In [15]:
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.3)
```

linear regression

```
In [16]:
```

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
lr = LinearRegression()
lr.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

Out[16]:

LinearRegression()

In [17]:

```
print(lr.intercept_)
```

2.1316282072803006e-14

In [18]:

```
coef = pd.DataFrame(lr.coef_,x.columns,columns=['Co_efficient'])
coef
```

Out[18]:

	Co_efficient
Age	1.0
Na_to_K	0.0

In [19]:

```
print(lr.score(x_test,y_test))
```

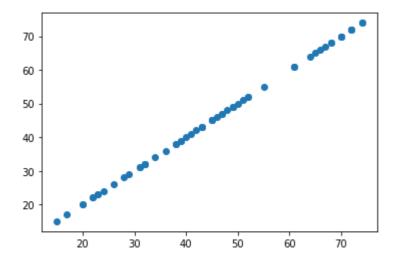
1.0

```
In [20]:
```

```
prediction = lr.predict(x_test)
pp.scatter(y_test,prediction)
```

Out[20]:

<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x1f55a4bad30>



lasso and ridge regression

```
In [21]:
```

```
lr.score(x_test,y_test)
```

Out[21]:

1.0

In [22]:

```
lr.score(x_train,y_train)
```

Out[22]:

1.0

In [23]:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge,Lasso
```

In [24]:

```
r = Ridge(alpha=10)
r.fit(x_train,y_train)
r.score(x_test,y_test)
r.score(x_train,y_train)
```

Out[24]:

0.999999927211552

```
In [25]:
l = Lasso(alpha=10)
1.fit(x_train,y_train)
1.score(x_test,y_test)
1.score(x_train,y_train)
Out[25]:
0.9985991998289931
elasticnet
In [26]:
from sklearn.linear model import ElasticNet
e = ElasticNet()
e.fit(x_train,y_train)
Out[26]:
ElasticNet()
In [27]:
print(e.coef_)
[ 0.99626426 -0.
                        ]
In [28]:
print(e.intercept_)
0.16373195410992025
In [29]:
predictions = e.predict(x_test)
predictions
Out[29]:
array([60.93585208, 69.90223046, 73.88728752, 41.01056679, 50.97320944,
       38.021774 , 23.07781004, 64.92090914, 22.08154577, 39.01803827,
       71.89475899, 34.03671694, 65.91717341, 43.00309532, 44.99562385,
       63.92464488, 67.90970193, 54.9582665 , 29.05539562, 69.90223046,
       51.9694737 , 32.04418842, 15.10769592, 73.88728752, 32.04418842,
       71.89475899, 47.98441665, 69.90223046, 39.01803827, 22.08154577,
```

48.98068091, 38.021774 , 26.06660283, 49.97694517, 20.08901724, 45.99188812, 60.93585208, 20.08901724, 48.98068091, 31.04792415, 71.89475899, 42.00683106, 43.00309532, 23.07781004, 46.98815238, 46.98815238, 67.90970193, 66.91343767, 40.01430253, 17.10022445, 28.05913136, 32.04418842, 36.02924547, 31.04792415, 44.99562385, 44.99562385, 51.9694737 , 24.0740743 , 48.98068091, 43.00309532])

```
In [30]:
print(e.score(x_test,y_test))
0.9999859144252782
In [31]:
from sklearn import metrics
```

mean absolute error

```
In [32]:
print("Mean Absolute Error:",metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test,predictions))
Mean Absolute Error: 0.05188580949070006
```

mean squared error

```
In [33]:
print("Mean Squared Error:", metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test,predictions))
Mean Squared Error: 0.003979843923723614
```

root mean squared error

```
In [34]:
print("Root Mean Squared Error",np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test,predictions)))
Root Mean Squared Error 0.06308600418257297
In [ ]:
```