

REPORT FOR CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT

1. LINEAR REGRESSION

1.1 BUSINESS UNDERSTANDING

The name of this dataset is “Facebook Metrics Data Set”, downloaded from the UCI machine learning repository. (<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Facebook+metrics#>). This data set is related to posts published on the Facebook page of a renowned cosmetic brand in 2014. The value we are trying to predict from this data set is the “Lifetime Post Total Reach”. This is basically just trying to learn how much attention this post can get.

1.2 DATA UNDERSTANDING AND PREPARATION

This data set contains 19 columns, 7 of which include features known post publication and 12 of which are for evaluating post impact. Each column has 501 rows. The total number of records are : 9515.

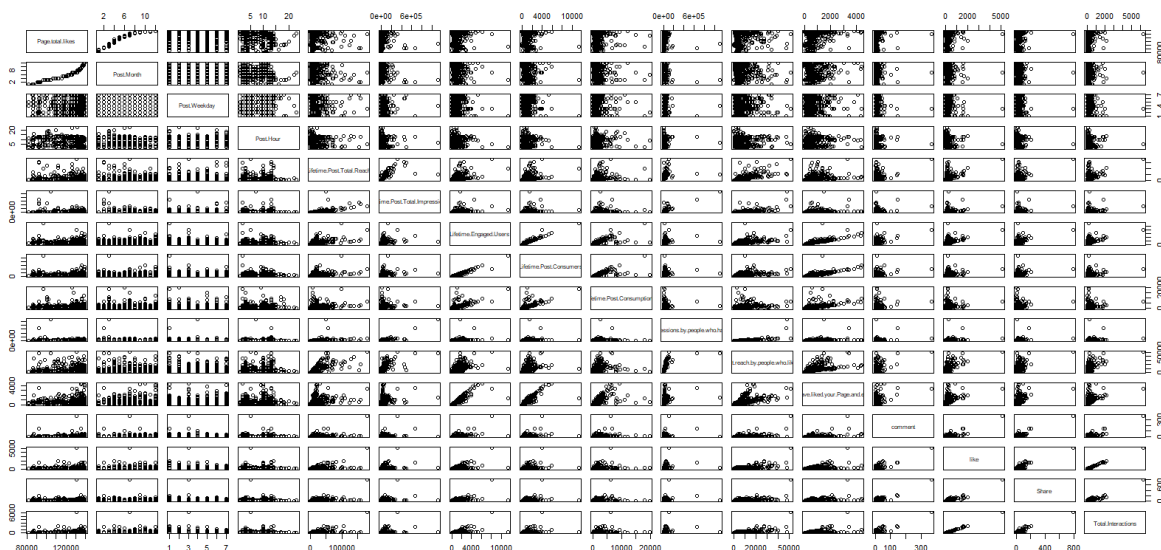
PREPARATION

Not much preparation was done for the data as it was already well prepared from the source. However, some columns that could act as factors were removed. In total 3 columns were removed. They are: Paid, Type and Category columns. The correlation between the dependent variable and all the independent Variables were also checked and their results were noted down.

UNDERSTANDING

Using the “pairs” function, we were able to get a grasp of the type of relationship the independent variables had with each other and with the dependent variable.

Scatter Plot



(Zoom in to see Clearly)

We then split the data set into two : training and test data sets. The train data set consisted of 80 percent of the main data set while the test dataset consisted of the remaining 20 percent.

1.3 MODELLING

The first model was created using all the variables left in the data set. The model set the dependent variable and all the independent variable in a linear model. When the summary of the model was taken, the R and Adjusted R squared values were:

Multiple R-squared: 0.963, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9617

These R squared values were pretty high but we want to optimize the model so we check the summary. After checking the summary, 5(Post.Weekday, Post.Hour, Total.Interaction, Post.consumers and Post.Consumptions) columns had no statistical significance to the dependent variable, Three of these variables were removed and a new model was created based on the remaining variables. When the summary of this new model was taken, the R and Adjusted R values were:

Multiple R-squared: 0.9624, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9615

There was almost no deviation and smaller variables so this model was better, however after we removed all the variables that were not statistically significant, we still had the same R and Adjusted R squared values. Therefore the third model was the best. We also created a model containing only the most significant variables. This however had low R and Adjusted R squared values: # Multiple R-squared: 0.5687, Adjusted R-squared: 0.5654

