



# Multivariate Regression with Categorical Responses



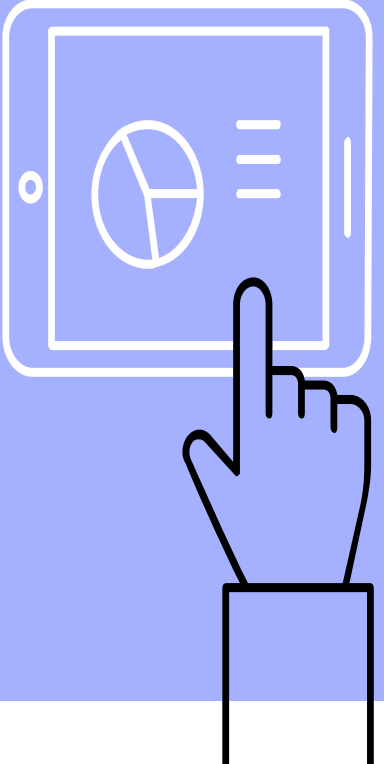
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joannewangziyi@gmail.com



Github:

<https://github.com/bobbyinfj/projects/tree/master/510%20Project-%20Categorical%20Response>



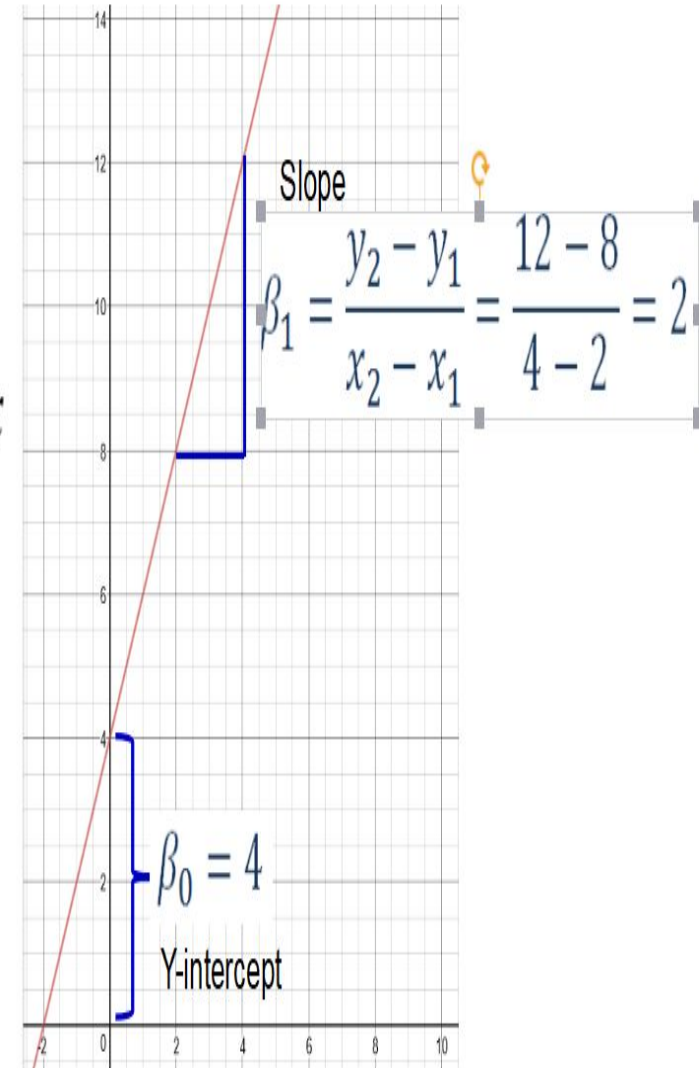
# Question?

## Linear Equation Example

We've learned how to model  
with a numeric response  
variable

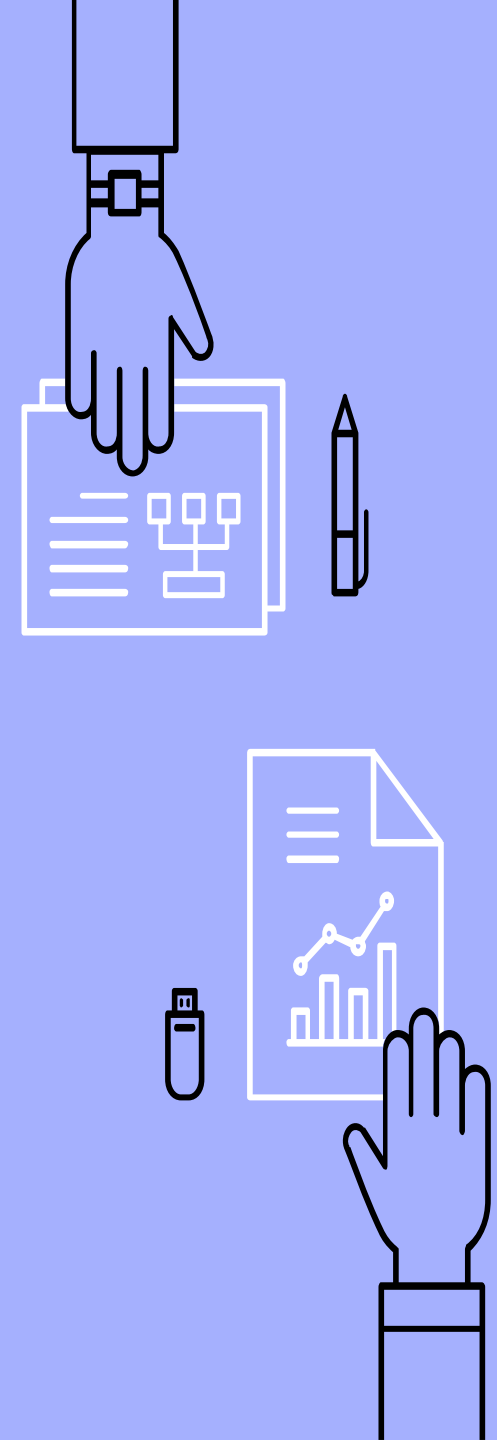
**BUT, WHAT IF  
THE RESPONSE  
VARIABLE (Y) IS  
NOT NUMERIC?**

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$$
$$y = 4 + 2x$$



# Outline:

- ❑ Overview of Categorical Responses
- ❑ Case Study : Predicting personalities (binary)



