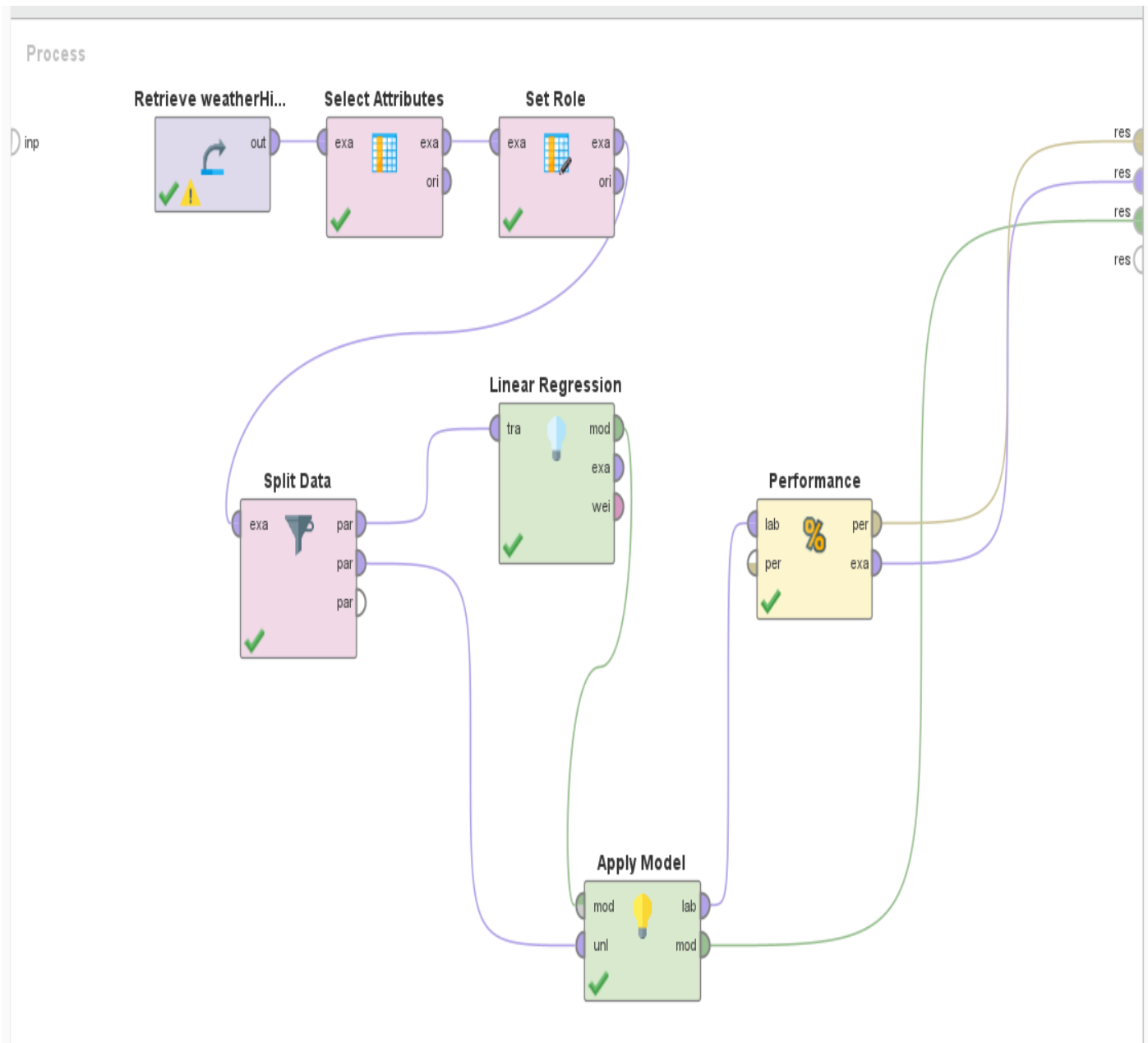


Name: Jahnvi Patel

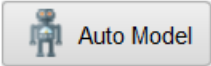
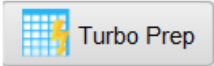
**Weather in Szeged 2006-2016: Is there a relationship between humidity and temperature? What about between humidity and apparent temperature? Can you predict the apparent temperature given the humidity?**



**Regression results:**

Attribute	Coefficient	Std. Error	Std. Coefficient	Tolerance	t-Stat	p-Value	Code
Humidity	-32.931	0.182	-0.601	1	-180.947	0	****
(Intercept)	35.021	0.138	?	?	252.896	0	****

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Row No.	Apparent Te...	prediction(A...	Humidity
1	7.389	5.712	0.890
2	5.944	7.688	0.830
3	17.800	16.909	0.550
4	17.333	18.226	0.510
5	18.878	19.543	0.470
6	18.911	19.873	0.460
7	15.389	15.262	0.600
8	15.550	14.274	0.630
9	14.256	12.299	0.690
10	11.550	9.664	0.770
11	10.422	14.604	0.620
12	7.567	13.286	0.660
13	5.156	7.030	0.850
14	7.933	9.335	0.780
15	17.356	17.897	0.520
16	20.044	21.848	0.400
17	21.183	22.836	0.370
18	20.217	23.166	0.360
19	13.283	14.274	0.630
20	5.407	9.074	0.870

ExampleSet (38,581 examples, 2 special attributes, 1 regular attribute)

**RMSE:** The number is very low based on RMSE, but we can't depend on it because we don't have another model to compare it to.

## root\_mean\_squared\_error

```
root_mean_squared_error: 8.510 +/- 0.000
```

**Correlation:** When we examine the correlation value, it is once again too high to cause collinearity, as it can make interpreting the findings of the regression analysis difficult because it is uncertain which predictor variables are genuinely essential for forecasting the output variable.

## correlation

```
correlation: 0.605
```

**RSquare:** When we examine RSquare, we can describe only 36% of the variation.

## squared\_correlation

```
squared_correlation: 0.366
```

*As a result, the model is untrustworthy, and we cannot forecast the perceived temperature given the humidity.*