

Code:

```
# Multilinear Regression
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
# loading the data
```

```
cars = pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\CSE-14\\Downloads\\Cars.csv")
```

```
cars
```

```
# Exploratory data analysis:--
```

```
# 1. Measures of central tendency
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```
# 2. Measures of dispersion
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```
# 3. Third moment business decision
```

```
# 4. Fourth moment business decision
```

```
# 5. Probability distributions of variables
```

```
# 6. Graphical representations (Histogram, Box plot, Dot plot, Stem & Leaf plot, Bar plot, etc.)
```

```
cars.describe()
```

```
#Graphical Representation
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # mostly used for visualization purposes
```

```
# HP
```

```
plt.bar(height = cars.HP, x = np.arange(1, 82, 1))
```

```
plt.hist(cars.HP) #histogram
```

```
plt.boxplot(cars.HP) #boxplot
```

```
# Jointplot
```

```
import seaborn as sns
```

```
sns.jointplot(x=cars['HP'], y=cars['MPG'])
```

```
# Countplot
```

```
plt.figure(1, figsize=(16, 10))
```

```

sns.countplot(cars['HP'])

# Q-Q Plot

from scipy import stats

import pylab

stats.probplot(cars.MPG, dist = "norm", plot = pylab)

plt.show()

# Scatter plot between the variables along with histograms

import seaborn as sns

sns.pairplot(cars.iloc[:, :])

# Correlation matrix

cars.corr()

# we see there exists High collinearity between input variables especially between
# [HP & SP], [VOL & WT] so there exists collinearity problem

# preparing model considering all the variables

import statsmodels.formula.api as smf # for regression model

ml1 = smf.ols('MPG~ WT + VOL + SP + HP', data = cars).fit() # regression model

# Summary

ml1.summary()

# p-values for WT, VOL are more than 0.05

# Checking whether data has any influential values

# Influence Index Plots

import statsmodels.api as sm

sm.graphics.influence_plot(ml1)

# Studentized Residuals = Residual/standard deviation of residuals

# index 76 is showing high influence so we can exclude that entire row

cars_new = cars.drop(cars.index[[76,78,79,70,80]])

cars_new

```

```

# Preparing model

ml_new = smf.ols('MPG ~ WT + VOL + HP + SP', data = cars_new).fit()

# Summary

ml_new.summary()

# Check for Colinearity to decide to remove a variable using VIF

# Assumption: VIF > 10 = colinearity

# calculating VIF's values of independent variables

rsq_hp = smf.ols('HP ~ WT + VOL + SP', data = cars).fit().rsquared
vif_hp = 1/(1 - rsq_hp)

rsq_wt = smf.ols('WT ~ HP + VOL + SP', data = cars).fit().rsquared
vif_wt = 1/(1 - rsq_wt)

rsq_vol = smf.ols('VOL ~ WT + SP + HP', data = cars).fit().rsquared
vif_vol = 1/(1 - rsq_vol)

rsq_sp = smf.ols('SP ~ WT + VOL + HP', data = cars).fit().rsquared
vif_sp = 1/(1 - rsq_sp)

# Storing vif values in a data frame

d1 = {'Variables':['HP', 'WT', 'VOL', 'SP'], 'VIF':[vif_hp, vif_wt, vif_vol, vif_sp]}

Vif_frame = pd.DataFrame(d1)

Vif_frame

# As WT is having highest VIF value, we are going to drop this from the prediction model

# Final model

final_ml = smf.ols('MPG ~ VOL + SP + HP', data = cars).fit()

final_ml.summary()

# Prediction

pred = final_ml.predict(cars)