# Categorical Data & Responses

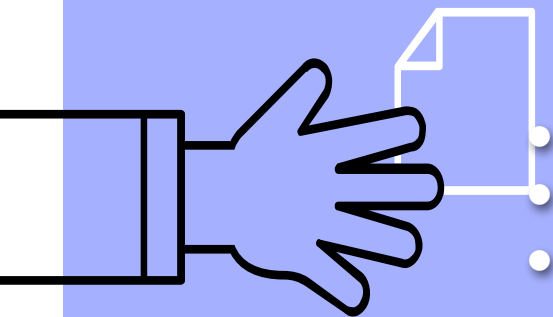
## *What is a categorical response?*

Response data that is measured by categories instead of continuously.

Also called: Qualitative (vs. Quantitative),

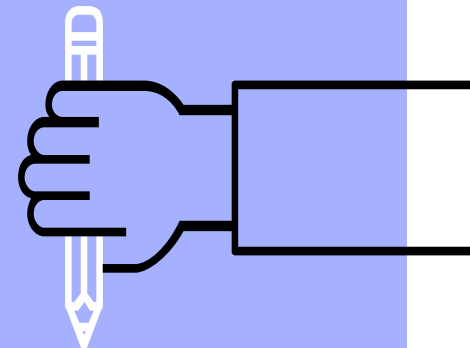
Qualitative:

- Color of a sample
- Texture of a surface
- Aroma of a reaction



Quantitative:

- Mass of a sample
- Length of a piece of wire
- Molecules in a mole





# Types of Categorical Responses

**Binary:** 1 or 0



The response variable is one of two things.

- Smoker or Non-smoker
- Netflix Thumbs up or Thumbs down
- People who dance in front of the mirror or people who don't dance in front of the mirror



# BIG CONCEPT

- If a variable is not binary, it is Polytomous  
*Polytomous (more than 1 outcome)*
- Type of Polytomous: Categorical Responses

Ordinal: On an ordered spectrum

Multiple Categories that can be ordered.

EXAMPLES:

E.g. How much do you like Dr. Ath's class?

(1 - 4)

1. It's pretty good
2. I love it!
3. Would leave my spouse to take it
4. Even better than Game of Thrones

Interval: numerical distance between data points

# Types of Categorical Responses:

## Nominal

Nominal categorical responses have no order (unlike ordinal)

### **Worst Television Show?**

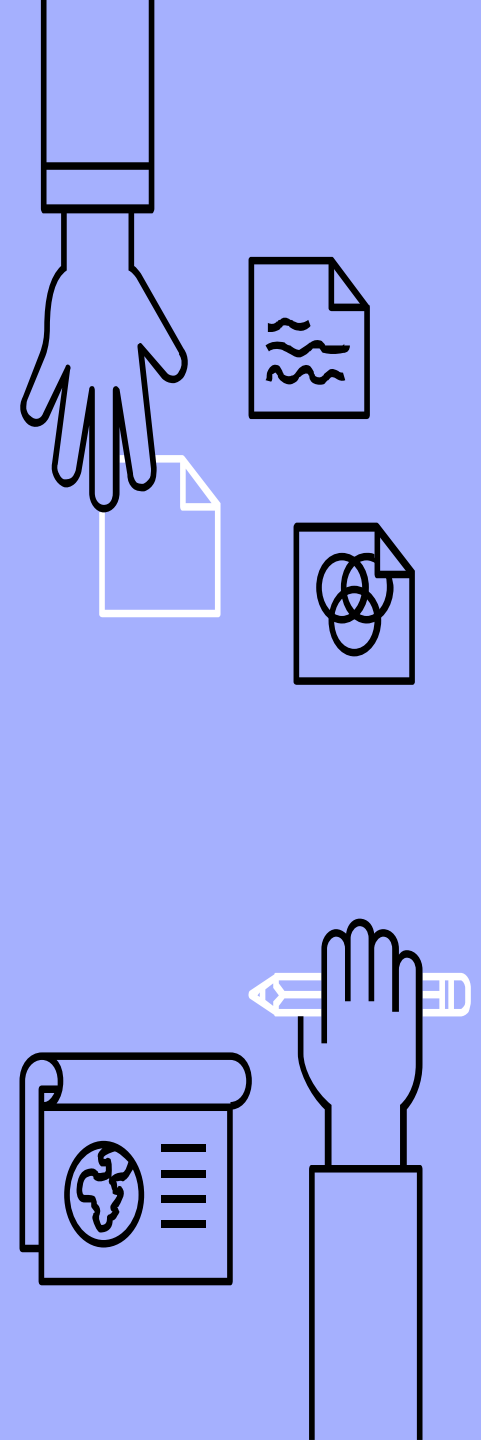
iZombie, Santa Clarita Diet, Ironfist

### **Who is your favorite singer?**

Taylor Swift, The Biebs, Beyonce, Shakira, Robert Nakano

### **Favorite Dessert?**

Tiramisu, Chocolate Souffle, Beef jerky, Froyo!



HOW DO YOU  
PREDICT A  
CATEGORICAL  
RESPONSE?





