In [1]:
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

In [2]:
```
s=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\user\Downloads\2015 - 2015.csv")
s
```

Out[2]:

	Country	Region	Happiness Rank	Happiness Score	Standard Error	Economy (GDP per Capita)	Family	Health (Life Expectancy)	Freedom	Trust (Government Corruption)	Generosity	Dyst Resi
0	Switzerland	Western Europe	1	7.587	0.03411	1.39651	1.34951	0.94143	0.66557	0.41978	0.29678	2.5
1	Iceland	Western Europe	2	7.561	0.04884	1.30232	1.40223	0.94784	0.62877	0.14145	0.43630	2.7(
2	Denmark	Western Europe	3	7.527	0.03328	1.32548	1.36058	0.87464	0.64938	0.48357	0.34139	2.4
3	Norway	Western Europe	4	7.522	0.03880	1.45900	1.33095	0.88521	0.66973	0.36503	0.34699	2.4(
4	Canada	North America	5	7.427	0.03553	1.32629	1.32261	0.90563	0.63297	0.32957	0.45811	2.4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
153	Rwanda	Sub-Saharan Africa	154	3.465	0.03464	0.22208	0.77370	0.42864	0.59201	0.55191	0.22628	0.6
154	Benin	Sub-Saharan Africa	155	3.340	0.03656	0.28665	0.35386	0.31910	0.48450	0.08010	0.18260	1.6
155	Syria	Middle East and Northern Africa	156	3.006	0.05015	0.66320	0.47489	0.72193	0.15684	0.18906	0.47179	0.3
156	Burundi	Sub-Saharan Africa	157	2.905	0.08658	0.01530	0.41587	0.22396	0.11850	0.10062	0.19727	1.8
157	Togo	Sub-Saharan Africa	158	2.839	0.06727	0.20868	0.13995	0.28443	0.36453	0.10731	0.16681	1.5(

158 rows × 12 columns

In [3]:
```
s.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 [4]:
```
# to display summary of the statistic
s.describe()
```

Out[4]:

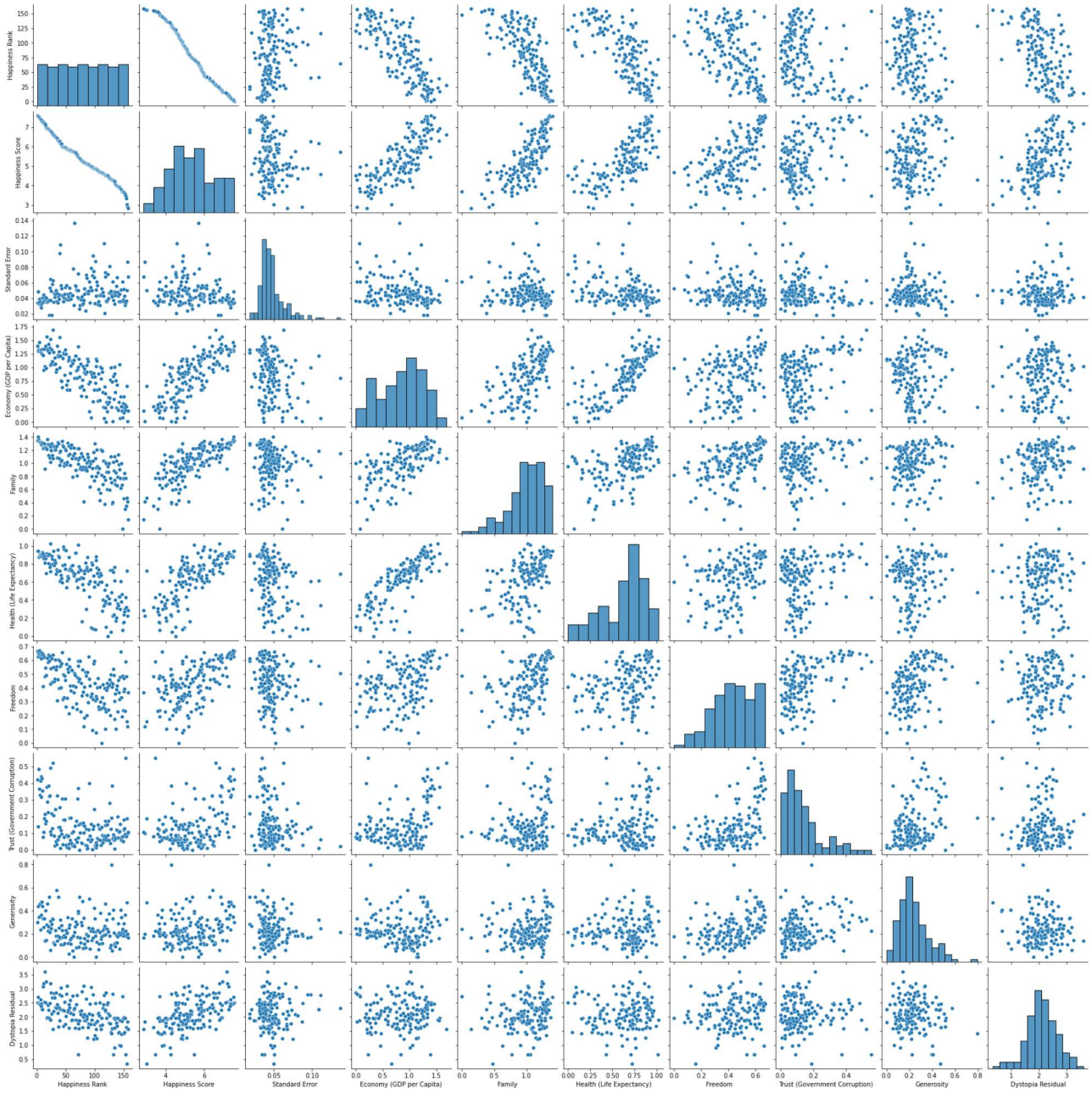
	Happiness Rank	Happiness Score	Standard Error	Economy (GDP per Capita)	Family	Health (Life Expectancy)	Freedom	Trust (Government Corruption)	Generosity	Dystopia Residual
count	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000	158.000000
mean	79.493671	5.375734	0.047885	0.846137	0.991046	0.630259	0.428615	0.143422	0.237296	2.098977
std	45.754363	1.145010	0.017146	0.403121	0.272369	0.247078	0.150693	0.120034	0.126685	0.553550
min	1.000000	2.839000	0.018480	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.328580
25%	40.250000	4.526000	0.037268	0.545808	0.856823	0.439185	0.328330	0.061675	0.150553	1.759410
50%	79.500000	5.232500	0.043940	0.910245	1.029510	0.696705	0.435515	0.107220	0.216130	2.095415
75%	118.750000	6.243750	0.052300	1.158448	1.214405	0.811013	0.549092	0.180255	0.309883	2.462415
max	158.000000	7.587000	0.136930	1.690420	1.402230	1.025250	0.669730	0.551910	0.795880	3.602140

In [5]:
```
s.columns
```

Out[5]:
```
Index(['Country', 'Region', 'Happiness Rank', 'Happiness Score',
       'Standard Error', 'Economy (GDP per Capita)', 'Family',
       'Health (Life Expectancy)', 'Freedom', 'Trust (Government Corruption)',
       'Generosity', 'Dystopia Residual'],
      dtype='object')
```

In [6]:
```
sns.pairplot(s)
```

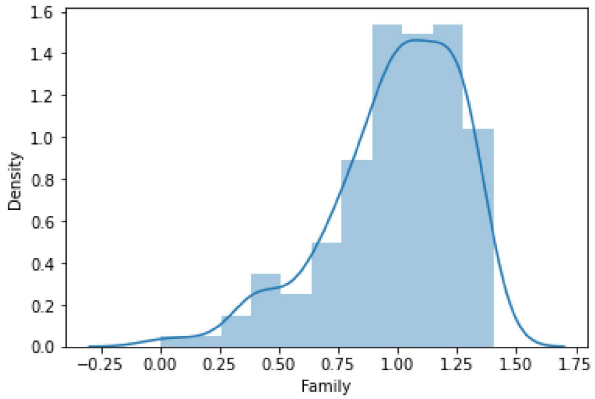
Out[6]:
```
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x1ca9ebd6340>
```



In [8]:
```
sns.distplot(s['Family'])
```

