

Regressão Simples

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```
setwd('D:/pibic')

options(scipen=999)

pacman::p_load('tidyverse')

#Retirando essas variáveis dos bancos de dados pois elas apresentavam muitos valores faltantes
#na hora das análises e os valores que restavam não influenciava muito na variável resposta

df_treino = read.csv('data/train.csv') %>%
  dplyr::select(!c(Alley,PoolQC,Fence,MiscFeature))

df_test = read.csv('data/test.csv') %>%
  dplyr::select(!c(Alley,PoolQC,Fence,MiscFeature))

y = df_treino$SalePrice

df_treino = df_treino %>%
  dplyr::select(!c(SalePrice))
```

Separando as variáveis numéricas e categóricas

```
col_num = sapply(df_treino, typeof) == "integer"
col_char = sapply(df_treino, typeof) == "character"

numericas = df_treino[col_num]
categoricas = df_treino[col_char]

length(numericas)+length(categoricas)

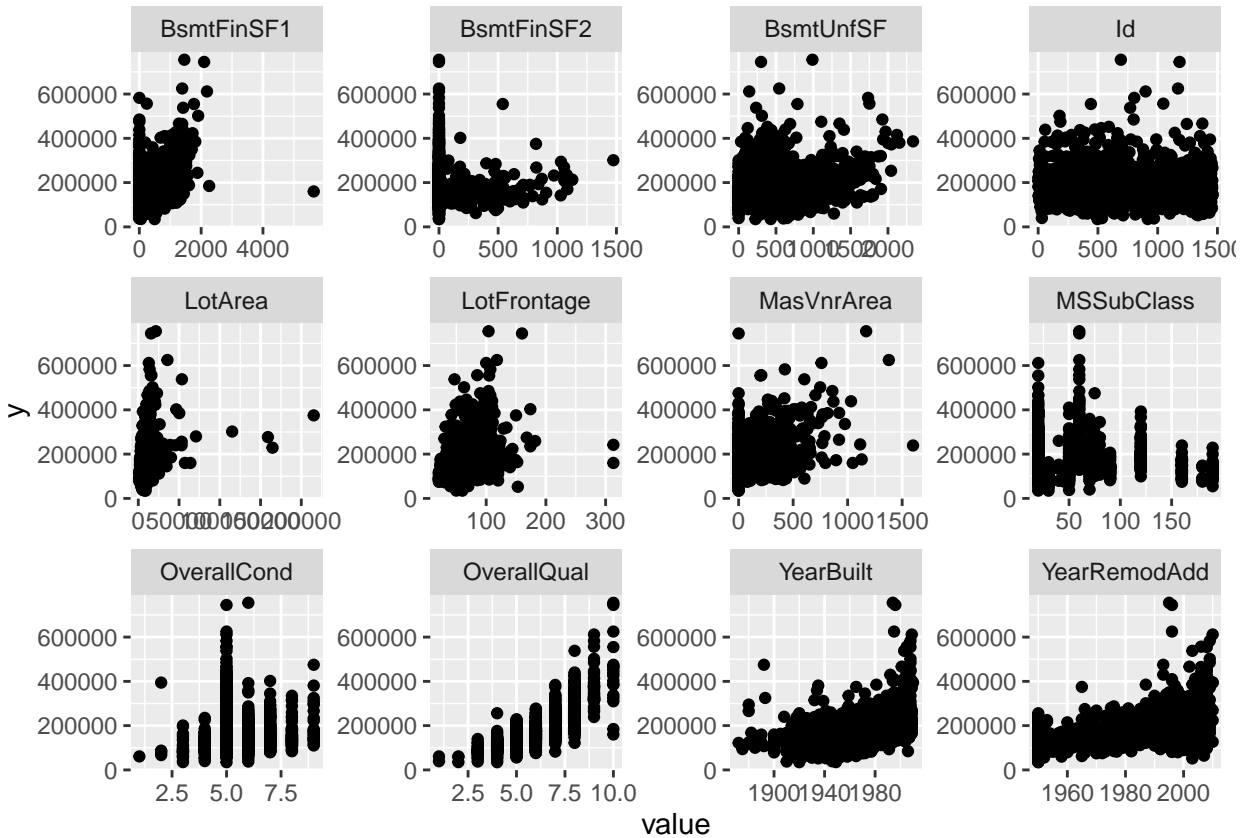
## [1] 76
```

Gráfico de Dispersão das covariáveis numéricas pela variável resposta

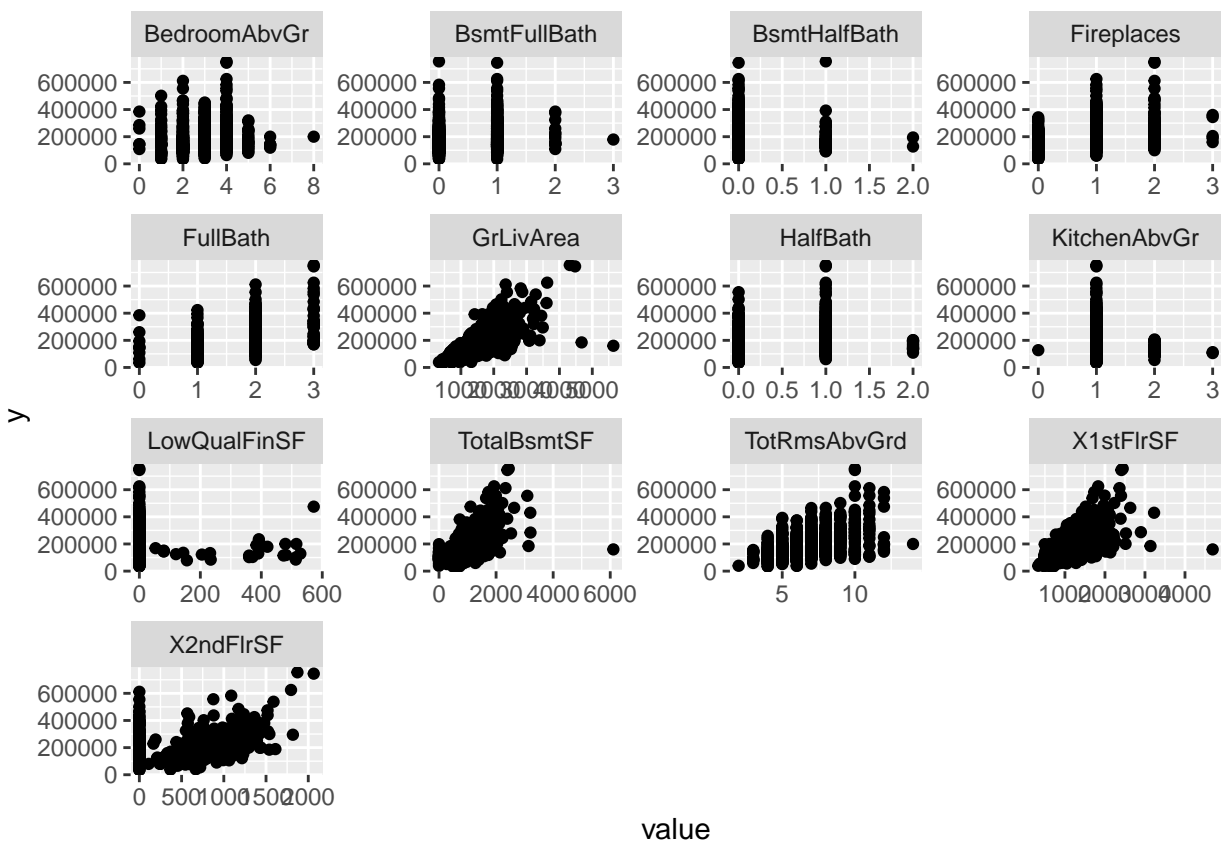
```
cbind(numericas[1:12],y) %>%
  pivot_longer(-y) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = value, y = y))+
```