```

```
# Q-Q plot
res = final_ml.resid
sm.qqplot(res)
plt.show()

# Q-Q plot
stats.probplot(res, dist = "norm", plot = pylab)
plt.show()

# Residuals vs Fitted plot
sns.residplot(x = pred, y = cars.MPG, lowess = True)
plt.xlabel('Fitted')
plt.ylabel('Residual')
plt.title('Fitted vs Residual')
plt.show()

sm.graphics.influence_plot(final_ml)

#### Splitting the data into train and test data
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
cars_train, cars_test = train_test_split(cars, test_size = 0.2) # 20% test data

# preparing the model on train data
model_train = smf.ols("MPG ~ HP + SP + VOL", data = cars_train).fit()

# prediction on test data set
test_pred = model_train.predict(cars_test)

# test residual values
test_resid = test_pred - cars_test.MPG

# RMSE value for test data
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```

test_rmse = np.sqrt(np.mean(test_resid * test_resid))

test_rmse

# train_data prediction

train_pred = model_train.predict(cars_train)

# train residual values

train_resid = train_pred - cars_train.MPG

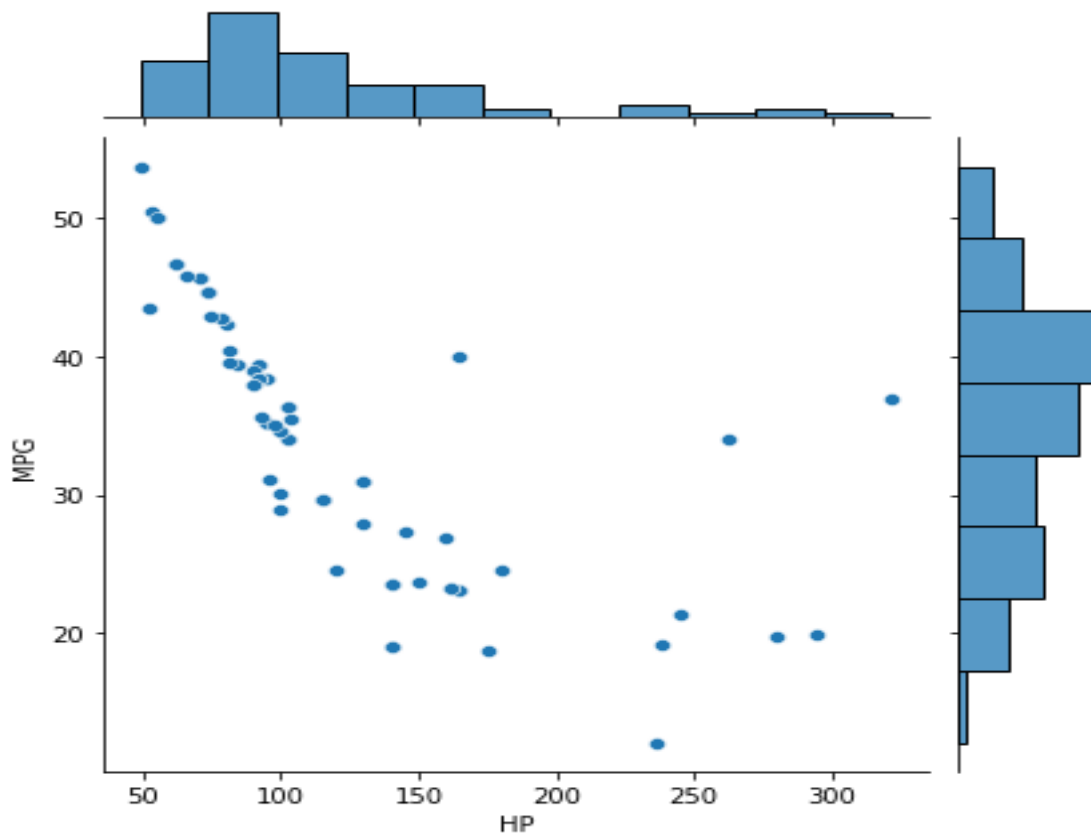
# RMSE value for train data

train_rmse = np.sqrt(np.mean(train_resid * train_resid))

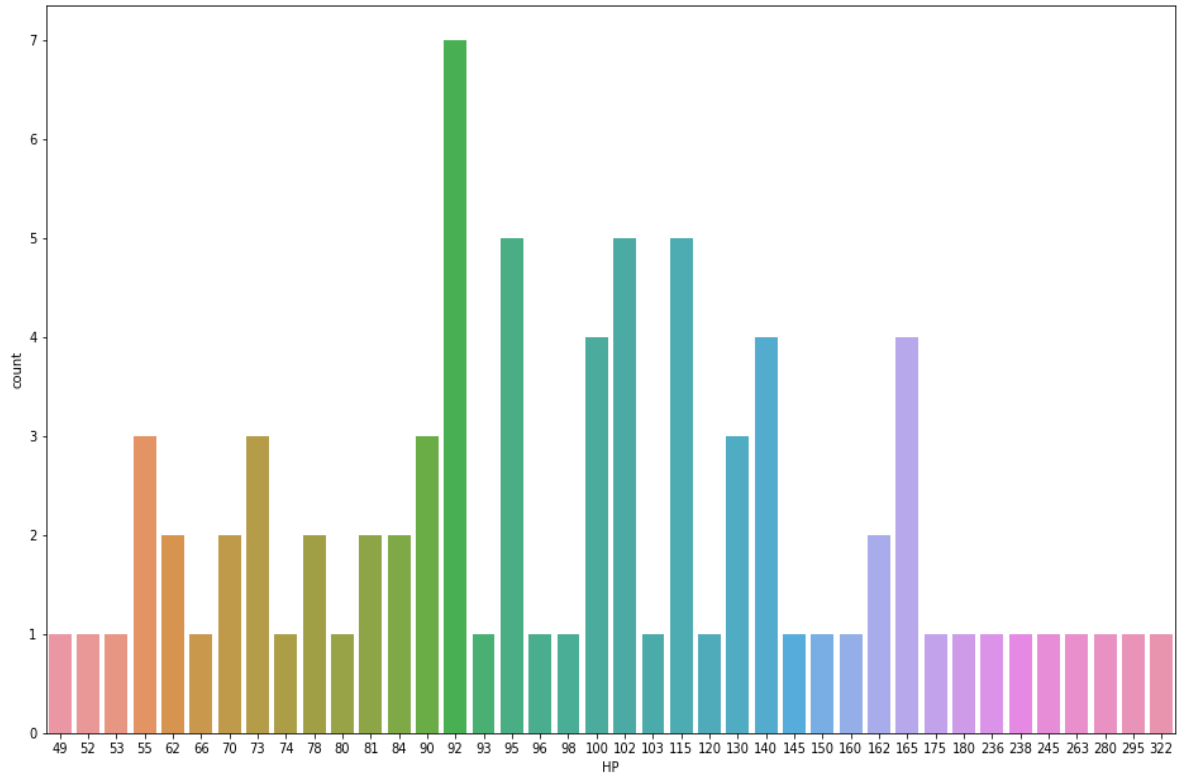
train_rmse

