

# Programming for Big Data

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# Outline

- ▶ Correlation vs. Regression
- ▶ Simple Linear Regression Model
- ▶ Introduction to Regression Analysis
- ▶ Types of Relationships
- ▶ Regression Model

# Correlation vs. Regression

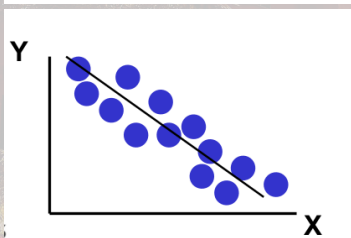
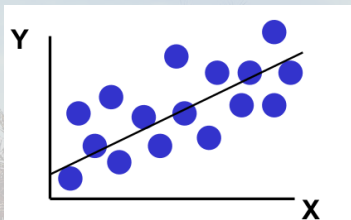
- ▶ A scatter diagram can be used to show the relationship between two variables
- ▶ Correlation analysis is used to measure strength of the association (linear relationship) between two variables
- ▶ Correlation is only concerned with strength of the relationship.

# Regression Analysis

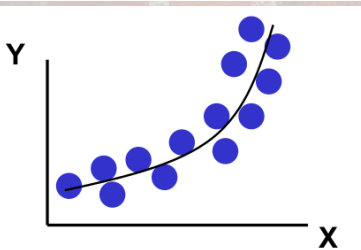
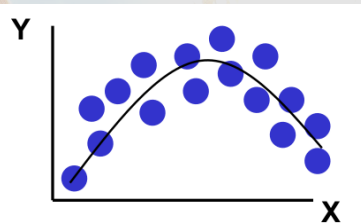
- ▶ Regression analysis is used to:
  - ▶ Predict the value of a dependent variable based on the value of at least one independent variable.
  - ▶ Explain the impact of changes in an independent variable on the dependent variable
- ▶ **Dependent variable:** the variable we wish to predict or explain.
- ▶ **Independent variable:** the variable used to explain the dependent variable

# Types of Relationships

## Linear Relationships

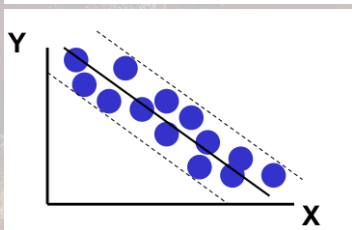
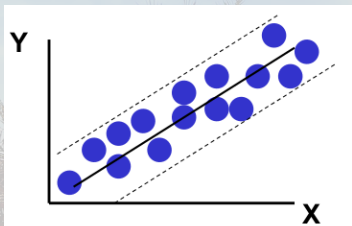


## CurviLinear Relationships

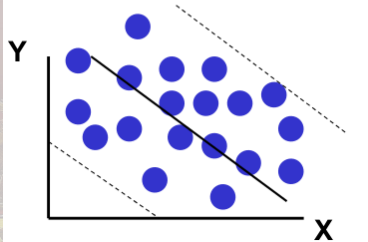
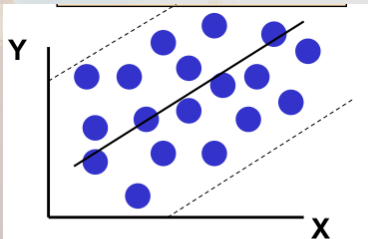


# Types of Relationships

## Strong Relationships



## Weak Relationships





# Regression Model

- ▶ Only **one independent variable, X**
- ▶ Relationship between X and Y is described by a linear function.
- ▶ Changes in Y are assumed to be caused by changes in X.

The diagram shows the equation  $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i$  with the following labels and arrows:

- Dependent Variable** points to  $Y_i$ .
- Population Y intercept** points to  $\beta_0$ .
- Population Slope Coefficient** points to  $\beta_1$ .
- Independent Variable** points to  $X_i$ .
- Random Error term** points to  $\epsilon_i$ .

Below the equation, two blue curly braces group the terms:

- A brace under  $\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$  is labeled **Linear component**.
- A brace under  $\epsilon_i$  is labeled **Random Error component**.

Figure: Simple Linear Regression Model

# Simple Linear Regression Model

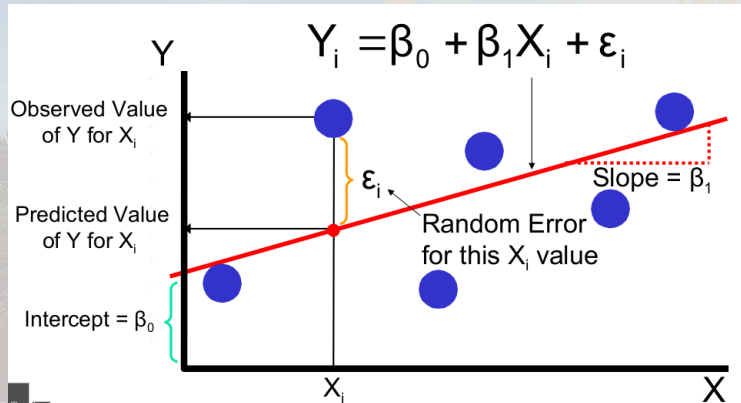


Figure:



# Python Code – Jupyter Notebook

# Thank You