# Experiment - 3: Multiple Linear Regression in Python and R

Why do we need to study Multiple Linear Regression?

- 1. Predictive Modeling: MLR predicts outcomes based on multiple input variables.
- 2. Understanding Relationships: It reveals how independent variables affect the dependent variable.
- 3. Optimization: MLR helps optimize processes by identifying influential factors.
- 4. Interpretability: Results are easy to understand and communicate.
- 5. Model Evaluation: It provides tools for assessing model fit and assumptions.
- 6. Foundation for Advanced Techniques: MLR forms the basis for more complex regression methods.
- 7. Research and Analysis: Widely used in research and data analysis across fields.
- 8. Business Decision Making: Assists in understanding customer behavior and optimizing strategies.
- 9. Model Comparison: Helps select the most suitable model based on various criteria.
- 10. Continuous Learning: Enhances statistical and analytical skills in a data-driven world.

In essence, studying MLR offers insights, predictive power, and analytical skills that are valuable across disciplines and industries.

!pip install pandas numpy scikit-learn matplotlib

```
Requirement already satisfied: pandas in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (1.5.3)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (1.26.4)
Requirement already satisfied: scikit-learn in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (1.2.2)
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (3.7.1)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pandas) (2.8.2)
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Requirement already satisfied: joblib>=1.1.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikit-learn) (1.3.2)
Requirement already satisfied: threadpoolctl>=2.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikit-learn) (3.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib) (1.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib) (0.12.1)
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Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib) (23.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib) (9.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.3.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib) (3.1.1)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.8.1->pandas) (1.16.0)
```

Download the dataset from UCI Repository / Kaggle

- Load data into Google Colab

```
import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv('Student_Performance.csv')
```

- Display the summary of the dataset

print(df.describe())

$\supseteq$		Hours Studied	Previous Scores	Sleep Hours	\
_	count	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	
	mean	4.992900	69.445700	6.530600	
	std	2.589309	17.343152	1.695863	
	min	1.000000	40.000000	4.000000	
	25%	3.000000	54.000000	5.000000	
	50%	5.000000	69.000000	7.000000	
	75%	7.000000	85.000000	8.000000	
	max	9.000000	99.000000	9.000000	
		Sample Question	n Papers Practiced	d Performance	Index
	count	, -	10000.000000	10000.	000000
	mean		4.583306	55.	224800
	std		2.867348	3 19.	212558
	min		0.000000	10.	000000
	25%		2.000000	40.	000000
	50%		5.00000	55.	000000
	75%		7.00000	71.	000000
	max		9.000000	100.	000000

df.head()

	Hours Studied	Previous Scores	Extracurricular Activities	Sleep Hours	Sample Question Papers Practiced	Performance Index	11.
0	7	99	Yes	9	1	91.0	
1	4	82	No	4	2	65.0	
2	8	51	Yes	7	2	45.0	
3	5	52	Yes	5	2	36.0	

df.columns

!pip install --upgrade numpy

Create a model and fit it

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

X = df[['Hours Studied', 'Previous Scores', 'Sleep Hours']]
y = df['Performance Index']

model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X, y)

* LinearRegression
LinearRegression()
```

Get the values: Coefficient of Determination, Intercept and Coefficients

# Coefficient of determination (R-squared)bold text

```
r_squared = model.score(X, y)
model.score(X,y)
     0.9876497723179762
```

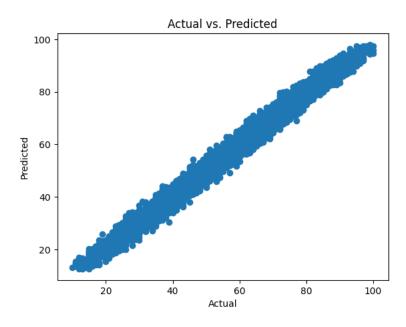
### Intercept

### Coefficients

```
coefficients = model.coef_
model.coef_
array([2.85722462, 1.01884437, 0.47762684])
```

Predict the response

plt.show()



# Implementation in R

