```
Module 5 - Exercise 2.1 Filipp Krasovsky 11-28-2020
 In [1]:
         import pymysql.cursors as sql
         import pymysql
         import pandas as pd
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import numpy as np
         import statsmodels.api as sm
In [48]: # 2.1 Use Python to explore the relationship of different variables to models per gallon
         # (mpg). Find out which of the variables have high correlation with mpg. Report those
         # values. Build a regression model using one of those variables to predict mpg. Do the
         # same using two of those variables. Report your models along with the regression line
         # equations. (10 points)
 In [2]: #connect to DB
         connection = pymysql.connect(
            host='localhost',
             user='root',
             password='admin',
             db='500b',
             charset='utf8mb4',
             cursorclass=sql.DictCursor)
         #Create a function to simplify the query process.
         try:
             with connection.cursor() as cursor:
                 query = "SELECT * FROM mpg"
                 cursor.execute(query)
                 df = pd.DataFrame(cursor.fetchall())
         finally:
             connection.close()
 In [3]:
         #conclusion: displacement and weight seem to have the strongest association with mpg
         (df.corr()["mpg"])
Out[3]: mpg
                        1.000000
         cylinders
                        -0.776796
         displacement -0.804304
         horsepower -0.777683
         weight
                        -0.831535
         model year
                       0.582750
                        0.563667
         origin
         Name: mpg, dtype: float64
 In [4]: | #model 1: we regress mpg against weight.
         Y = df["mpg"]
         X = df["weight"]
         X = sm.add_constant(X)
         lr_model_1 = sm.OLS(Y,X).fit()
         print(lr_model_1.summary())
         plt.scatter(df["weight"],Y,color='black')
         plt.title("MPG vs Weight")
         plt.xlabel("Weight")
         plt.ylabel("Mpg")
         m, b = np. polyfit(df["weight"], Y, 1)
         plt. plot(df["weight"], m*df["weight"] + b)
```

OLS Regression Results

```
Dep. Variable:
                            mpg R-squared:
                                                            0.691
                           OLS Adj. R-squared:
                                                            0.691
Model:
                                                            874.0
Method:
                   Least Squares
                                F-statistic:
               Sat, 28 Nov 2020 Prob (F-statistic): 1.27e-101
Date:
                14:16:40 Log-Likelihood:
                                                        -1130.5
Time:
No. Observations:
                          392 AIC:
                                                           2265.
Df Residuals:
                         390 BIC:
                                                           2273.
Df Model:
                 nonrobust
Covariance Type:
______
            coef std err
                            t P>|t| [0.025

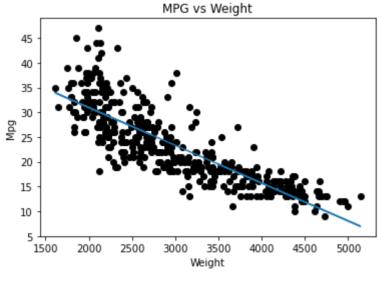
      const
      46.2287
      0.800
      57.809
      0.000
      44.657
      47.801

      weight
      -0.0076
      0.000
      -29.563
      0.000
      -0.008
      -0.007

______
                    40.521 Durbin-Watson:
Omnibus:
                        0.000 Jarque-Bera (JB):
Prob(Omnibus):
                         0.712 Prob(JB):
                                                        2.38e-13
Skew:
                        4.239 Cond. No.
Kurtosis:
```

- [1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.
- [2] The condition number is large, 1.13e+04. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

Out[4]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x9e27c70>]



```
In [82]: #model 2: we regress mpg against weight and displacement.
         Y = df["mpq"]
         X = df[["weight","displacement"]]
         X = sm.add\_constant(X)
         lr model 2 = sm.OLS(Y,X).fit()
         print(lr_model_2.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results

```
Dep. Variable: mpg R-squared: 0.698
Model: OLS Adj. R-squared: 0.696
Method: Least Squares F-statistic: 448.9
Date: Sat, 28 Nov 2020 Prob (F-statistic): 8.72e-102
Time: 12:54:27 Log-Likelihood: -1126.4
No. Observations: 392 AIC: 2259.
Df Residuals: 389 BIC: 2271
Df Model:
 Df Model:
 Covariance Type: nonrobust
                           coef std err t P>|t| [0.025 0.975]

    const
    43.8052
    1.165
    37.610
    0.000
    41.515
    46.095

    weight
    -0.0058
    0.001
    -8.086
    0.000
    -0.007
    -0.004

    displacement
    -0.0164
    0.006
    -2.840
    0.005
    -0.028
    -0.005

                                                  44.856 Durbin-Watson:
 Omnibus:
                                          0.000 Jarque-Bera (JB):
 Prob(Omnibus):
                                                                                                                    67.316
                                                    0.753 Prob(JB):
                                                                                                               2.41e-15
 Skew:
                                                      4.362 Cond. No.
                                                                                                                    1.66e+04
 Kurtosis:
```

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified. [2] The condition number is large, 1.66e+04. This might indicate that there are

The equation for the two lines are as follows:

strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.