In the linear regression tests there was a lot of preprocessing of the data. The values came over as t for true and f for false. All these values were then transformed to 1 for true and 0 for false.

We then divided the data up into 10 equal parts of 319 records each. For each experiment the training data was 90% of the original and the test data was 10 percent of the original. Each test had a different dataset for train and for test.

We used the package stats and the method glm to predict the outcome for the test data.

The accuracy for the family = binomial was significantly higher than the parameter family = piosson.