# How Do You Predict a Categorical Response?

It depends on what kind:

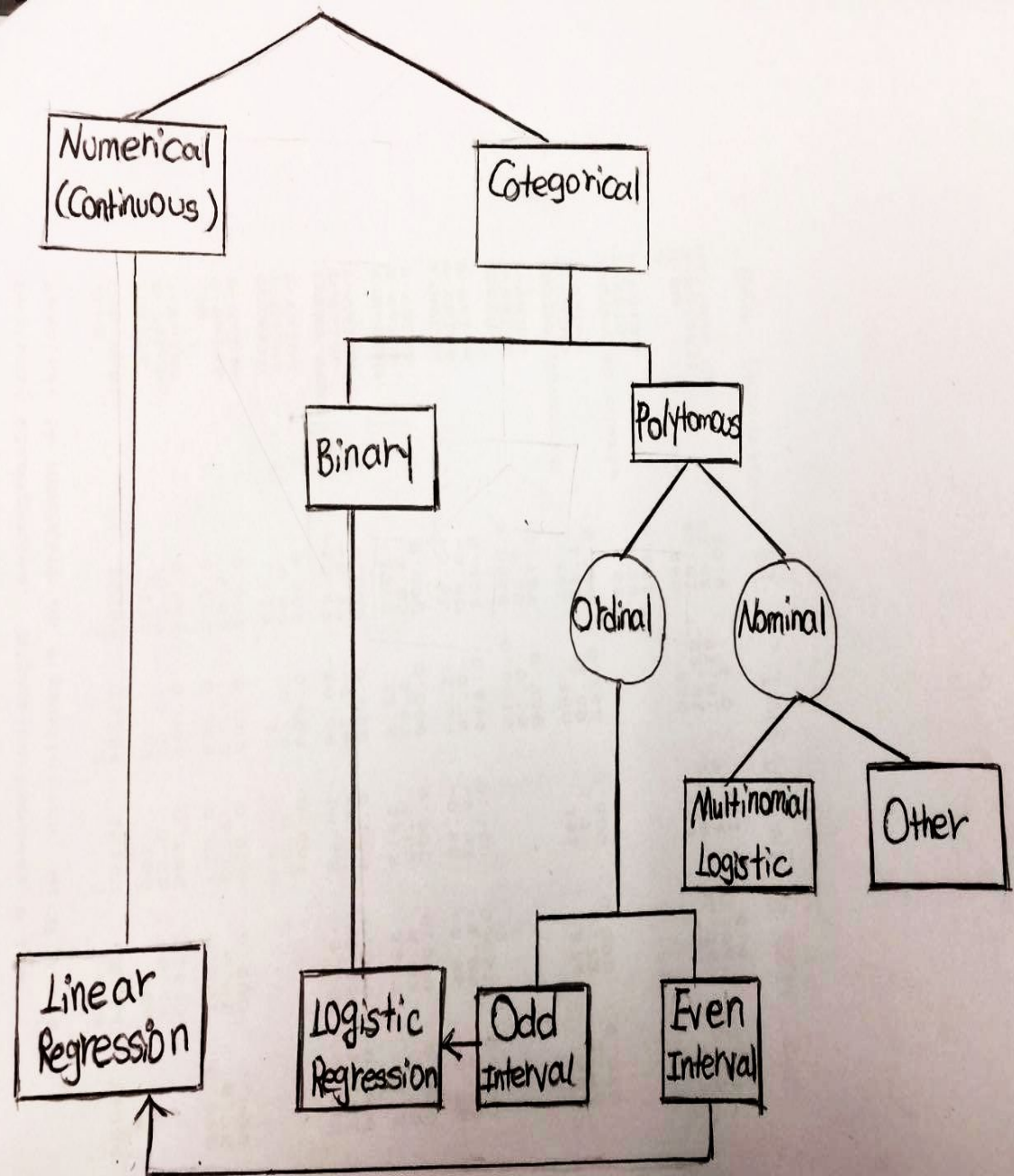
Binary-> Logistic Regression

Ordinal with irregular intervals -> Logistic Regression

Ordinal with even intervals -> Logistic Regression OR  
(decision tree) OR Linear Regression (like Ryan's  
presentation on Predicting Map Difficulty with Dancing)

Nominal-> multinomial logit model

# Linear or Logistic Regression Model?



## WHY LOGISTIC REGRESSION IS NEEDED ?

1. The residuals cannot be normally distributed (as the OLS model assumes), since they can only take on one of several values for each combination of level of the Independent Variables
2. The OLS model makes nonsensical predictions, since the DV is not continuous - e.g., it may predict that someone does something more than 'all the time'. Something like 1.3 doesn't make sense in a binary response.
3. For nominal DVs, the coding is completely arbitrary.

For Ordinal Data, a linear regression may make sense if they are evenly spaced.

## How to predict a categorical response?

In statistics, logistic regression, or logit regression, or logit model[1] is a regression model where the dependent variable (DV) is categorical.

# Assumptions for Logistic Regressions

## Don't Need

Doesn't need to be linear



Distribution doesn't need to be normal



## Do Need:

Binary or ordinal data



No multicollinearity in variables



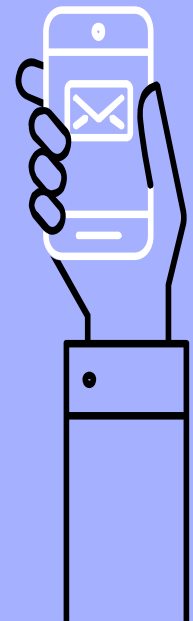
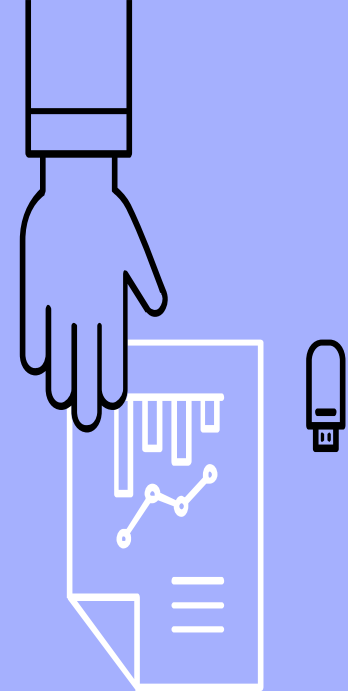
Independent observations (no matched data)



Independent variables need to be linearly related to the log odds



Large sample size



# Logistic Regression Formula:

$$p = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-y}}$$

The Sigmoid Function

$$\ln\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = b_0 + b_1 \bullet x$$

Logistic Regression Formula

# Binary

A binary logistic model is used to **estimate the probability of a binary response** based on one or more predictor (or independent) variables (features).



