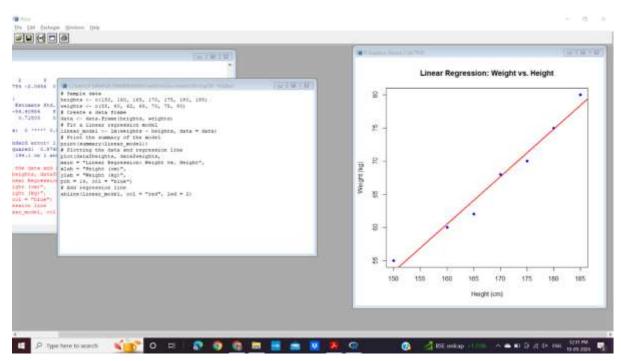
ROLL NUMBER: 210701074

EXP NO: 7 IMPLEMENT LINEAR AND LOGISTIC REGRESSION

a) LINEAR REGRESSION

```
# Sample data
heights <- c(150, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185)
weights <- c(55, 60, 62, 68, 70, 75, 80)
# Create a data frame
data <- data.frame(heights, weights)
# Fit a linear regression model
linear model <- lm(weights ~ heights, data = data)
# Print the summary of the model
print(summary(linear model))
# Plotting the data and regression line
plot(data$heights, data$weights,
main = "Linear Regression: Weight vs. Height",
xlab = "Height (cm)",
ylab = "Weight (kg)",
pch = 19, col = "blue")
# Add regression line
abline(linear model, col = "red", lwd = 2)
```

OUTPUT:



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b) LOGISTIC REGRESSION

```
# Load the dataset
data(mtcars)
# Convert 'am' to a factor (categorical variable)
mtcarsam <- factor(mtcarsam, levels = c(0, 1), labels = c("Automatic", "Manual"))
# Fit a logistic regression model
logistic model \leq- glm(am \sim mpg, data = mtcars, family = binomial)
# Print the summary of the model
print(summary(logistic model))
# Predict probabilities for the logistic model
predicted probs <- predict(logistic model, type = "response")</pre>
# Display the predicted probabilities
print(predicted probs)
# Plotting the data and logistic regression curve
plot(mtcars$mpg, as.numeric(mtcars$am) - 1,
main = "Logistic Regression: Transmission vs. MPG",
xlab = "Miles Per Gallon (mpg)",
ylab = "Probability of Manual Transmission",
pch = 19, col = "blue")
# Add the logistic regression curve
curve(predict(logistic model, data.frame(mpg = x), type = "response"),
add = TRUE, col = "red", lwd = 2)
```

OUTPUT:

