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\2015.csv")
df
```

Out[3]:

	Country	Region	Happiness Rank	Happiness Score	Standard Error	Economy (GDP per Capita)	Family	Health (Life Expectancy)
0	Switzerland	Western Europe	1	7.587	0.03411	1.39651	1.34951	0.94143
1	Iceland	Western Europe	2	7.561	0.04884	1.30232	1.40223	0.94784
2	Denmark	Western Europe	3	7.527	0.03328	1.32548	1.36058	0.87464
3	Norway	Western Europe	4	7.522	0.03880	1.45900	1.33095	0.88521
4	Canada	North America	5	7.427	0.03553	1.32629	1.32261	0.90563
153	Rwanda	Sub- Saharan Africa	154	3.465	0.03464	0.22208	0.77370	0.42864
154	Benin	Sub- Saharan Africa	155	3.340	0.03656	0.28665	0.35386	0.31910
155	Syria	Middle East and Northern Africa	156	3.006	0.05015	0.66320	0.47489	0.72193
156	Burundi	Sub- Saharan Africa	157	2.905	0.08658	0.01530	0.41587	0.22396
157	Togo	Sub- Saharan Africa	158	2.839	0.06727	0.20868	0.13995	0.28443
158 r	ows × 12 co	lumns						
4								>

first 10 rows

In [4]:

df.head(10)

Out[4]:

	Country	Region	Happiness Rank	Happiness Score	Standard Error	Economy (GDP per Capita)	Family	Health (Life Expectancy)	F
0	Switzerland	Western Europe	1	7.587	0.03411	1.39651	1.34951	0.94143	
1	Iceland	Western Europe	2	7.561	0.04884	1.30232	1.40223	0.94784	
2	Denmark	Western Europe	3	7.527	0.03328	1.32548	1.36058	0.87464	
3	Norway	Western Europe	4	7.522	0.03880	1.45900	1.33095	0.88521	
4	Canada	North America	5	7.427	0.03553	1.32629	1.32261	0.90563	
5	Finland	Western Europe	6	7.406	0.03140	1.29025	1.31826	0.88911	
6	Netherlands	Western Europe	7	7.378	0.02799	1.32944	1.28017	0.89284	
7	Sweden	Western Europe	8	7.364	0.03157	1.33171	1.28907	0.91087	
8	New Zealand	Australia and New Zealand	9	7.286	0.03371	1.25018	1.31967	0.90837	
9	Australia	Australia and New Zealand	10	7.284	0.04083	1.33358	1.30923	0.93156	
4									•

data cleaning

In [5]:

```
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

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

memory usage: 14.9+ KB

In [6]:

df.describe()

Out[6]:

	Happiness Rank	Happiness Score	Standard Error	Economy (GDP per Capita)	Family	Health (Life Expectancy)	Freedom
count	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000
mean	79.493671	5.375734	0.047885	0.846137	0.991046	0.630259	0.428615
std	45.754363	1.145010	0.017146	0.403121	0.272369	0.247078	0.150693
min	1.000000	2.839000	0.018480	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	40.250000	4.526000	0.037268	0.545808	0.856823	0.439185	0.328330
50%	79.500000	5.232500	0.043940	0.910245	1.029510	0.696705	0.435515
75%	118.750000	6.243750	0.052300	1.158448	1.214405	0.811013	0.549092
max	158.000000	7.587000	0.136930	1.690420	1.402230	1.025250	0.669730
4							•

In [7]:

df.columns

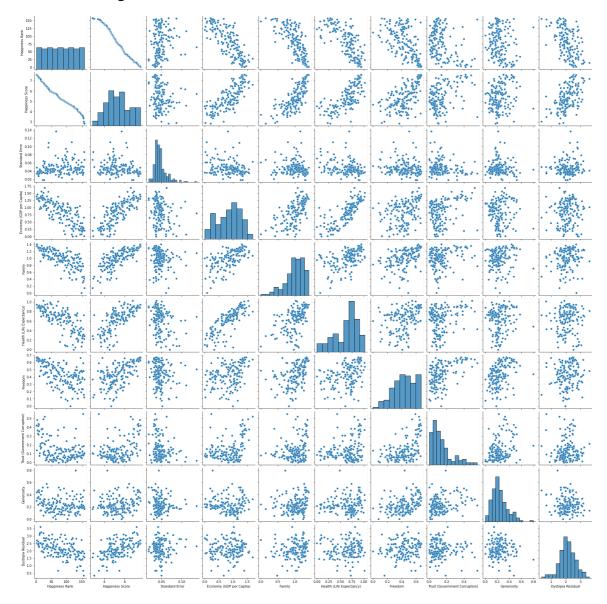
Out[7]:

In [8]:

sb.pairplot(df)

Out[8]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x26672a2ab80>



In [10]:

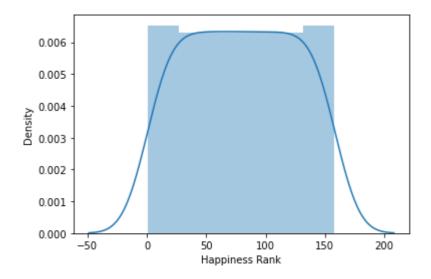
sb.distplot(df["Happiness Rank"])

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 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='Happiness Rank', ylabel='Density'>



In [11]:

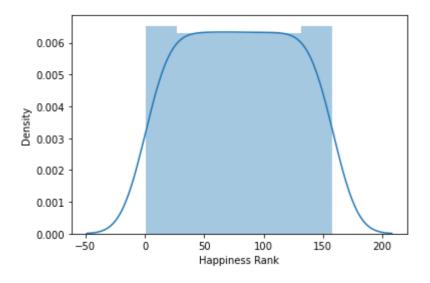
sb.distplot(df["Happiness Rank"])

