

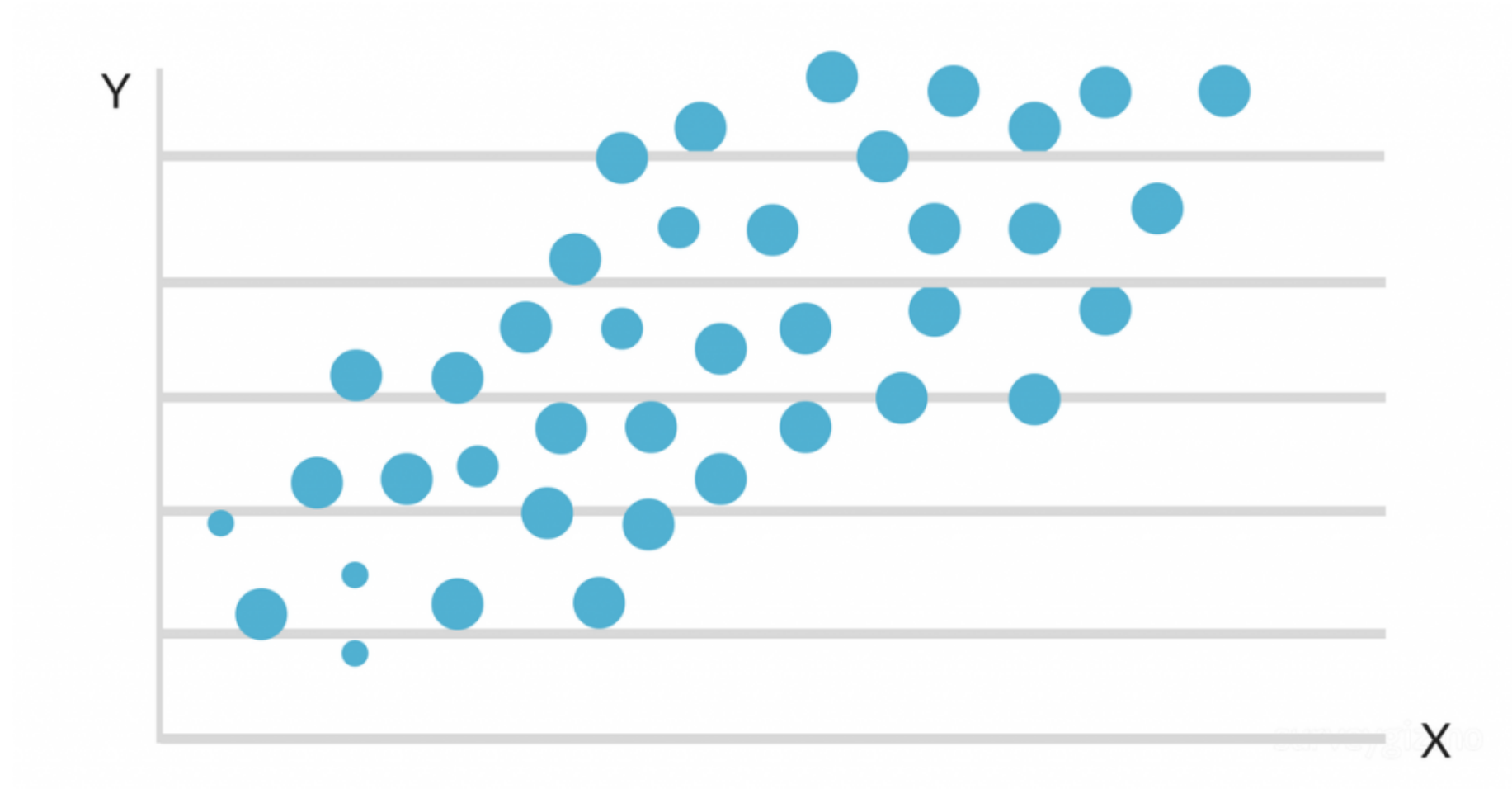
Regression models

PRACTICING STATISTICS INTERVIEW QUESTIONS IN PYTHON



Conor Dewey
Data Scientist, Squarespace

Getting started

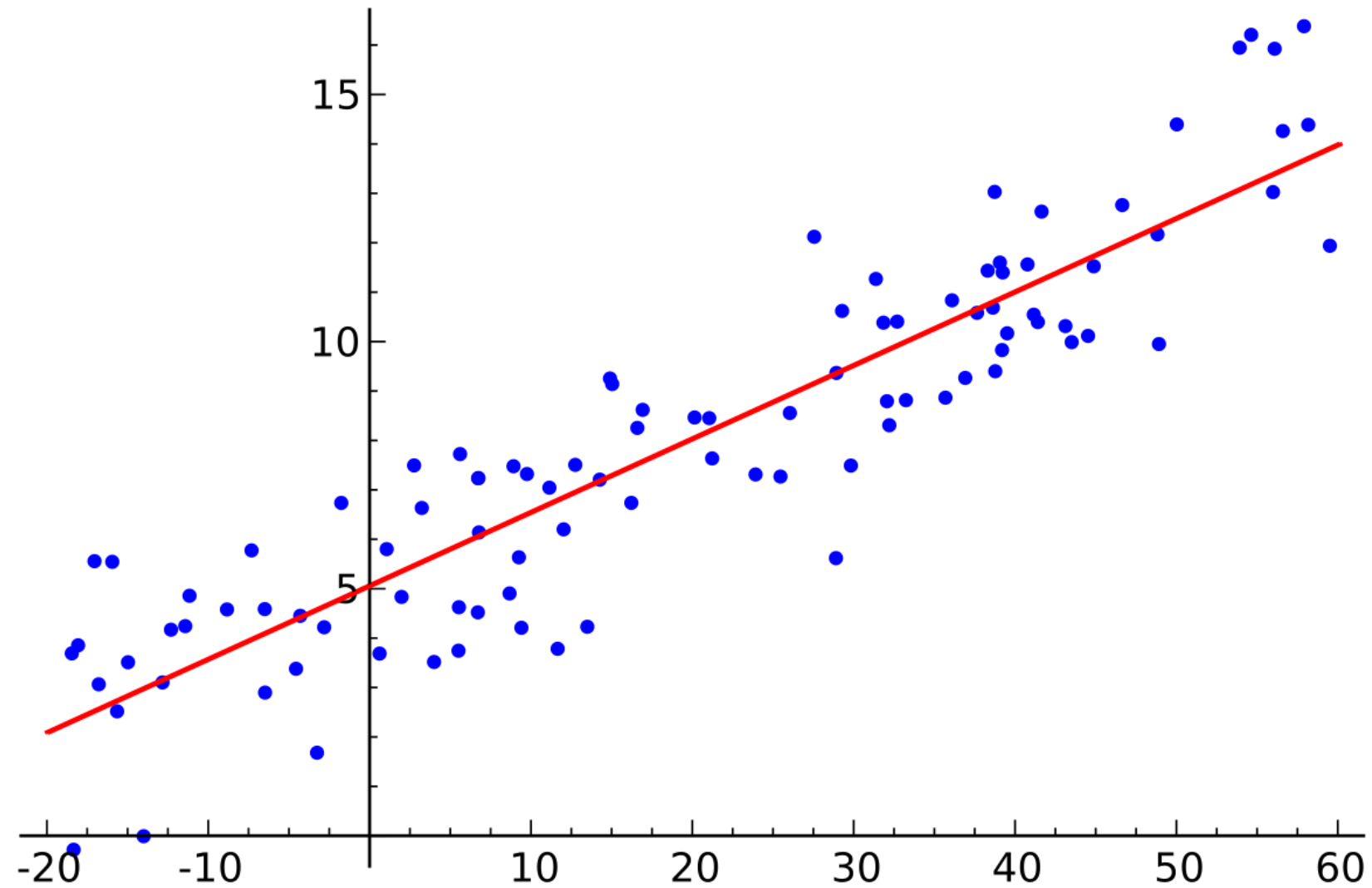


¹ Wikimedia

Assumptions

- Linear relationship
- Errors are normally distributed
- Homoscedasticity
- Independent observations

Linear regression



¹ Wikipedia

Linear regression

The diagram illustrates the linear regression equation $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i$. Each term is labeled with an arrow pointing to it: Y_i is the 'Dependent Variable', β_0 is the 'Population Y intercept', β_1 is the 'Population Slope Coefficient', X_i is the 'Independent Variable', and ϵ_i is the 'Random Error term'. Below the equation, two blue curly braces group the terms: the first brace under $\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$ is labeled 'Linear component', and the second brace under ϵ_i is labeled 'Random Error component'.

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i$$

Labels and components:

- Dependent Variable: Y_i
- Population Y intercept: β_0
- Population Slope Coefficient: β_1
- Independent Variable: X_i
- Random Error term: ϵ_i
- Linear component: $\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$
- Random Error component: ϵ_i

Example: linear regression

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression  
lm = LinearRegression()  
lm.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