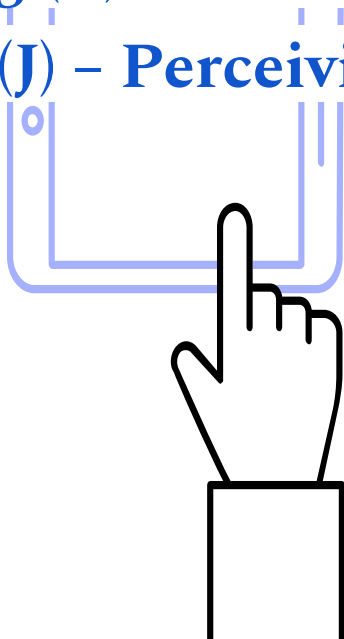
# **Case Study:**

## Using forum posts to predict a person's personality

# WHAT IS MBTI ?

**The Myers Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) is a personality classification system that divides individuals into 16 distinct personality types across 4 axis:**

- **Introversion (I) – Extroversion (E)**
- **Intuition (N) – Sensing (S)**
- **Thinking (T) – Feeling (F)**
- **Judging (J) – Perceiving (P)**





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Types



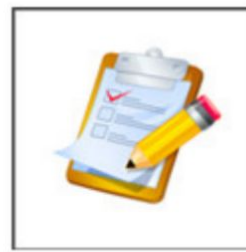
**ISTJ**

Inspector



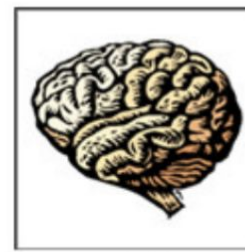
**ISFJ**

Protector



**INFJ**

Counselor



**INTJ**

Mastermind



**ISTP**

Crafter



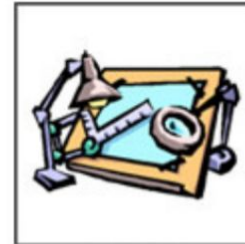
**ISFP**

Composer



**INFP**

Healer



**INTP**

Architect



**ESTP**

Promoter



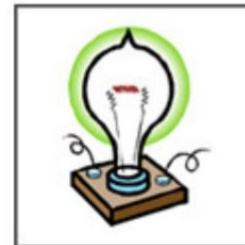
**ESFP**

Performer



**ENFP**

Champion



**ENTP**

Inventor



**ESTJ**

Supervisor



**ESFJ**

Provider



**ENFJ**

Teacher



**ENTJ**

Fieldmarshal

[youtopiaproject.com](http://youtopiaproject.com)

**youtopia**

a personality magazine

Home

About Us

Take the Test

The 16 Types ▾

The 16 Deviant Roles ▾

Topics ▾

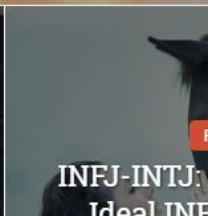
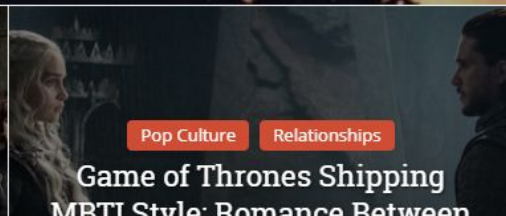
Social



Reflections

# The 20 Pros and Cons of Being an ENFP

by Vienna Kendall



First axis I VS. E

**Introverted**

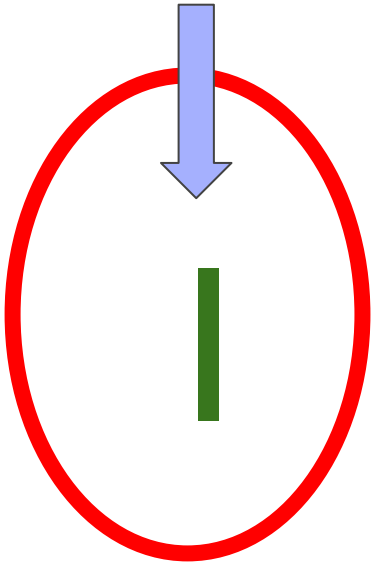
**V.S**

**Extroverted**



# First Indicator **I** VS. **E**

binary variable



N

F

P



# Do using certain words indicate Introverted/Extrovertedness?



**Do specific words  
indicate a certain  
temperament/personality???**

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasnaek/mbti-type/data>

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Do using certain words indicate a certain temperament?

## Procedure

### 1. Clean data

- Create a column for I vs. E (binary)

### 2. Tokenize/vectorize dataset (bag of words)

- Count words & create giant matrix

### 3. Run a logistic regression

### 4. Summarize data

# Case Study: MBTI

Python code





```
In [70]: 1 #import Libraries
2 import numpy as np
3 import pandas as pd
4 import sklearn
5
6 from sklearn import preprocessing
7
8 from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
9
10 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
11 plt.rc("font", size=14)
12 from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
13 from sklearn.cross_validation import train_test_split
14 import seaborn as sns
15 sns.set(style="white")
16 sns.set(style="whitegrid", color_codes=True)
17
18 import statsmodels.api as sm
19
```

```
In [71]: 1 #import dataset
2 data= pd.read_csv(r'C:\Users\Robert\Desktop\mbti_1.csv')
```

```
In [72]: 1 data.head()
```

Out[72]:

	type	posts
0	INFJ	'http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qsXHcwe3krw   ...
1	ENTP	'I'm finding the lack of me in these posts ver...
2	INTP	'Good one _____ https://www.youtube.com/wat...
3	INTJ	'Dear INTP, I enjoyed our conversation the o...
4	ENTJ	'You're fired.   That's another silly misconce...

