Cheatography

Python - Linear Regression Model Cheat Sheet

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TO START

```
# IMPORT DATA LIBRARIES
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
# IMPORT VIS LIBRARIES
import matplo tli b.p yplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matpl otlib inline
# IMPORT MODELLING LIBRARIES
from sklearn.model_selection import
train_test_split
from sklear n.l ine ar_ model import Linear Reg -
ression
from sklearn import metrics
```

PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS

df = pd.read_csv('data.csv')	read data
df.head()	check head df
df.info()	check info df
df.describe()	check stats df
df.columns	check col names

VISUALISE DATA

sns.pairplot(df)	pairplot
sns.distplot(df['Y'])	distribution plot
sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot=True)	heatmap with values

TRAIN MODEL

CREATE X and y ----------

X = df[['col1','col2',etc.]]	create df features
y = df['col']	create df var to predict

SPLIT DATASET ----------

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3)	split df in train and test df

FIT THE MODEL ----------

lm = LinearRegression()	instatiate model
lm.fit(X_train, y_train)	train/fit the model

SHOW RESULTS ----------

TRAIN MODEL (cont)

lm.intercept_	show intercept
lm.coef_	show coefficients
coeff_df = pd.DataFrame (lm.coef_,X.columns,columns=['Coeff'])*	create coeff df

pd.DataFrame: pd.DataFrame(data=None, index=None, columns=None, dtype=None, copy=False). **data** = values, **index**= name index, **columns**= name column. This could be useful just to interpret the coefficient of the regression.

MAKE PREDICTIONS

predictions = lm.predict(X_test)	create predictions
plt.scatter(y_test,predictions)*	plot predictions
sns.distplot((y_test-predictions),bins=50)*	distplot of residuals

scatter: this graph show the difference between actual values and the values predicted by the model we trained. It should resemble as much as possible a **diagonal line**.
distplot: this graph shows the distributions of the residual errors, that is, the difference between the actual values minus the predicted values; it should result in an as much as possible **normal distribution**. If not, maybe change model!

EVALUATION METRICS

print('MAE:', **metrics.mean_absolute_error(y_test, predictions)**)

print('MSE:', **metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, predictions)**)

print('RMSE:', **np.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, predictions))**)

MAE is the easiest to understand, because it's the average error.
MSE is more popular than MAE, because MSE "punishes" larger errors, which tends to be useful in the real world.
RMSE is even more popular than MSE, because RMSE is interpretable in the "y" units.

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