```
geom_point()+
facet_wrap(~name, scales = 'free')
```

Warning: Removed 267 rows containing missing values (geom_point).



```
cbind(numericas[13:25],y) %>%
pivot_longer(-y) %>%
ggplot(aes(x = value, y = y))+
geom_point()+
facet_wrap(~name, scales = 'free')
```

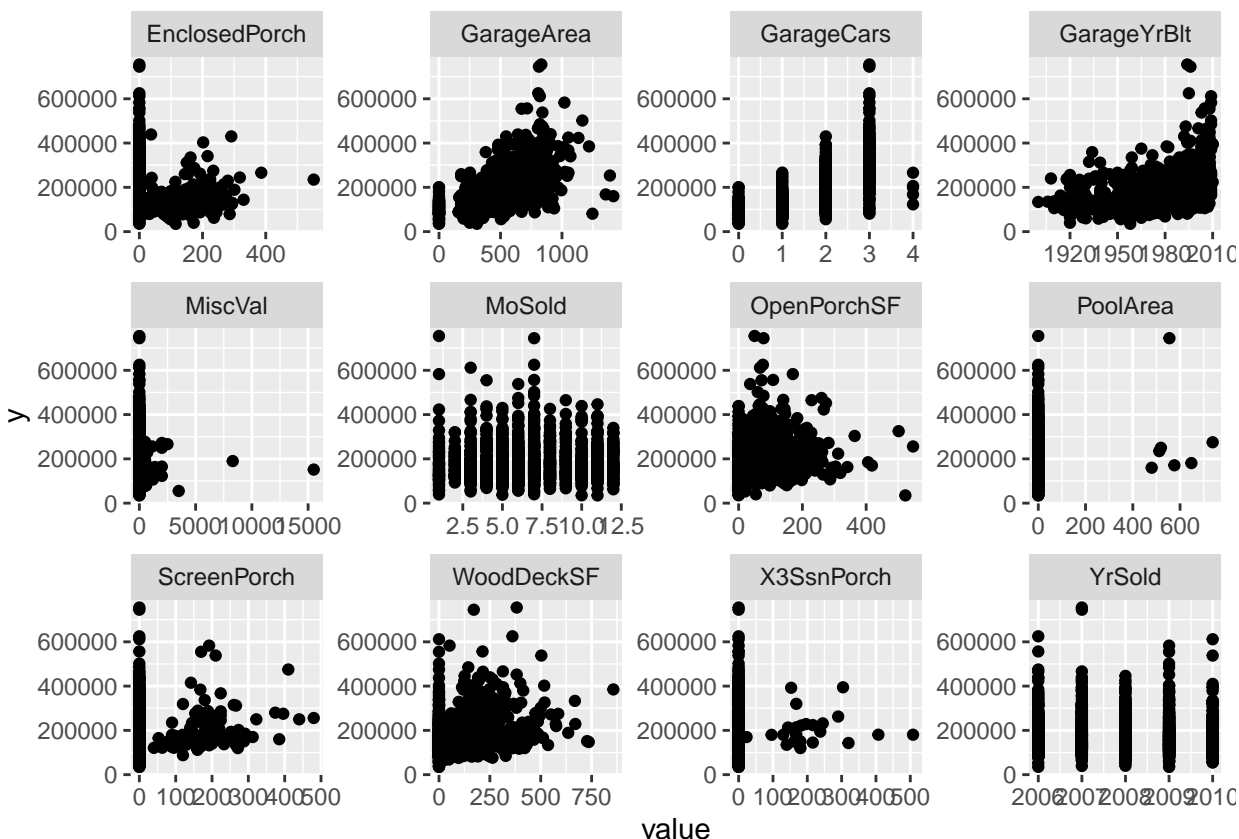


