

Problem Statement

Linear Regression

Import Libraries

```
In [2]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
In [4]: a=pd.read_csv("fitness.csv")
a
```

Out[4]:

	Row Labels	Sum of Jan	Sum of Feb	Sum of Mar	Sum of Total Sales
0	A	5.62%	7.73%	6.16%	75
1	B	4.21%	17.27%	19.21%	160
2	C	9.83%	11.60%	5.17%	101
3	D	2.81%	21.91%	7.88%	127
4	E	25.28%	10.57%	11.82%	179
5	F	8.15%	16.24%	18.47%	167
6	G	18.54%	8.76%	17.49%	171
7	H	25.56%	5.93%	13.79%	170
8	Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	1150

To display top 10 rows

```
In [5]: c=a.head(15)
c
```

Out[5]:

	Row Labels	Sum of Jan	Sum of Feb	Sum of Mar	Sum of Total Sales
0	A	5.62%	7.73%	6.16%	75
1	B	4.21%	17.27%	19.21%	160
2	C	9.83%	11.60%	5.17%	101
3	D	2.81%	21.91%	7.88%	127
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	Row Labels	Sum of Jan	Sum of Feb	Sum of Mar	Sum of Total Sales
8	Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	1150

To find Missing values

In [6]:

```
c.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 9 entries, 0 to 8
Data columns (total 5 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Row Labels            9 non-null      object
1   Sum of Jan            9 non-null      object
2   Sum of Feb            9 non-null      object
3   Sum of Mar            9 non-null      object
4   Sum of Total Sales    9 non-null      int64
dtypes: int64(1), object(4)
memory usage: 488.0+ bytes
```

To display summary of statistics

In [7]:

```
a.describe()
```

Out[7]:

	Sum of Total Sales
count	9.000000
mean	255.555556
std	337.332963
min	75.000000
25%	127.000000
50%	167.000000
75%	171.000000
max	1150.000000

To display column heading

In [8]:

```
a.columns
```

```
Out[8]: Index(['Row Labels', 'Sum of Jan', 'Sum of Feb', 'Sum of Mar',
              'Sum of Total Sales'],
              dtype='object')
```

Pairplot

In [9]:

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

Out[9]:

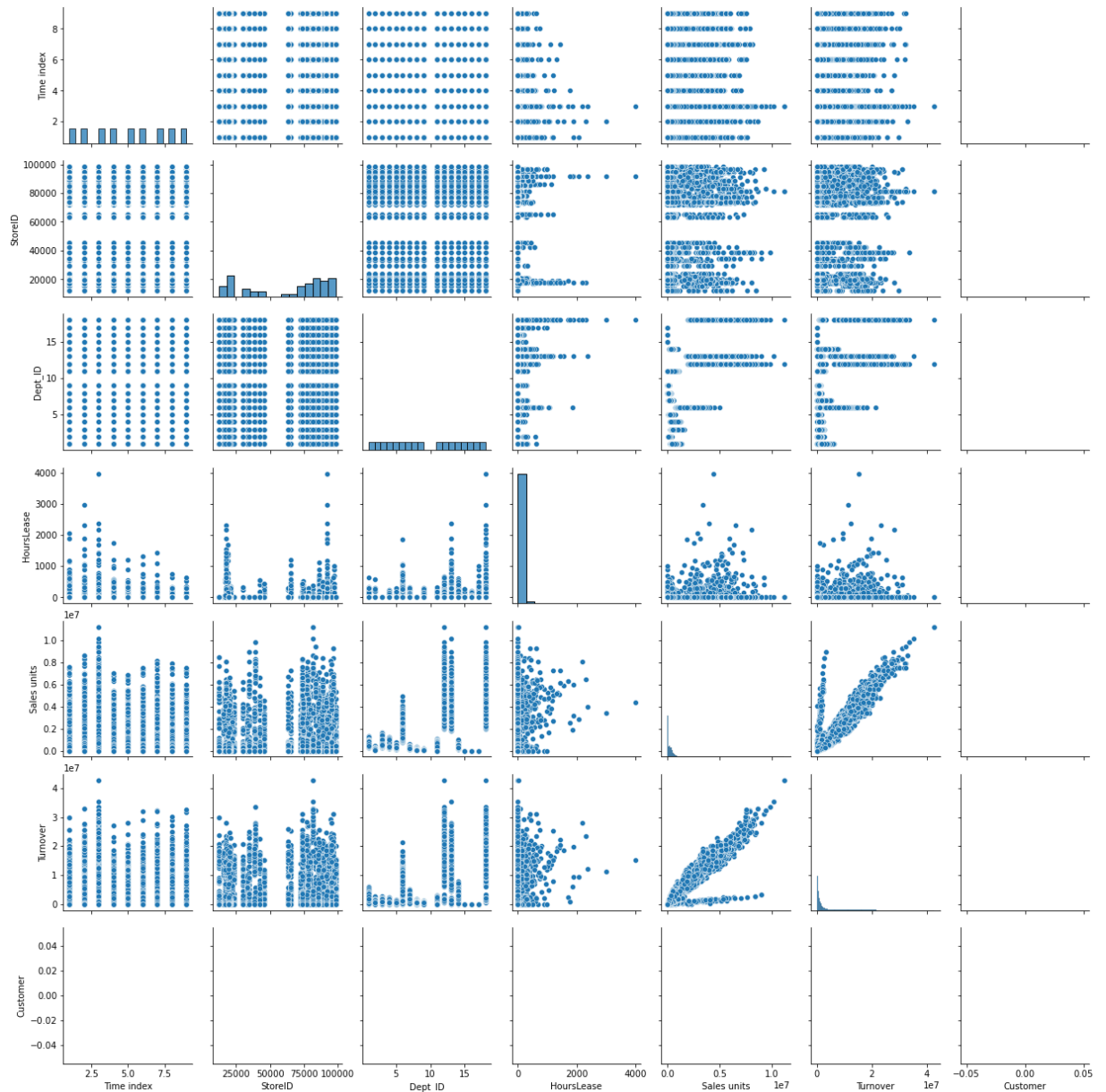
	Row Labels	Sum of Jan	Sum of Feb	Sum of Mar	Sum of Total Sales
0	A	5.62%	7.73%	6.16%	75
1	B	4.21%	17.27%	19.21%	160
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8	Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	1150