```

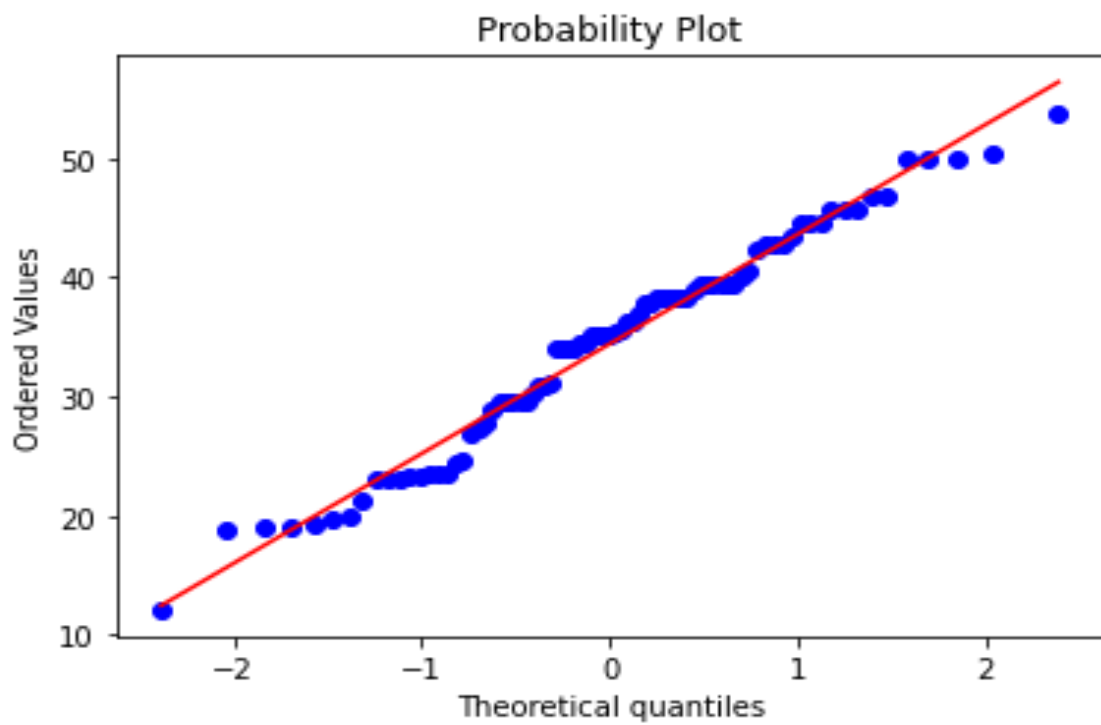
Outputs:



