

## Assignment-based Subjective Questions

**Qus 1:** From your analysis of the categorical variables from the dataset, what could you infer about their effect on the dependent variable?

**Ans 1:** According to the observations from boxplot for categorical variables :

- In Year 2019 more bikes are rented as compared to 2018
- During Light\_rain, Light snow bike renting is more
- More Bike renting is seen during working days and non holidays.
- More bikes are rented during the 'fall' season.
- More bikes are rented during the 'September' month.

**Qus 2:** Why is it important to use `drop_first=True` during dummy variable creation?

**Ans 2:** Accordingly we need n-1 dummy variables where n is levels of a variable. So to achieve this we remove the first column and with n-1 also we can represent the data. **For Example:**

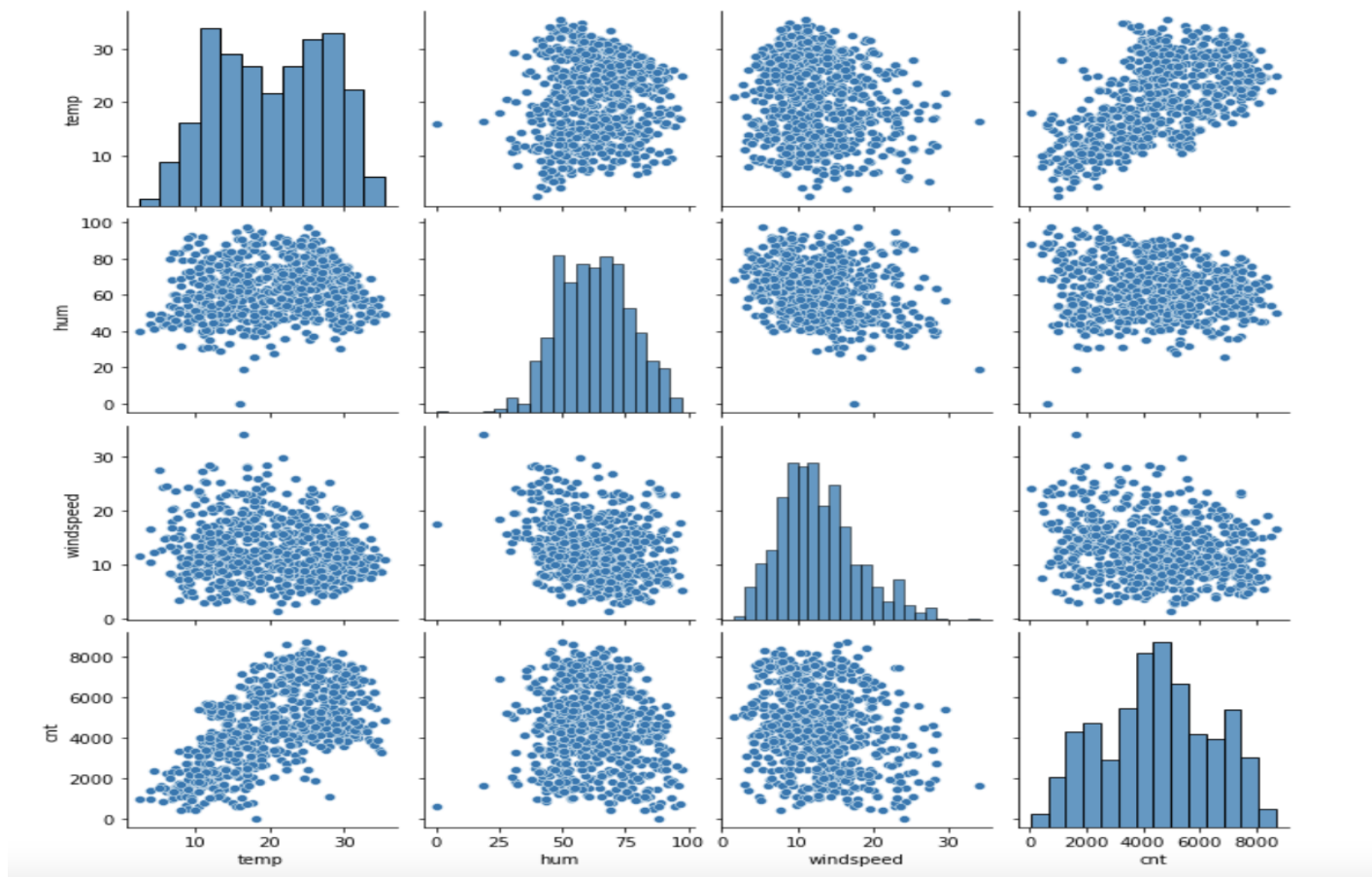
You can drop the `spring` column, as the type of furnishing can be identified with just the last three columns where —

- `000` will correspond to `spring`
- `100` will correspond to `summer`
- `010` will correspond to `fall`
- `001` will correspond to `winter`

**Qus 3:** Looking at the pair-plot among the numerical variables, which one has the highest correlation with the target variable?