In [10]: `s.columns`

Out[10]: `Index(['Row Labels', 'Sum of Jan', 'Sum of Feb', 'Sum of Mar',
 'Sum of Total Sales'],
 dtype='object')`

In [10]: `sns.pairplot(a)`

Out[10]: `<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x18f4198ac40>`



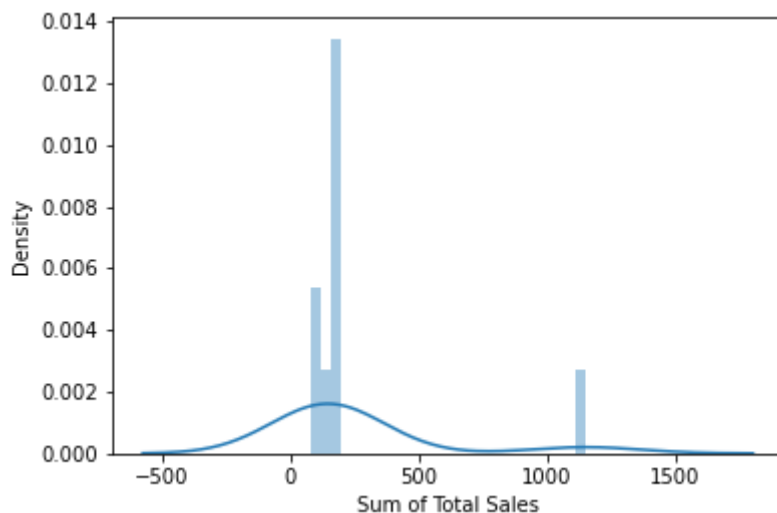
Distribution Plot

```
In [12]: sns.distplot(a['Sum of Total Sales'])
```

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[12]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Sum of Total Sales', ylabel='Density'>
```



Correlation

```
In [15]: b=s[['Row Labels', 'Sum of Jan', 'Sum of Feb', 'Sum of Mar',
              'Sum of Total Sales']]
          sns.heatmap(b.corr())
```

Out[15]: <AxesSubplot:>



Train the model - Model Building

```
In [32]: g=s[['Sum of Total Sales']]
          h=s[['Sum of Total Sales']]
```

To split dataset into training end test

```
In [33]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
          g_train,g_test,h_train,h_test=train_test_split(g,h,test_size=0.3)
```

To run the model

```
In [34]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
```

```
In [35]: lr=LinearRegression()  
lr.fit(g_train,h_train)
```

```
Out[35]: LinearRegression()
```

```
In [36]: print(lr.intercept_)
```

0.0

Coeffecient

```
In [37]: coeff=pd.DataFrame(lr.coef_,g.columns,columns=['Co-effecient'])  
coeff
```

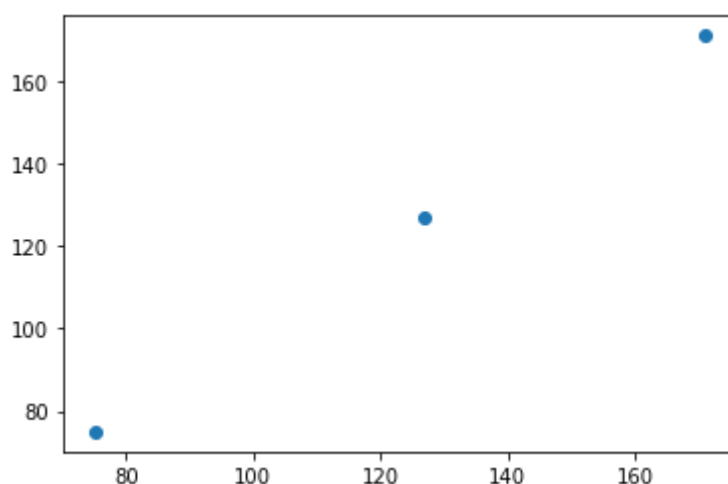
```
Out[37]:
```

	Co-effecient
Sum of Total Sales	1.0

Best Fit line

```
In [38]: prediction=lr.predict(g_test)  
plt.scatter(h_test,prediction)
```

```
Out[38]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x26dc5e7a2e0>
```



To find score

```
In [39]: print(lr.score(g_test,h_test))
```

1.0

In []: