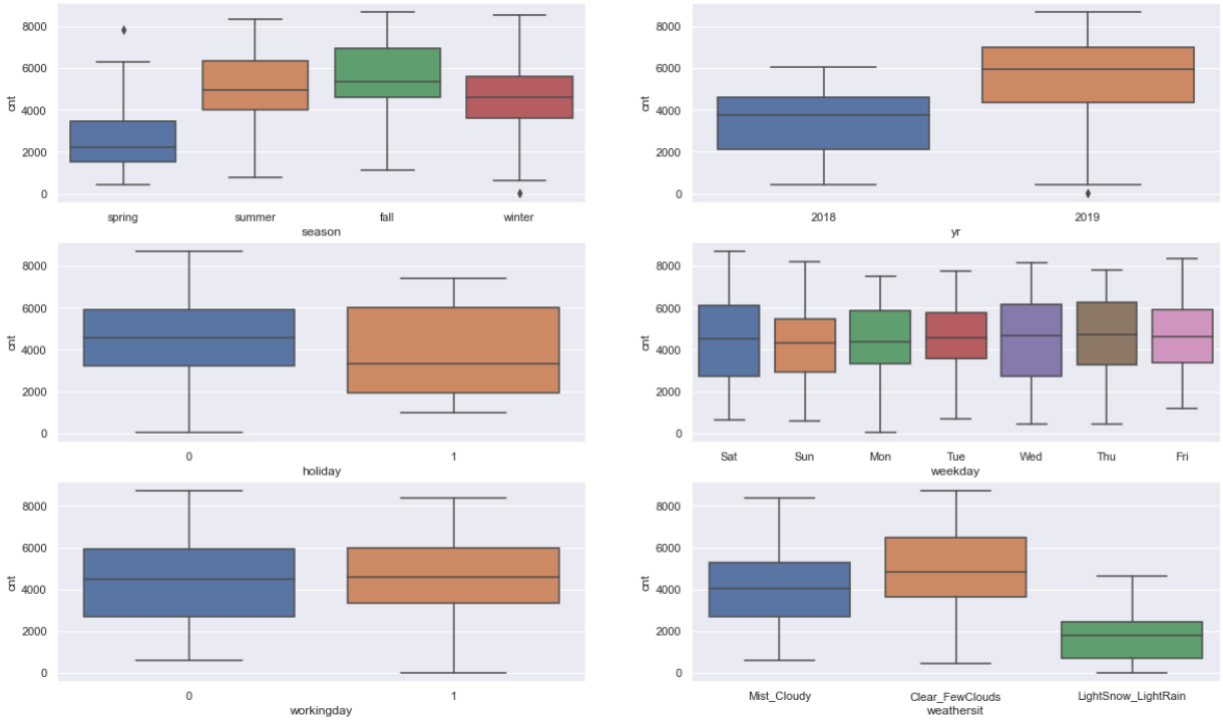
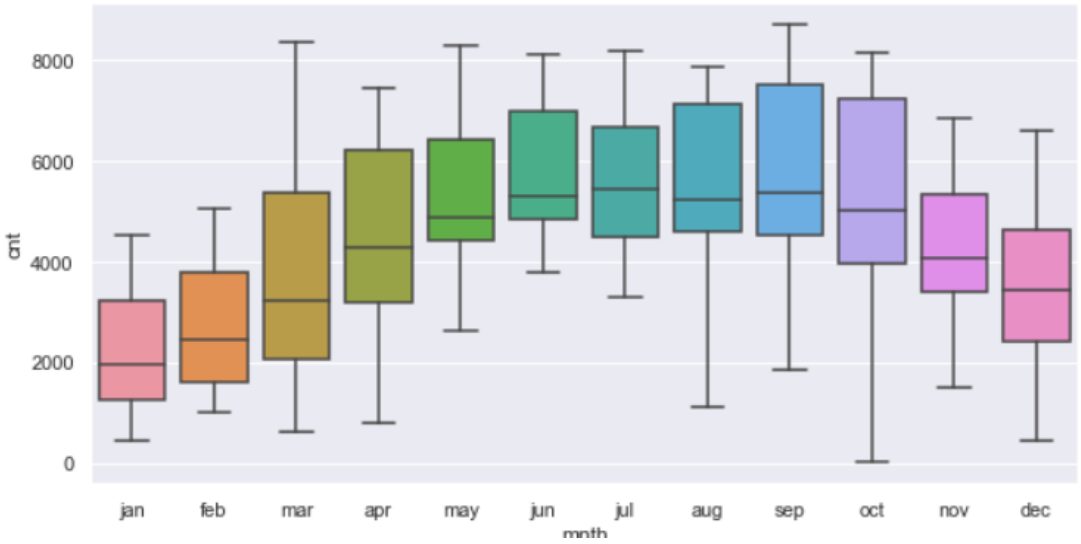
1. **From your analysis of the categorical variables from the dataset, what could you infer about their effect on the dependent variable?**

Answer: Observations from boxplots for categorical variables:

- The year box plots indicates that more bikes are rent during 2019.
- The season box plots indicates that more bikes are rent during fall season.
- Bike demand is less in holidays in comparison to not being holiday.
- The demand of bike is almost similar throughout the weekdays.
- There is no significant change in bike demand with working day and non working day.
- The month box plots indicates that more bikes are rent during September month. The Month Jan is the lowest demand month.
- The weekday box plots indicates that more bikes are rent during Saturday and Wednesday.
- The weather sit box plots indicates that more bikes are rent during Clear_Fewclouds & mist_cloudy weather. however demand is less in case of Lightsnow and light rain.



