

Command	Explanation	Notes
<code>sb.regplot()</code>	Plots regression line	import seaborn as sb
<code>ss.pearsonr()</code>	Calculates and tests correlation	import scipy.stats as ss
<code>smf.ols()</code>	runs OLS regression	import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
<code>ols.summary()</code>	summarizes regression ols	import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
<code>ols.resid()</code>	residuals of ols	import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
<code>ols.fittedvalues()</code>	fitted values of ols	import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
<code>ols.conf_int()</code>	confidence interval of ols	import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
<code>ols.predict()</code>	predictions using ols	import statsmodels.formula.api as smf

I plot some data and its regression line; test $H_0 : \rho_{xy} = 0$ against $H_a : \rho_{xy} \neq 0$; show regression results, fitted values, residuals, and the 99 percent confidence intervals for β_1 and β_2 ; and calculate fitted value when $x = 5$.

```

1  # Read in data
2  import pandas as pd
3  df = pd.read_csv(r'https://www.wimivo.com/data.csv')
4
5  # Scatter plot of the data will show at the end of script
6  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
7  import seaborn as sb
8  plt.title("Scatter Plot and Regression Line")
9  plt.xlabel("var1")
10 plt.ylabel("var2")
11 sb.regplot(x='var1', y='var2', ci=None, data=df)
12
13 # Calculate correlation, test if it's different than zero
14 import scipy.stats as ss
15 corr, pVal = ss.pearsonr(df['var1'], df['var2'])
16 print(corr, pVal)
17
18 # Regress var2 on var1
19 import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
20 ols = smf.ols('var2 ~ var1', data=df).fit()
21 print(ols.summary())
22
23 # Show residuals and fitted values
24 olsValues = pd.DataFrame(zip(ols.resid, ols.fittedvalues),
25                           columns=['residuals', 'fitted values'])
26 print(olsValues)
27
28 # Show 99 percent confidence interval of regression coefficients
29 confInf = ols.conf_int(alpha=0.01)
30 print(confInf)
31
32 # Predicts var2 value when var1 = 5
33 xPred = pd.DataFrame([5], columns=['var1'])
34 yPred = ols.predict(xPred)
35 print(yPred)
36
37 # Show the scatter plot drawn earlier
38 plt.show()

```