

# Building a Linear Regression model for housing dataset

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## Introduction

Linear regression is a machine learning algorithm which estimates how a model is following a linear relationship between one response variable (denoted by  $y$ ) and one or more explanatory variables (denoted by  $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n$ ). The response variable will depend on how the explanatory variables change and not the other way round. Response variable is also known as target or dependent variable while the explanatory variable is known as independent or predictor variables.

There are two types of linear regression:

1. Simple Linear Regression
2. Multiple Linear Regression

Simple Linear Regression: It is a type of linear regression model where there is only one independent or explanatory variable.

## Objective

To choose any dataset for simple linear regression and examine the following

1. To comment about the different steps involved in building a simple linear regression model
2. To plot the scatter diagram for the data and find coefficient of correlation. What inference can be drawn from the scatter plot.
3. To estimate the parameters of a simple linear regression model and fit a regression line. To interpret the results.
4. To test the significance of the regression coefficient and interpret the results.
5. Different ways in which we can assess the quality of the fit.

## Different steps involved in building a simple linear regression model

1. Reading and understanding the data We need to understand the data properly in order to proceed to further analysis.

2. Identifying the dependent and independent variables. Understanding or identifying the independent and dependent variables becomes crucial when it comes to building a linear regression model.
3. Visualizing the data We need to plot the data in order to depict the relationship the variables.
3. Building a linear model We then proceed to build a model in order to estimate the parameters of the model
4. Residual analysis Here we check if the fitted values and the predicted values collide in order to validate our model.
5. Testing of hypotheses Based on our objective and interest we test the hypotheses for intercept and slope parameters and draw inference for the dataset from the model.
6. Goodness of fit. From the results obtained we check for the significance of the test and evaluate the model.

**To plot the scatter diagram for the data and find coefficient of correlation.  
Inference to be drawn from the scatter plot.**

The housing dataset is taken from Kaggle

**URL for the dataset:**

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/ashydv/housing-dataset/data?select=Housing.csv>

The dataset has information about the price, area, different rooms, furniture style. Here the interested variables are price and area. Since the price increases or decreases with the decrease in area, we conclude that the independent variable is area (X) and the dependent variable is price(Y). We now proceed to check the kind of relationship between the variables of interest. First, we import the data and then proceed further

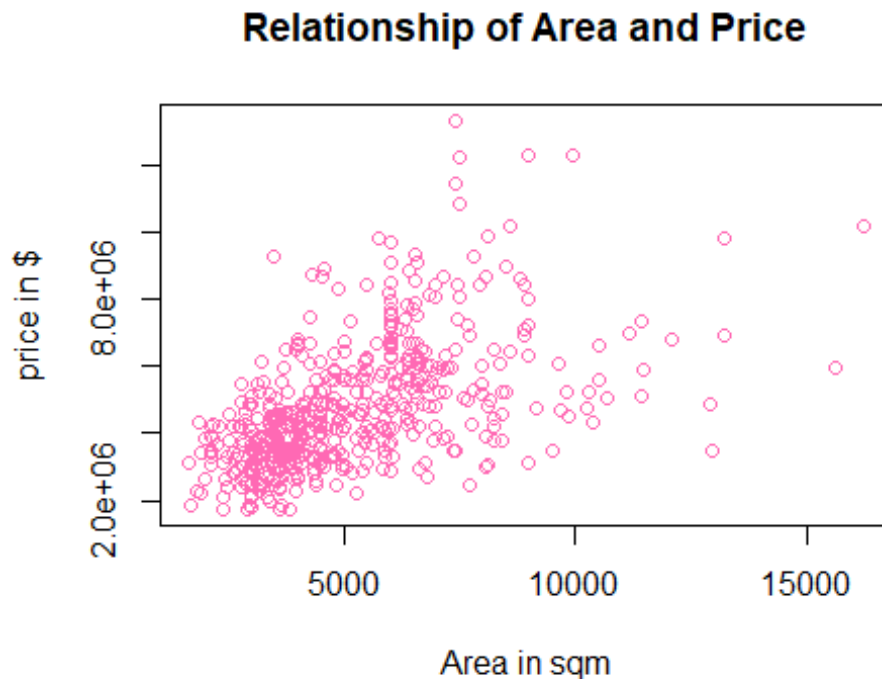
```
library(readr)
Housing_dataset <- read_csv("G:/My Drive/Linear
Regression/Datasets/Housing_dataset.csv")

## Rows: 545 Columns: 13
## — Column specification
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (7): mainroad, guestroom, basement, hotwaterheating, airconditioning,
pr...
## dbl (6): price, area, bedrooms, bathrooms, stories, parking
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this
message.

View(Housing_dataset)
attach(Housing_dataset)
```

