



Welcome to DataFiends Battle Royale





Objective

You have 1 hour and 30 min to create a model with the **Boston Data set**, only use **Linear Regression**.



Rules

1. 🧐 You can use any code you possess.
2. 📺 You must record your screen throughout all of the competition
3. 🙅 You can not use the internet to search for the solution
4. 🏙️ You can not look up the Boston data set
5. 😡 When the competition starts your team is allowed 2 yes or no questions to the host (Unless it's a technical issue)
6. 💻 At the end of the competition you must push a .py or .ipynb to the GitHub Repo including two things: A descriptive analysis of the dataset and a linear regression model. You must also send your screen recordings



Last Rule

🗣️ And the most fun rule for my introvert friends you have to talk every 3 min and keep the conversation going. if you don't and the host notices your final model score would be decrease by 0.01 that can be the difference between winning and losing



Who is going to be the winner?

1. The best quality in your descriptive analysis findings with the linear regression
2. The use of Linear Regression
3. The R^2 of your model's predictions on the testing data set



First Team



Georgina Canela - Catalonia



Santiago Abisambra - Colombia



Second Team



Michael Abramson - USA



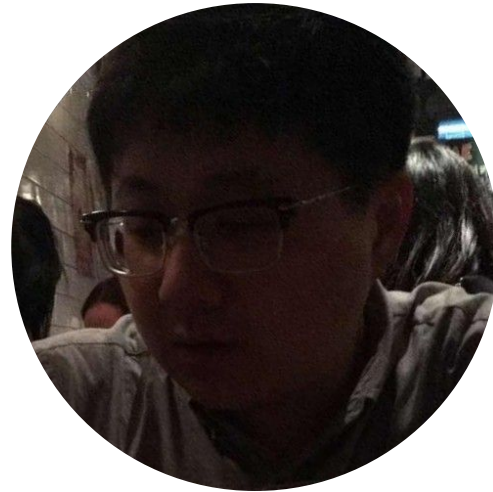
Edmund Anisjamsu - Indonesia



Fourth Team



Luis E. Ariza - Colombia



Je Liu - China



Fifth Team



Arnaldo Vera - Catalonia



Ryder Nguyen - Vietnam



Sixth Team



Nishval Patel - India



Junjie Huang - China



Data Set Characteristics

Number of Instances: 506

Number of Attributes: 13
numeric/categorical predictive.

Attribute Information (in order)

CRIM per capita crime rate by town

ZN proportion of residential land zoned
for lots over 25,000 sq.ft.

INDUS proportion of non-retail business
acres per town

CHAS Charles River dummy variable (= 1 if
tract bounds river; 0 otherwise)

NOX nitric oxides concentration (parts per 10
million)

RM average number of rooms per dwelling

AGE proportion of owner-occupied units built
prior to 1940

DIS weighted distances to five Boston
employment centres

RAD index of accessibility to radial highways

TAX full-value property-tax rate per \$10,000

B $1000(B_k - 0.63)^2$ where B_k is the proportion
of blacks by town

LSTAT % lower status
of the population

PRICE Median value
of owner-occupied
homes in \$1000's

▲
Target variable!

One Last Surprise!



Punyisa Kraising -
Thailand