▼ Expt 2

Predicting the Electricity Bill based on multiple features using Multivariate Linear Regression

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df = pd.read_csv("electricity_bill.csv")
```

df.head()

	num_rooms	num_people	housearea	is_ac	is_tv	is_flat	<pre>ave_monthly_income</pre>	nuı
0	3	3	742.57	1	1	1	9675.93	
1	1	5	952.99	0	1	0	35064.79	
2	3	1	761.44	1	1	1	22292.44	
3	0	5	861.32	1	1	0	12139.08	
A	1	Ω	731 61	n	1	0	17230 10	•

EDA

```
df.shape
     (1000, 10)
df = df.drop_duplicates()
df.shape
     (1000, 10)
df[df.isna()==False]
df.isna().sum()
                           0
0
     num_rooms
     num_people
     housearea
     is_ac
     is_tv
     is_flat
     ave_monthly_income
                           0
     num_children
     is_urban
                           0
```

df.dtypes

amount_paid dtype: int64

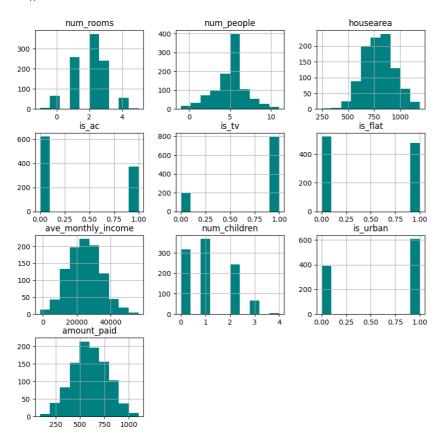
num_rooms	int64
num_people	int64
housearea	float64
is_ac	int64
is_tv	int64
is_flat	int64
ave_monthly_income	float64
num_children	int64
is_urban	int64
amount_paid dtype: object	float64

0

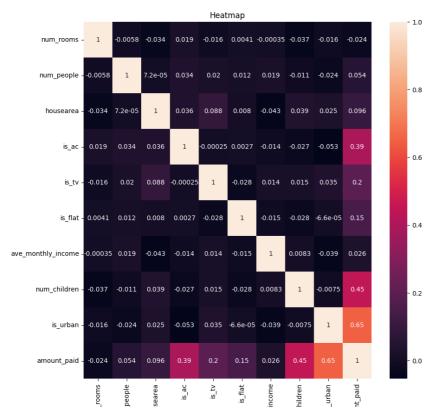
df.describe()

	num_rooms	num_people	housearea	is_ac	is_tv	is_flat
count	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000
mean	1.962000	4.897000	794.703420	0.376000	0.798000	0.477000
std	1.030348	2.007591	147.771736	0.484622	0.401693	0.499721

df.hist(figsize=(10,10), color='teal')
plt.title("Histogram Plot of the Features")
plt.show()



plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot=True)
plt.title("Heatmap")
plt.show()



▼ Train-Test

df_features = df.drop(columns = ["amount_paid"])
df_target = df["amount_paid"]

df_features.head()

	num_rooms	num_people	housearea	is_ac	is_tv	is_flat	<pre>ave_monthly_income</pre>	nuı
0	3	3	742.57	1	1	1	9675.93	
1	1	5	952.99	0	1	0	35064.79	
2	3	1	761.44	1	1	1	22292.44	
3	0	5	861.32	1	1	0	12139.08	
A	1	Ω	721 61	n	1	0	17020 10	•

df_target.head()

- 0 560.481447
- 1 633.283679
- 2 511.879157 3 332.992035
- 4 658.285625

Name: amount_paid, dtype: float64

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(df_features, df_target, test_size=0.2)

Training: (800, 9) (800,) Testing: (200, 9) (200,)

▼ Fitting Model

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
```

```
lr_model = LinearRegression()
```

```
lr_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
v LinearRegression
LinearRegression()
```

```
y_pred = lr_model.predict(X_test)
```

▼ Accuracy of Model

```
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, mean_absolute_error, r2_score

mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
print("Mean Squared Error (MSE):", mse)

mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
print("Mean Absolute Error (MAE):", mae)

r_squared = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
print("R-squared:", r_squared)

Mean Squared Error (MSE): 3992.2427811817597
Mean Absolute Error (MAE): 53.737397747485595
R-squared: 0.8903766963611304
```