Regression Baby Step 3 Assignment consolidation

Problem Statement or Requirement: A client's requirement is, he wants to predict the insurance charges based on the several parameters. The Client has provided the dataset of the same. As a data scientist, you must develop a model which will predict the insurance charges.

1.) Identify your problem statement

To predict the insurance charges by the data having age,bmi,sex, no.of children and smoker

2.) Tell basic info about the dataset (Total number of rows, columns)

1338 rows × 6 columns

3.) Mention the pre-processing method if you're doing any (like converting string to number – nominal data)

MLR: The One hot Encoding method is used to convert sex and smoker columns into categorical data SVM: Standardization to improve the model

- 4.) Develop a good model with r2_score. You can use any machine learning algorithm; you can create many models. Finally, you have to come up with final model.
- 5.) All the research values (r2_score of the models) should be documented. (You can make tabulation or screenshot of the results.)
- 1. **Multiple Linear Regression:** The best model is 0.78
- 2. SVM:

The best model is created for C3000 and Linear parameter (0.89)

| | Hyper tuning | | | | |
|------|-----------------|--------|--------|-------------------|---------|
| S.No | parameter | Linear | RBF | Poly | Sigmoid |
| 1 | c10 | 0.76 | -0.032 | 0.038 | 0.039 |
| 2 | c100 | 0.62 | 0.32 | 0.61 | 0.52 |
| 3 | c1000 | 0.76 | 0.81 | <mark>0.85</mark> | 0.28 |

3. Decision Tree:

The best model is 0.87

| | | MAX | | |
|------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| S.No | Criterion | Features | Splitter | R Value |
| 1 | Squared_error | None | best | 0.69 |
| 2 | Squared_error | None | random | 0.64 |
| 3 | Squared_error | sqrt | best | 0.70 |
| 4 | Squared_error | sqrt | random | 0.71 |
| 5 | Squared_error | Log2 | best | 0.70 |
| 6 | Squared_error | Log2 | random | 0.65 |
| 7 | poisson | None | best | 0.72 |
| 8 | poisson | None | random | 0.65 |
| 9 | poisson | sqrt | best | 0.71 |
| 10 | poisson | sqrt | random | 0.64 |
| 11 | poisson | Log2 | best | 0.63 |
| 12 | poisson | Log2 | random | 0.70 |
| 13 | Friedman_mse | None | best | 0.69 |
| 14 | Friedman_mse | None | random | 0.69 |
| 15 | Friedman_mse | sqrt | best | 0.68 |
| 16 | Friedman_mse | <mark>sqrt</mark> | <mark>random</mark> | <mark>0.73</mark> |
| 17 | Friedman_mse | Log2 | best | 0.70 |
| 18 | Friedman_mse | Log2 | random | 0.59 |

4. Random Forest:

| S.No | Criterion | N_criterion | Max_features | R Value |
|------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Squared_error | 10 | sqrt | 0.84 |
| 2 | Squared_error | 100 | sqrt | 0.86 |
| 3 | Squared_error | <mark>1000</mark> | <mark>sqrt</mark> | <mark>0.87</mark> |
| 4 | Squared_error | 10 | None | 0.84 |
| 5 | Squared_error | 100 | None | 0.85 |
| 6 | Squared_error | 1000 | None | 0.85 |
| 7 | poisson | 10 | sqrt | 0.85 |
| 8 | poisson | 100 | sqrt | 0.86 |
| 9 | <mark>poisson</mark> | <mark>1000</mark> | <mark>sqrt</mark> | <mark>0.87</mark> |
| 10 | poisson | 10 | None | 0.84 |
| 11 | poisson | 100 | None | 0.85 |
| 12 | poisson | 1000 | None | 0.85 |
| 13 | Friedman_mse | 10 | sqrt | 0.85 |

| 14 | Friedman_mse | 100 | sqrt | 0.86 |
|----|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 15 | Friedman_mse | <mark>1000</mark> | <mark>sqrt</mark> | <mark>0.87</mark> |
| 16 | Friedman_mse | 10 | None | 0.83 |
| 17 | Friedman_mse | 100 | None | 0.85 |
| 18 | Friedman_mse | 1000 | None | 0.85 |

6.) Mention your final model, justify why u have chosen the same.

The best model is Random Forest when the parameters are n_estimators 1000 and max feature as 'SQRT'. These combinations provides the maximum r value of 0.87.