

# kNN, Linear regression, and multilinear regression

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## 1.1 kNN, Linear regression, and multilinear regression

For the acquisition of our data, we will be using the Arduino micro controller with two sensors, an HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor and the other an analog SHARP 0A41SK sensor.

The HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor works by sending out high frequency sound waves and then measuring the time it takes for those sound waves to bounce back off of an object and return to the sensor. The sensor consists of two main components: a transmitter and a receiver.

### Code Arduino for sensor Ultrasonic HC-SR04

```
# Pin digital 12 Trigger sensor
const int Trigger = 12;
# Pin Digital 11 Echo sensor
const int Echo = 11;

void setup() {
  # Begin communication Serial
  Serial.begin(9600);
  # Set pin as Output
  pinMode(Trigger, OUTPUT);
  # Set pin as Input
  pinMode(Echo, INPUT);
  digitalWrite(Trigger, LOW);
}

void loop()
{
  # Variable for calculation time Echo
  long t;

  digitalWrite(Trigger, HIGH);
  delayMicroseconds(10);
  # Send Pulse 10uS
  digitalWrite(Trigger, LOW);

  t = pulseIn(Echo, HIGH);

  Serial.print("Time: ");
  Serial.print(t);
  Serial.println();
  delay(2000);
}
```

The Sharp GP2Y0A21 infrared sensor works by emitting an infrared (IR) beam and then measuring the distance to an object based on the reflection of that beam. The sensor consists of an IR emitter and a receiver.

## Code Arduino for sensor SHARP GP2Y0A21

```
void setup() {
  // Comunicación serial a 9600 baudios
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop() {
  // Leemos la entrada analógica 0 :
  int ADC_SHARP = analogRead(A0);
  Serial.println(ADC_SHARP);
  delay(10);
}
```

## 1.2 Predict Model

- 1.2.1 Pre-process your data (if required) and to perform an Exploratory Data Analysis.
- 1.2.2 Train a linear model per sensor to predict the distance detected by each sensor.

## Analysis for the sensor ADC1 - ADC2

```
# Import the librarys
library (tidyverse)

## Warning: package 'readr' was built under R version 4.2.3
library (caret)

## Warning: package 'caret' was built under R version 4.2.3
library(psych)

## Warning: package 'psych' was built under R version 4.2.3
folder <- dirname(rstudioapi::getSourceEditorContext())$path
parentFolder <- dirname(folder)

#Read CSV File
Sensors1 <- read_csv(file = paste0(parentFolder, "/Datasets/Sensor.csv")) %>% as.data.frame()
#Show our Dataset Sensors1
Sensors1

##      ADC1 ADC2 DISTANCE
## 1    636  471         10
## 2    642  472         10
## 3    635  471         10
## 4    642  471         10
## 5    636  472         10
## 6    874  341         15
## 7    873  342         15
## 8    873  345         15
## 9    874  345         15
## 10   874  340         15
```

```
## 11 1153 271      20
## 12 1157 298      20
## 13 1157 270      20
## 14 1157 266      20
## 15 1156 276      20
## 16 1418 217      25
## 17 1424 218      25
## 18 1452 217      25
## 19 1451 217      25
## 20 1425 217      25
## 21 1699 176      30
## 22 1696 188      30
## 23 1702 188      30
## 24 1700 187      30
## 25 1701 189      30
## 26 1999 166      35
## 27 1999 166      35
## 28 2000 167      35
## 29 2000 166      35
## 30 1999 166      35
## 31 2259 145      40
## 32 2260 145      40
## 33 2265 145      40
## 34 2289 128      40
## 35 2283 145      40
## 36 2565 132      45
## 37 2542 132      45
## 38 2548 128      45
## 39 2541 133      45
## 40 2548 132      45
## 41 2841 120      50
## 42 2847 120      50
## 43 2840 119      50
## 44 2866 120      50
## 45 2841 119      50
## 46 3140 112      55
## 47 3168 111      55
## 48 3168 112      55
## 49 3160 111      55
## 50 3162 112      55
## 51 3365 103      60
## 52 3359 103      60
## 53 3392 103      60
## 54 3366 103      60
## 55 3361 103      60
```

