Machine Learning in R

Chenshu Liu

April 2022

Packages

```
# for data splitting into training and testing library(caTools)
```

Linear Regression

Linear regression is a way to find the best fit linear expression that can show the observed trend(s). The parameters of the best fit line y = mx + c can be calculated by:

$$\begin{split} m &= \frac{(n \times \Sigma(x \times y)) - (\Sigma(x) \times \Sigma(y))}{(n \times \Sigma(x^2)) - (\Sigma(x)^2)} \\ c &= \frac{(\Sigma(y) \times \Sigma(x^2)) - (\Sigma(x) \times \Sigma(x \times y))}{(n \times \Sigma(x^2)) - (\Sigma(x)^2)} \end{split}$$

Data

```
sales <- read.csv("/Users/chenshu/Documents/Programming/R/Machine Learning in R/datasets/revenue.csv")
# split into training and testing data
set.seed(2)
# SplitRatio means the percentage of data for training
split <- caTools::sample.split(sales$Profit, SplitRatio = 0.7)
train <- sales[split, ]
test <- sales[!split, ]</pre>
```

Modeling

```
Model <- lm(Profit ~., data = train)
summary(Model)

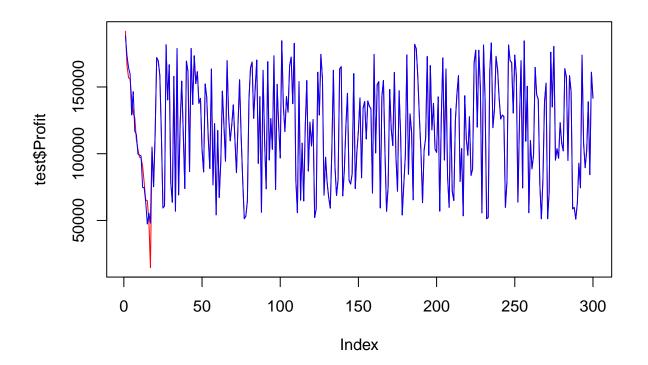
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Profit ~ ., data = train)</pre>
```

```
##
## Residuals:
##
       Min
                 1Q
                      Median
                                           Max
## -16134.9
                       -17.7
                                      10133.9
              -32.2
                                 -6.5
##
## Coefficients:
##
                Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 5.395e+04 1.145e+03 47.126 < 2e-16 ***
## Paid
               8.155e-01 6.982e-03 116.802 < 2e-16 ***
## Organic
              -6.007e-02 9.547e-03 -6.292 5.53e-10 ***
## Social
               2.488e-02 3.247e-03
                                      7.661 6.21e-14 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1480 on 696 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.9986, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9986
## F-statistic: 1.693e+05 on 3 and 696 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Predict

```
pred <- predict(Model, test)

# comparing predicted vs. actual values
plot(test$Profit, type = 'l', lty = 1.8, col = "red")
lines(pred, type = 'l', lty = 1.8, col = "blue")</pre>
```



```
# determining prediction accuracy
rmse <- sqrt(mean(pred - test$Profit)^2)
rmse</pre>
```

[1] 61.56887

Logistic Regression

Logistic regression is a **classification algorithm**, not a linear prediction algorithm

Data