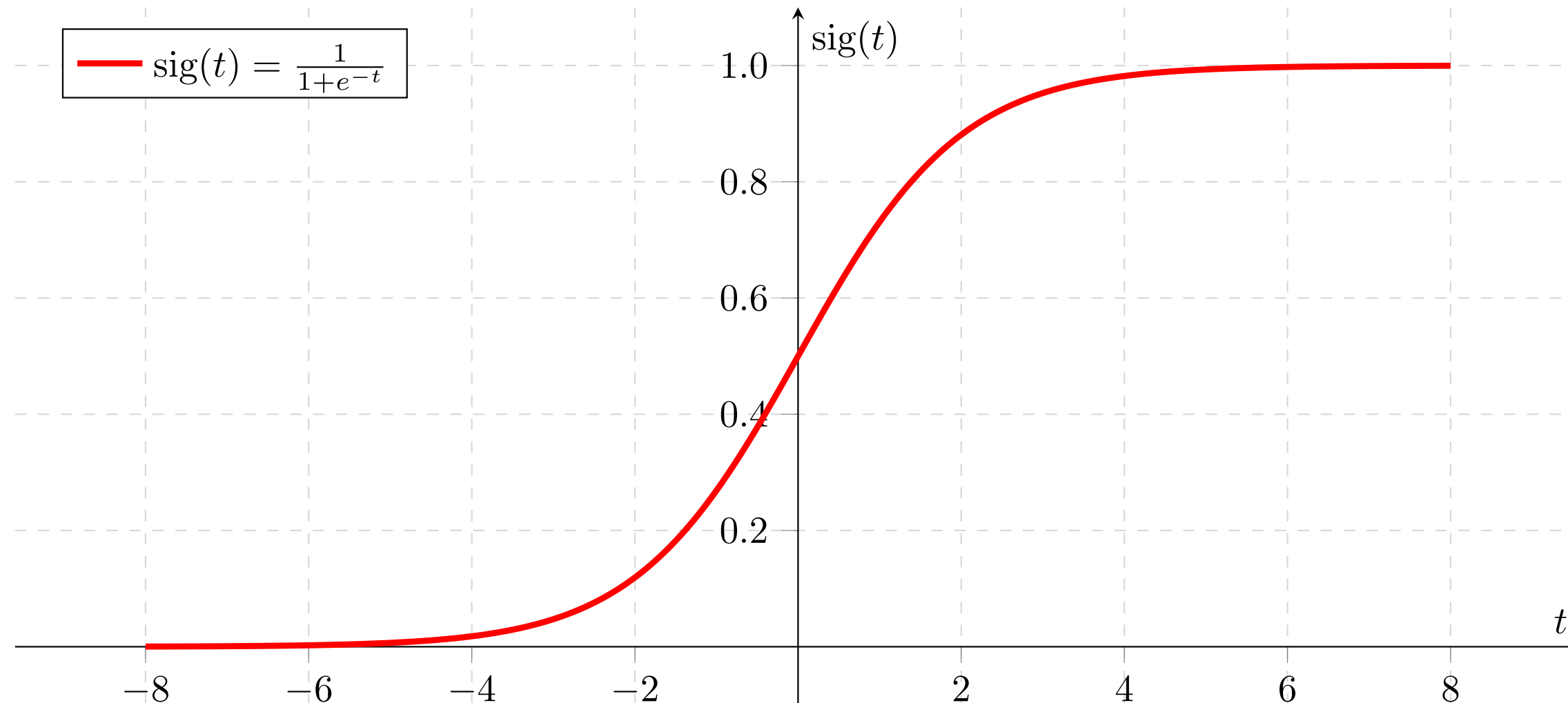
```
LinearRegression(copy_X=True, fit_intercept=True,  
                 n_jobs=None, normalize=False)
```

Example: linear regression

```
coef = lm.coef_  
print(coef)
```

```
[0.79086669]
```

Logistic regression



¹ Wikimedia

Logistic regression

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(x)}}$$

Example: logistic regression

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
clf = LogisticRegression(solver='lbfgs')
clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class_weight=None,
                  dual=False, fit_intercept=True,
                  intercept_scaling=1,
                  max_iter=100, multi_class='warn',
                  n_jobs=None, penalty='l2',
                  random_state=None, solver='lbfgs',
                  tol=0.0001, verbose=0,
                  warm_start=False)
```

Example: logistic regression

