

### 1. Problem Statement:

\*Since it is number format, so this is Machine Learning

\*Input and output are clear, so this is Supervised Learning

\*Since the output is numerical data so this falls under regression

### 2. Basic info about dataset

There are six columns have in the dataset

### 3. Pre-processing Method:

In this dataset the smoker was given as categorical data (yes or no). I converted it to numerical data using the get dummies function.

### 4. Find the good model using below machine learning algorithm

1. Multiple Linear Regression ( $R^2$  value )=**0.7894**

2. Support Vector Machine Regression ( $R^2$  Value):

S.NO	HYPER PARAMETER	LINEAR (R VALUE)	RBF(NON LINEAR) (R VALUE)	POLY (R VALUE) NON LINEAR	SIGMOID (R VALUE) NON LINEAR
1	C10	-0.0016	-0.08196	-0.09311	-0.0907
2	C100	0.5432	-0.1248	-0.09976	-0.1181
3	C500	0.6270	-0.1246	-0.08202	-0.4562
4	C1000	0.6340	-0.1174	-0.0555	-1.6659
5	C2000	0.6893	-0.1077	-0.0027	-5.6164
6	C3000	0.7590	-0.0962	0.04892	-12.01904

The Linear Regression use  $R^2$  value linear and hyper parameter (C3000) = **0.7590**

3. Decision Tree Regressor( $R^2$  Value):

S.NO	CRITERION	MAX FEATURES	SPLITTER	$R^2$ VALUE
1	<i>Squared_error</i>	5	Best	0.6984
2	<i>friedman_mse</i>	1000	Best	0.7012

3	<i>absolute_error</i>	10	Best	0.6789
4	<i>poisson</i>	5	Besst	0.6872
5	<i>Squared_error</i>	5	Random	0.6882
6	<i>friedman_mse</i>	1000	Random	0.7095
7	<i>absolute_error</i>	5	Random	0.6886
8	<i>poisson</i>	10	Random	0.7590
9	<i>friedman_mse</i>	5	Random	0.7031
10	<i>poisson</i>	5	Random	0.7188

Decision Tree Regression using Poisson criterion. The Best R<sup>2</sup> value = 0.7590

#### 4. Random Forest Regression

S.NO	CRITERION	n_estimators	random_state	R <sup>2</sup> VALUE
1	<i>Squared_error</i>	50	0	0.9446
2	<i>friedman_mse</i>	10	100	0.9433
3	<i>absolute_error</i>	5	50	0.8825
4	<i>poisson</i>	20	25	0.8947

Random Forest Regression using *Squared\_error*, *friedman\_mse*, *absolute\_error* criterion. The Best R<sup>2</sup> value = 0.9446

#### 5. Adaboost Regression:

An AdaBoost regressor is a meta-estimator that begins by fitting a regressor on the original dataset and then fits additional copies of the regressor on the same dataset but where the weights of instances are adjusted according to the error of the current prediction. As such, subsequent regressors focus more on difficult cases.

S.NO	n_estimators	random_state	R <sup>2</sup> VALUE
1	100	0	0.8447
2	50	100	0.8662

3	20	20	0.8612
4	100	100	0.8490

Adaboost Regression using n-estimator and random\_state. The Best R2 value = 0.8662

### XG Boosting:

Overall, XGBoost is a powerful and widely-used tool for regression tasks, and it has been applied successfully to a variety of real-world problems such as predictive modeling, time series forecasting, and customer churn prediction. Advantages: Effective with large data sets.

S.NO	Objective	R <sup>2</sup> VALUE
1	Reg: squarederror	0.8213

XG Boost Regression using Objective. The Best R2 value = 0.8213

### LG Boosting

The light gradient boosting machine regressor (LightGBM) is a breakthrough tree-based ensemble learning approach developed by researchers at Microsoft and Peking University to overcome the efficiency and scalability difficulties of XGBoost in high-dimensional input feature and massive dataset contexts.

S.NO	n_estimators	R <sup>2</sup> VALUE
1	100	0.8660

LG Boost Regression using Objective. The Best R2 value = 0.8660