```

cbind(numericas[26:37],y) %>%
  pivot_longer(-y) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = value, y = y))+
    geom_point()+
    facet_wrap(~name, scales = 'free')

```

```
## Warning: Removed 81 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```



Teste de correlação de pearson

```
#Pvalor
result_cor_test = sapply(numericas, function(x) round(cor.test(x,y)$p.value,5))
result_cor_test
```

##	Id	MSSubClass	LotFrontage	LotArea	OverallQual
##	0.40269	0.00127	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
##	OverallCond	YearBuilt	YearRemodAdd	MasVnrArea	BsmtFinSF1
##	0.00291	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
##	BsmtFinSF2	BsmtUnfSF	TotalBsmtSF	X1stFlrSF	X2ndFlrSF
##	0.66400	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
##	LowQualFinSF	GrLivArea	BsmtFullBath	BsmtHalfBath	FullBath
##	0.32821	0.00000	0.00000	0.52015	0.00000
##	HalfBath	BedroomAbvGr	KitchenAbvGr	TotRmsAbvGrd	Fireplaces
##	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
##	GarageYrBlt	GarageCars	GarageArea	WoodDeckSF	OpenPorchSF
##	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
##	EnclosedPorch	X3SsnPorch	ScreenPorch	PoolArea	MiscVal
##	0.00000	0.08858	0.00002	0.00041	0.41849
##	MoSold	YrSold			
##	0.07613	0.26941			

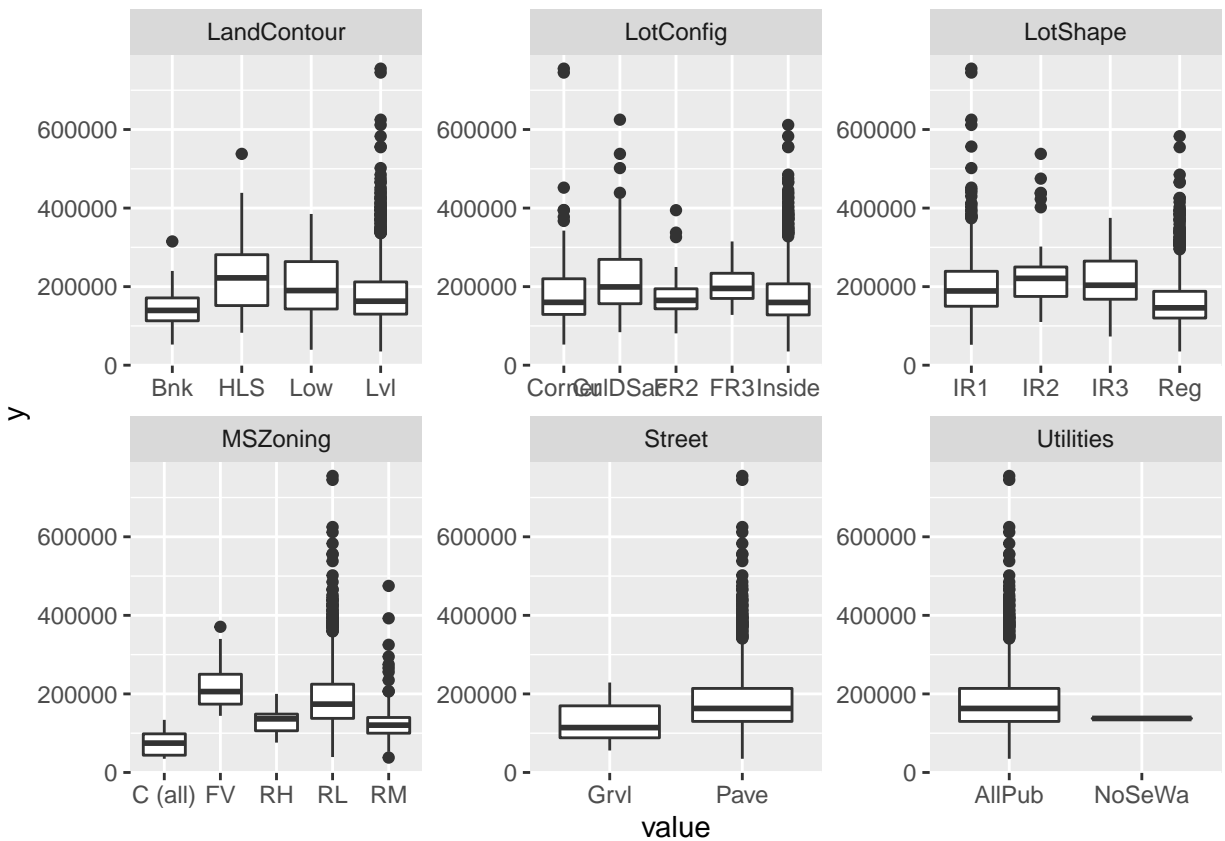
```
signif_num_vars = numericas[result_cor_test < 0.05]
signif_num_vars %>% head()
```

```
##      MSSubClass LotFrontage LotArea OverallQual OverallCond YearBuilt YearRemodAdd
## 1           60           65    8450           7           5      2003      2003
## 2           20           80    9600           6           8      1976      1976
## 3           60           68   11250           7           5      2001      2002
## 4           70           60    9550           7           5      1915      1970
## 5           60           84   14260           8           5      2000      2000
## 6           50           85   14115           5           5      1993      1995
##      MasVnrArea BsmtFinSF1 BsmtUnfSF TotalBsmtSF X1stFlrSF X2ndFlrSF GrLivArea
## 1          196          706          150          856          856          854      1710
## 2           0          978          284         1262         1262           0      1262
## 3         162          486          434          920          920          866      1786
## 4           0          216          540          756          961          756      1717
## 5         350          655          490         1145         1145         1053      2198
## 6           0          732           64          796          796          566      1362
##      BsmtFullBath FullBath HalfBath BedroomAbvGr KitchenAbvGr TotRmsAbvGrd
## 1                1         2         1           3           1           8
## 2                0         2         0           3           1           6
## 3                1         2         1           3           1           6
## 4                1         1         0           3           1           7
## 5                1         2         1           4           1           9
## 6                1         1         1           1           1           5
##      Fireplaces GarageYrBlt GarageCars GarageArea WoodDeckSF OpenPorchSF
## 1              0      2003           2       548           0           61
## 2              1      1976           2       460          298           0
## 3              1      2001           2       608           0           42
## 4              1      1998           3       642           0           35
## 5              1      2000           3       836          192           84
## 6              0      1993           2       480           40           30
##      EnclosedPorch ScreenPorch PoolArea
## 1                0           0         0
## 2                0           0         0
## 3                0           0         0
## 4               272           0         0
## 5                0           0         0
## 6                0           0         0
```

