

EXP NO:7 Implement Linear and Logistic Regression in R

AIM:

To Implement Linear and Logistic Regression using R

PROCEDURE:

- Collect and load the dataset from sources like CSV files or databases.
- Clean and preprocess the data, including handling missing values and encoding categorical variables.
- Split the dataset into training and testing sets to evaluate model performance.
- Normalize or standardize the features to ensure consistent scaling.
- 5. Choose the appropriate model: Linear Regression for continuous outcomes.
- Train the model on the training data using the `fit` method.
- Make predictions on the testing data using the `predict` method.
- Evaluate the model using metrics like Mean Squared Error (MSE) for Linear Regression or accuracy and confusion matrix for Logistic Regression.
- Visualize the results with plots, such as scatter plots for Linear Regression or decision boundaries for Logistic Regression.
- Fine-tune the model by adjusting hyperparameters or applying regularization Techniques.

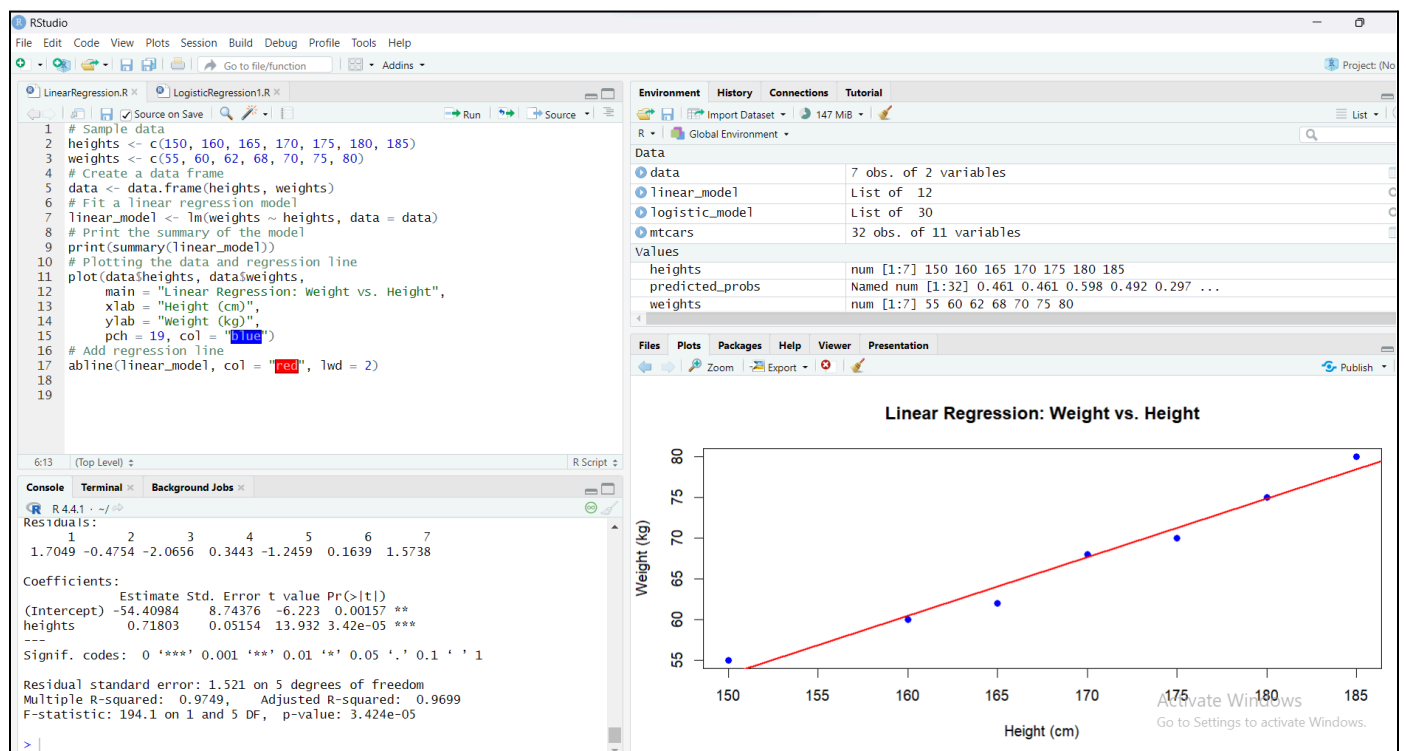
CODE:

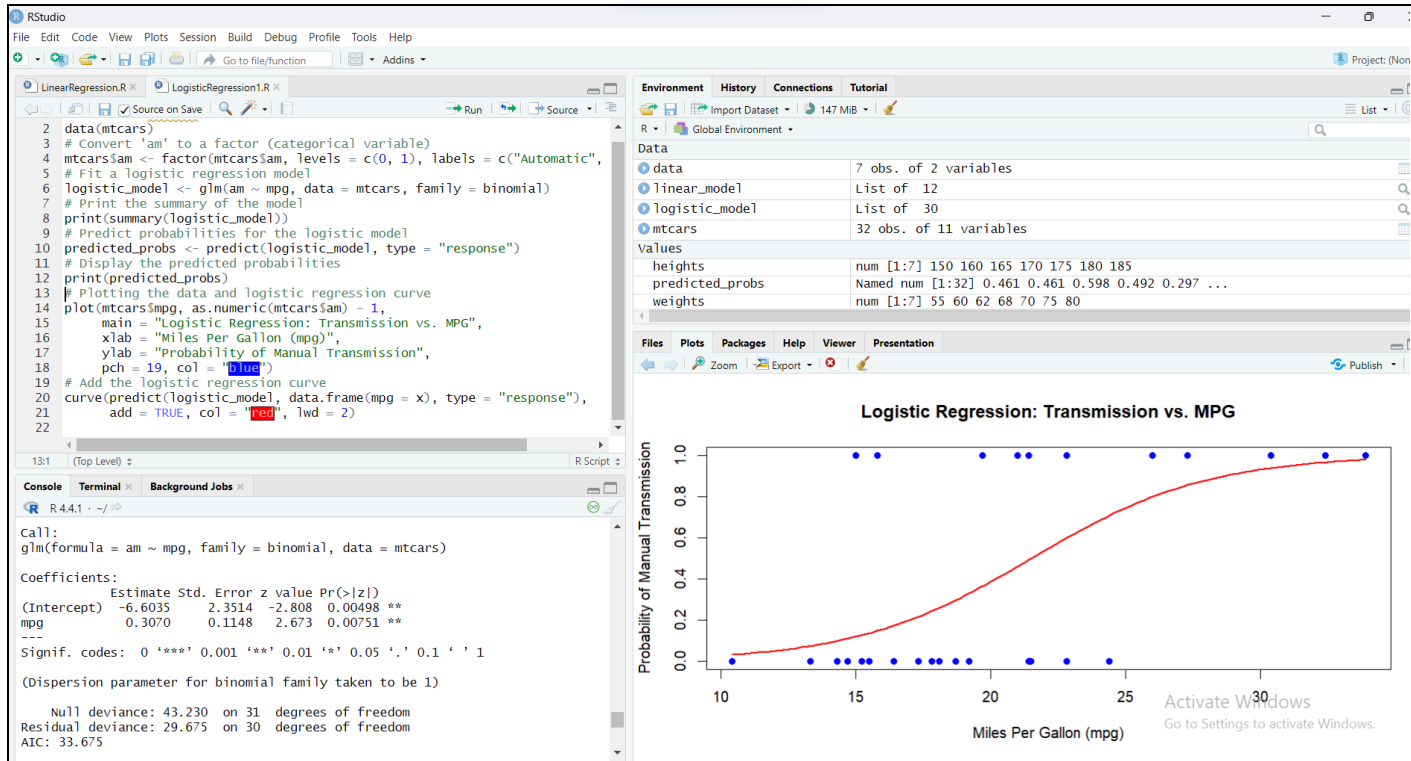
LINEAR REGRESSION USING R:

```
# 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:





RESULT:

Thus to Implement Linear and Logistic Regression using R has been successfully executed.