**Ans 3:** ``Temp`` variable look like highest correlation with Target Variable ``cnt``

```
sns.pairplot(boombikes[['temp', 'hum', 'windspeed', 'cnt']])  
plt.show()
```



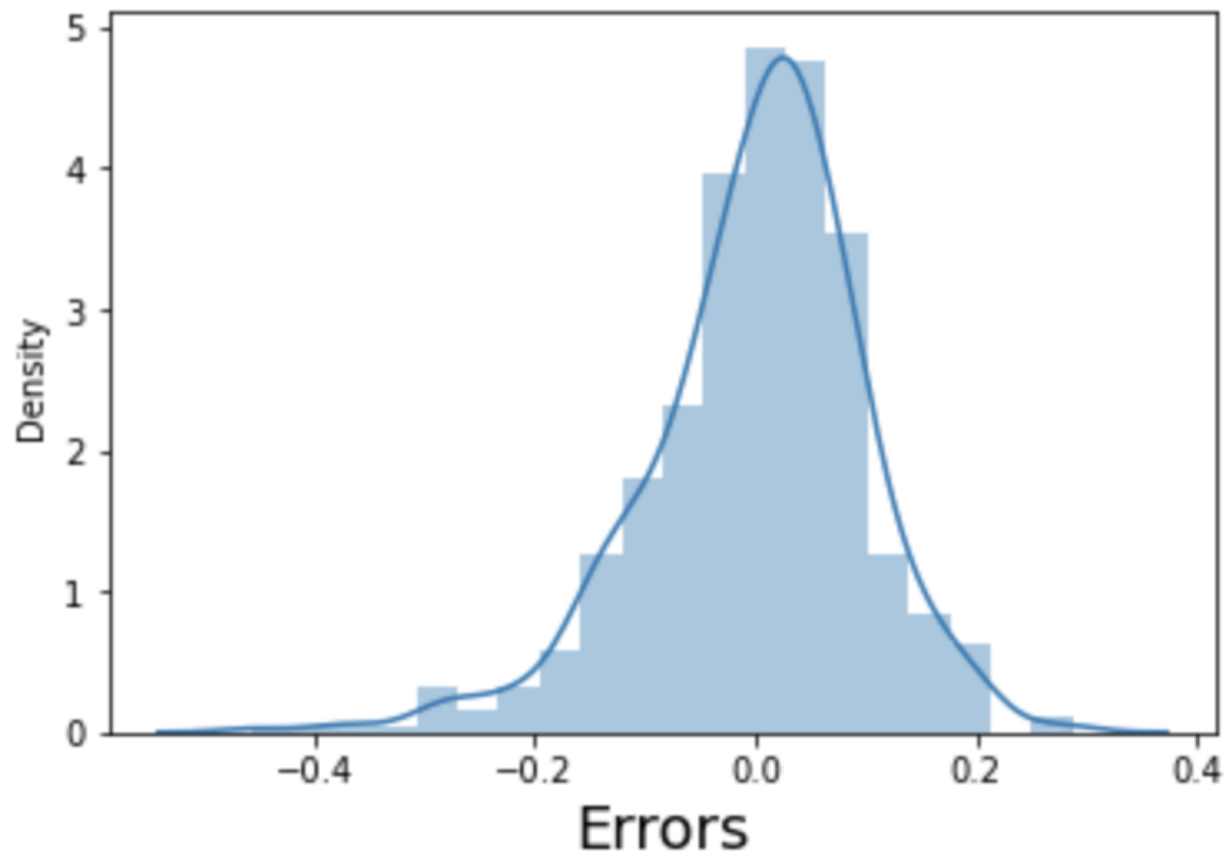
**Qus 4:** How did you validate the assumptions of Linear Regression after building the model on the training set?

**Ans 4:**

.. Normal distribution of error terms :

check if the error terms are also normally distributed (which is in fact, one of the major assumptions of linear regression). If the error terms don't follow a normal distribution, confidence intervals may become too wide or narrow.

## Error Terms



**Qus 5:** Based on the final model, which are the top 3 features contributing significantly towards explaining the demand of the shared bikes?