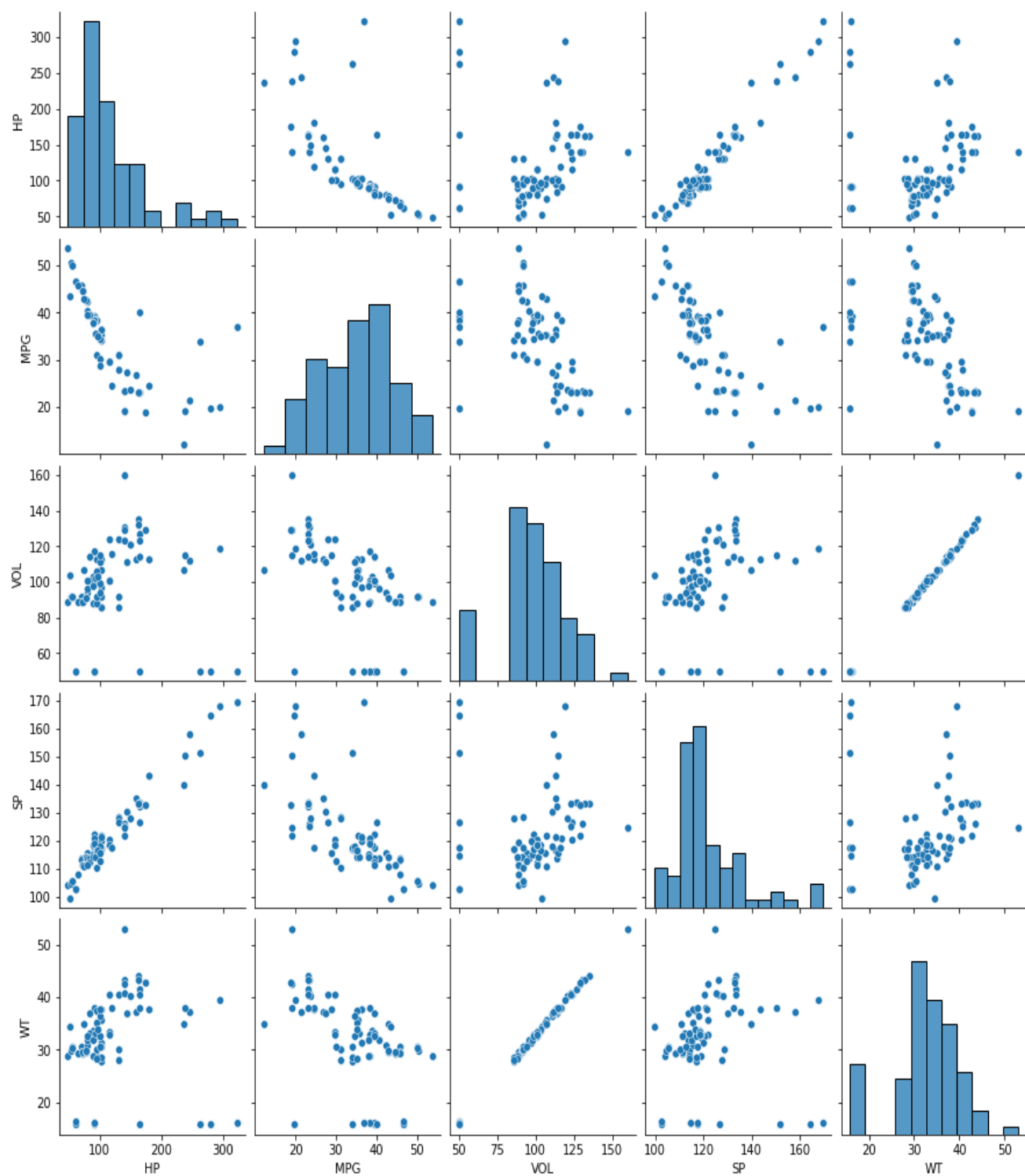
Joint plot of Horsepower and Mileage



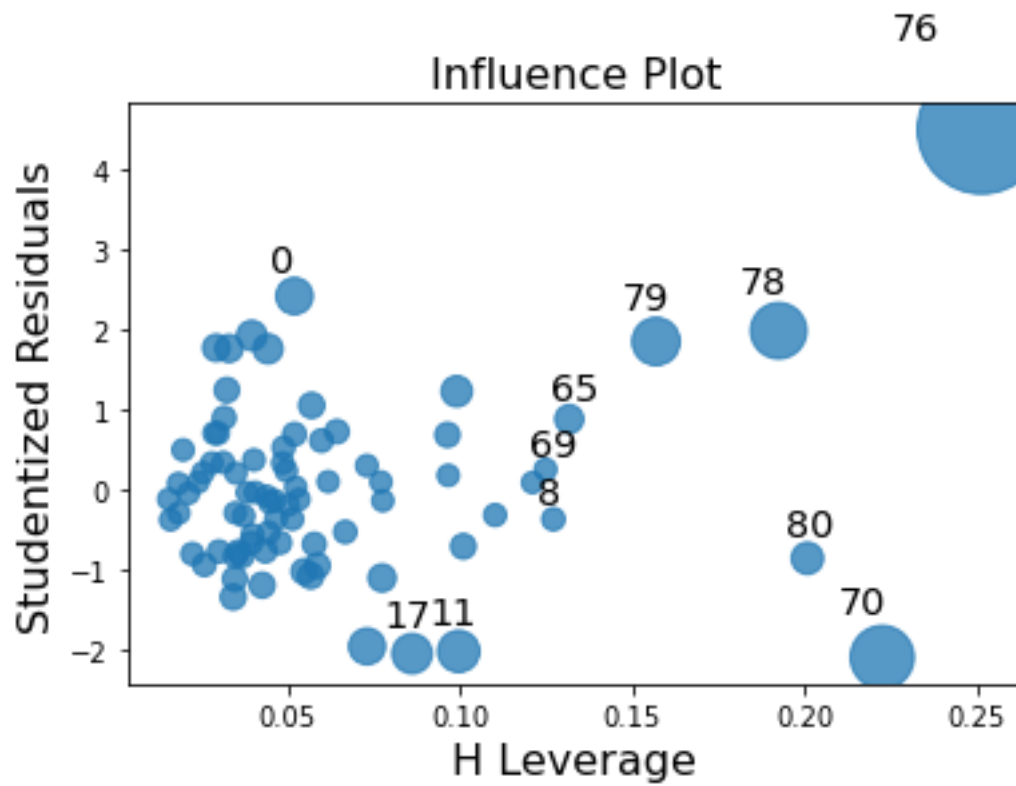
Count plot of Horsepower