We now plot the graph as follows:

```
plot(Housing_dataset$area,Housing_dataset$price,col="hotpink",main="Relationship of Area and Price",xlab="Area in sqm",ylab="price in $")
```



From the scatter plot we interpret as: the independent variable (X) is area in square meters and the dependent variable (Y) is price in dollars. The plot shows that there is a moderately linear positive relationship between the variables under study.

The relationship can be understood better numerically by calculating the Karl Pearson's co-efficient. We find the correlation of coefficient also known as Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient as follows:

```
cor(Housing_dataset$area,Housing_dataset$price)
## [1] 0.5359973
```

The correlation co-efficient between the variables is 0.5359973 So we say that there is a moderately positive linear relationship between the variables under study.

**To estimate the parameters of a simple linear regression model and fit a regression line. To interpret the results.**

In order to estimate the parameters, we fit the model. We build the model as below:

```
reg_model=lm(Housing_dataset$price~Housing_dataset$area)
reg_model
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Housing_dataset$price ~ Housing_dataset$area)
##
## Coefficients:
##          (Intercept)  Housing_dataset$area
##          2387308          462
```

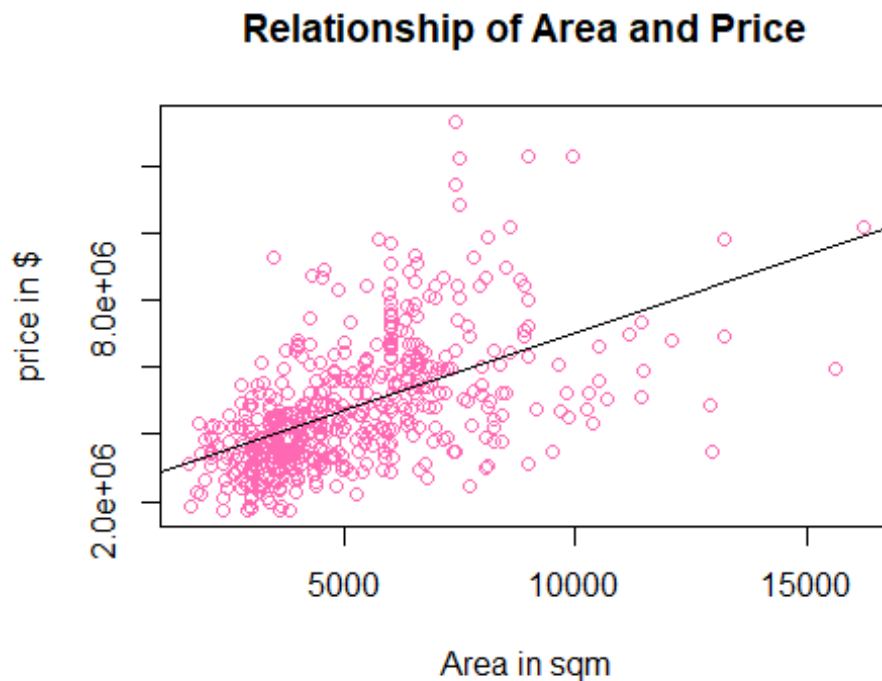
The model here is

$$Y = B_0 + B_1X + U$$

From the model table, we see that the intercept parameter( $B_0$ ) is 2387308 and the slope parameter( $B_1$ ) is 462. The intercept term ( $B_0$ ) depicts that if X sometimes becomes zero [Hypothetical situation], the intercept is simply the expected value of Y at that value. So, if  $B_1$  becomes zero the average value of the price will be \$2387308. The slope term ( $B_1$ ) depicts that for every 1 unit increase in X, the value of Y increases by \$462.