Boxplot das covariáveis categóricas em relação à variável resposta

Como o intuito é verificar mais se dentro das covariáveis alguma variável apresenta maior influência que as outras, os nomes dentro das variáveis ficou corrompido, por isso, caso haja necessidade de ver algum covariável com mais detalhe posso criar um gráfico só pra ela.

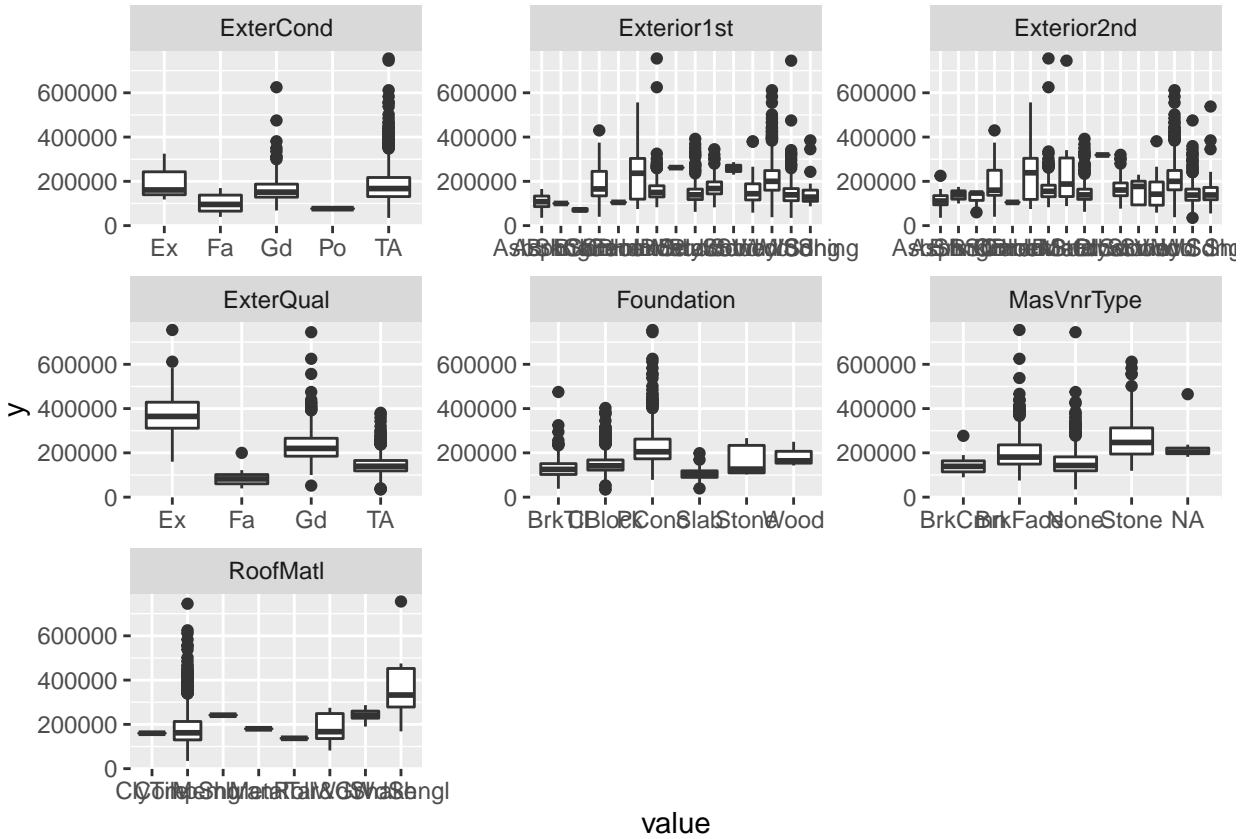
```
cbind(categoricas[1:6],y) %>%
  pivot_longer(-y) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = value, y = y))+
  geom_boxplot()+
  facet_wrap(~name, scales = 'free')
```



