Problem Statement

Linear Regression

Import Libraries

In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

In [2]:

```
a=pd.read_csv("cancer.csv")
a
```

Out[2]:

	id	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	smoothness_mean	cor
0	842302	М	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	0.11840	
1	842517	М	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	0.08474	
2	84300903	М	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	0.10960	
3	84348301	М	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	0.14250	
4	84358402	М	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0	0.10030	
564	926424	М	21.56	22.39	142.00	1479.0	0.11100	
565	926682	М	20.13	28.25	131.20	1261.0	0.09780	
566	926954	М	16.60	28.08	108.30	858.1	0.08455	
₹	007044	*4	20.00	00 00	440.40	4005.0	0.44700	→

To display top 10 rows

```
In [3]:
```

```
c=a.head(10)
c
```

Out[3]:

	id	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	smoothness
0	842302	М	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	
1	842517	М	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	(
2	84300903	М	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	(
3	84348301	М	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	(
4	84358402	М	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0	(
5	843786	М	12.45	15.70	82.57	477.1	(
6	844359	М	18.25	19.98	119.60	1040.0	(
7	84458202	М	13.71	20.83	90.20	577.9	1
8	844981	М	13.00	21.82	87.50	519.8	(
9	84501001	М	12.46	24.04	83.97	475.9	1
10 rows × 32 columns							
4							+

To find Missing values

In [4]:

```
c.info()
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10 entries, 0 to 9
Data columns (total 32 columns):

	columns (total 32 columns	•	Dtura
#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	id	10 non-null	int64
1	diagnosis	10 non-null	object
2	radius_mean	10 non-null	float64
3	texture_mean	10 non-null	float64
4	perimeter_mean	10 non-null	float64
5	area mean	10 non-null	float64
6	smoothness_mean	10 non-null	float64
7	compactness_mean	10 non-null	float64
8	concavity_mean	10 non-null	float64
9	concave points_mean	10 non-null	float64
10	symmetry_mean	10 non-null	float64
11	fractal_dimension_mean	10 non-null	float64
12	radius_se	10 non-null	float64
13	texture_se	10 non-null	float64
14	perimeter_se	10 non-null	float64
15	area_se	10 non-null	float64
16	smoothness_se	10 non-null	float64
17	compactness_se	10 non-null	float64
18	concavity_se	10 non-null	float64
19	concave points_se	10 non-null	float64
20	symmetry_se	10 non-null	float64
21	<pre>fractal_dimension_se</pre>	10 non-null	float64
22	radius_worst	10 non-null	float64
23	texture_worst	10 non-null	float64
24	perimeter_worst	10 non-null	float64
25	area_worst	10 non-null	float64
26	smoothness_worst	10 non-null	float64
27	compactness_worst	10 non-null	float64
28	concavity_worst	10 non-null	float64
29	concave points_worst	10 non-null	float64
30	symmetry_worst	10 non-null	float64
31	<pre>fractal_dimension_worst</pre>	10 non-null	float64
1+vn/	$ac \cdot f(a) + 64/20$ $in + 64/1$	object(1)	

dtypes: float64(30), int64(1), object(1)

memory usage: 2.6+ KB

To display summary of statistics

```
In [5]:
```

```
a.describe()
```

Out[5]:

	id	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	smoothness_	
count	5.690000e+02	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000	569.00	
mean	3.037183e+07	14.127292	19.289649	91.969033	654.889104	90.0	
std	1.250206e+08	3.524049	4.301036	24.298981	351.914129	0.0	
min	8.670000e+03	6.981000	9.710000	43.790000	143.500000	0.0	
25%	8.692180e+05	11.700000	16.170000	75.170000	420.300000	30.0	
50%	9.060240e+05	13.370000	18.840000	86.240000	551.100000	90.0	
75%	8.813129e+06	15.780000	21.800000	104.100000	782.700000	0.10	
max	9.113205e+08	28.110000	39.280000	188.500000	2501.000000	0.16	
8 rows × 31 columns							
4						>	

To display column heading

In [6]:

```
a.columns
```

Out[6]:

Pairplot

In [7]:

```
s=a.dropna(axis=1)
s
```

Out[7]:

	id	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	smoothne
0	842302	М	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	
1	842517	М	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	
2	84300903	М	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	
3	84348301	М	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	
4	84358402	М	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0	
564	926424	М	21.56	22.39	142.00	1479.0	
565	926682	М	20.13	28.25	131.20	1261.0	
566	926954	М	16.60	28.08	108.30	858.1	
567	927241	М	20.60	29.33	140.10	1265.0	
568	92751	В	7.76	24.54	47.92	181.0	
500 u 20							

569 rows × 32 columns

In [8]:

s.columns

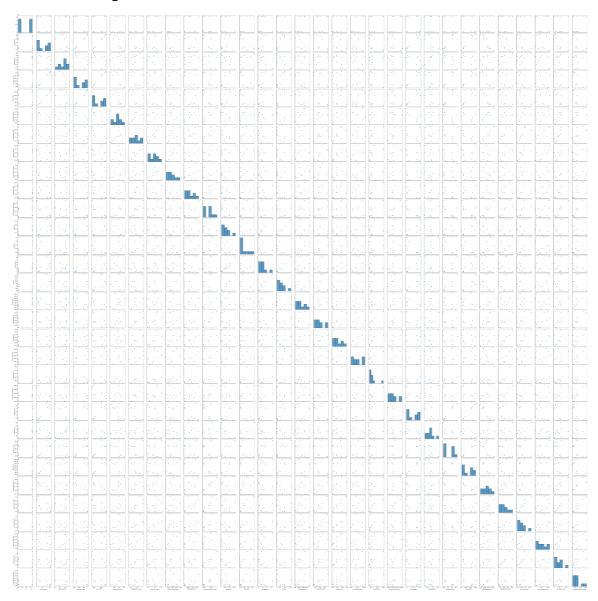
Out[8]:

In [9]:

sns.pairplot(c)

Out[9]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x20fed37f520>



Distribution Plot

In [10]:

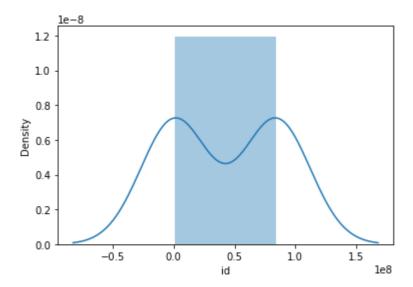
```
sns.distplot(c['id'])
```

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='id', ylabel='Density'>

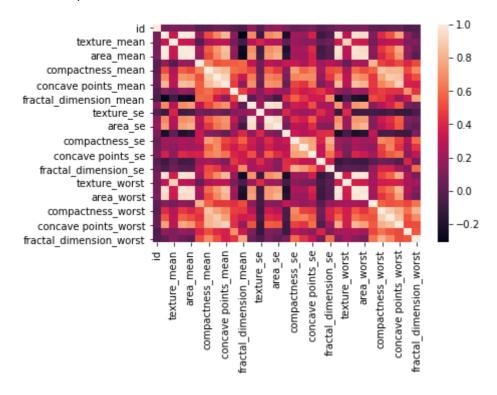


Correlation

In [11]:

Out[11]:

<AxesSubplot:>



Train the model - Model Building

```
In [12]:
```

```
g=c[['id']]
h=c['id']
```

To split dataset into training end test

```
In [13]:
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
g_train,g_test,h_train,h_test=train_test_split(g,h,test_size=0.6)
```

To run the model

```
In [14]:
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

In [15]:
lr=LinearRegression()
lr.fit(g_train,h_train)

Out[15]:
LinearRegression()

In [16]:
print(lr.intercept_)
0.0
```

Coeffecient

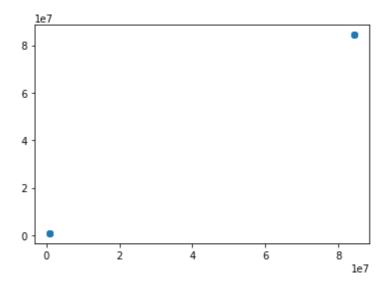
Best Fit line

In [18]:

```
prediction=lr.predict(g_test)
plt.scatter(h_test,prediction)
```

Out[18]:

<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x20f9c720070>



To find score

```
In [19]:
```

```
print(lr.score(g_test,h_test))
```

1.0

Import Lasso and ridge

```
In [20]:
```

```
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge,Lasso
```

Ridge

```
In [21]:
```

```
ri=Ridge(alpha=5)
ri.fit(g_train,h_train)
```

Out[21]:

Ridge(alpha=5)

```
In [22]:
ri.score(g_test,h_test)
Out[22]:
1.0
In [23]:
ri.score(g_train,h_train)
Out[23]:
1.0
Lasso
In [24]:
l=Lasso(alpha=6)
1.fit(g_train,h_train)
Out[24]:
Lasso(alpha=6)
In [25]:
1.score(g_test,h_test)
Out[25]:
1.0
In [27]:
ri.score(g_train,h_train)
Out[27]:
1.0
```

ElasticNet

```
In [28]:
from sklearn.linear_model import ElasticNet
e=ElasticNet()
e.fit(g_train,h_train)
Out[28]:
ElasticNet()
```

Coeffecient, intercept

```
In [29]:
print(e.coef_)
[1.]
In [30]:
print(e.intercept_)
2.2351741790771484e-08
```

Prediction

```
In [31]:
c=e.predict(g_test)

In [32]:
print(e.score(g_test,h_test))
```

1.0

Evaluation

```
In [33]:
from sklearn import metrics
print("Mean Absolute Error", metrics.mean_absolute_error(h_test,c))

Mean Absolute Error 2.584420144557953e-08

In [34]:
print("Mean Squared Error", metrics.mean_squared_error(h_test,c))

Mean Squared Error 6.835894697521105e-16

In [35]:
print("Root Mean Squared Error",np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(h_test,c)))

Root Mean Squared Error 2.6145543975066012e-08

In []:
```