```
coefs = clf.coef_  
print(coefs)
```

```
[[0.4015177  3.85056451]]
```

```
accuracy = clf.score(X_test, y_test)  
print(accuracy)
```

```
0.8583333333333333
```

Summary

- Review
- Assumptions
- Linear regression
- Logistic regression

Let's prepare for the interview!

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Evaluating models

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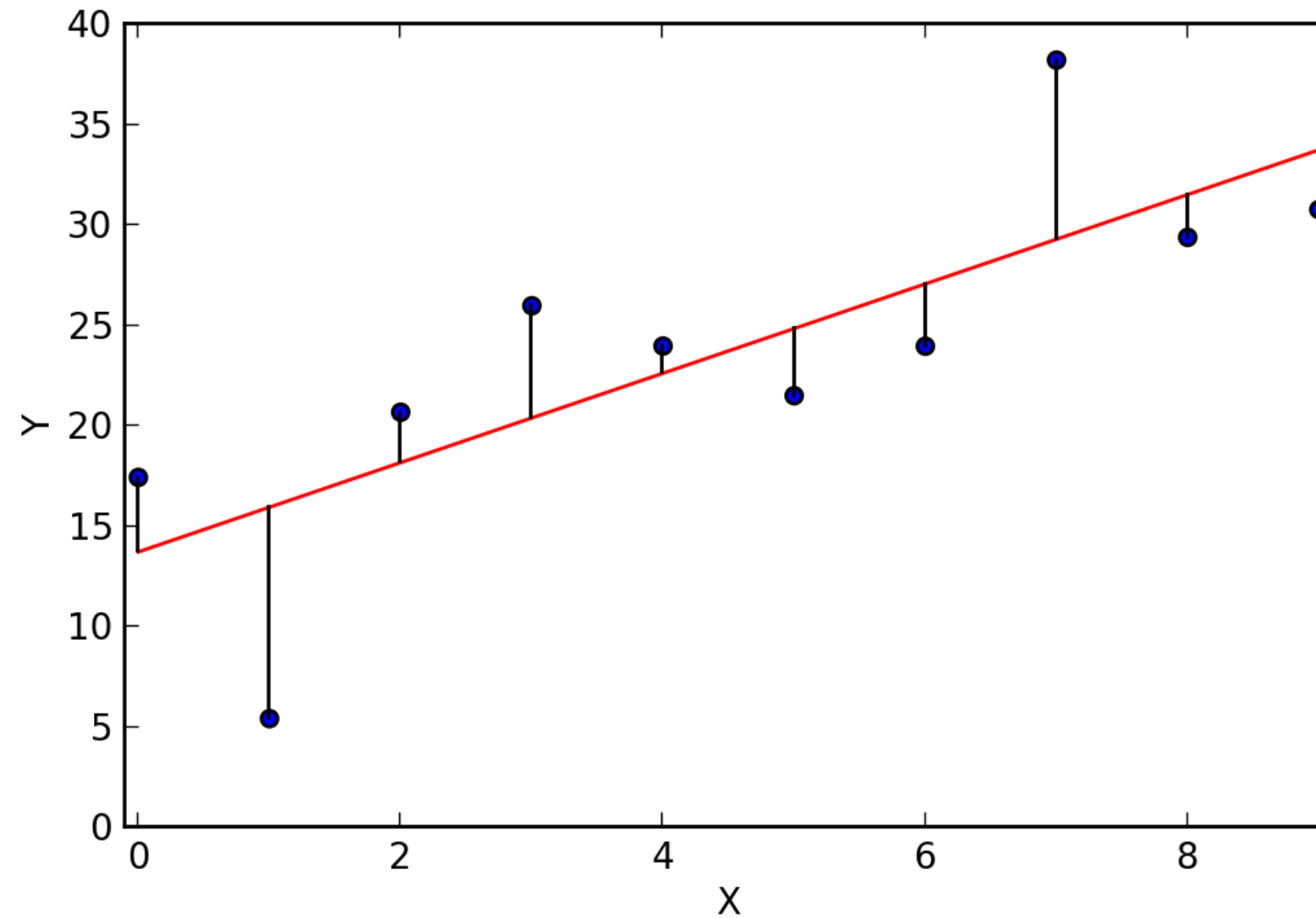


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Regression techniques

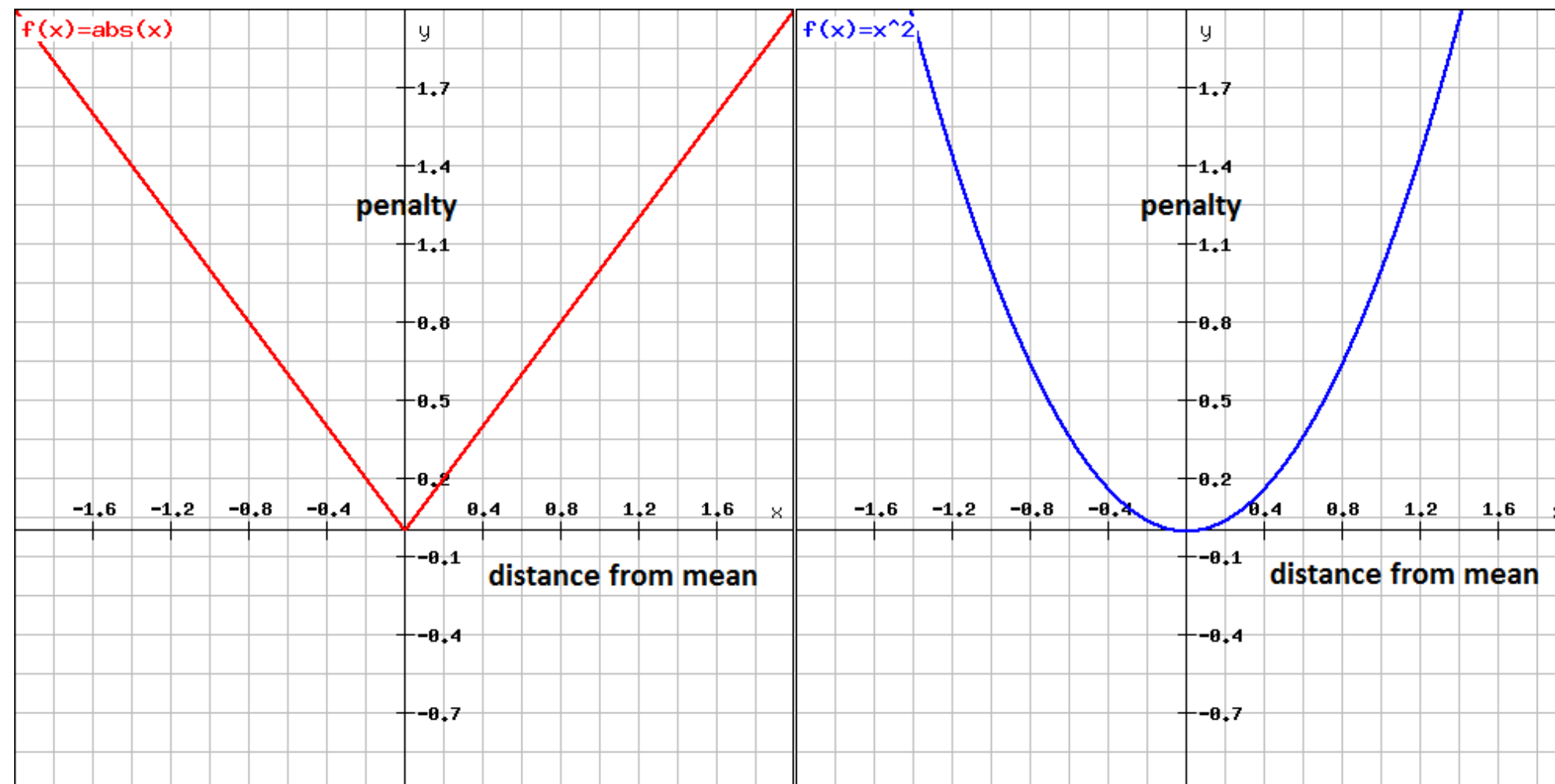
- R-squared
- Mean absolute error (MAE)
- Mean squared error (MSE)

R-squared



¹ Wikimedia

MAE vs. MSE



¹ Wikimedia

MAE vs. MSE

What are some differences you would expect in a model that minimizes squared error, versus a model that minimizes absolute error? In which cases would each error metric be appropriate?

Classification techniques

- Precision
- Recall
- Confusion matrices

Precision

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{True Positive}}{\text{True Positive} + \text{False Positive}}$$

Recall

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{True Positive}}{\text{True Positive} + \text{False Negative}}$$

Confusion matrix

		Reality	
		True	False
Measured or Perceived	True	Correct 😊	Type 1 error False Positive
	False	Type 2 error False Negative	Correct 😊

¹ AB Tasty

Confusion matrix

		Reality	
		True	False
Measured or Perceived	True	Correct 😊	Type 1 error False Positive
	False	Type 2 error False Negative	Correct 😊

¹ AB Tasty

Confusion matrix

		Reality	
		True	False
Measured or Perceived	True	Correct 😊	Type 1 error False Positive
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¹ AB Tasty

Summary

- R-squared
- Mean absolute error (MAE) vs. mean squared error (MSE)
- Precision and recall

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Missing data and outliers

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Handling missing data

- Drop the whole row
- Impute missing values

Drop the whole row