1.4 EVALUATION

In conclusion, the model 3 is better than the other models. This is because it has higher R and Adjusted R squared values thereby making it better in predicting the “Lifetime Post Total Reach”. The “predict” function was also used on this model. These are the results:

```
> predict(model3,test)
      6      14      27      35      37      43      53      54      58
11715.22512 2545.13886 20446.53842 4915.06423 2596.31063 4477.56476 5211.51227 3552.01571 3242.93927
      59      62      63      64      66      74      78      81      91
2389.25421 56196.20592 23544.79699 29811.16240 4791.21840 17340.74674 22917.20999 5050.12762 21942.24138
      102      109      116      119      125      127      128      134      138
49906.85488 2229.90599 10.59323 -281.22217 NA 2562.28750 121.63838 41.12181 687.89181
      149      150      155      164      165      168      178      186      198
8992.14472 4159.53519 5485.01769 9460.12889 NA 11534.99650 6266.91149 2087.37357 1830.68578
      199      204      205      208      209      221      225      229      231
2032.19257 76610.25541 3199.62820 3876.76583 2870.09421 2363.65035 6246.82175 16178.49502 2438.35840
      232      236      239      242      255      256      257      261      268
3070.42987 17703.31687 3612.78178 5914.87020 50378.46942 5585.72578 30150.81040 4415.32245 9950.86659
      276      279      283      290      298      301      304      305      306
16708.46950 5220.02107 9245.33748 2068.75956 2493.35634 6848.55686 9760.00827 27694.52738 4442.10876
      307      318      321      330      338      348      350      356      358
7208.99036 3973.77259 10085.43601 4326.22982 2558.93397 2584.17200 61890.60564 5033.14205 5221.40430
      362      365      369      371      378      380      388      391      393
2385.27055 33145.55066 15755.11957 41826.07798 6910.57933 71677.40743 4464.03575 1789.89664 18227.64133
      402      414      417      426      429      430      435      437      445
42588.95651 2466.39565 8864.29596 7646.71588 5171.78822 3861.79607 6645.36797 11497.66529 5191.08411
      457      470      471      482      483      484      487      490      493
4429.08036 11905.12169 10945.15170 4083.83103 24322.76547 6672.31238 5710.42160 4985.72399 14428.14845
      494      499
9456.41453 3179.64611
```

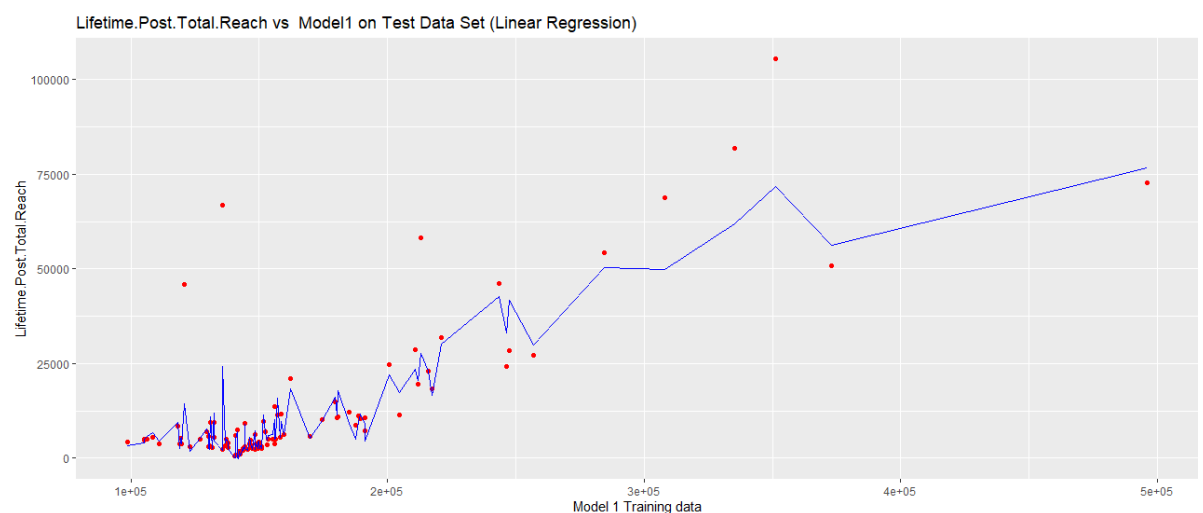
Actual values:

	Page.total.likes	Post.Month	Post.Weekday	Post.Hour	Lifetime.Post.Total.Reach
6	139441	12	1	9	10472
14	139441	12	5	3	2549
27	130458	12	5	11	19532
35	130895	12	2	3	3766
37	130895	12	1	3	2690
43	130333	12	5	10	7268
53	130329	11	7	9	4894
54	130329	11	7	3	2935
58	130329	11	5	3	2545
59	130329	11	4	10	2257
62	130185	11	3	2	50912
63	130185	11	2	10	28752
64	130185	11	2	3	27216
66	130185	11	1	3	3416
74	137893	11	4	2	11444
78	137177	11	1	10	22964
81	137177	11	7	3	8728
91	137059	11	2	3	24720
102	137020	10	4	3	68896
109	136736	10	7	9	2426
116	136642	10	7	12	813
119	136642	10	7	10	834
125	136393	10	7	6	677

The program did say prediction from a rank deficient fit may be misleading though.

We can see from the picture taken that the values predicted are somewhat close to the actual values and are not far off from it.

Prediction of model on test data set



2. POLYNOMIAL REGRESSION

2.1 BUSINESS UNDERSTANDING

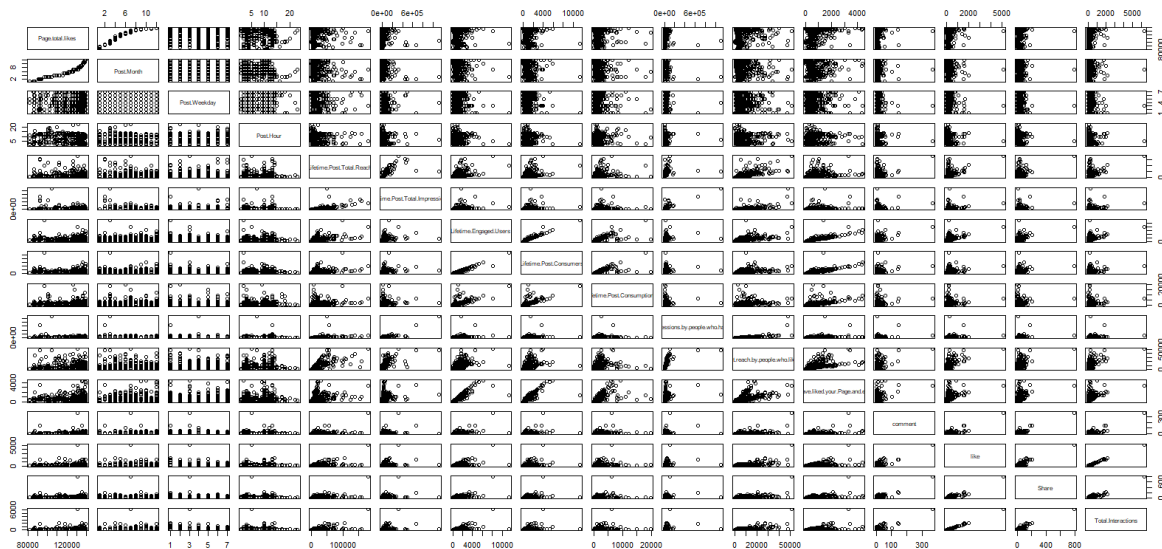
The name of this dataset is “Facebook Metrics Data Set”, downloaded from the UCI machine learning repository. (<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Facebook+metrics#>). This data set is related to posts published on the Facebook page of a renowned cosmetic brand in 2014. The value we are trying to predict from this data set is the “Lifetime Post Total Reach”. This is basically just trying to learn how much attention this post can get.

2.2 DATA UNDERSTANDING AND PREPARATION

Since Linear Regression and Polynomial Regression were carried out in the same R file and also were performed on the same data set, the training and testing split sample still

existed and all data preparation was intact/ still in place. The pairs function was then used on the main data set to ascertain which variables had possible polynomial relationship with the dependent variable. Below is a review of the scatter plot once again.