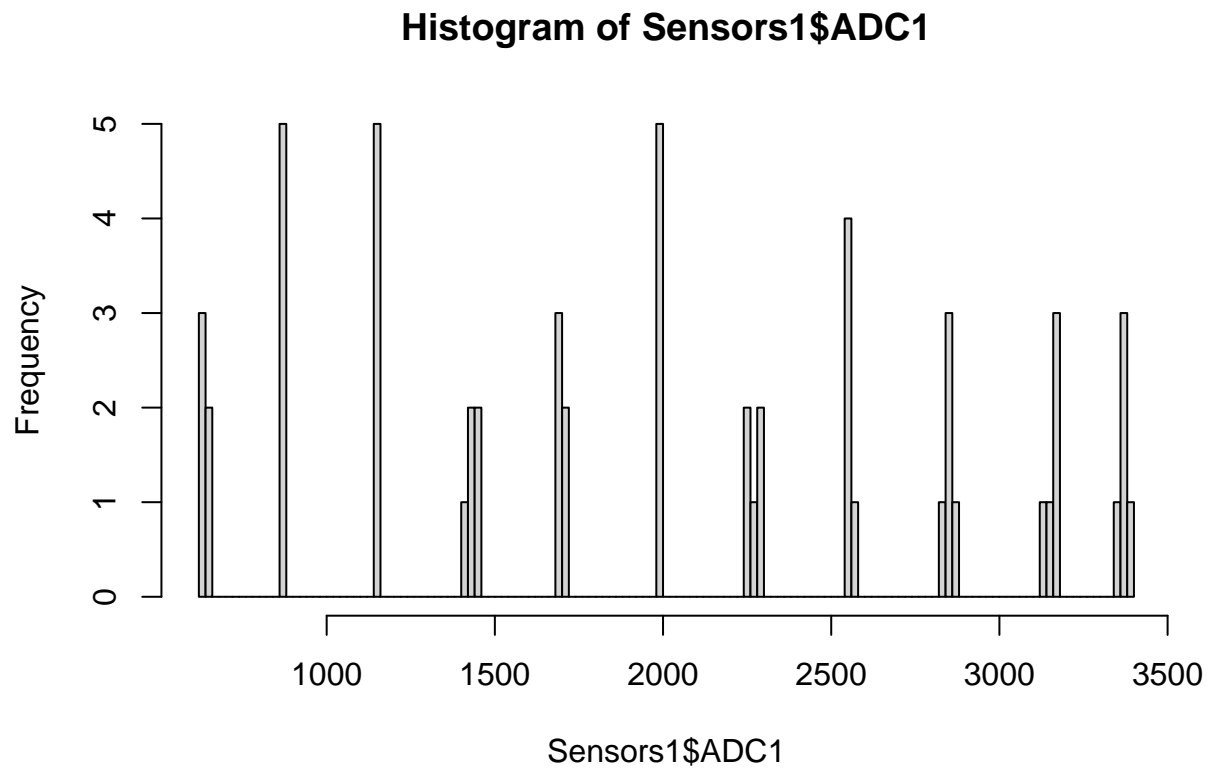
```
# Give our a summary for variables ADC1 ADC2 And DISTANCE
summary(Sensors1)
```

```
##      ADC1      ADC2      DISTANCE
## Min.   : 635   Min.   :103   Min.   :10
## 1st Qu.:1157   1st Qu.:120   1st Qu.:20
## Median :1999   Median :166   Median :35
## Mean   :2000   Mean    :206   Mean    :35
## 3rd Qu.:2840   3rd Qu.:268   3rd Qu.:50
```

```
## Max. :3392 Max. :472 Max. :60
```