### To fit a regression line

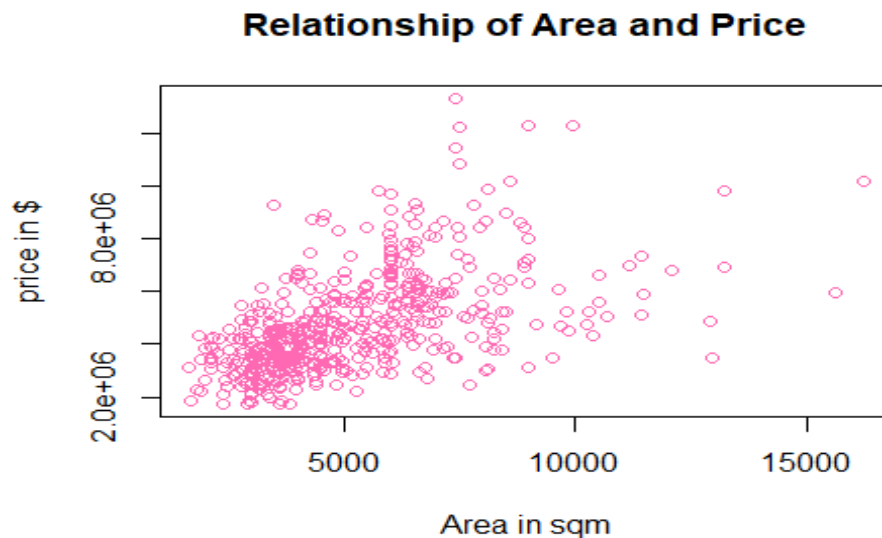
```
plot(Housing_dataset$area,Housing_dataset$price,col="hotpink",main="Relationship of Area and Price",xlab="Area in sqm",ylab="price in $")
abline(reg_model)
```



The interpretation that can be drawn from the above graph is that, the above graph is the best possible fit for the dataset. We also see that there are outliers in the dataset from the above graph.

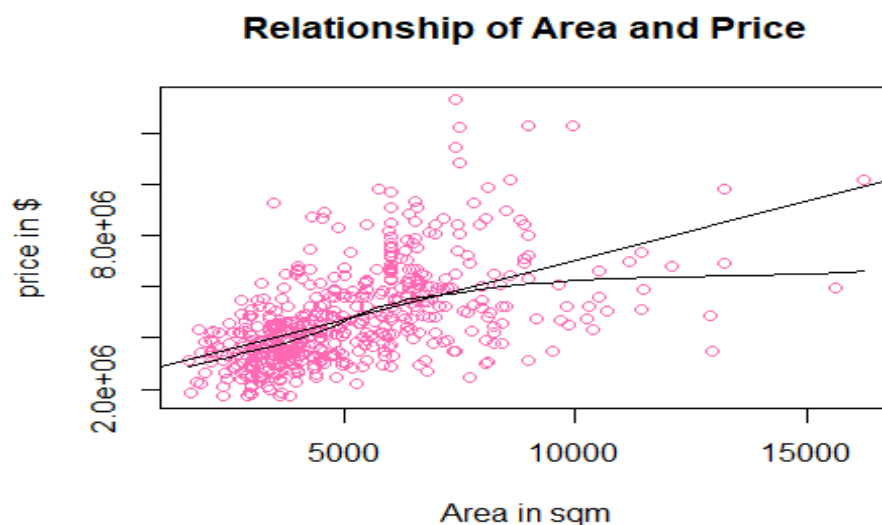
We can also have a smooth line connecting the points which gives us a better visual in order to understand the data better.

```
plot(Housing_dataset$area,Housing_dataset$price,col="hotpink",main="Relationship of Area and Price",xlab="Area in sqm",ylab="price in $")
```



```
scatter.smooth(Housing_dataset$area,Housing_dataset$price,col="hotpink",main="Relationship of Area and Price",xlab="Area in sqm",ylab="price in $")
```

```
abline(reg_model)
```



## To test the significance of the regression coefficient and interpret the results.

We give the hypotheses as follows:

**H<sub>0</sub>: B<sub>1</sub>=B<sub>10</sub> [zero]**

**v/s**

**H<sub>1</sub>: B<sub>1</sub>≠B<sub>10</sub> [zero]**

We quickly check the summary of the model as follows:

```
summary(reg_model)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Housing_dataset$price ~ Housing_dataset$area)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -4867112 -1022228  -200135   683027  7484838
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    2.387e+06  1.745e+05   13.68  <2e-16 ***
## Housing_dataset$area 4.620e+02  3.123e+01   14.79  <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1581000 on 543 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.2873, Adjusted R-squared:  0.286
## F-statistic: 218.9 on 1 and 543 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

From the above table the p-value in the line of units is <2e-16 which is less than 0.05 level of significance. Hence, we reject null hypothesis and hence B<sub>1</sub>≠0. Thus, there exist a significant linear relationship between the variables. In other words, there is a significant relationship between the area and price of the houses.

## Goodness of fit-Analysis

Here t calculated value 14.79 is significantly large than t (table value) = 1.9643 [two tailed test with 344 degrees of freedom and 5% significance level], therefore there exist a very strong linear relation. Since p-value is very small compared to 0.05 there exist a very strong linear relation.

## Different ways in which we can assess the quality of the fit.

We fit the observed and the predicted values as follows