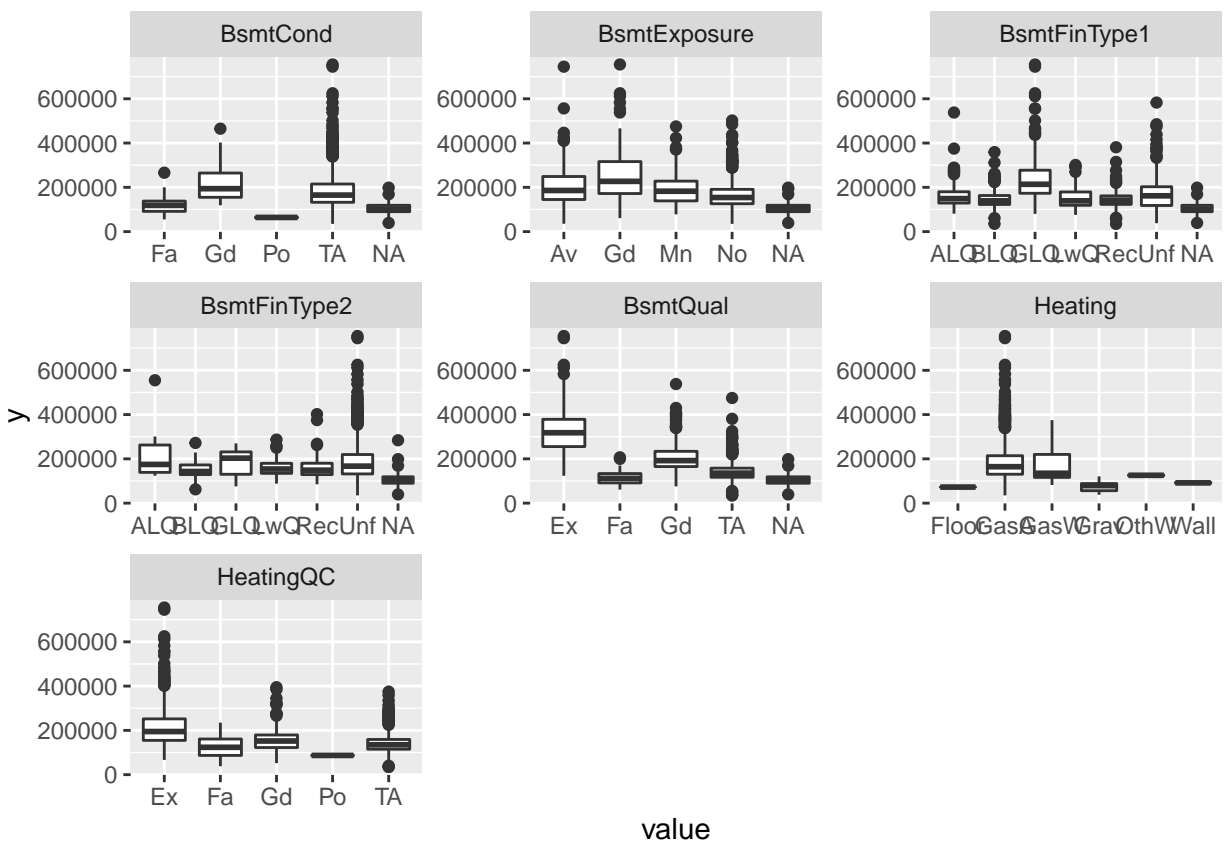
```

cbind(categoricas[7:13],y) %>%
  pivot_longer(-y) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = value, y = y))+
    geom_boxplot()+
    facet_wrap(~name, scales = 'free')