# Our Data

```
4  
5 data.head()
```

Out[73]:

	type	posts	extroverted
0	INFJ	'http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qsXHcwe3krw   ...	I
1	ENTP	'I'm finding the lack of me in these posts ver...	E
2	INTP	'Good one _____ https://www.youtube.com/wat...	I
3	INTJ	'Dear INTP, I enjoyed our conversation the o...	I
4	ENTJ	'You're fired.    That's another silly misconce...	E

In [74]:

```
1 #how many is I vs. E in dataset?  
2 data.describe()
```

Out[74]:

	type	posts	extroverted
count	8675	8675	8675
unique	16	8675	2
top	INFP	'Afterburner your reasoning is EPIC!    Patriot...	I
freq	1832	1	6676

```
In [75]: 1 #breakdown of types in survery
2 type_data = data.groupby('type')
3 type_data.describe()
```

Out[75]:

type	extroverted				posts			freq
	count	unique	top	freq	count	unique	top	
ENFJ	190	1	E	190	190	190	'There are some really awesome ENFJ facebook g...	1
ENFP	675	1	E	675	675	675	'What do you mean? What's changed? I feel a ...	1
ENTJ	231	1	E	231	231	231	'Usually when I am in a group consisting large...	1
ENTP	685	1	E	685	685	685	Haven't had time to think.    Oh, christ. Now I...	1
ESFJ	42	1	E	42	42	42	Entj    Esfp    Entp    Esfj    Estp    Infp    Intj...	1
ESFP	48	1	E	48	48	48	'Good job! William I am!!!!   Yes to both. Sel...	1
ESTJ	39	1	E	39	39	39	hitler was what he was,and i am estj or esfj. ...	1
ESTP	89	1	E	89	89	89	'Class clown. I made a joke out of everything ...	1
INFJ	1470	1	I	1470	1470	1470	'desperately wish there was a moment every day...	1
INFP	1832	1	I	1832	1832	1832	'I can say if I was winked at I would be throw...	1
INTJ	1091	1	I	1091	1091	1091	'Afterburner your reasoning is EPIC!!!!Patriot...	1
INTP	1304	1	I	1304	1304	1304	'I totally analyzed you a figured out who you ...	1
ISFJ	166	1	I	166	166	166	I would say Gayle is an INFP 4w5 so/sx, a very...	1
ISFP	271	1	I	271	271	271	'I was with an ENFJ, and this is extremely acc...	1
ISTJ	205	1	I	205	205	205	'http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EOgfZHxTgts   ...	1
ISTP	337	1	I	337	337	337	'Lol. But hey, men can be gorgeous too.    Nope...	1

# Make Binary Column

```
In [76]: 1 data['extroverted'].replace(['I','E'],['0','1'],inplace=True)
          2
          3 data.head()
```

```
Out[76]:
```

	type	posts	extroverted
0	INFJ	'http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qsXHcwe3krw   ...	0
1	ENTP	'I'm finding the lack of me in these posts ver...	1
2	INTP	'Good one _____ https://www.youtube.com/wat...	0
3	INTJ	'Dear INTP, I enjoyed our conversation the o...	0
4	ENTJ	'You're fired.    That's another silly misconce...	1

```
In [77]: 1 data.dtypes
```

```
Out[77]: type          object
posts          object
extroverted     object
dtype: object
```

```
In [78]: 1 data['extroverted'] = data['extroverted'].astype('int')
```

```
In [79]: 1 data.dtypes
```

```
Out[79]: type          object
posts          object
extroverted    int32
dtype: object
```



# Create Stopwords

```
] 1 data['extroverted'] = data['extroverted'].astype('int')
```

```
] 1 data.dtypes
```

```
] type      object  
posts      object  
extroverted int32  
dtype: object
```

```
] 1 from sklearn.feature_extraction import text  
2 stop_words = text.ENGLISH_STOP_WORDS.union(['http', 'isfj', 'infp', 'intj', 'https', 'com', 'youtube', 'enfp', 'entp',  
3                                             'infj', 'infp', 'intj', 'intp',  
4 'intp', 'istj', 'istp', '00', 'enfps', 'entps', 'infjs', 'enfjs', 'estps',  
5                                             'entj', 'esfjs', 'existence', 'infps', 'enfj', 'entjs', 'intps',  
6 '000',  
7 '01',
```

# Count Vectorizer

```
#create our count vectorizer
```

```
count_vectorizer = CountVectorizer(analyzer='word', min_df=1, stop_words = stop_words, lowercase=True,max_features=1000)
```

```
#Transform the list of strings
```

```
transform = count_vectorizer.fit_transform(data.posts).toarray()
```

```
In [95]: 1 transform
```

```
Out[95]: array([[0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, 0],  
               [0, 1, 0, ..., 0, 0, 0],  
               [2, 1, 2, ..., 0, 0, 0],  
               ...,  
               [0, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0, 1],  
               [0, 2, 0, ..., 0, 0, 0],  
               [0, 1, 0, ..., 1, 0, 0]], dtype=int64)
```

```
In [96]: 1 transform.shape
```

```
Out[96]: (8675, 1000)
```

# Initial Logistic Regression

```
In [98]: 1 #deploy and evaluate model
        2 X=transform
        3 y= data.extroverted
        4 LogReg = LogisticRegression()
        5 log_model = LogReg.fit(X, y)
        6 print(LogReg.score(X, y))
```

0.831469740634

```
In [99]: 1 y_pred = LogReg.predict(X)
        2 from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
        3 #print(classification_report(y, y_pred))
        4 y_pred
```

```
Out[99]: array([0, 1, 0, ..., 0, 0, 0])
```

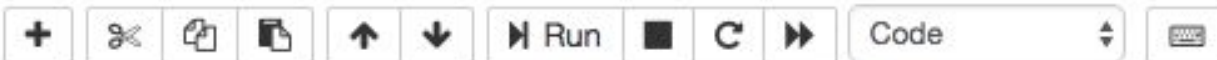
```
[100]: 1 #predict probability
        2 LogReg.predict_proba(X)
```

```
Out[100]: array([[ 0.98611172,  0.01388828],
                  [ 0.24652963,  0.75347037],
                  [ 0.98760008,  0.0123992 ],
                  ...,
                  [ 0.79772296,  0.20227704],
                  [ 0.58838976,  0.41161024],
                  [ 0.91377169,  0.08622831]])
```

```
[101]: 1 # Check trained model intercept
        2 print("Intercept is ", log_model.intercept_)
        3
        4 # Check trained model coefficients
        5 print("Coefficients are", log_model.coef_)
```

Intercept is [-0.87775154]

Coefficients are [[ -5.28997687e-02 2.86176034e-02 3.36041054e-02 -2.36611411e-02  
1.00055925e-02 -1.36921426e-01 2.17613577e-02 -1.52126704e-02  
2.30634796e-01 4.47117324e-02 -4.68193753e-05 -2.16254118e-03  
5.37954702e-02 1.87829004e-02 -2.01270984e-01 -8.77103720e-03  
1.06312899e-01 -1.03347004e-02 -4.69906221e-02 3.34363028e-02  
9.54529808e-02 -6.75883567e-02 8.91682435e-02 -4.90272948e-02  
3.02870909e-02 -1.30802291e-01 -3.02986439e-01 1.20644477e-01



```
In [29]: logit_model=sm.Logit(y,rfe.transform(X))
result=logit_model.fit()
print(result.summary())
```

Optimization terminated successfully.

