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In [1]: import numpy as np #works with multidimensional arrays
import pandas as pd #format the data into columns and rows
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #2d visualization
import statsmodels.api as sm #summaries
import seaborn #nice graphs
seaborn.set()
```

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In [2]: data = pd.read_csv('1.02. Multiple linear regression.csv')
```

```
In [3]: data
```

Out[3]:

	SAT	GPA	Rand 1,2,3
0	1714	2.40	1
1	1664	2.52	3
2	1760	2.54	3
3	1685	2.74	3
4	1693	2.83	2
...
79	1936	3.71	3
80	1810	3.71	1
81	1987	3.73	3
82	1962	3.76	1
83	2050	3.81	2

84 rows × 3 columns

```
In [4]: data.describe()
```

Out[4]:

	SAT	GPA	Rand 1,2,3
count	84.000000	84.000000	84.000000
mean	1845.273810	3.330238	2.059524
std	104.530661	0.271617	0.855192
min	1634.000000	2.400000	1.000000
25%	1772.000000	3.190000	1.000000
50%	1846.000000	3.380000	2.000000
75%	1934.000000	3.502500	3.000000
max	2050.000000	3.810000	3.000000

```
In [7]: y = data['GPA']
x1 = data[['SAT', 'Rand 1,2,3']]
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In [8]: x = sm.add_constant(x1)
results = sm.OLS(y,x).fit()
```

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In [9]: results.summary()
```

Out[9]: OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	GPA	R-squared:	0.407
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.392
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	27.76
Date:	Wed, 25 Aug 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	6.58e-10
Time:	21:17:30	Log-Likelihood:	12.720
No. Observations:	84	AIC:	-19.44
Df Residuals:	81	BIC:	-12.15
Df Model:	2		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	0.2960	0.417	0.710	0.480	-0.533	1.125

```
In [ ]:
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