```

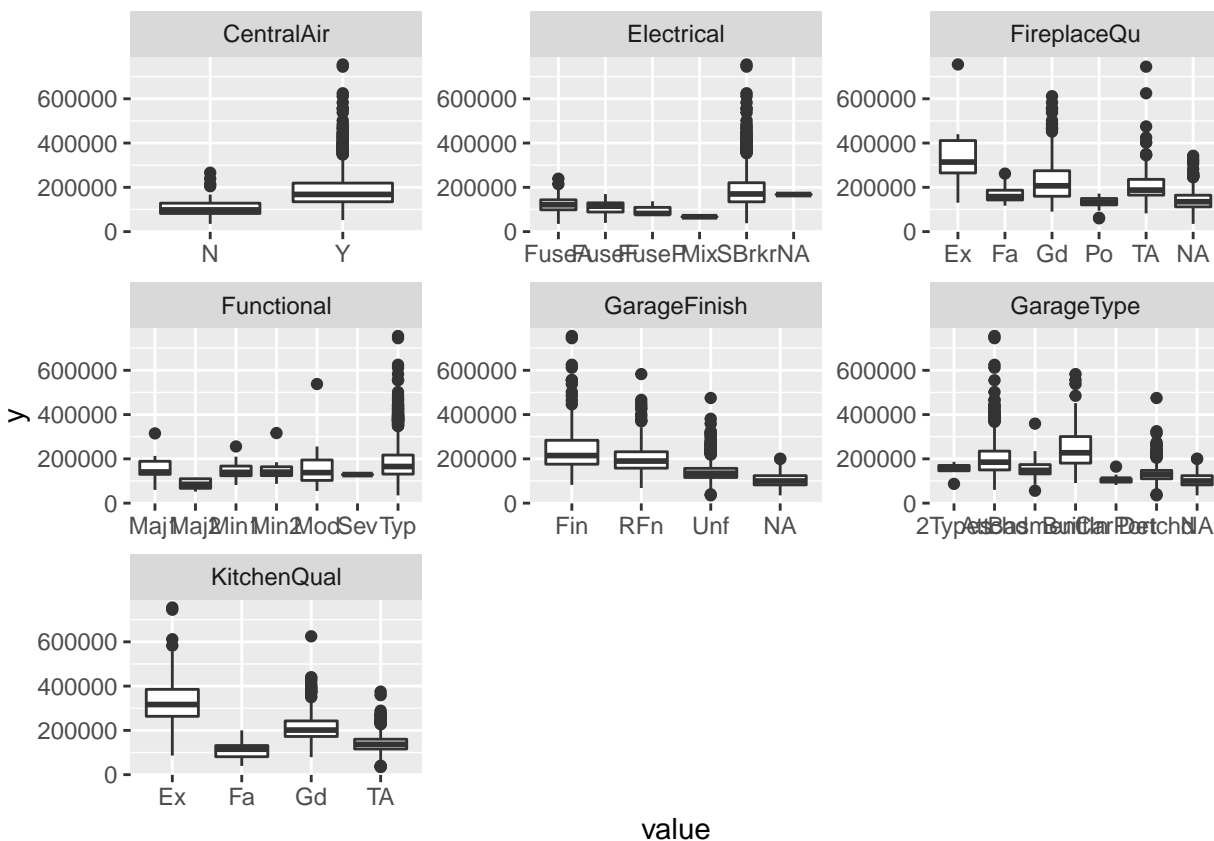
```
cbind(categoricas[21:27],y) %>%
  pivot_longer(-y) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = value, y = y))+
  geom_boxplot()+
  facet_wrap(~name, scales = 'free')
```

```

cbind(categoricas[28:34],y) %>%
  pivot_longer(-y) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = value, y = y))+
    geom_boxplot()+
    facet_wrap(~name, scales = 'free')

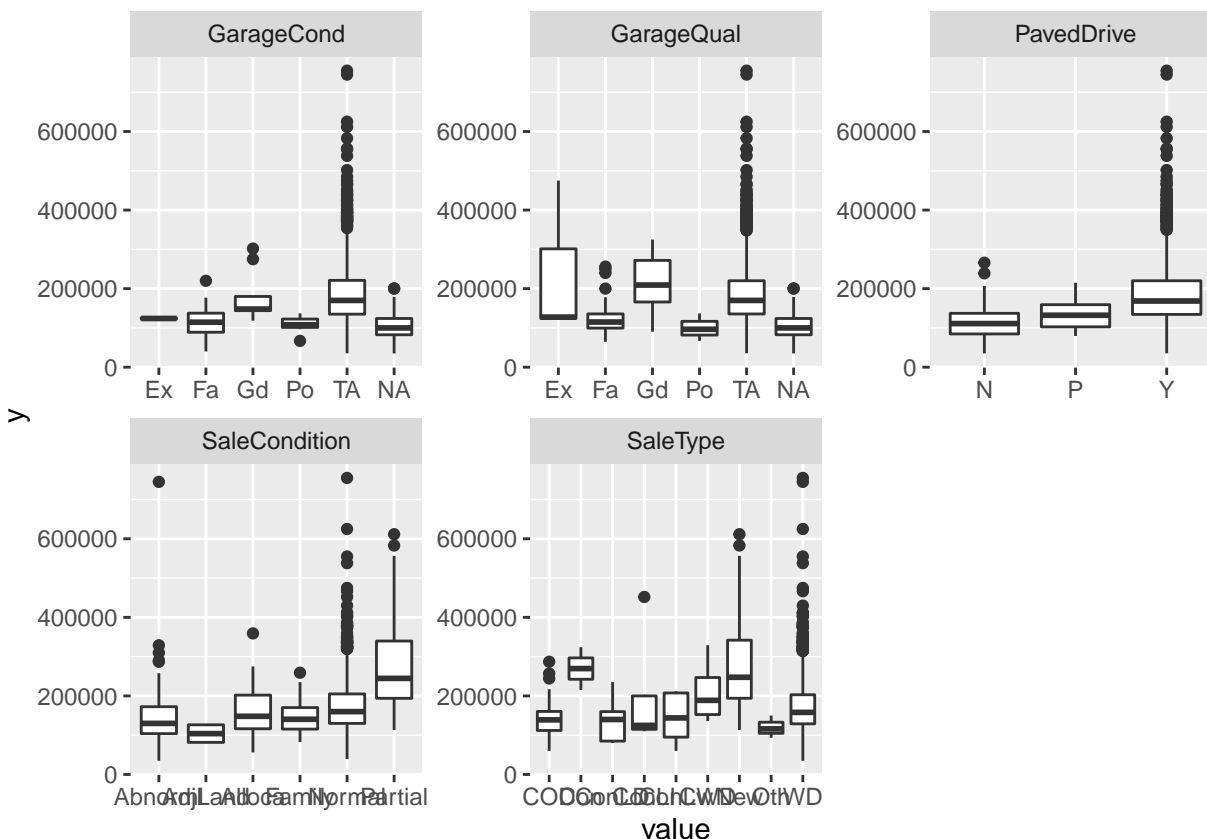
```



```

cbind(categoricas[35:39],y) %>%
  pivot_longer(-y) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = value, y = y))+
    geom_boxplot()+
    facet_wrap(~name, scales = 'free')

```



Fazendo o teste da ANOVA

```
data_cat = cbind(categoricas,y)
result_anova = summary(aov(y ~ ., data = data_cat))
```

```
# pegando somente as variáveis que tiveram um pvalor abaixo de 0,05
result_anova = result_anova[[1]]
signif_cat_vars = result_anova[result_anova$`Pr(>F)` < 0.05,]
```

```
#variáveis categóricas significantes
signif_cat_vars
```