```
df.dropna(inplace=True)
```

	Name	State	Gender	Score
0	George	Arizona	M	63
1	Andrea	Georgia	F	48
2	micheal	Newyork	M	56
3	maggie	Indiana	F	75
4	Ravi	Florida	M	NaN
5	Xien	California	M	77
6	Jalpa	NaN	NaN	NaN

Impute missing values

- Constant value
- Randomly selected record
- Mean, median, or mode
- Value estimated by another model

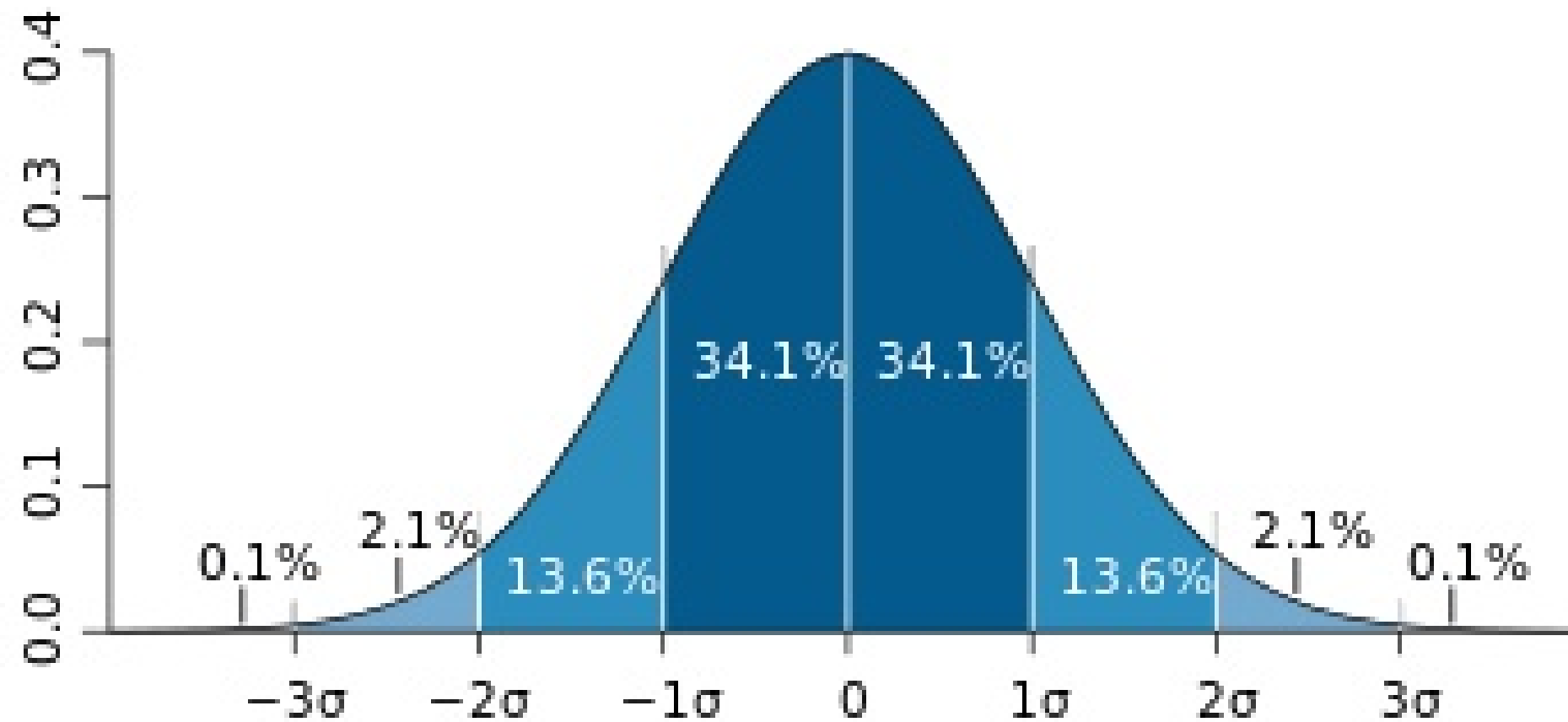
A few useful functions

- `isnull()`
- `dropna()`
- `fillna()`

Dealing with outliers

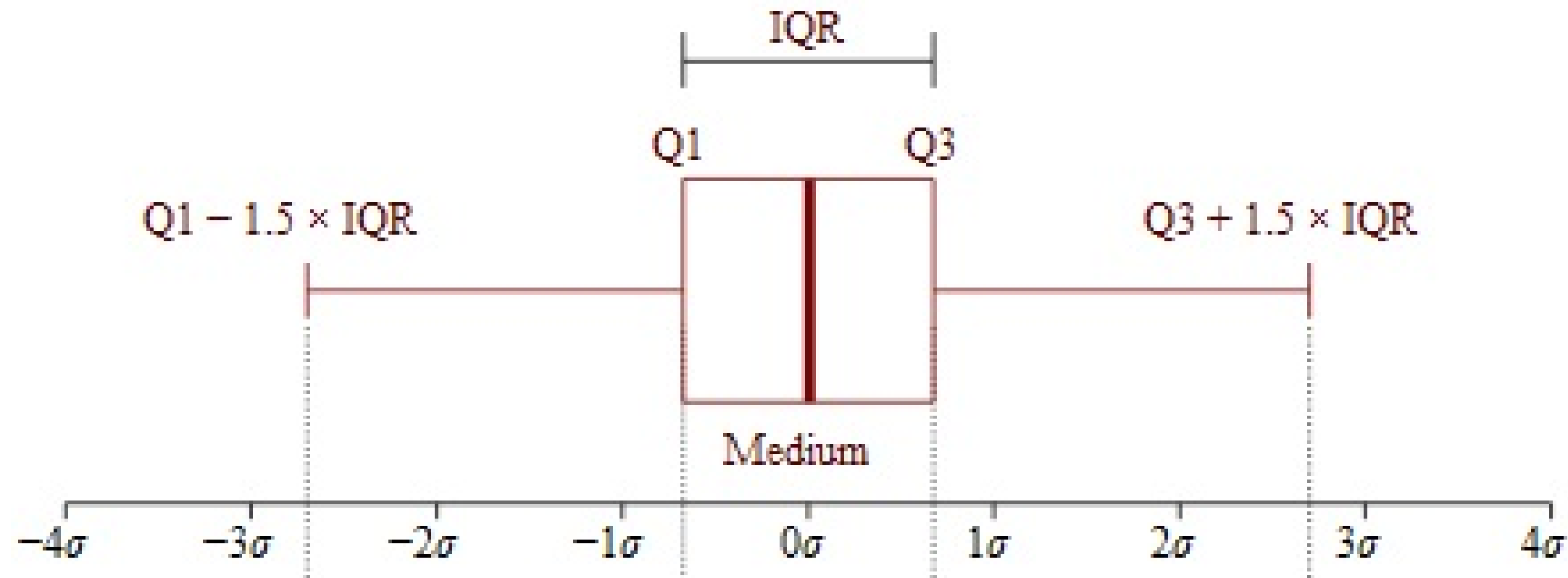
- Standard deviations
- Interquartile range (IQR)

Standard deviations



¹ Wikimedia

Interquartile range (IQR)



