In [1]:
```
# importing the required libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error
```

In [2]:
```
# Reading the Data
data = pd.read_csv ('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/AdiPersonalWorks/Random/master/student_scores%20-%20student_scores.csv')
data.head(10)
```

Out[2]:

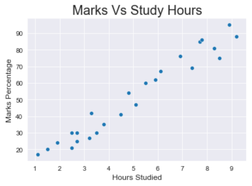
	Hours	Scores
0	2.5	21
1	5.1	47
2	3.2	27
3	8.5	75
4	3.5	30
5	1.5	20
6	9.2	88
7	5.5	60
8	8.3	81
9	2.7	25

In [3]:
```
# Check if there any null value in the Dataset
data.isnull == True
```

Out[3]:
```
False
```

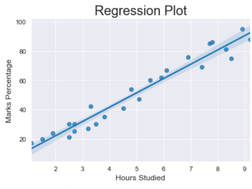
#There is no null value in the Dataset so, we can now visualize our Data.

In [4]:
```
sns.set_style('darkgrid')
sns.scatterplot(y= data['Scores'], x= data['Hours'])
plt.title('Marks Vs Study Hours',size=20)
plt.ylabel('Marks Percentage', size=12)
plt.xlabel('Hours Studied', size=12)
plt.show()
```



From the above scatter plot there looks to be correlation between the 'Marks Percentage' and 'Hours Studied', Lets plot a regression line to confirm the correlation.

In [5]:
```
sns.regplot(x= data['Hours'], y= data['Scores'])
plt.title('Regression Plot',size=20)
plt.ylabel('Marks Percentage', size=12)
plt.xlabel('Hours Studied', size=12)
plt.show()
print(data.corr())
```




```
            Hours    Scores
Hours   1.000000  0.976191
Scores  0.976191  1.000000
```

It is confirmed that the variables are positively correlated.

1) Splitting the Data

In [6]:
```
# Defining X and y from the Data
X = data.iloc[:, :-1].values
y = data.iloc[:, 1].values

# Spliting the Data in two
train_X, val_X, train_y, val_y = train_test_split(X, y, random_state = 0)
```

2) Fitting the Data into the model

In [7]:
```
regression = LinearRegression()
regression.fit(train_X, train_y)
```

Out[7]:
```
LinearRegression()
```

Predicting the Percentage of Marks

In [8]:
```
pred_y = regression.predict(val_X)
prediction = pd.DataFrame({'Hours': [i[0] for i in val_X], 'Predicted Marks': [k for k in pred_y]})
prediction
```

Out[8]:

	Hours	Predicted Marks
0	1.5	16.844722
1	3.2	33.745575
2	7.4	75.500624
3	2.5	26.786400
4	5.9	60.588106
5	3.8	39.710582
6	1.9	20.821393

Comparing the Predicted Marks with the Actual Marks

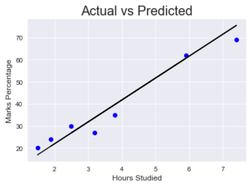
In [9]:
```
compare_scores = pd.DataFrame({'Actual Marks': val_y, 'Predicted Marks': pred_y})
compare_scores
```

Out[9]:

	Actual Marks	Predicted Marks
0	20	16.844722
1	27	33.745575
2	69	75.500624
3	30	26.786400
4	62	60.588106
5	35	39.710582
6	24	20.821393

Visually Comparing the Predicted Marks with the Actual Marks

In [10]:
```
plt.scatter(x=val_X, y=val_y, color='blue')
plt.plot(val_X, pred_y, color='Black')
plt.title('Actual vs Predicted', size=20)
plt.ylabel('Marks Percentage', size=12)
plt.xlabel('Hours Studied', size=12)
plt.show()
```



Evaluating the Model¶

In [11]:
```
# Calculating the accuracy of the model
print('Mean absolute error: ',mean_absolute_error(val_y,pred_y))
```

```
Mean absolute error:  4.130879918502486
```

Small value of Mean absolute error states that the chances of error or wrong forecasting through the model are very less.

What will be the predicted score of a student if he/she studies for 9.25 hrs/ day?

In [12]:
```
hours = [9.25]
answer = regression.predict([hours])
print("Score = {}".format(round(answer[0],3)))
```

```
Score = 93.893
```

According to the regression model if a student studies for 9.25 hours a day he/she is likely to score 93.89 marks.

In [ ]:
```
```