##	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)	
## MSZoning	3	247982781161	82660927054	51.1904	< 0.00000000000000022	***
## LotShape	3	209563189418	69854396473	43.2596	< 0.00000000000000022	***
## LandContour	3	113643260011	37881086670	23.4591	0.0000000000000025110	***
## Utilities	1	8695058870	8695058870	5.3847	0.0206675	*
## LotConfig	4	35566747349	8891686837	5.5065	0.0002355	***
## LandSlope	2	9784324847	4892162423	3.0296	0.0491155	*
## Neighborhood	24	2258901058219	94120877426	58.2873	< 0.00000000000000022	***
## Condition1	7	26356121924	3765160275	2.3317	0.0236741	*
## Condition2	4	34932009471	8733002368	5.4082	0.0002802	***
## BldgType	4	269236101153	67309025288	41.6833	< 0.00000000000000022	***

```
## HouseStyle      7   58436841231   8348120176   5.1698   0.000010097313630804 ***
## RoofStyle       5   176488094453   35297618891   21.8592 < 0.000000000000000022 ***
## RoofMatl        6   179337222622   29889537104   18.5100 < 0.000000000000000022 ***
## Exterior1st     11  188238664474   17112605861   10.5975 < 0.000000000000000022 ***
## Exterior2nd     14   79894901666   5706778690    3.5341   0.000013467699172397 ***
## MasVnrType       3   102172368685   34057456228   21.0912   0.0000000000000575464 ***
## ExterQual        3   180701269991   60233756664   37.3017 < 0.000000000000000022 ***
## BsmtQual         3   118553690374   39517896791   24.4727   0.000000000000006632 ***
## BsmtExposure     3   110670296940   36890098980   22.8454   0.000000000000056377 ***
## BsmtFinType1     5    34814719546   6962943909    4.3120           0.0007372 ***
## KitchenQual      3    71540598180   23846866060   14.7679   0.000000002852314055 ***
## SaleType         7    24721413902   3531630557    2.1871           0.0338436 *
## SaleCondition    4    41007437442   10251859361    6.3488   0.000053002355155008 ***
## NA
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
#Pegando o nome das variáveis numéricas e categóricas
names_signif_vars_cat = signif_cat_vars %>% row.names %>% str_trim()
names_signif_vars_cat = names_signif_vars_cat[names_signif_vars_cat!="NA"]

names_signif_vars_num = signif_num_vars %>% colnames

signif_vars = c(names_signif_vars_cat, names_signif_vars_num)

#Covariáveis significantes
signif_vars
```

```
## [1] "MSZoning"      "LotShape"      "LandContour"   "Utilities"
## [5] "LotConfig"     "LandSlope"     "Neighborhood"   "Condition1"
## [9] "Condition2"    "BldgType"      "HouseStyle"     "RoofStyle"
## [13] "RoofMatl"      "Exterior1st"   "Exterior2nd"    "MasVnrType"
## [17] "ExterQual"     "BsmtQual"      "BsmtExposure"   "BsmtFinType1"
## [21] "KitchenQual"   "SaleType"      "SaleCondition"  "MSSubClass"
## [25] "LotFrontage"   "LotArea"       "OverallQual"     "OverallCond"
## [29] "YearBuilt"     "YearRemodAdd"  "MasVnrArea"      "BsmtFinSF1"
## [33] "BsmtUnfSF"     "TotalBsmtSF"   "X1stFlrSF"       "X2ndFlrSF"
## [37] "GrLivArea"     "BsmtFullBath"  "FullBath"        "HalfBath"
## [41] "BedroomAbvGr"  "KitchenAbvGr"  "TotRmsAbvGrd"    "Fireplaces"
## [45] "GarageYrBlt"   "GarageCars"    "GarageArea"       "WoodDeckSF"
## [49] "OpenPorchSF"   "EnclosedPorch" "ScreenPorch"      "PoolArea"
```

Fazendo os testes de correlação e da anova, conseguiu-se reduzir o número de variáveis de 80 para 53.

Com isso, para o restante das análises serão utilizadas essas variáveis.

Criação das variáveis dummies

```
library(fastDummies)

n_treino = nrow(df_treino)
n_test = nrow(df_test)
```

```
df_geral = rbind(df_treino, df_test)

#aplicando a técnica no dataframe de treino e teste juntos
df_geral = df_geral[signif_vars]
df_geral = dummy_cols(df_geral, select_columns = names_signif_vars_cat,
                      remove_first_dummy = T)

treino = df_geral[1:n_treino, ]
teste = df_geral[n_treino:nrow(df_geral),]

treino = treino %>%
  mutate(y = y) %>%
  na.omit %>%
  dplyr::select(!names_signif_vars_cat)

#dimensão do dataframe de treino depois de todo o processo de avaliação e criação de variáveis
dim(treino)

## [1] 1096 181
```

Transformando as variáveis categóricas em variáveis dummies aumentamos o número de variáveis do modelo de 53 para 181 variáveis

Seleção do modelo

Usando a fórmula do backward usando o critério de aic chegamos nos seguintes resultados:

```
library(MASS)

model = lm(y~., data = treino)
best_model = stepAIC(model, direction = 'backward')
```

Número de variáveis selecionadas:

```
best_model$coefficients %>% names %>% length

## [1] 87
```

Variáveis selecionadas:

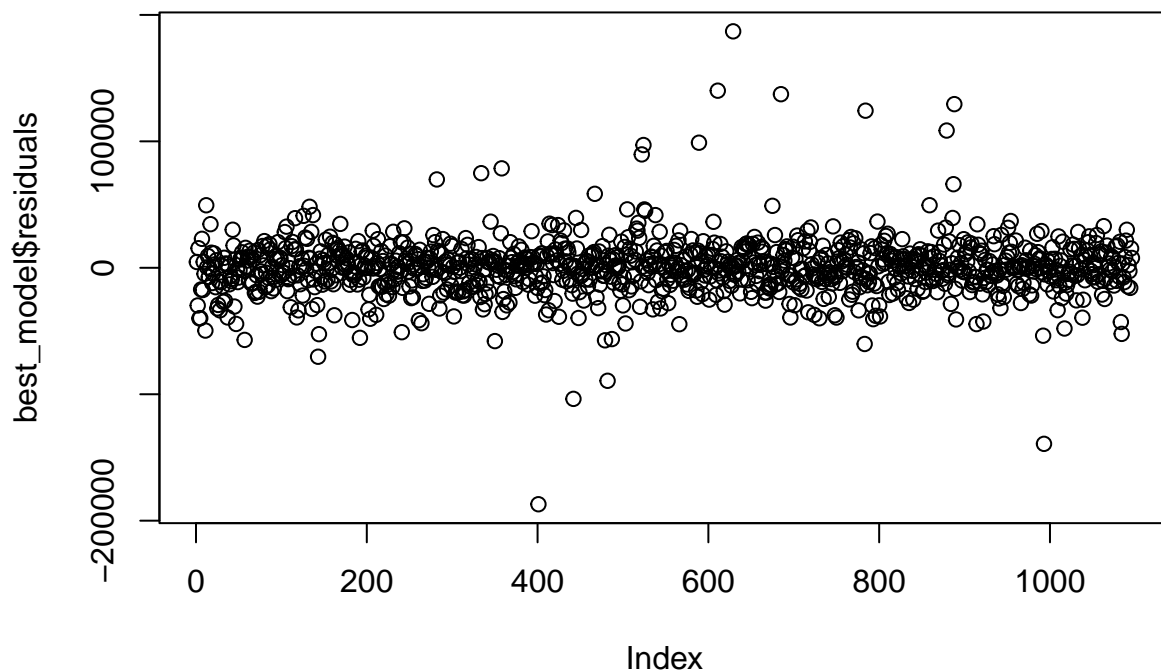
```
best_model$coefficients %>% names

## [1] "(Intercept)"      "LotFrontage"      "LotArea"
## [4] "OverallQual"      "OverallCond"      "YearBuilt"
## [7] "MasVnrArea"       "BsmtFinSF1"       "TotalBsmtSF"
## [10] "X2ndFlrSF"       "GrLivArea"        "FullBath"
```

## [13]	"BedroomAbvGr"	"KitchenAbvGr"	"Fireplaces"
## [16]	"GarageYrBlt"	"GarageCars"	"ScreenPorch"
## [19]	"PoolArea"	"MSZoning_FV"	"MSZoning_RH"
## [22]	"MSZoning_RL"	"MSZoning_RM"	"LotShape_IR2"
## [25]	"LotShape_Reg"	"LandContour_HLS"	"LandContour_Low"
## [28]	"LandContour_Lvl"	"LotConfig_CulDSac"	"LotConfig_FR2"
## [31]	"LandSlope_Sev"	"Neighborhood_ClearCr"	"Neighborhood_CollgCr"
## [34]	"Neighborhood_Crawfor"	"Neighborhood_Edwards"	"Neighborhood_Gilbert"
## [37]	"Neighborhood_Mitchel"	"Neighborhood_NAmes"	"Neighborhood_NoRidge"
## [40]	"Neighborhood_NridgHt"	"Neighborhood_NWAmes"	"Neighborhood_OldTown"
## [43]	"Neighborhood_StoneBr"	"Neighborhood_Timber"	"Condition1_Norm"
## [46]	"Condition1_RRAe"	"Condition2_PosA"	"Condition2_PosN"
## [49]	"BldgType_Duplex"	"BldgType_Twnhs"	"BldgType_TwnhsE"
## [52]	"HouseStyle_1Story"	"RoofStyle_Gable"	"RoofStyle_Gambrel"
## [55]	"RoofStyle_Hip"	"RoofStyle_Mansard"	"RoofMatl_CompShg"
## [58]	"RoofMatl_Membran"	"RoofMatl_Roll"	"RoofMatl_Tar&Grv"
## [61]	"RoofMatl_WdShake"	"RoofMatl_WdShngl"	"Exterior1st_BrkComm"
## [64]	"Exterior1st_BrkFace"	"Exterior1st_HdBoard"	"Exterior1st_ImStucc"
## [67]	"Exterior1st_Plywood"	"Exterior2nd_Brk Cmn"	"Exterior2nd_ImStucc"
## [70]	"Exterior2nd_MetalSd"	"MasVnrType_None"	"MasVnrType_Stone"
## [73]	"ExterQual_Fa"	"ExterQual_Gd"	"ExterQual_TA"
## [76]	"BsmtQual_Fa"	"BsmtQual_Gd"	"BsmtQual_TA"
## [79]	"BsmtExposure_Gd"	"BsmtExposure_Mn"	"BsmtExposure_No"
## [82]	"BsmtFinType1_GLQ"	"KitchenQual_Fa"	"KitchenQual_Gd"
## [85]	"KitchenQual_TA"	"SaleType_Con"	"SaleCondition_Partial"

Gráfico de resíduos:

```
plot(best_model$residuals)
```



Preparando os dados de teste para a predição:

```
teste = teste %>%
  dplyr::select(!names_signif_vars_cat)
```

Fazendo a avaliação do modelo:

```
library(forecast)

y_true = y
y_pred = predict(best_model, treino)

accuracy(y_true, y_pred)
```

```
##           ME      RMSE      MAE      MPE      MAPE
## Test set 5720.299 113491.1 83389.32 -13.57612 48.12655
```