Current function value: 0.481277

Iterations 6

### Logit Regression Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:          extroverted    No. Observations:          8675
Model:                  Logit          Df Residuals:              8600
Method:                 MLE           Df Model:                 74
Date:                  Sat, 28 Apr 2018    Pseudo R-squ.:            0.1084
Time:                  22:16:25          Log-Likelihood:           -4175.1
converged:              True            LL-Null:                  -4682.7
                               LLR p-value:                2.422e-165
=====
```

```
=====
              coef      std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
x1              0.0693      0.076        0.906      0.365      -0.081      0.219
x2             -0.2991      0.063       -4.729      0.000      -0.423     -0.175
x3             -0.2678      0.082       -3.263      0.001      -0.429     -0.107
x4             -0.3993      0.087       -4.598      0.000      -0.570     -0.229
x5             -0.3378      0.080       -4.216      0.000      -0.495     -0.181
x6              0.1011      0.035        2.922      0.003        0.033      0.169
x7              0.2372      0.053        4.442      0.000        0.133      0.342
x8             -0.3632      0.087       -4.172      0.000      -0.534     -0.193
=====
```



View

Insert

Cell

Kernel

Widgets

Help

Not Trusted



Code



```
logit_model=sm.Logit(y,X)
result=logit_model.fit()
print(result.summary())
```

Optimization terminated successfully.

Current function value: 0.380866

Iterations 7

### Logit Regression Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:          extroverted   No. Observations:          8675
Model:                  Logit         Df Residuals:              7675
Method:                 MLE          Df Model:                 999
Date:                  Sat, 28 Apr 2018   Pseudo R-squ.:           0.2944
Time:                  20:58:09         Log-Likelihood:          -3304.0
converged:              True            LL-Null:                 -4682.7
                                LLR p-value:                2.568e-164
=====
```

```
=====
              coef      std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
x1            -0.0607      0.081      -0.748      0.454      -0.220      0.098
x2             0.0304      0.048       0.638      0.523      -0.063      0.124
x3             0.0349      0.057       0.618      0.537      -0.076      0.146
x4            -0.0314      0.090      -0.349      0.727      -0.208      0.145
=====
```



```
In [27]: #broken
#cols = X[support]
#X=X[cols]
#y=y
```

```
In [28]: logit_model=sm.Logit(y,X)
result=logit_model.fit()
print(result.summary())
```

Optimization terminated successfully.

Current function value: 0.280602

Iterations 9

### Logit Regression Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:          extroverted    No. Observations:          8675
Model:                  Logit          Df Residuals:              6675
Method:                  MLE           Df Model:                1999
Date:                    Sat, 28 Apr 2018    Pseudo R-squ.:            0.4802
Time:                    22:03:56           Log-Likelihood:           -2434.2
converged:               True             LL-Null:                  -4682.7
                                   LLR p-value:              3.151e-193
=====
```

```
=====
              coef      std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
x1          -0.0867      0.119      -0.727      0.467      -0.320      0.147
x2           0.0738      0.069       1.076      0.282      -0.061      0.208
=====
```

```
print(result.summary())
```

Optimization terminated successfully.

Current function value: 0.631348

Iterations 7

### Logit Regression Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:          extroverted    No. Observations:
Model:                  Logit          Df Residuals:
Method:                 MLE           Df Model:
Date:                  Sat, 28 Apr 2018 Pseudo R-squ.:
Time:                  23:44:14        Log-Likelihood:
converged:              True           LL-Null:
                                   LLR p-value:
=====
```

```
=====
              coef      std err          z      P>|z|      [0.0
-----
x1          -0.1181      0.101      -1.175      0.240      -0.3
x2          -0.0087      0.079      -0.110      0.912      -0.1
x3          -1.3956      0.139     -10.010      0.000      -1.6
x4          -1.1885      0.134      -8.887      0.000      -1.4
x5           1.0001      0.155       7.064      0.000       1.5
```