```
Fitted_values=fitted.values(reg_model)
Fitted_values
```

10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
## 5815162 5043664	6526604	6988578	5852120	5815162	5852120	6351053	9871302	6129305	
20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
## 8485377 5353187	5159158	5413244	4004221	5990713	5159158	5436343	6314095	4512393	
30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
## 4383040 4928170	5692739	6106206	4493914	6452688	5408624	5159158	6487336	6060009	
40	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
## 5840571 5159158	5621133	4641746	5140679	5547217	5621133	5843805	6545083	5159158	
50	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
## 5413244 5824402	5325469	5380906	5159158	5159158	5159158	5159158	5436343	4373801	
60	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
## 5824402 5159158	5309300	5159158	4766479	5159158	5159158	7672301	6545083	5935276	
70	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
## 5159158 7972585	6489646	5270032	5325469	7549878	6489646	8485377	5944515	5159158	
80	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
## 4235208 5159158	5159158	4706422	5436343	4253687	4355322	5353187	5390145	5020565	
90	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
## 5159158 6351053	4235208	7238045	5159158	4124334	6198601	5468681	4216729	5810542	
100	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
## 4697183 5159158	5505639	4604788	5713528	5159158	4281406	6545083	5343948	5436343	
110	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
## 5436343 5443272	4928170	4928170	5320849	4928170	4466196	4905072	5353187	3884107	
120	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
## 5436343 5630372	6254962	4373801	6831507	5528738	6083108	5574935	4096616	5353187	
130	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129

## 5408624 5727849 5276499 5768965 5401695 9594117 5695049 5390145 4928170  
7681541  
## 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139  
140  
## 4604788 5079698 4789578 4604788 5621133 5159158 4881973 4530872 4697183  
5325469  
## 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149  
150  
## 5066763 5464061 7238045 4604788 4558590 4697183 7238045 4928170 5325469  
5436343  
## 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159  
160  
## 4760012 4419998 4881973 3911826 4073517 5205355 5574935 3688692 6073868  
3842529  
## 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169  
170  
## 5256173 5205355 5436343 5540287 5487160 5367047 5990713 4512393 4355322  
5408624  
## 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179  
180  
## 4928170 7131329 6267898 4835775 4142813 6914662 6323335 5182257 5660401  
3856389  
## 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189  
190  
## 4466196 5713528 3962643 6073868 3773233 3773233 7658442 5205355 5029805  
4022700  
## 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199  
200  
## 5898318 7330440 5436343 4604788 6152404 4424618 5938048 3680838 5135135  
4327603  
## 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209  
210  
## 4475435 4279096 4290645 4881973 4590929 5297750 5066763 3773233 3759374  
5491780  
## 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219  
220  
## 4533644 8346785 3967263 4694873 4396899 4309124 5177637 5557380 4611718  
5621133  
## 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229  
230  
## 6129305 3967263 6621770 5307452 7117931 5362427 4775719 5159158 4064277  
6853220  
## 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239  
240  
## 4881973 4383040 4117404 4309124 4179771 5011326 3713176 4701803 4470815  
4235208  
## 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249  
250  
## 4161292 4124334 4068897 3565344 4845015 4863494 4013460 6267898 4281406  
4692563



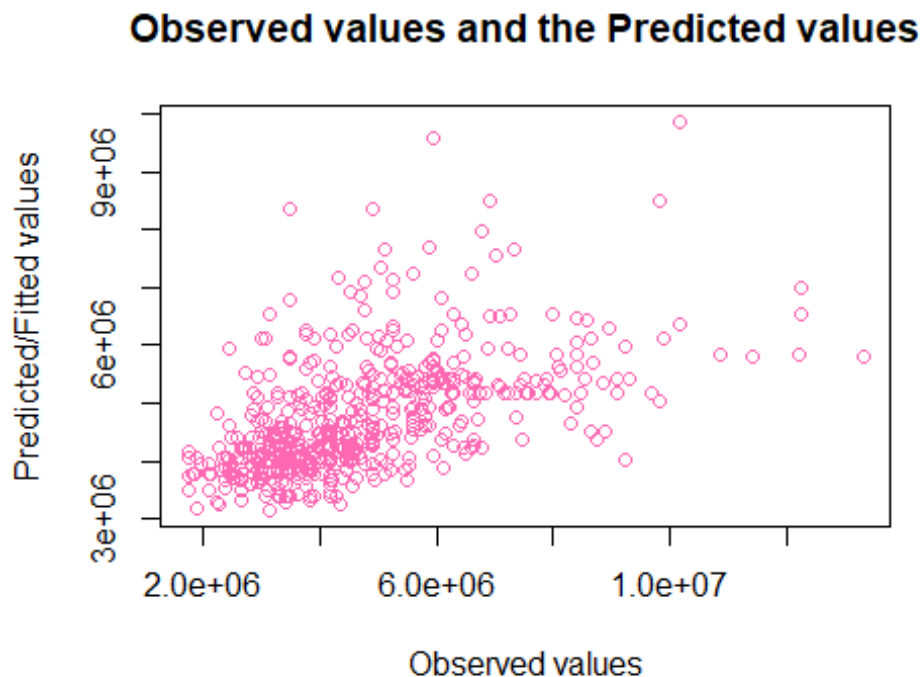


## 4364561 4036559 3856389 3773233 4013460 5140679 4295265 3703937 3438301  
4013460  
## 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389  
390  
## 4466196 4235208 3842529 4466196 4466196 4068897 4165912 4346082 4073517  
4512393  
## 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399  
400  
## 3373625 3789864 4230588 5817010 3994981 4050418 4068897 5112960 3828670  
5782824  
## 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409  
410  
## 4009764 6776070 5103721 8367112 4650985 3800952 4845015 3378245 4235208  
3858699  
## 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419  
420  
## 4165912 3378245 3593063 3288160 4253687 4597858 3981122 4068897 4004221  
4678704  
## 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429  
430  
## 4290645 4581689 4105855 4119714 3819431 3858699 3634641 3378245 4253687  
4593239  
## 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439  
440  
## 3542246 3856389 5186876 3994981 4139117 4253687 3378245 5103721 4466196  
4202870  
## 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449  
450  
## 4068897 4406139 3627249 4383040 3828670 3981122 4228740 4004221 4279096  
3149567  
## 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459  
460  
## 3981122 5505639 6545083 3805109 4466196 4925861 3495124 3773233 4165912  
4004221  
## 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469  
470  
## 6129305 4678704 3385174 3814811 4466196 4142813 3814811 3884107 3697007  
4512393  
## 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479  
480  
## 4732293 4119714 4064277 6106206 4397823 3773233 5089862 4678704 4050418  
4078137  
## 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489  
490  
## 3994981 3634641 3842529 5443272 3791712 4064277 5159158 4881973 4789578  
3911826  
## 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499  
500  
## 4396899 3606922 3611542 4216729 5528738 4235208 4235208 4204718 3311258  
4064277

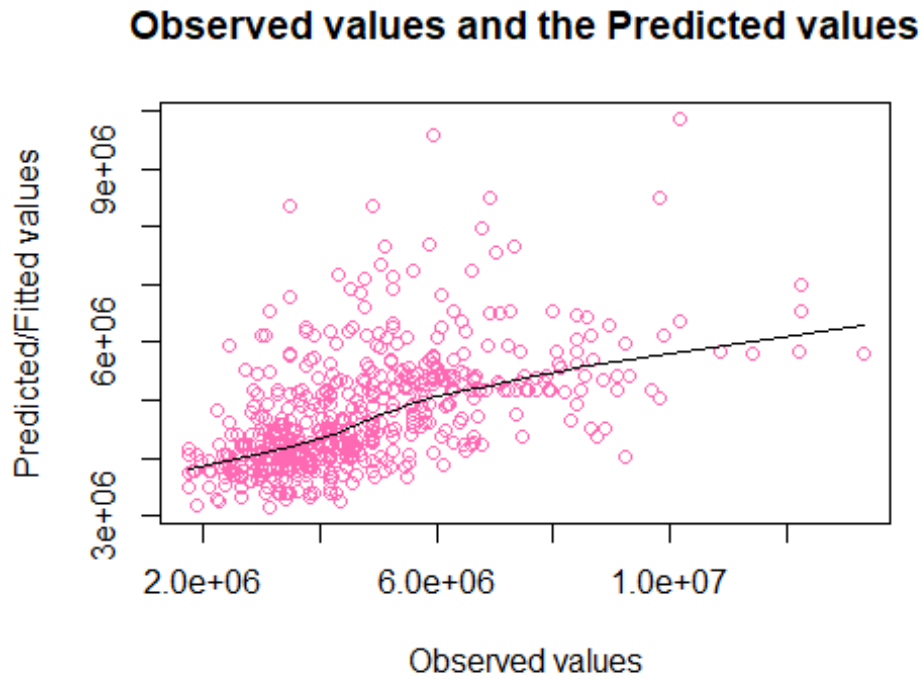
```
##      501      502      503      504      505      506      507      508      509
510
## 3680838 3509907 3994981 4235208 3858699 4235208 3731655 4050418 4419998
4050418
##      511      512      513      514      515      516      517      518      519
520
## 3717796 3856389 3773233 4419998 3773233 3870248 3884107 3773233 4004221
4623267
##      521      522      523      524      525      526      527      528      529
530
## 5944515 4066587 3530696 3674833 3895195 4068897 3856389 3235494 4221349
4221349
##      531      532      533      534      535      536      537      538      539
540
## 3288160 4835775 3773233 3496048 3773233 3939544 3967263 3172666 4073055
3768613
##      541      542      543      544      545
## 3773233 3496048 4059658 3731655 4165912
```

After calculating the fitted values with the help of the estimated coefficients  $B_0$  and  $B_1$  along with the independent variable area(X), we plot the observed and the predicted values. We also use “scatter.smooth” in order to get better understanding from the graph

