

Regression



Profile



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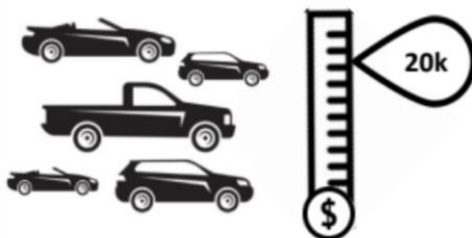
Hands on using Python





REGRESSION

PREDICT VALUE



CLASSIFICATION

PREDICT CLASS



CLUSTERING

GROUP OBJECT





What is Regression?





Regression Model

Model the relationship between a dependent (target) and independent (predictor) variables with one or more independent variables





Examples of Regression Projects





\$82000



\$55500



???





| Advertisement | Sales |
|---------------|--------|
| \$90 | \$1000 |
| \$120 | \$1300 |
| \$150 | \$1800 |
| \$100 | \$1200 |
| \$130 | \$1380 |
| \$200 | ?? |





Regression : Linear Regression





Linear Regression

- Simple Linear Regression

1 independent variable

1 dependent variable

$$Y = \alpha + \beta x + \varepsilon$$

- Multiple Linear Regression

n independent variables

1 dependent variable

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \dots + \beta_n x_n + \varepsilon$$

Y = predict value (variable independent)

x = feature value (variable dependent)

α = intercept parameter

β = slope parameter

ε = error (residual)



Simple Illustration

Dataset of Years of Experience
and Salary (in 1000\$)

Independent Variables

| Years of Experience | Salary in 1000\$ |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 2 | 15 |
| 3 | 28 |
| 5 | 42 |
| 13 | 64 |
| 8 | 50 |
| 16 | 90 |
| 11 | 58 |
| 1 | 8 |
| 9 | 54 |

Dependent Variables



Simple Illustration

| Years of Experience x_i | Salary (in 1000\$) y_i | $(x_i - \bar{x})$ | $(y_i - \bar{y})$ | $(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$ | $(x_i - \bar{x})^2$ |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 2 | 15 | -5.56 | -30.44 | 169.24 | 30.91 |
| 3 | 28 | -4.56 | -17.44 | 79.53 | 20.79 |
| 5 | 42 | -2.56 | -3.44 | 8.81 | 6.55 |
| 13 | 64 | 5.44 | 18.56 | 100.97 | 29.59 |
| 8 | 50 | 0.44 | 4.56 | 2.01 | 0.19 |
| 16 | 90 | 8.44 | 44.56 | 376.09 | 71.23 |
| 11 | 58 | 3.44 | 12.56 | 43.21 | 11.83 |
| 1 | 8 | -6.56 | -37.44 | 245.61 | 43.03 |
| 9 | 54 | 1.44 | 8.56 | 12.33 | 2.07 |
| $\bar{x} = 7.56$ | $\bar{y} = 45.44$ | | | $\Sigma = 1037.8$ | $\Sigma = 216.19$ |

$$m = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$b = \bar{y} - m * \bar{x}$$

$$m = 1037.8 / 216.19$$

$$m = 4.80$$

$$b = 45.44 - 4.80 * 7.56 = 9.15$$

$$\text{Hence, } y = mx + b \rightarrow 4.80x + 9.15$$

$$y = 4.80x + 9.15$$



Linear Regression in Python

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

# Using Multiple Linear Regression
ols_model = LinearRegression().fit(X_train, y_train)

y_train_pred = ols_model.predict(X_train)
y_test_pred = ols_model.predict(X_test)
```



Linear Regression - Regularized

- Lasso Regression

```
# Using Lasso Regression
from sklearn.linear_model import Lasso

lasso_model = Lasso(alpha = 0.8, normalize = True).fit(X_train, y_train)

y_train_pred = lasso_model.predict(X_train)
y_test_pred = lasso_model.predict(X_test)
```

- Ridge Regression

```
# Using Ridge Regression
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge

ridge_model = Ridge(alpha = 0.1, normalize = True).fit(X_train, y_train)

y_train_pred = ridge_model.predict(X_train)
y_test_pred = ridge_model.predict(X_test)
```

- Elastic-Net Regression

```
# Using Elastic Net Regression
from sklearn.linear_model import ElasticNet

elastic_net_model = ElasticNet(alpha=1, l1_ratio=0.5, normalize=False).fit(X_train, y_train)

y_train_pred = elastic_net_model.predict(X_train)
y_test_pred = elastic_net_model.predict(X_test)
```



Regression : Decision Tree





Tree-based Regressor

```
# Using Decision Tree Regressor
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor

dt_regressor = DecisionTreeRegressor().fit(X_train, y_train)

y_train_pred = dt_regressor.predict(X_train)
y_test_pred = dt_regressor.predict(X_test)
```

```
# Using Random Forest Regressor
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor

rf_regressor = RandomForestRegressor().fit(X_train, y_train)

y_train_pred = rf_regressor.predict(X_train)
y_test_pred = rf_regressor.predict(X_test)
```





Evaluation Metrics





Mean Absolute Error

- Regression metric which measures the **average magnitude of errors** in a group of predictions, without considering their directions.

$$\text{MAE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n |e_t|$$





Mean Squared Error

- **Average squared difference between the predictions and expected results.** In other words, an alteration of MAE where instead of taking the absolute value of differences, they are squared.

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n e_t^2$$



Thank You