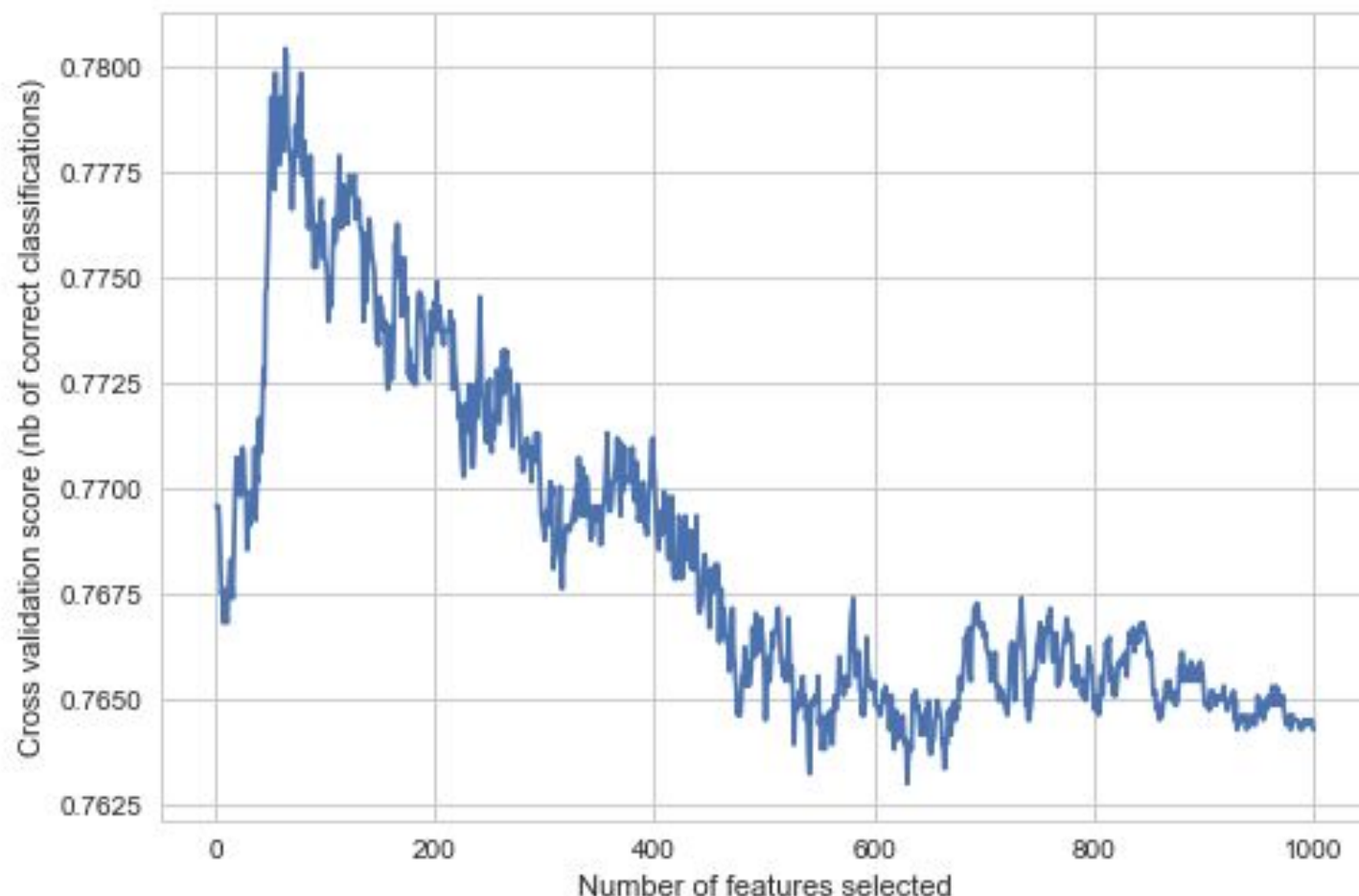
# Using Recursive Feature Selection with Cross Validation

```
1 #http://scikit-learn.org/stable/auto_examples/feature_selection/plot_rfe_with_cross_validation.html#sphx-glr-auto-examples-fe
2 from sklearn.model_selection import StratifiedKFold
3 from sklearn.feature_selection import RFECV
4 from sklearn.datasets import make_classification
5
6 # Create the RFE object and compute a cross-validated score.
7
8 # The "accuracy" scoring is proportional to the number of correct
9 # classifications
10 rfecv = RFECV(estimator=LogReg, step=1, cv=StratifiedKFold(10),
11               scoring='accuracy')
12 rfecv.fit(X, y)
13
14 print("Optimal number of features : %d" % rfecv.n_features_)
15
16
```

Optimal number of features : 64

In [103]:

```
1 # Plot number of features VS. cross-validation scores
2 plt.figure()
3 plt.xlabel("Number of features selected")
4 plt.ylabel("Cross validation score (nb of correct classifications)")
5 plt.plot(range(1, len(rfecv.grid_scores_) + 1), rfecv.grid_scores_)
6 plt.show()
```



# Using RFECV (Recursive Feature Elimination Cross Validation) 1000 Words

NUMBER OF FEATURES SELECTED

```
In [69]: 1 logit_model=sm.Logit(y,rfecv.transform(X))
         2 result=logit_model.fit()
         3 print(result.summary())
```

Optimization terminated successfully.  
Current function value: 0.506609  
Iterations 6

### Logit Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	extroverted	No. Observations:	8675
Model:	Logit	Df Residuals:	8613
Method:	MLE	Df Model:	61
Date:	Mon, 30 Apr 2018	Pseudo R-squ.:	0.06148
Time:	00:00:06	Log-Likelihood:	-4394.8
converged:	True	LL-Null:	-4682.7
		LLR p-value:	7.438e-85

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
x1	-0.0428	0.028	-1.546	0.122	-0.097	0.011
x2	-0.0484	0.024	-1.979	0.048	-0.096	-0.000
x3	0.0314	0.023	1.388	0.165	-0.013	0.076
x4	-0.0451	0.028	-1.637	0.102	-0.099	0.009
x5	0.0556	0.024	2.287	0.022	0.007	0.099

# RFECV scores and feature names

```
In [120]: 1 support = rfecv.get_support()
2 #Now support is an array, you can use that to efficiently extract the name of your selected features (columns).
3
4 feature_names = np.array(count_vectorizer.get_feature_names()) # transformed list to array
5
6 feature_names_support = feature_names[support]
```

```
In [108]: 1 rfecv.score(X, y)
```

```
Out[108]: 0.7887031700288184
```

```
In [146]: 1 #change max rows to show
2 pd.options.display.max_rows =100
3 pd.options.display.max_rows
```

```
Out[146]: 100
```

```
In [148]: 1 final = pd.DataFrame({'feature name':feature_names_support, 'coefficient': result.params})
2 #https://stackoverflow.com/questions/13148429/how-to-change-the-order-of-dataframe-columns
3 def order(frame,var):
4     if type(var) is str:
5         var = [var] #let the command take a string or list
6         varlist =[w for w in frame.columns if w not in var]
7         frame = frame[var+varlist]
8     return frame
9 final = order(final, ['feature name'])
10 final = final.sort_values('coefficient', ascending = False)
11 final
```

```
Out[148]:
```

	feature name	coefficient
x43	ne	0.252407
x5	bored	0.216664
x14	debate	0.216558



# Conclusion:

```
1 rfev.score(X, y)
0.7887031700288184
```

Words used in posts can be used to predict temperament (at least introverted/extrovertedness)