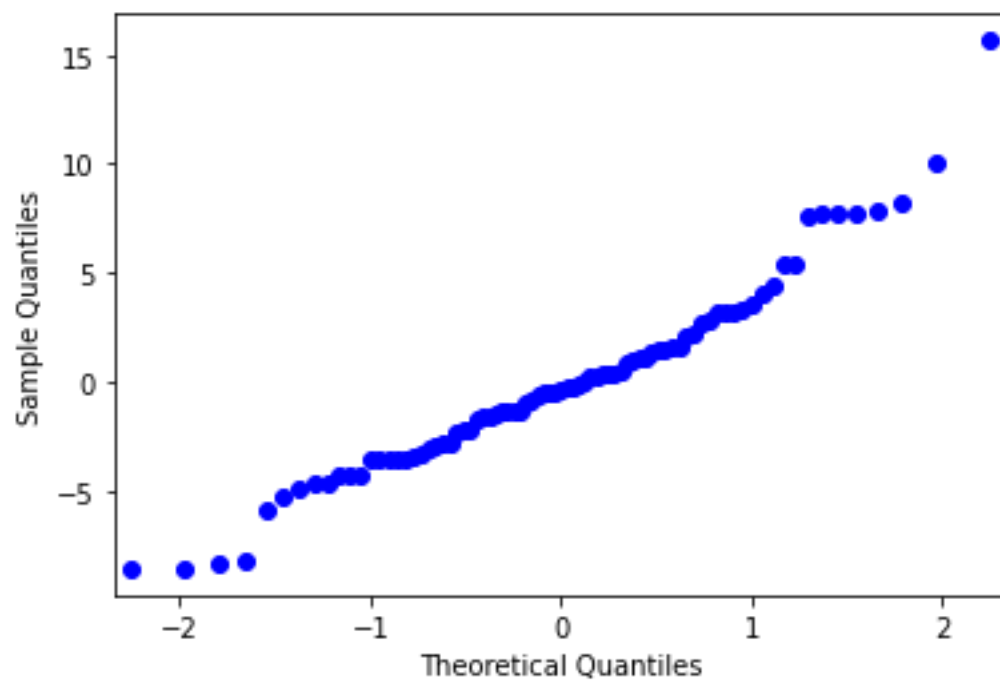
QQ plot of Horsepower and Mileage



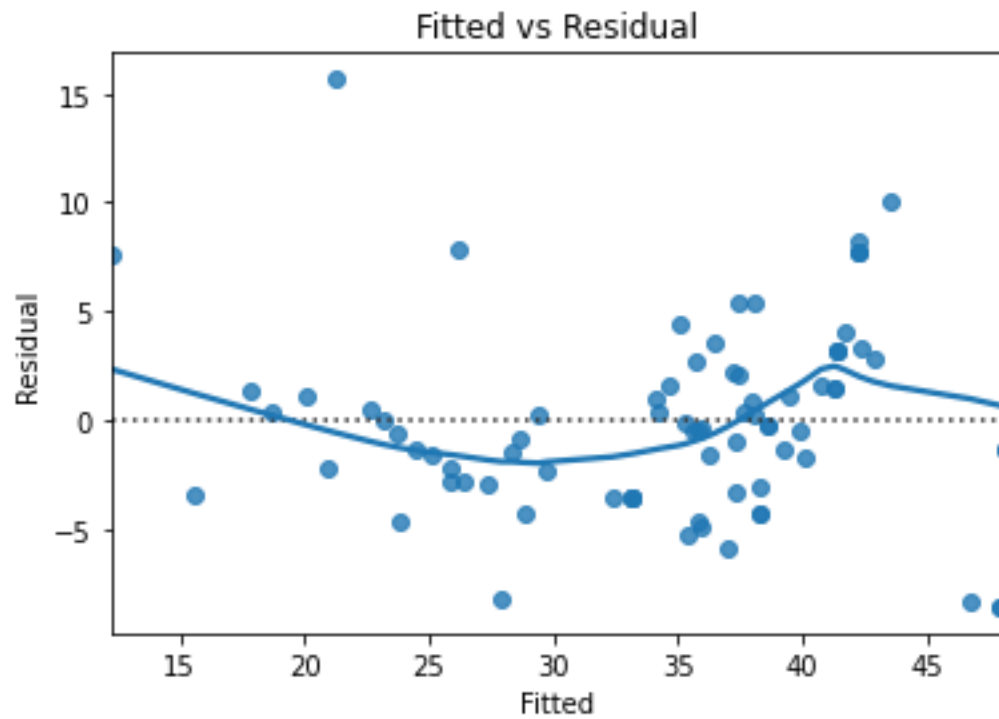
Pair plot of Cars Dataset