```
plot(Housing_dataset$price,Fitted_values,col="hotpink",main="Observed values
and the Predicted values",xlab="Observed values",ylab="Predicted/Fitted
values")
```



```
scatter.smooth(Housing_dataset$price,Fitted_values,col="hotpink",main="Observed values and the Predicted values",xlab="Observed values",ylab="Predicted/Fitted values")
```



When observed from the graph, the error is very small ( $y$  and  $y^{hat}$  are very close to each other.)

### Coefficient of determination

Determining the coefficient is important in order to assess the quality of the fit. We calculate the coefficient of determination ( $r$ ) as follows:

```
r=cor(Housing_dataset$price,Fitted_values)
r
## [1] 0.5359973
r^2
## [1] 0.2872932
```

$r^2 = 0.2872932$ , we draw the inference as 29% of the data's total variability is explained by the independent variable (area) of the dependent variable (price). Although 50% of the data should be explained for the consideration of prediction for it to be a model that can be considered as a good fit. According to the  $r^2$ , the model is a poor fit for the considered dataset.

## Conclusion

We constructed the linear regression model and the estimated model obtained is

$$Y = 2387308 + 462X + U$$

The model has been tested for the hypotheses

**H<sub>0</sub>: B<sub>1</sub>=B<sub>10</sub> [zero]**

**v/s**

**H<sub>1</sub>: B<sub>1</sub>!=B<sub>10</sub> [zero]**

and the null hypothesis has been rejected and concluded that B<sub>1</sub> was not zero and thus there is a significant relationship between the variables, area and price.

The correlation of determination has been calculated and observed that 29% of the data's total variability is explained by area of the price which is a poor fit for the taken dataset.