TSF Task 1

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Prediction using supervised ML (Linear Regression)

Importing the required libraries

```
library(ggplot2)
library(GGally)
```

Importing and Reading Data

```
d <- read.csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/AdiPersonalWorks/Random/master/student_scores%20-%20st
```

```
dim(d)
```

```
## [1] 25 2
```

head(d)

Cheacking for missing data

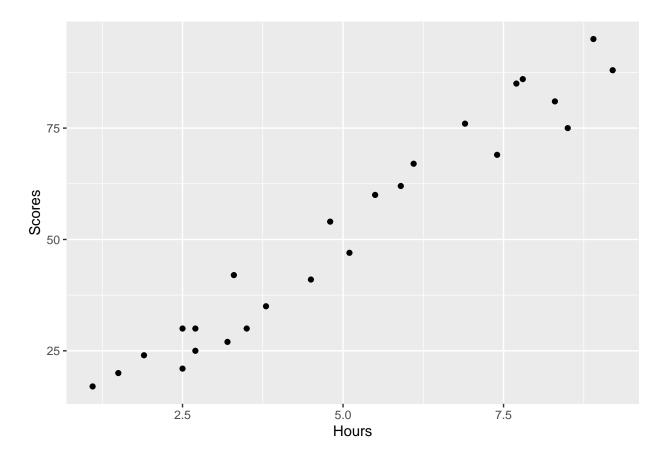
```
sum(is.na(d))
```

[1] 0

Thus there is no Missing data.

Plotting the Data

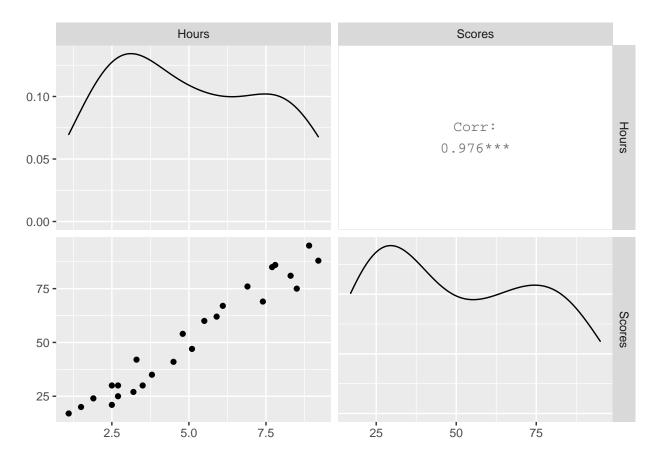




From the graph we can observe that there is no future engineering reuired in the data.

Correlation between the variables

```
ggpairs(data = d , columns = 1:2)
```



The Correlation is 0.976 which is very significant.

Training the model

```
model <- lm(Scores ~ Hours, data = d)</pre>
```

Summary of Model

summary(model)

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Scores ~ Hours, data = d)
##
## Residuals:
##
       Min
                1Q Median
                                3Q
                                       Max
                     1.839
## -10.578 -5.340
                             4.593
                                     7.265
##
## Coefficients:
##
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                 2.4837
                            2.5317
                                     0.981
## Hours
                 9.7758
                            0.4529 21.583
                                              <2e-16 ***
```

```
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 5.603 on 23 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.9529, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9509
## F-statistic: 465.8 on 1 and 23 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16</pre>
```

Since Pr(>|t|) « 1, it indicates that model is highly significant.

Plotting the regression Line

```
ggplot(data = d,aes(y = Scores , x = Hours)) + geom_point()+geom_smooth(method = 'lm', color = 'red')

100-
75-
25-
25-
25-
5.0
7.5
```

Prediction on Our Dataset

```
d2 <- data.frame(d$Hours)
names(d2)[1]<- 'Hours'
pred <- predict(model , )
pred <- as.numeric(pred)
pred</pre>
```

Hours

```
## [1] 26.92318 52.34027 33.76624 85.57800 36.69899 17.14738 92.42106 56.25059 ## [9] 83.62284 28.87834 77.75736 60.16091 46.47479 34.74382 13.23706 89.48832 ## [17] 26.92318 21.05770 62.11607 74.82462 28.87834 49.40753 39.63173 69.93672 ## [25] 78.73494
```

Comparing the Actual and Predicted Scores.

```
actual <- as.numeric(d$Scores)
data.frame(actual, pred)</pre>
```

```
##
      actual
                 pred
## 1
          21 26.92318
## 2
          47 52.34027
## 3
          27 33.76624
          75 85.57800
## 4
## 5
          30 36.69899
## 6
          20 17.14738
## 7
          88 92.42106
## 8
          60 56.25059
## 9
          81 83.62284
## 10
          25 28.87834
          85 77.75736
## 11
## 12
          62 60.16091
## 13
          41 46.47479
## 14
          42 34.74382
## 15
          17 13.23706
## 16
          95 89.48832
## 17
          30 26.92318
          24 21.05770
## 18
## 19
          67 62.11607
## 20
          69 74.82462
          30 28.87834
## 21
          54 49.40753
## 22
## 23
          35 39.63173
## 24
          76 69.93672
## 25
          86 78.73494
```

Predicting for Hours = 9.25

1

##

92.90985

```
predict(model, data.frame(Hours = 9.25))
```

Hence our model Predicts Score of 92.90985