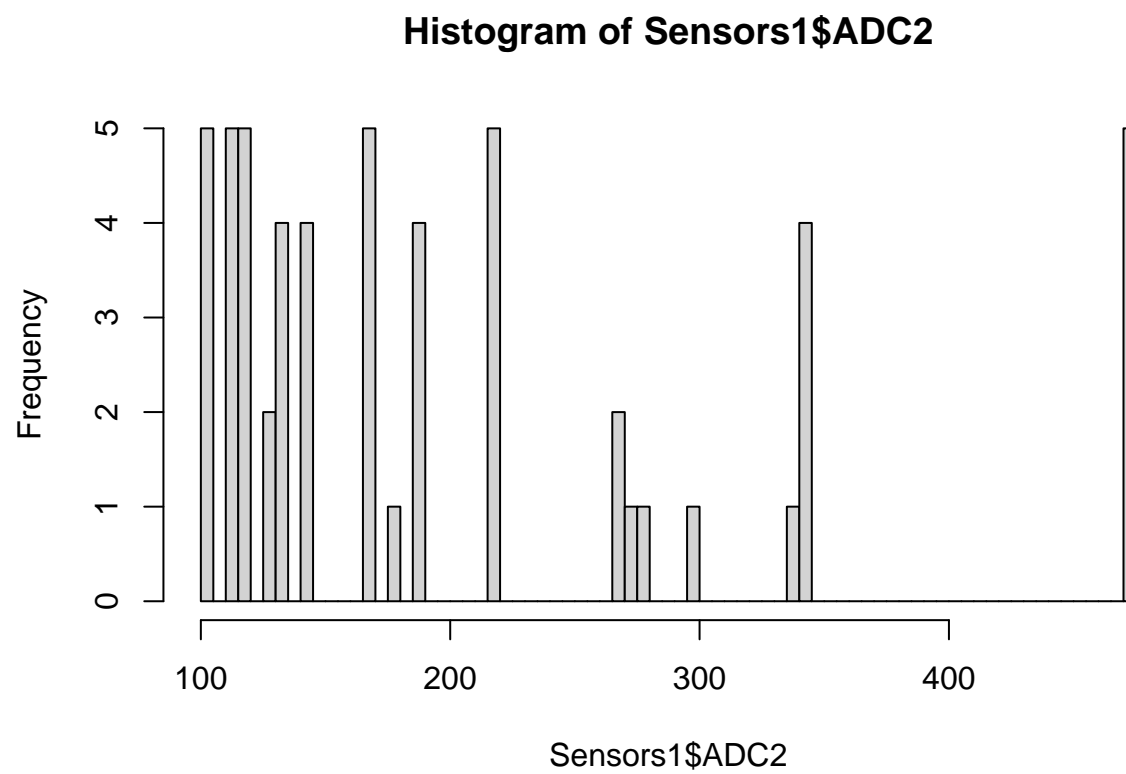
```
# Histogram of the linear model ADC1
```

```
hist(Sensors1$ADC1,breaks = 100)
```

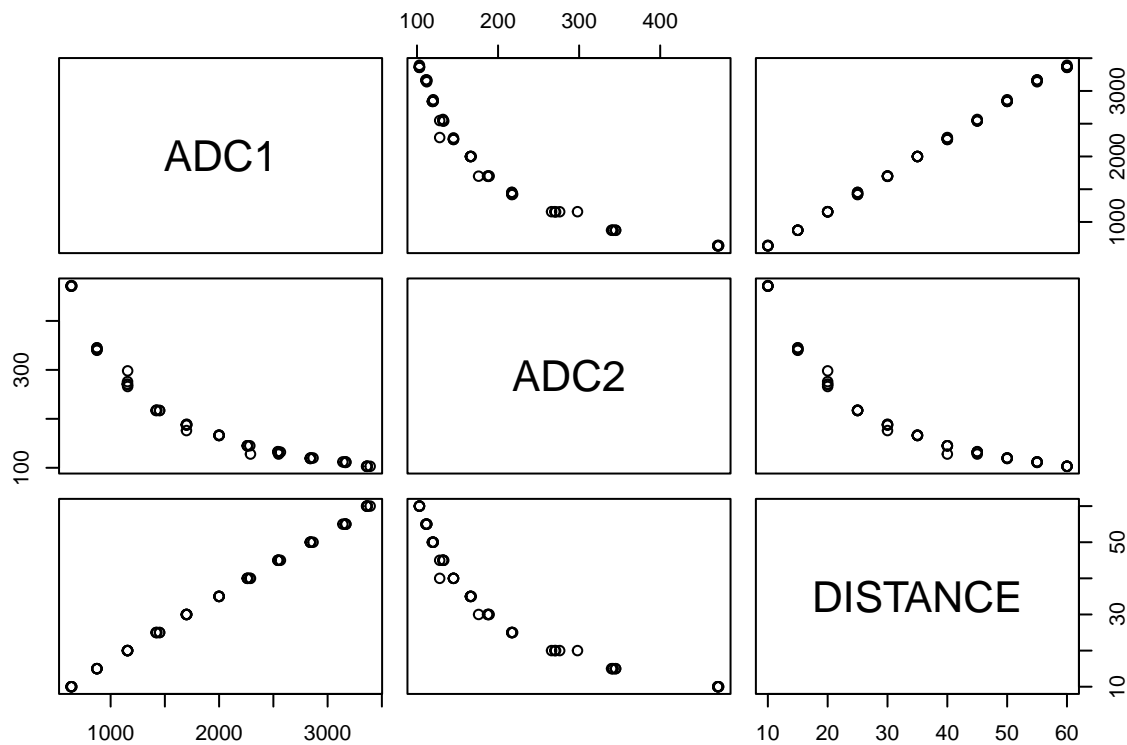


```
# Histogram of the linear model ADC2
```

```
hist(Sensors1$ADC2,breaks = 100)
```



```
pairs(Sensors1[-c(7,8)], pch = 21  
, bg = c("red", "green3", "blue")[unclass(Sensors1$DISTANCE)])
```



```
# Select the corresponding columns
Data1 <- Sensors1[, c("DISTANCE", "ADC1")]
Data2 <- Sensors1[, c("DISTANCE", "ADC2")]
# Split data into training and test sets ADC1 - ADC2
set.seed(123)
trainIndex1 <- createDataPartition(Data1$DISTANCE, p = 0.8, list = FALSE)
trainData1 <- Data1[trainIndex1, ]
testData1 <- Data1[-trainIndex1, ]

trainIndex2 <- createDataPartition(Data2$DISTANCE, p = 0.8, list = FALSE)
trainData2 <- Data2[trainIndex2, ]
testData2 <- Data2[-trainIndex2, ]
# Train the linear model for distance and ADC1 - ADC2
Model1 <- lm(DISTANCE ~ ADC1, data = trainData1)
Model2 <- lm(DISTANCE ~ ADC2, data = trainData2)
# Evaluate model performance for distance and ADC1 - ADC2
predictions1 <- predict(Model1, newdata = testData1)
rmse1 <- sqrt(mean((predictions1 - testData1$DISTANCE)^2))
cat(sprintf("RMSE for DISTANCE y ADC1: %.2f\n", rmse1))

## RMSE for DISTANCE y ADC1: 0.35

predictions2 <- predict(Model2, newdata = testData2)
rmse2 <- sqrt(mean((predictions2 - testData2$DISTANCE)^2))
cat(sprintf("RMSE for DISTANCE y ADC2: %.2f\n", rmse2))

## RMSE for DISTANCE y ADC2: 6.77
```