## Introverted Words

	feature name	coefficient
x22	earth	-0.477344
x51	quiet	-0.448619
x38	listening	-0.443149
x58	uncomfortable	-0.442473
x42	nature	-0.409219
x2	anime	-0.407223
x21	dry	-0.404414
x12	dealing	-0.396716
x13	death	-0.396006
x53	sign	-0.391099
x20	dream	-0.387978
x48	parts	-0.379960
x54	soul	-0.378604
x49	philosophy	-0.378426
x31	gender	-0.375306

## Extroverted Words

	feature name	coefficient
x43	ne	0.252407
x5	bored	0.216664
x14	debate	0.216558
x7	business	0.210116
x34	hahaha	0.175742
x23	estp	0.170026
x11	dated	0.148015
x25	excited	0.144750
x16	developed	0.140425
x61	wanna	0.140193
x56	super	0.134935
x35	hot	0.127757
x29	fun	0.123675
x55	spot	0.122939
x24	exact	0.120324

Top 15



# Next Steps

- More Data
- Reduction of variables using lemmatization
- Try using ngrams
- Compare performance of other models/classifiers
- Look at each other axis N/S, F/T, J/P

# Multinomial Models

Create multiple dummy regressions, each calculated simultaneously.

For multinomial models (more than 1 possible response) ????

<https://www.mathworks.com/help/stats/multinomial-models-for-nominal-responses.html>

<http://amunategui.github.io/multinomial-neuralnetworks-walkthrough/>

<https://www.theanalysisfactor.com/logistic-regression-models-for-multinomial-and-ordinal-variables/>

R walkthrough

# References

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ordinal\\_regression](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ordinal_regression)

Ordinal Responses

Maybe an example? Which factor effects quality most? (Highest correlation)  
(<https://www.kaggle.com/uciml/red-wine-quality-cortez-et-al-2009>)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ordered\\_logit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ordered_logit)

Example of ordered regression problems:

<https://stats.idre.ucla.edu/r/dae/ordinal-logistic-regression/>

In SPSS

[https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/SSLVMB\\_22.0.0/com.ibm.spss.statistics.help/spss/categories/idh\\_catr.htm](https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/SSLVMB_22.0.0/com.ibm.spss.statistics.help/spss/categories/idh_catr.htm)

General information on categorical data

[http://www.ucd.ie/statdept/classpages/categorical\\_data\\_analysis/cda1.pdf](http://www.ucd.ie/statdept/classpages/categorical_data_analysis/cda1.pdf)

# References for R, SAS, & Python

<https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2015/08/comprehensive-guide-regression/>

R tutorial on running a logistic regression:

<https://www.r-bloggers.com/how-to-perform-a-logistic-regression-in-r/>

R tutorial on building a logistic regression from scratch:

<https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2015/10/basics-logistic-regression/>

Python walkthrough:

<https://towardsdatascience.com/logistic-regression-using-python-sklearn-numpy-mnist-handwriting-recognition-matplotlib-a6b31e2b166a>

<https://towardsdatascience.com/building-a-logistic-regression-in-python-step-by-step-becd4d56c9c8>

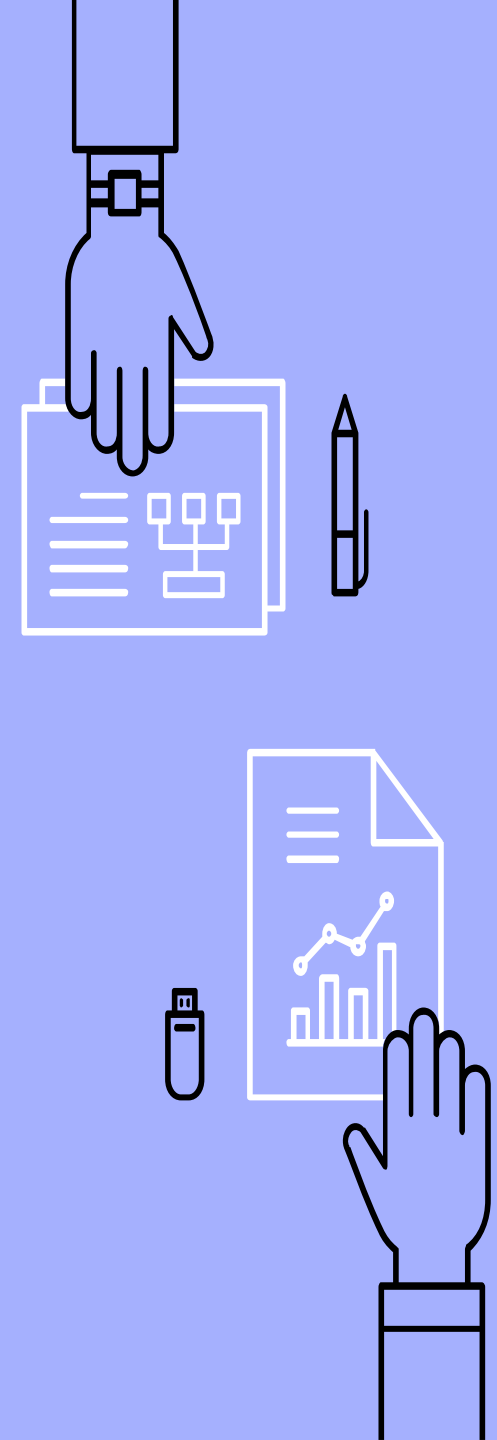
SAS example:

[http://support.sas.com/documentation/cdl/en/statug/63962/HTML/default/viewer.htm#statug\\_logistic\\_sect060.htm](http://support.sas.com/documentation/cdl/en/statug/63962/HTML/default/viewer.htm#statug_logistic_sect060.htm)

# CREDITS

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- ▶ Presentation template by [SlidesCarnival](https://slidescarnival.com/)
- ▶ Photographs by [Unsplash](https://unsplash.com/)



# Thank you



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Link to slides:  
<https://github.com/bobbyinfj/projects/tree/master/510%20Project-%20Categorical%20Response>