```
install.packages(c("dplyr", "tidyr", "readr", "ggplot2", "caret", "lmtest"))
     Installing packages into '/usr/local/lib/R/site-library'
     (as 'lib' is unspecified)
data <- read.csv("Student_Performance.csv")</pre>
summary(data)
     Hours.Studied
                     Previous.Scores Extracurricular.Activities Sleep.Hours
      Min. :1.000
                     Min. :40.00 Length:10000
                                                               Min. :4.000
      1st Qu.:3.000
                     1st Qu.:54.00
                                     Class :character
                                                                1st Qu.:5.000
      Median :5.000
                     Median :69.00
                                     Mode :character
                                                               Median :7.000
                                                               Mean :6.531
     Mean :4.993
                     Mean :69.45
      3rd Qu.:7.000
                     3rd Qu.:85.00
                                                                3rd Qu.:8.000
           :9.000
                     Max.
                           :99.00
                                                               Max. :9.000
      Max.
     {\tt Sample.Question.Papers.Practiced\ Performance.Index}
      Min. :0.000
                                      Min. : 10.00
      1st Qu.:2.000
                                      1st Qu.: 40.00
                                      Median : 55.00
     Median :5.000
      Mean :4.583
                                      Mean : 55.22
      3rd Qu.:7.000
                                      3rd Qu.: 71.00
      Max. :9.000
                                      Max. :100.00
```

head(data)

coefficients

### A data.frame: 6 × 6

Hours.Studied Previous.Scores Extracurricular.Activities Sleep.Hours Sample.Ques

	<int></int>	<int></int>	<chr></chr>	<int></int>				
1	7	99	Yes	9				
2	4	82	No	4				
3	8	51	Yes	7				
4	5	52	Yes	5				
5	7	75	No	8				
6	3	78	No	9	<b>&gt;</b>			
	ta[, c("Hours.S ta\$Performance.		res", "Sleep.Hours"	, "Sample.Ques	tion.Papers.Practiced")]			
7=								
class(X_train	)							
'data.fram	ne'							
model <- Im(+	ormula=Pertorma	nce.Index~Hours.Studied	H+Previous.Scores+S	leep.Hours+Sam	ple.Question.Papers.Practiced, data=data)			
summary(model	.)							
Call:	ıla - Performanc	e.Index ~ Hours.Studied	1 + Pravious Scores					
·		e.Question.Papers.Pract						
Residual								
	Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -8.3299 -1.3831 -0.0062 1.3701 8.4864							
Coeffici	.ents:							
(Interce	ent)		d. Error t value F 0.126841 -266.19	Pr(> t ) <2e-16 ***				
Hours.St	udied	2.853429	0.007962 358.40	<2e-16 ***				
Previous Sleep.Ho	ours	0.476333	0.001189 857.02 0.012153 39.19	<2e-16 *** <2e-16 ***				
	Question.Papers.		0.007189 27.15	<2e-16 ***				
Signif.	codes: 0 '***	0.001 (**, 0.01 (*, 0.	05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1					
	standard errore R-squared: 0.	: 2.061 on 9995 degrees						
		on 4 and 9995 DF, p-va						
Coefficient of	i datawainatian (	D amusuad)						
Coefficient of	determination (	k-squared)						
r_squared <-	summary(model)\$	r.squared						
r_squared								
0.988498	121677258							
Intercept								
intercent <-	coef(model)[1]							
intercept	(							
(Intercept	t): -33.7637260907	948						
Coefficients								
coefficients	<- coef(model)[	-11						
coefficients	( coer (model)[	-1						

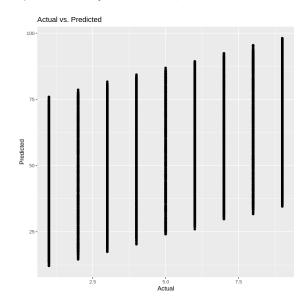
Hours.Studied: 2.85342921456769 Previous.Scores: 1.01858353850839 Sleep.Hours: 0.476332981977769 Sample Question Paners Practiced: 0.195198296660483

# Predict the response

```
predictions <- predict(model, newdata = data)</pre>
```

# Scatter plot of actual vs. predicted values

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data, aes(x = Hours.Studied, y = predictions)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_abline(intercept = intercept, slope = 1, color = "red") +
  labs(x = "Actual", y = "Predicted", title = "Actual vs. Predicted")
```



hist(model\$residuals)

### Histogram of model\$residuals