[!NOTE]

An analysis of our predictors will be that the ADC1 sensor will have a better response to implement the ADC1 sensor.

- 1.2.4 Train a multilinear regression using the data from the 2 sensors to predict the distance to the wall.

```
# Train multilinear regression model
AllModel <- lm(DISTANCE ~ ADC1 + ADC2, data = Sensors1)
# Predict using the trained model
predicted_values <- predict(AllModel, Sensors1)
# Evaluate model performance
rmse <- caret::RMSE(predicted_values, Sensors1$DISTANCE)
r_squared <- summary(AllModel)$r.squared
# Print model summary and evaluation metrics
print(summary(AllModel))

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = DISTANCE ~ ADC1 + ADC2, data = Sensors1)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.78861 -0.17296  0.01641  0.20323  0.84470
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  0.9743746  0.4334817   2.248  0.0289 *
## ADC1         0.0174501  0.0001211 144.059 < 2e-16 ***
## ADC2        -0.0042143  0.0009714  -4.338 6.63e-05 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.3507 on 52 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.9995, Adjusted R-squared:  0.9995
## F-statistic: 5.587e+04 on 2 and 52 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
cat(paste0("RMSE: ", rmse, "\n"))
```

```
## RMSE: 0.341013403282297
```

```
cat(paste0("R-squared: ", r_squared, "\n"))
```

```
## R-squared: 0.999534839435127
```

- 1.2.5 Test the performance in your models by using cross-validation.

```
#Cross-validation for Model 1 ADC1
set.seed(123)
Model1 <- train(DISTANCE ~ ADC1, data = Sensors1, method = "lm", trControl = trainControl(method = "cv")
print(Model1)
```

```
## Linear Regression
##
## 55 samples
## 1 predictor
##
## No pre-processing
```

```

## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 49, 48, 49, 50, 49, 51, ...
## Resampling results:
##
##      RMSE      Rsquared  MAE
##  0.4127814  0.99962    0.32821
##
## Tuning parameter 'intercept' was held constant at a value of TRUE
#Cross-validation for Model 2 ADC2
set.seed(123)
Model2 <- train(DISTANCE ~ ADC2, data = Sensors1, method = "lm", trControl = trainControl(method = "cv")
print(Model2)

## Linear Regression
##
## 55 samples
## 1 predictor
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 49, 48, 49, 50, 49, 51, ...
## Resampling results:
##
##      RMSE      Rsquared  MAE
##  6.971404  0.880278  6.138437
##
## Tuning parameter 'intercept' was held constant at a value of TRUE

```