Scatter Plot



(Zoom in to see Clearly)

2.3 MODELLING

The models were created from the train data set. This is because we wanted to use to predict function to check if the model works in the end. Based on the scatter plot we took 9 variables (Page total likes, Post Hour, Lifetime Post Total Impressions, Lifetime Engaged Users, Lifetime Post Consumers, Lifetime Post Consumptions, Lifetime Post reach by people who like your Page, Lifetime People who have liked your Page and engaged with your post and like) to use for our polynomial model. After creating the model using the poly function we set the degree to 2. The summary of the model gave the following R and Adjusted R squared values : # Multiple R-squared: 0.9632, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9577 . This Value was pretty high, however we went further to see the limits of the model. In the second model, we changed the degree to 3. This gave R and Adjusted R squared values of : # Multiple R-squared: 0.9998, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9996.

Following this we checked for R and Adjusted R squared values after changing the degree to 4. Here we got: Multiple R-squared: 1, Adjusted R-squared: 1.

2.4 EVALUATION

In conclusion, the third model with degree 4 is in theory a perfect model because it has R and Adjusted R squared values of 1. However, this is suspicious and overfitting may have occurred somewhere. The predict function was also used on this model to predict the test data set and the values predicted were a mess as shown by the second diagram below.

However, when the model was created from the whole dataset, it predicted the test data perfectly (but the full data contains the test data) which nullifies its prediction

Predicted (model based on full data set, degree=4)

```
> predict(prmodel3, test)
      6      14      27      35      37      43      53      54
10858.8416 3301.5682 -8858.2675 3703.5249 2581.5467 -94584.4908 4589.3658 2009.9785
      58      59      62      63      64      66      74      78
2704.0345 2193.0671 24548.9344 32992.0596 28270.9881 2411.4661 9069.4743 19673.3755
      81      91     102     109     116     119     125     127
12199.3335 19819.9164 142221.8397 2354.1879 487.9591 770.8826 898.9891 3480.0512
      128      134      138      149      150      155      164      165
744.3536 883.0583 1318.1909 8226.8797 3357.4386 5912.4850 10381.4698 1312.7995
      168      178      186      198      199      204      205      208
3491.1179 6428.8790 2380.4212 2003.2324 2194.6135 268404.2828 2906.5329 2499.0385
      209      221      225      229      231      232      236      239
1984.6380 2381.8854 4183.9612 10830.0190 5036.2150 2621.7856 9323.5422 3420.8973
      242      255      256      257      261      268      276      279
4968.0758 47982.3420 4102.5581 30766.8405 5129.7254 11765.3540 11289.2242 1013355.1796
      283      290      298      301      304      305      306      307
-3576.6659 1458.0060 2553.3047 6534.4123 9097.6469 60437.4890 3285.0176 6199.1892
      318      321      330      338      348      350      356      358
3487.9279 11822.9460 3923.7490 2237.7137 2969.1317 1959.4013 6682.0486 2910.2072
      362      365      369      371      378      380      388      391
2643.6276 -11357.7580 14415.9680 8443.7134 7238.6571 412779.0874 4419.9661 3866.7427
      393      402      414      417      426      429      430      435
20954.1203 50021.8754 2109.6509 5348.2463 4252.8833 -6910.3404 1773.5610 -1250.0673
      437      445      457      470      471      482      483      484
46817.9298 6137.1503 1666.7033 9380.9743 3837.4062 4760.6856 199338.9862 7204.0508
      487      490      493      494      499
4178.5798 5422.8732 76915.9767 9653.3961 317.1839
```

Predicted (model based on train data set, degree=4)

```
> predict(prmodel3.1, test)
      6      14      27      35      37      43      53      54
-4.983598e+03 2.798243e+03 2.475529e+06 3.533183e+03 3.121087e+03 4.797744e+07 9.454610e+03 2.729317e+03
      58      59      62      63      64      66      74      78
3.088661e+03 2.064320e+03 4.617786e+05 -4.107755e+05 3.119904e+05 2.024726e+03 -2.349817e+05 2.546646e+05
      81      91     102     109     116     119     125     127
7.761931e+04 6.397281e+03 -1.423462e+07 2.453145e+03 -8.933435e+01 6.249735e+01 8.166684e+02 2.929642e+02
      128      134      138      149      150      155      164      165
5.615880e+02 8.405210e+02 1.537385e+03 -1.451241e+05 5.028377e+03 7.314274e+03 -1.319292e+05 9.740271e+02
      168      178      186      198      199      204      205      208
7.763302e+04 5.003332e+03 2.196590e+03 2.535479e+03 1.725004e+03 -2.823793e+07 3.460558e+03 8.150853e+02
      209      221      225      229      231      232      236      239
1.316109e+03 2.225004e+03 1.178020e+03 7.278633e+03 3.483163e+03 2.471969e+03 1.077398e+05 4.868733e+03
      242      255      256      257      261      268      276      279
2.177801e+03 2.203082e+06 3.179240e+03 3.368637e+04 4.583914e+03 8.671439e+03 3.586910e+07 -9.237699e+08
      283      290      298      301      304      305      306      307
1.187767e+06 3.319731e+02 6.264469e+02 3.266356e+03 4.685991e+04 9.088956e+06 -2.084957e+03 8.101313e+03
      318      321      330      338      348      350      356      358
5.219788e+03 -2.138488e+04 6.322756e+03 -3.406437e+01 -3.106555e+02 6.172073e+06 2.233863e+03 -5.927161e+03
      362      365      369      371      378      380      388      391
-1.093485e+03 -4.787923e+06 -4.345897e+04 -1.329274e+06 -8.461536e+03 1.786027e+07 -2.549402e+03 4.490641e+03
      393      402      414      417      426      429      430      435
-4.962790e+03 1.447438e+06 -5.812041e+03 2.077452e+04 -7.265260e+04 -1.546391e+05 -5.303220e+03 3.931625e+05
      437      445      457      470      471      482      483      484
-9.730108e+06 1.201862e+04 -3.103571e+03 3.446511e+03 6.386032e+04 6.452729e+04 -4.243821e+06 7.274324e+02
      487      490      493      494      499
5.591961e+03 -1.319906e+04 -9.221356e+05 -8.279084e+03 4.263331e+03
```

Predicted (model based on train data set, degree=3)

```
> predict(prmodel2, test) # reasonable values
      6      14      27      35      37      43      53      54
10858.8416 3301.5682 -8858.2675 3703.5249 2581.5467 -94584.4908 4589.3658 2009.9785
      58      59      62      63      64      66      74      78
2704.0345 2193.0671 24548.9344 32992.0596 28270.9881 2411.4661 9069.4743 19673.3755
      81      91     102     109     116     119     125     127
12199.3335 19819.9164 142221.8397 2354.1879 487.9591 770.8826 898.9891 3480.0512
      128      134      138      149      150      155      164      165
744.3536 883.0583 1318.1909 8226.8797 3357.4386 5912.4850 10381.4698 1312.7995
      168      178      186      198      199      204      205      208
3491.1179 6428.8790 2380.4212 2003.2324 2194.6135 268404.2828 2906.5329 2499.0385
      209      221      225      229      231      232      236      239
1984.6380 2381.8854 4183.9612 10830.0190 5036.2150 2621.7856 9323.5422 3420.8973
      242      255      256      257      261      268      276      279
4968.0758 47982.3420 4102.5581 30766.8405 5129.7254 11765.3540 11289.2242 1013355.1796
      283      290      298      301      304      305      306      307
-3576.6659 1458.0060 2553.3047 6534.4123 9097.6469 60437.4890 3285.0176 6199.1892
      318      321      330      338      348      350      356      358
3487.9279 11822.9460 3923.7490 2237.7137 2969.1317 1959.4013 6682.0486 2910.2072
      362      365      369      371      378      380      388      391
2643.6276 -11357.7580 14415.9680 8443.7134 7238.6571 412779.0874 4419.9661 3866.7427
      393      402      414      417      426      429      430      435
20954.1203 50021.8754 2109.6509 5348.2463 4252.8833 -6910.3404 1773.5610 -1250.0673
      437      445      457      470      471      482      483      484
46817.9298 6137.1503 1666.7033 9380.9743 3837.4062 4760.6856 199338.9862 7204.0508
      487      490      493      494      499
4178.5798 5422.8732 76915.9767 9653.3961 317.1839
```

Actual values:

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54	130329	11	7	3	2935
58	130329	11	5	3	2545
59	130329	11	4	10	2257
62	130185	11	3	2	50912
63	130185	11	2	10	28752
64	130185	11	2	3	27216
66	130185	11	1	3	3416
74	137893	11	4	2	11444
78	137177	11	1	10	22984
81	137177	11	7	3	8728
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102	137020	10	4	3	68896
109	136736	10	7	9	2426
116	136642	10	7	12	813
119	136642	10	7	10	834
125	136393	10	7	6	677

Based on these figures, and previous analysis, the second model with degree 3 is the best model as it doesn't overfit like model 3.

Prediction of model on test dataset