**Ans 5:**

1. Temperature ( + ve Correlation )
2. Year 2019 ( + ve Correlation )
3. Weathersit || **Light\_Rain** ( - ve Correlation )

## General Subjective Questions

**Qus 1:** Explain the linear regression algorithm in detail.

**Ans 1:**

Linear regression was one technique to train the model to predict the outcomes by some variables. Linear regression as we can see the name linear, that means the two variables which are on the x-axis and y-axis are linearly correlated.

By math we can say a linear regression equation as:  $y = a + bx$   
**a** and **b** given by the formulas:

$$b(\text{slope}) = \frac{n \sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}$$
$$a(\text{intercept}) = \frac{n \sum y - b(\sum x)}{n}$$

Here, x and y are two variables on the regression line.

b = Slope of the line

a = y-intercept of the line

y = Dependent variable from dataset

x = Independent variable from dataset

**Qus 2:** Explain the Anscombe's quartet in detail.

**Ans 2:**

Comprises 4 datasets that have nearly identical simple statistical properties, yet appear very different when graphed. Each dataset consists of eleven (x,y) points.

Those 4 sets of 11 data-points are given below.

I		II		III		IV	
x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y
10.0	8.04	10.0	9.14	10.0	7.46	8.0	6.58
8.0	6.95	8.0	8.14	8.0	6.77	8.0	5.76
13.0	7.58	13.0	8.74	13.0	12.74	8.0	7.71
9.0	8.81	9.0	8.77	9.0	7.11	8.0	8.84
11.0	8.33	11.0	9.26	11.0	7.81	8.0	8.47
14.0	9.96	14.0	8.10	14.0	8.84	8.0	7.04
6.0	7.24	6.0	6.13	6.0	6.08	8.0	5.25
4.0	4.26	4.0	3.10	4.0	5.39	19.0	12.50
12.0	10.84	12.0	9.13	12.0	8.15	8.0	5.56
7.0	4.82	7.0	7.26	7.0	6.42	8.0	7.91
5.0	5.68	5.0	4.74	5.0	5.73	8.0	6.89

After that, the council analyzed them using only descriptive statistics and found the mean, standard deviation, and correlation between x and y.

**Qus 3:** What is Pearson's R?

**Ans 3:**

The Pearson correlation coefficient (PCC), also referred to as Pearson's r, the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient (PPMCC), or the bivariate correlation, is a measure of linear correlation between two sets of data. It is the covariance of two variables, divided by the product of their standard deviations; thus it is essentially a normalized measurement of the covariance, such that the result always has a value between -1 and 1.

The Pearson's correlation coefficient varies between -1 and +1 where:

$r = 1$  means the data is perfectly linear with a positive slope ( i.e., both variables tend to change in the same direction)

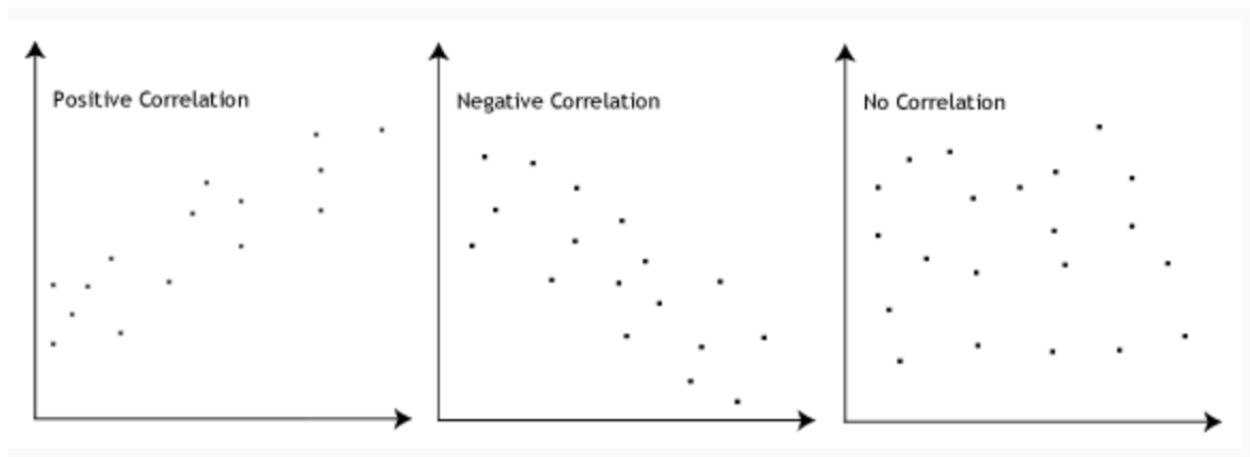
$r = -1$  means the data is perfectly linear with a negative slope ( i.e., both variables tend to change in different directions)