¹ Wikimedia

Summary

- Drop the whole row
- Impute missing values
- Standard deviations
- Interquartile range

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Bias-variance tradeoff

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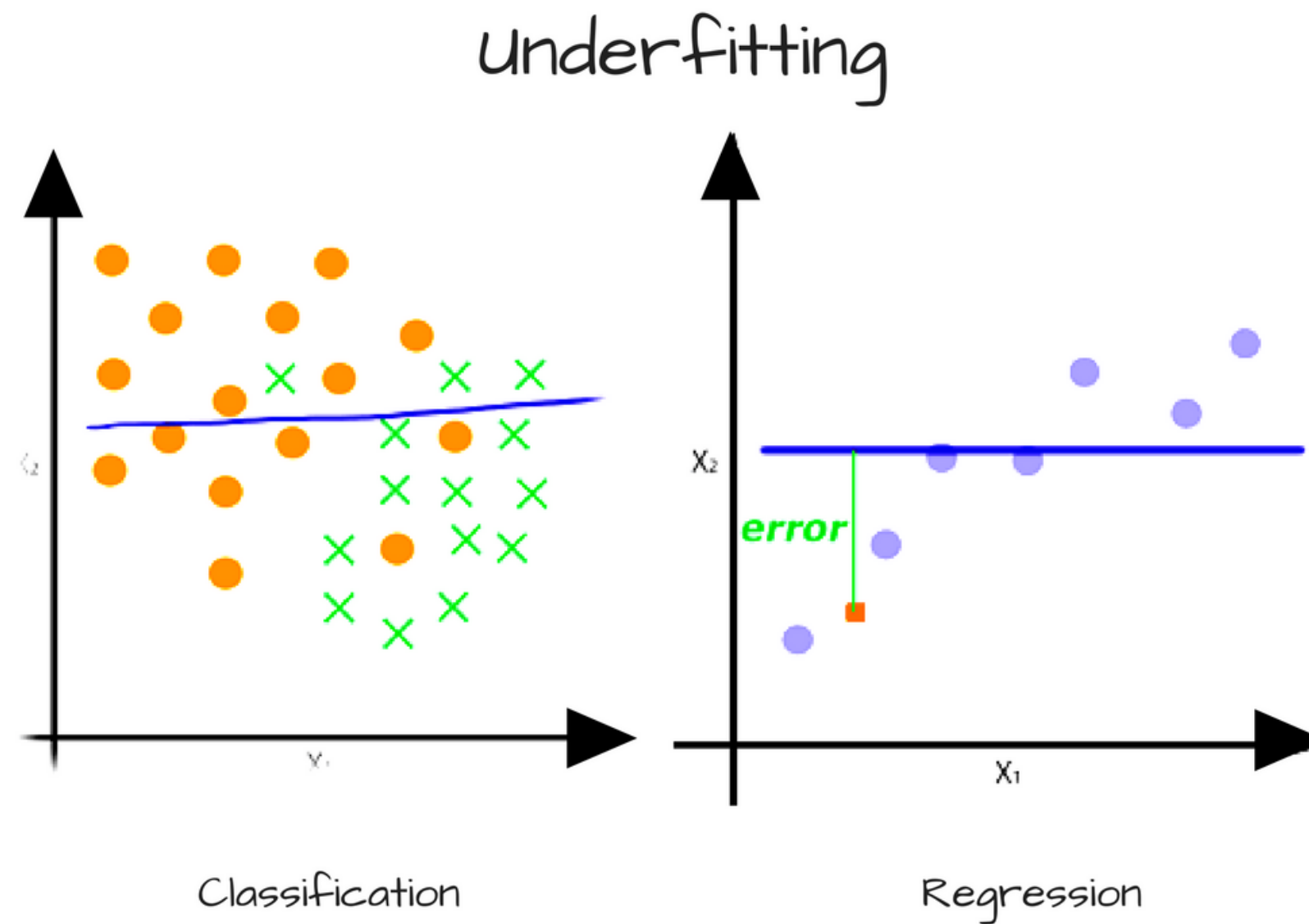


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Types of error

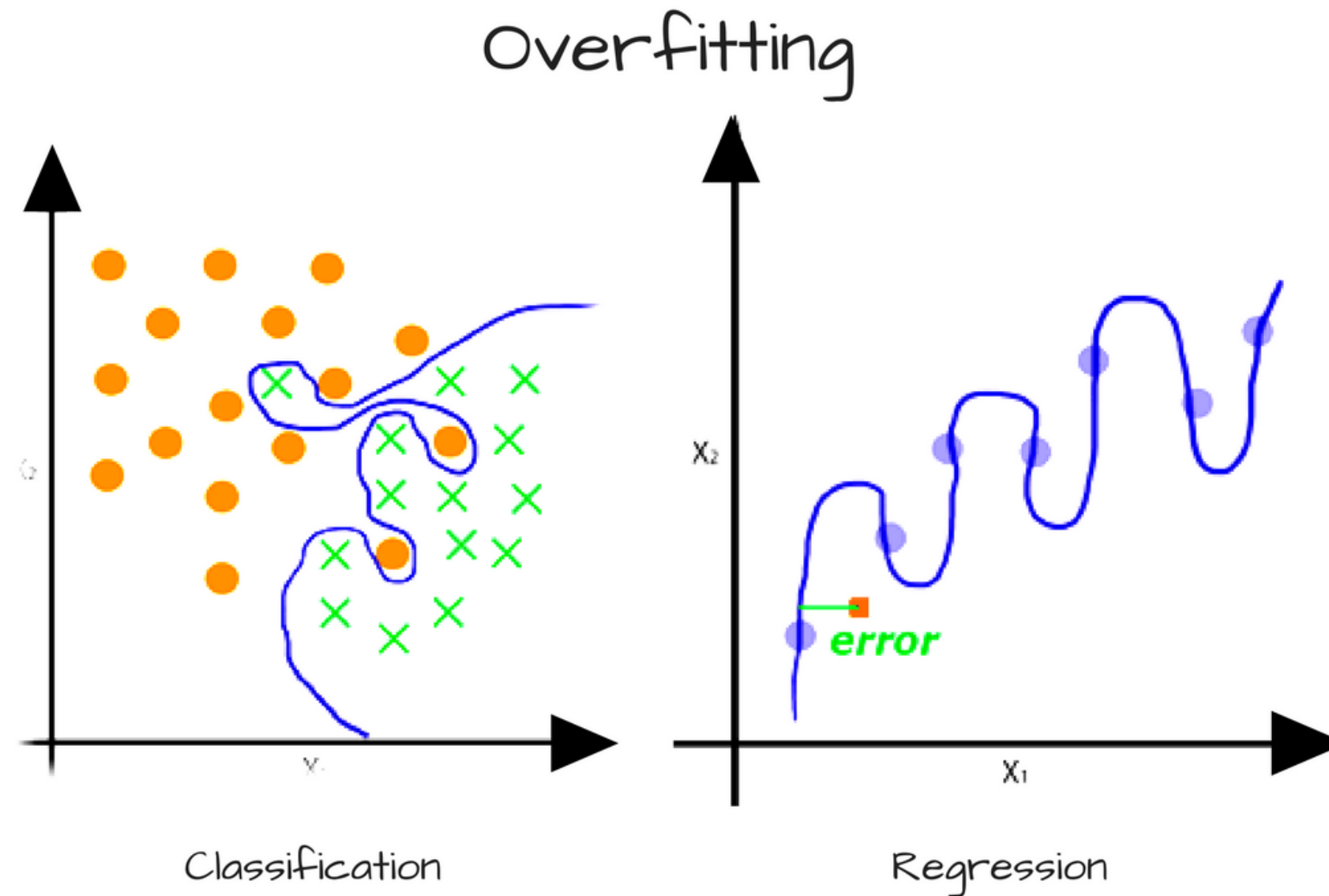
- Bias error
- Variance error
- Irreducible error

Bias error



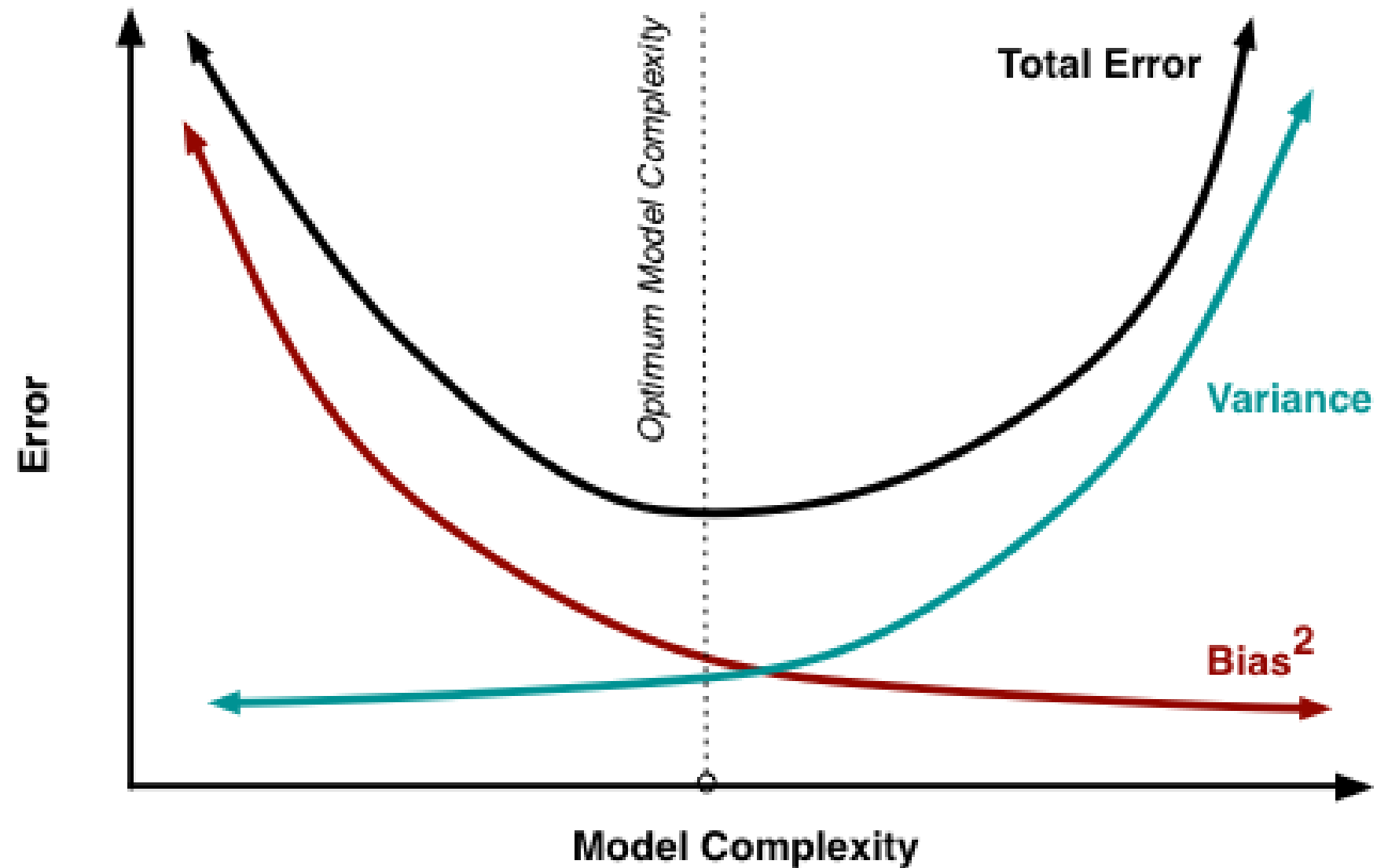
¹ How to Use Machine Learning to Predict the Quality of Wines

Variance error



¹ How to Use Machine Learning to Predict the Quality of Wines

Bias-variance tradeoff



¹ Scott Fortmann

Summary

- Types of error
- Bias error
- Variance error
- Bias-variance tradeoff

Let's prepare for the interview!

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Wrapping up

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Chapter 1: Probability and sampling distributions

- Conditional probabilities
- Central limit theorem
- Probability distributions

Chapter 2: Exploratory data analysis

- Descriptive statistics
- Categorical data
- Encoding techniques
- Multivariate relationships

Chapter 3: Statistical experiments and significance testing

- Confidence intervals
- Hypothesis testing
- Power analysis
- Multiple comparisons

Chapter 4: Regression and classification

- Linear regression
- Logistic regression
- Missing data and outliers
- Bias-variance tradeoff

Some advice

- Simulate the interview environment
- Practice explaining big concepts
- Know the business or product well
- Come prepared with ideas

Resources

- [Data Science Career Resources Repo](#)
- [Practical Statistics for Data Scientists](#)
- [120 Data Science Interview Questions](#)
- [Advice Applying to Data Science Jobs](#)

**Good luck and thank
you!**

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