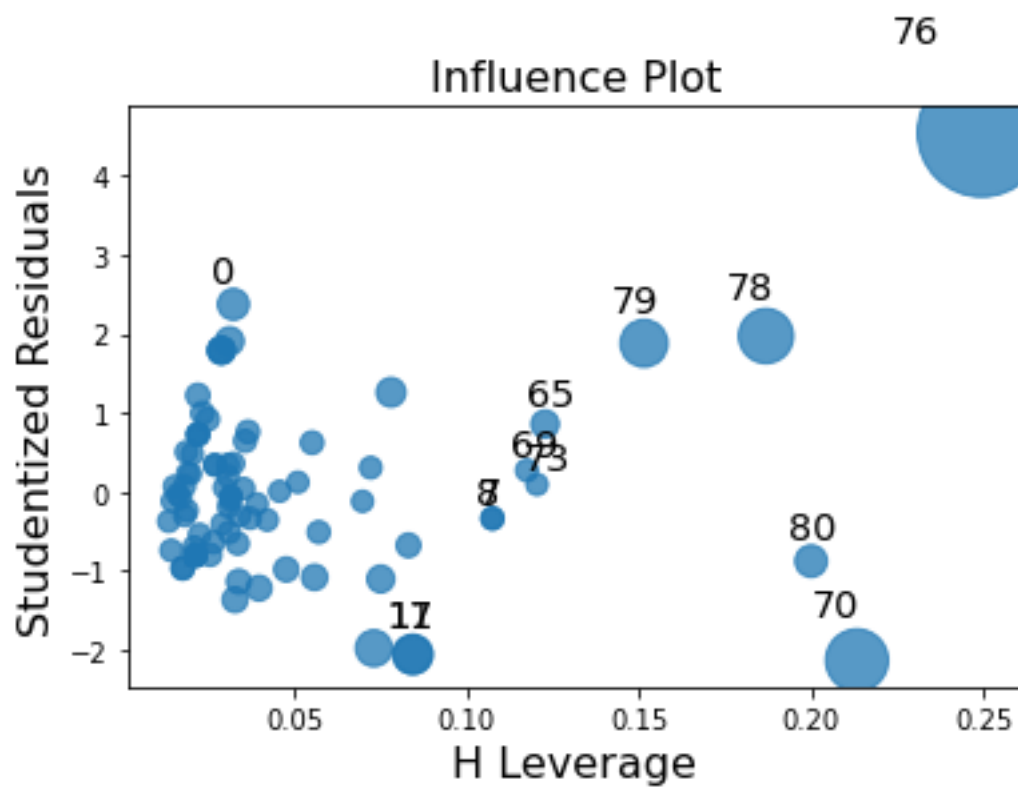
Influence plot of Cars Dataset



QQ plot of Final Data Model



Scatter plot of Fitted Vs Residuals



QQ plot of Final Data Model