$r = 0$  means there is no linear association

$r > 0 < 5$  means there is a weak association

$r > 5 < 8$  means there is a moderate association

$r > 0.8$  means there is a strong association



Pearson r Formula:

$$r = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

Here,

- $r$  = correlation coefficient
- $x_i$  = values of the x-variable in a sample
- $\bar{x}$  = mean of the values of the x-variable
- $y_i$  = values of the y-variable in a sample
- $\bar{y}$  = mean of the values of the y-variable

**Qus 4:** What is scaling? Why is scaling performed? What is the difference between normalized scaling and standardized scaling?

**Ans 4:**

Step of data Pre-Processing which is applied to independent variables to normalize the data within a particular range. It also helps in speeding up the calculations in an algorithm.

Most of the time, the collected data set contains features highly varying in magnitudes, units and range. If scaling is not done then the algorithm only takes magnitude in account and not units hence incorrect modeling. To solve this issue, we have to do scaling to bring all the variables to the same level of magnitude.

It is important to note that scaling just affects the coefficients and none of the other parameters like t-statistic, F-statistic, p-values, R-squared, etc.

Normalization typically rescales the values into a range of [0,1]. Standardization typically means rescales data to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1 (unit variance).

S.NO.	Normalisation	Standardisation
1.	Min and maxi value of features are used for scaling	Mean and standard deviation is used for scaling.
2.	It is used when features are of different scales.	It is used when we want to ensure zero mean and unit standard deviation.
3.	Scales values between [0, 1] or [-1, 1].	It is not bounded to a certain range.
4.	It is really affected by outliers.	It is much less affected by outliers.
5.	Scikit-Learn provides a transformer called MinMaxScaler for Normalization.	Scikit-Learn provides a transformer called StandardScaler for standardization.

6.	This transformation squishes the n-dimensional data into an n-dimensional unit hypercube.	It translates the data to the mean vector of original data to the origin and squishes or expands.
7.	It is useful when we don't know about the distribution	It is useful when the feature distribution is Normal or Gaussian.
8.	It is often called as Scaling Normalization	It is often called Z-Score Normalization.

**Qus 5:** You might have observed that sometimes the value of VIF is infinite. Why does this happen?

**Ans 5:**

In perfect correlation, then VIF equal to infinity. This shows a perfect correlation between two independent variables. In the case of perfect correlation, we get  $R^2 = 1$ , which leads to  $1/(1-R^2)$  infinity. To solve this problem we need to drop one of the variables from the dataset which is causing this perfect multicollinearity.

An infinite VIF value indicates that the corresponding variable may be expressed exactly by a linear combination of other variables (which show an infinite VIF as well).

**Qus 6:** What is a Q-Q plot? Explain the use and importance of a Q-Q plot in linear regression.

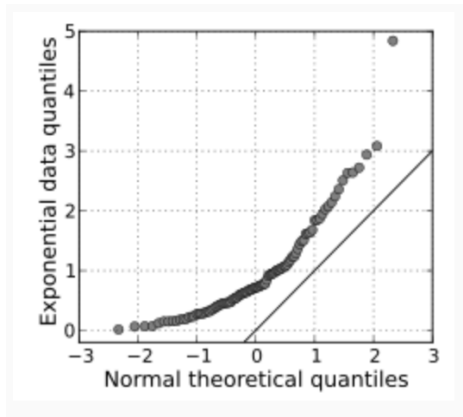
**Ans 6:**

Quantile-Quantile plots are plots of two quantiles against each other. A quantile is a fraction where certain values fall below that quantile. Let's say, the median is a quantile where 50% of the data fall below that point and 50% lie above it. The purpose of Q Q plots is to find out if two sets of data come from the same



distribution. A 45 degree angle is plotted on the Q Q plot; if the two data sets come from a common distribution, the points will fall on that reference line.

A Q Q plot showing the 45 degree reference line:



If the two distributions being compared are similar, the points in the Q–Q plot will approximately lie on the line  $y = x$ . If the distributions are linearly related, the points in the Q–Q plot will approximately lie on a line, but not necessarily on the line  $y = x$ . Q–Q plots can also be used as a graphical means of estimating parameters in a location-scale family of distributions.

A Q–Q plot is used to compare the shapes of distributions, providing a graphical view of how properties such as location, scale, and skewness are similar or different in the two distributions.