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 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[11]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Happiness Rank', ylabel='Density'>



In [14]:

Out[14]:

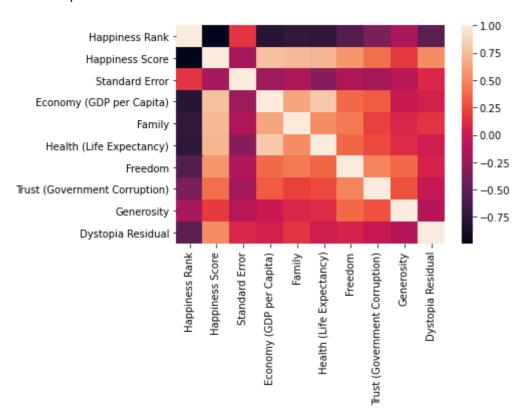
	Happiness Rank	Happiness Score	Standard Error	Economy (GDP per Capita)	Family	Health (Life Expectancy)	Freedom	Trust (Government Corruption)	Generosity
0	1	7.587	0.03411	1.39651	1.34951	0.94143	0.66557	0.41978	0.29678
1	2	7.561	0.04884	1.30232	1.40223	0.94784	0.62877	0.14145	0.43630
2	3	7.527	0.03328	1.32548	1.36058	0.87464	0.64938	0.48357	0.34139
3	4	7.522	0.03880	1.45900	1.33095	0.88521	0.66973	0.36503	0.34699
4	5	7.427	0.03553	1.32629	1.32261	0.90563	0.63297	0.32957	0.45811
						•••			
153	154	3.465	0.03464	0.22208	0.77370	0.42864	0.59201	0.55191	0.22628
154	155	3.340	0.03656	0.28665	0.35386	0.31910	0.48450	0.08010	0.18260
4	150	2 222	0.05045	0 00000	0 47400	0.70400	0.45004	2 10000	^ 1717 <u>^</u>

In [15]:

sb.heatmap(df1.corr())

Out[15]:

<AxesSubplot:>



model building

```
In [17]:
```

```
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 [18]:
```

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

Out[18]:

LinearRegression()

In [19]:

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

-1.2789769243681803e-13

In [20]:

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

Out[20]:

	Co_efficient
Happiness Rank	1.000000e+00
Happiness Score	1.542123e-11
Standard Error	2.235586e-13
Economy (GDP per Capita)	-1.540617e-11
Family	-1.541921e-11
Health (Life Expectancy)	-1.541812e-11
Freedom	-1.537021e-11
Trust (Government Corruption)	-1.543863e-11
Generosity	-1.541092e-11
Dystopia Residual	-1.541620e-11

In [21]:

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

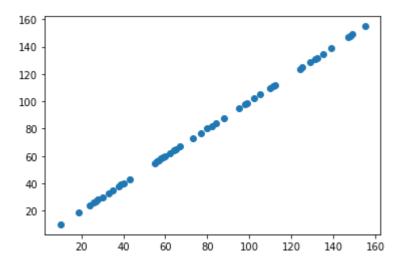
1.0

In [22]:

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

Out[22]:

<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x266798fdd60>



lasso and ridge regression

```
In [23]:
lr.score(x_test,y_test)
Out[23]:
1.0
In [24]:
lr.score(x_train,y_train)
Out[24]:
1.0
In [25]:
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge,Lasso
In [26]:
r = Ridge(alpha=10)
r.fit(x_train,y_train)
r.score(x_test,y_test)
r.score(x_train,y_train)
Out[26]:
0.9999999929301249
In [27]:
1 = Lasso(alpha=10)
1.fit(x_train,y_train)
1.score(x_test,y_test)
1.score(x_train,y_train)
Out[27]:
0.9999804204808944
elasticnet
In [28]:
from sklearn.linear_model import ElasticNet
e = ElasticNet()
e.fit(x_train,y_train)
Out[28]:
ElasticNet()
In [29]:
print(e.coef_)
[ 0.99955761 -0.
                                                   -0.
                           0.
                                       -0.
                                                                -0.
 -0.
             -0.
                          -0.
                                       -0.
                                                  ]
```

```
In [30]:
print(e.intercept_)
0.03512975817922381
In [31]:
predictions = e.predict(x_test)
predictions
Out[31]:
array([ 59.00902877, 28.02274285, 30.02185807, 128.9780615 ,
      146.97009848, 40.01743417, 26.02362763, 110.98602451,
      104.98867885, 57.00991355, 39.01787656, 27.02318524,
       64.00681682, 94.99310274, 81.99885381, 98.99133319,
       60.00858638, 55.01079833, 33.0205309, 109.9864669,
      138.9736376 , 67.00548965 , 56.01035594 , 38.01831895 ,
      131.97673433, 10.03070586, 87.99619947, 24.02451241,
       58.00947116, 77.00106576, 111.98558212, 101.99000602,
      130.97717672, 134.97540716, 62.0077016, 65.00637443,
       79.99973859, 83.99796903, 148.9692137, 97.99177557,
       43.016107 , 35.01964612, 123.98027344, 19.02672436,
      124.97983105, 73.00283532, 154.96655937, 147.96965609])
In [32]:
print(e.score(x_test,y_test))
0.9999998042823239
In [33]:
from sklearn import metrics
```

mean absolute error

```
In [34]:
print("Mean Absolute Error:",metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test,predictions))
Mean Absolute Error: 0.015610991566379906
```

mean squared error

```
In [35]:
print("Mean Squared Error:", metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test,predictions))
Mean Squared Error: 0.0003265072872140236
```

root mean squared error

In [36]:
<pre>print("Root Mean Squared Error",np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test,predictions)))</pre>
Root Mean Squared Error 0.018069512644618382
<pre>In []:</pre>