

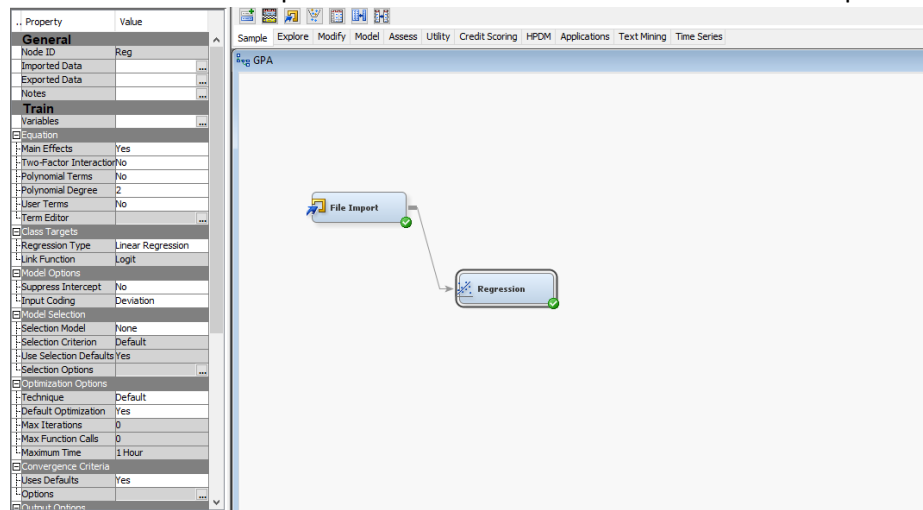
## DSCI 5240- Data Mining Homework 1.

Group Members: Masters Group 9

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### Visualization and Interpretation of Results:

1. Below is a Visual representation of the Screen before results were printed for questions 1-5



6. The information below tells us the regression model is significant with a P value of  $<.0001$  and a significantly large F value of 80.50. We can reject the null hypothesis and conclude that this model provides a better fit.

Output

38	Model Information					
39						
40	Training Data Set	WORK.EM_DMREG.VIEW				
41	DMDB Catalog	WORK.REG_DMDB				
42	Target Variable	GPA (GPA)				
43	Target Measurement Level	Interval				
44	Error	Normal				
45	Link Function	Identity				
46	Number of Model Parameters	3				
47	Number of Observations	85				
48						
49						
50	Analysis of Variance					
51						
52			Sum of			
53	Source	DF	Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
54						
55	Model	2	10.385763	5.192881	80.50	<.0001
56	Error	82	5.289348	0.064504		
57	Corrected Total	84	15.675111			
58						
59						
60	Model Fit Statistics					
61						
62	R-Square	0.6626	Adj R-Sq	0.6543		
63	AIC	-230.0413	BIC	-227.8245		
64	SBC	-222.7133	C(p)	3.0000		
65						
66						

7. The F test for this model is statistically significant with a p value less of <.0001 which is less than 0.005. This shows that the co-efficient are collectively sufficient to explain a reasonable part in the variability of the GPA to be considered significant. We can infer from the F test that we have a better prediction with the model than with the mean of the response and our R-squared is significantly different from zero.

Analysis of Variance					
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	2	10.385763	5.192881	80.50	<.0001
Error	82	5.289348	0.064504		
Corrected Total	84	15.675111			
Model Fit Statistics					
R-Square	0.6626	Adj R-Sq	0.6543		
AIC	-230.0413	BIC	-227.8245		
SBC	-222.7133	C(p)	3.0000		
Analysis of Maximum Likelihood Estimates					
Parameter	DF	Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Pr >  t
Intercept	1	-0.5438	0.2796	-1.94	0.0552
Age	1	0.1343	0.0140	9.58	<.0001
GRE	1	0.00144	0.000369	3.90	0.0002

8. The predictor variables are significant as shown below with Age having a P value of <0.0001 and GRE being 0.0002 which are both less than 0.005

Analysis of Maximum Likelihood Estimates

Parameter	DF	Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Pr >  t
Intercept	1	-0.5438	0.2796	-1.94	0.0552
Age	1	0.1343	0.0140	9.58	<.0001
GRE	1	0.00144	0.000369	3.90	0.0002

9. With the same data seen above, AGE is seen to be the predictor which has the most influence on GPA since it has a higher co-efficient of 0.1343. That is a 1 unit increase in Age increases the GPA by 0.1343.
10. The R-Squared is valued at 0.6626 and Adjusted R-Squared is valued at 0.6543
11. The R-Squared tells us 66.26% of the variation is explained with the information with the variable GPA
12.  $GPA = B_0 + B_1Age + B_2Gre$   
 $GPA = -0.5438 + 0.1343(26) + 0.00144(680)$   
 $GPA = -0.5438 + 3.4918 + 0.9792$   
 $GPA = 3.9272$   
 $GPA = 3.93$