```
C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:2557: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a de
precated 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[8]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Family', ylabel='Density'>



In [9]:
```
s1=s[['Happiness Rank','Happiness Score','Standard Error','Family','Freedom','Generosity','Dystopia Residual
sns.heatmap(s1.corr())
```

Out[9]: <AxesSubplot:>

In [10]:
```
x=s1[['Happiness Rank','Happiness Score','Standard Error','Family','Freedom','Generosity']]
y=s1['Dystopia Residual']
```

In [11]:
```
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)
```

In [12]:
```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
lr=LinearRegression()
lr.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

Out[12]: LinearRegression()

In [13]:
```
lr.intercept_
```

Out[13]: -3.2821468002199636

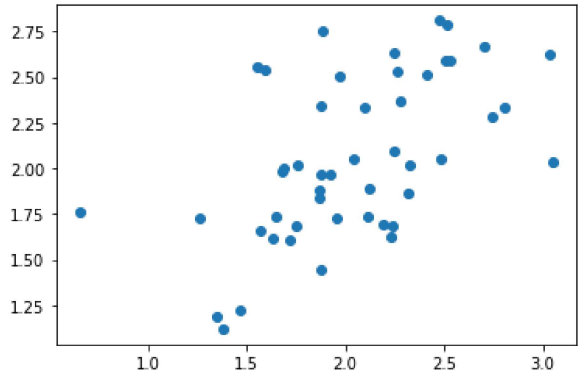
In [14]:
```
coeff=pd.DataFrame(lr.coef_,x.columns,columns=['Co-efficient'])
coeff
```

Out[14]:

	Co-efficient
Happiness Rank	0.012688
Happiness Score	1.127181
Standard Error	5.486780
Family	-1.407732
Freedom	-0.747872
Generosity	-0.963168

In [15]:
```
prediction=lr.predict(x_test)
plt.scatter(y_test,prediction)
```

Out[15]:
```
<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x1caa9630eb0>
```



In [16]:
```
print(lr.score(x_test,y_test))
```

```
0.1520814225775885
```

In [ ]: