

## 11. Data Science – Machine Learning – Multiple Linear Regression

### Contents

<b>1. Multiple Linear Regression .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2. Problem statement .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3. Dataset.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4. Machine learning Terminology.....</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1. Features and label.....	4
4.2. Models .....	4
4.3. Prediction.....	4
4.4. Formula.....	5

### 11. Data Science – Machine Learning – Multiple Linear Regression

#### 1. Multiple Linear Regression

- ✓ Multiple Linear Regression explains the relationship between a single dependent continuous variable and more than one independent variable.

#### 2. Problem statement

- ✓ Assuming that we are planning to buy a new house and need to predict the price of a house.
- ✓ Here price **depends** on **area** (square feet), **bed rooms** and **age** of the home (in years).
- ✓ Given these prices we have to **predict prices** of new homes based on area, bed rooms and age
- ✓ Given these home prices find out price of a home that has,
  - 3000 sq ft area, 3 bedrooms, 40 year old
  - 2500 sq ft area, 4 bedrooms, 5 year old

### 3. Dataset

- ✓ homeprices1.csv is dataset we are using in this example
- ✓ This dataset contains columns as,
  - Area
  - Bedrooms
  - Age
  - Price

Area	Bedrooms	Age	price
2600	3	20	550000
3000	4	15	565000
3200		18	610000
3600	3	30	595000
4000	5	8	760000
4100	6	8	810000

### 4. Machine learning Terminology

#### 4.1. Features and label

- ✓ Here **area**, **bedrooms**, **age** are called independent variables or features whereas price is a dependant variable

#### 4.2. Models

- ✓ A machine learning model is simply a rule, or a formula, which predicts a label from the features.
- ✓ In this case, the model is the equation we found for the price.

#### 4.3. Prediction

- ✓ The prediction is simply the output of the model.

#### 4.4. Formula

$$y = m_1x_1 + m_2x_2 + m_3x_3 + b$$

$$price = m_1 * area + m_2 * bedrooms + m_3 * age + b$$

Diagram illustrating the components of the multiple linear regression formula:

Dependent variable: *price*

Independent variables (**features**): *area*, *bedrooms*, *age*

Coefficients:  $m_1$ ,  $m_2$ ,  $m_3$

Formula:  $price = m_1 * area + m_2 * bedrooms + m_3 * age + b$

The diagram shows red arrows pointing from the labels to the corresponding parts of the formula. A red arrow points from 'Dependent variable' to 'price'. Three red arrows point from 'Independent variables (features)' to 'area', 'bedrooms', and 'age'. Three purple arrows point from 'Coefficients' to ' $m_1$ ', ' $m_2$ ', and ' $m_3$ '.

$$y = m_1x_1 + m_2x_2 + m_3x_3 + b$$

**Program Name** Loading house prices dataset  
demo1.py

```
import pandas as pd

# Loading the dataset

df = pd.read_csv("homeprices1.csv")

print(df)
```

**Output**

	area	bedrooms	age	price
0	2600	3.0	20	550000
1	3000	4.0	15	565000
2	3200	NaN	18	610000
3	3600	3.0	30	595000
4	4000	5.0	8	760000
5	4100	6.0	8	810000

**Program Name**      Data pre-processing – Finding mean of bedrooms column  
demo2.py

```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv("homeprices1.csv")

# Mean of the bedrooms
print("Mean of the bedrooms")
print(df.bedrooms.median())
```

**Output**

```
Mean of the bedrooms
4.0
```

**Program Name** Data pre-processing - Fill NA values with median value of a column  
demo3.py

```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv("homeprices1.csv")

# Data loading
print("Filling missing value with mean\n")

# Data preprocessing

m = df.bedrooms.median()
df.bedrooms = df.bedrooms.fillna(m)
print(df)
```

**Output**

```
Filling missing value with mean

   area  bedrooms  age  price
0  2600         3.0   20  55000
1  3000         4.0   15  56500
2  3200         4.0   18  61000
3  3600         3.0   30  59500
4  4000         5.0    8  76000
5  4100         6.0    8  81000
```



**Program Name**      Model training  
demo4.py

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

# Data loading
df = pd.read_csv("homeprices1.csv")

# Data preprocessing
m = df.bedrooms.median()
df.bedrooms = df.bedrooms.fillna(m)
a = df.drop('price', axis = 'columns')

# Model training
reg = LinearRegression()
reg.fit(a.values, df.price)
print("Model trained")
```

**Output**

Model trained

**Program Name** Finding intercept  
demo5.py

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

# Data loading
df=pd.read_csv("homeprices1.csv")

# Data preprocessing
m = df.bedrooms.median()
df.bedrooms = df.bedrooms.fillna(m)
a = df.drop('price', axis = 'columns')

# Model training
reg = LinearRegression()
reg.fit(a.values, df.price)

print("Intercept is:")
print(reg.intercept_)
```

**Output**

```
Intercept is:
221323.00186540408
```

**Program Name**      Finding coefficients  
demo6.py

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

# Data loading
df = pd.read_csv("homeprices1.csv")

# Data preprocessing
m = df.bedrooms.median()
df.bedrooms = df.bedrooms.fillna(m)
a = df.drop('price', axis = 'columns')

# Model training
reg = LinearRegression()
reg.fit(a.values, df.price)

print("Coefficients are:")
print(reg.coef_)
```

**Output**

Coefficients are:  
[ 112.06244194 23388.88007794 -3231.71790863]

**Program Name** price of home with 3000 sqr ft area, 3 bedrooms, 40 year old demo7.py

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

# Data loading
df = pd.read_csv("homeprices1.csv")

# Data preprocessing
m = df.bedrooms.median()
df.bedrooms = df.bedrooms.fillna(m)
a = df.drop('price', axis='columns')

# Model training
reg = LinearRegression()
reg.fit(a.values, df.price)

# Prediction
print("price of home with 3000 sqr ft area, 3 bedrooms, 40 year old")
print(reg.predict([[3000, 3, 40]]))
```

**Output**

```
price of home with 3000 sqr ft area, 3 bedrooms, 40 year old
[498408.25158031]
```

**Program Name** price of home with 3000 sqr ft area, 3 bedrooms, 40 year old demo8.py

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

# Data loading
df = pd.read_csv("homeprices1.csv")

# Data preprocessing
m = df.bedrooms.median()
df.bedrooms = df.bedrooms.fillna(m)
a = df.drop('price', axis = 'columns')

# Model training
reg = LinearRegression()
reg.fit(a.values, df.price)

# Prediction
print("price of home with 3000 sqr ft area, 3 bedrooms, 40 year old")

b = 112.06244194*3000 + 23388.88007794*3 + -
3231.71790863*40 + 221323.00186540384
print(b)
```

**Output**

```
price of home with 3000 sqr ft area, 3 bedrooms, 40 year old
[498408.25158031]
```

**Program Name** price of home with 2500 sqr ft area, 4 bedrooms, 5 year old demo9.py

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

# Data loading
df = pd.read_csv("homeprices1.csv")

# Data preprocessing
m = df.bedrooms.median()
df.bedrooms = df.bedrooms.fillna(m)
a = df.drop('price', axis = 'columns')

# Model training
reg = LinearRegression()
reg.fit(a.values, df.price)

# Prediction
print("price of home with 2500 sqr ft area, 4 bedrooms, 5 year old")

print(reg.predict([[2500, 4, 5]]))
```

**Output**

```
price of home with 2500 sqr ft area, 4 bedrooms, 5 year old
[578876.03748933]
```