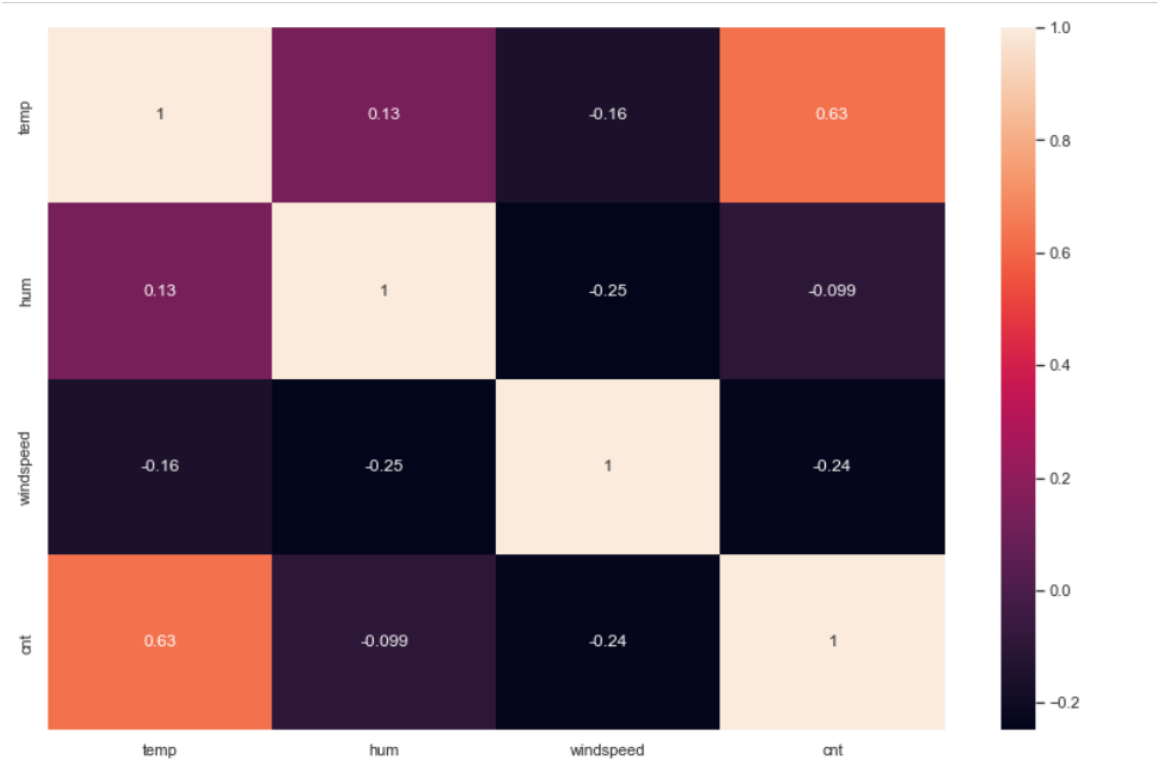


2. Why is it important to use drop_first=True during dummy variable creation?

Answer: it helps in reducing the extra column created during dummy variable creation. Hence it reduces the correlations created among dummy variables.

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

Answer: temp variable has the highest (0.63) correlation with target variable 'cnt'.



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

Answer: For Validating for model:

1. Performed Resiudal analysis on train data.
   - Predicated the Y_train_pred value
   - Plotted the histogram of error term,

   If residual are normally distributed, then assumption for Linear regression is valid.
2. Make predication on test set

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

Answer: Top 3 features contributing significantly towards the demands of share bikes are:

- weathersit_Light_Snow(negative correlation).
- yr_2019(Positive correlation).
- temp(Positive correlation).

6. Explain the linear regression algorithm in detail.

Answer: Linear regression is a method of finding the best straight-line fitting to the given data, i.e. finding the best linear relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

This model is to find a linear relationship between the input variable(s) X and the single output variable y.

Linear regression models can be classified into two types depending upon the number of independent variables:

a. **Simple linear regression**: When the number of independent variables is 1
b. **Multiple linear regression**: When the number of independent variables is more than 1

- The independent variable is also known as the predictor variable.
- The dependent variables are also known as the output variables.

As part of linear regression, there can be multiple lines which can be drawn from the data points as part of scatter plot but regression model can help to identify model that is best fit line from the data points.

Cost Function:

The cost function helps to figure out the best possible values for $\beta 0$, $\beta 1$, $\beta 2$ etc... which would provide the best fit line for the data points. We need to convert this problem into a minimization problem where we would like to minimize the error between the predicted value and the actual value.

It means that given a regression line through the data, we calculate the distance from each actual data point to the regression line (predicated values), square it, and sum all of the squared errors together. This is called Residual Sum of Squares (RSS)

Then we divide this RSS values by total number of data points which provides average squared error of all the data points and it is called Mean Square Error (MSE). MSE is also known as cost function using which we need to identify optimal values of co-efficient and interceptor such that MSE values settles at minima.

7. **Explain the Anscombe's quartet in detail.**
   Answer: Anscombe's Quartet can be defined as a group of four data sets which are nearly identical in simple descriptive statistics, but there are some peculiarities in the dataset that fools the regression model if built. They have very different distributions and appear differently when plotted on scatter plots.
   There are these four data set plots which have nearly same statistical observations, which provides same statistical information that involves variance, and mean of all x,y points in all four datasets.

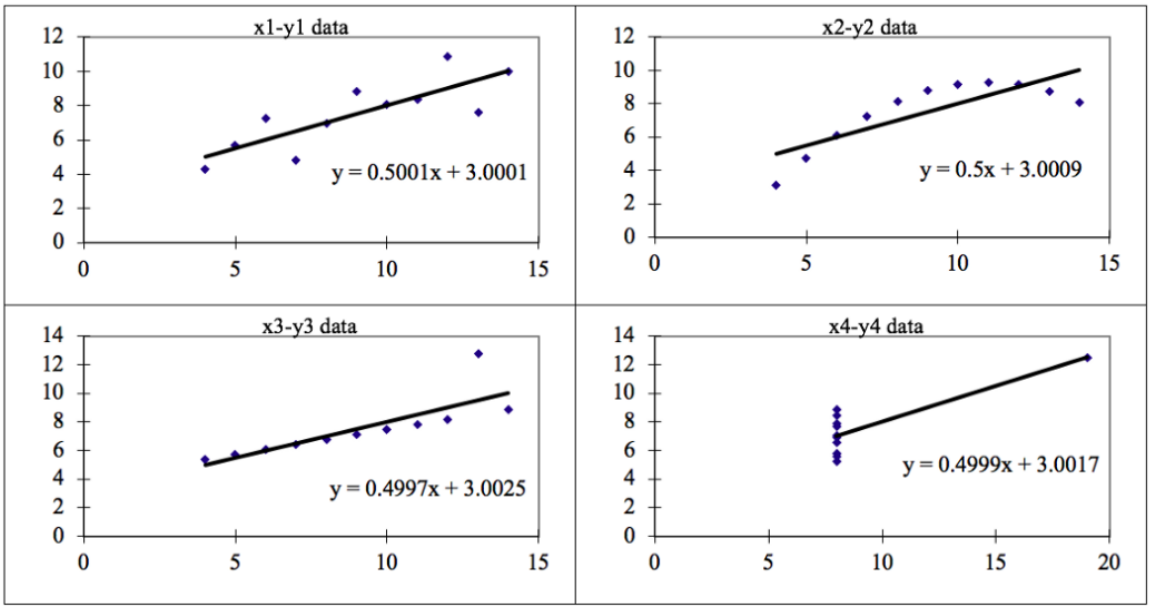
   This tells us about the importance of visualising the data before applying various algorithms out there to build models out of them which suggests that the data features must be plotted in order to see the distribution of the samples that can help you identify the various anomalies present in the data like outliers, diversity of the data, linear separability of the data, etc. Also, the Linear Regression can be only be considered a fit for the data with linear relationships and is incapable of handling any other kind of datasets. These four plots can be defined as follows:

Anscombe's Data										
Observation	x1	y1		x2	y2		x3	y3		x4	y4
1	10	8.04		10	9.14		10	7.46		8	6.58
2	8	6.95		8	8.14		8	6.77		8	5.76
3	13	7.58		13	8.74		13	12.74		8	7.71
4	9	8.81		9	8.77		9	7.11		8	8.84
5	11	8.33		11	9.26		11	7.81		8	8.47
6	14	9.96		14	8.1		14	8.84		8	7.04
7	6	7.24		6	6.13		6	6.08		8	5.25
8	4	4.26		4	3.1		4	5.39		19	12.5
9	12	10.84		12	9.13		12	8.15		8	5.56
10	7	4.82		7	7.26		7	6.42		8	7.91
11	5	5.68		5	4.74		5	5.73		8	6.89

The statistical information for all these four datasets are approximately similar and can be computed as follows:

Anscombe's Data										
Observation	x1	y1		x2	y2		x3	y3		x4	y4
1	10	8.04		10	9.14		10	7.46		8	6.58
2	8	6.95		8	8.14		8	6.77		8	5.76
3	13	7.58		13	8.74		13	12.74		8	7.71
4	9	8.81		9	8.77		9	7.11		8	8.84
5	11	8.33		11	9.26		11	7.81		8	8.47
6	14	9.96		14	8.1		14	8.84		8	7.04
7	6	7.24		6	6.13		6	6.08		8	5.25
8	4	4.26		4	3.1		4	5.39		19	12.5
9	12	10.84		12	9.13		12	8.15		8	5.56
10	7	4.82		7	7.26		7	6.42		8	7.91
11	5	5.68		5	4.74		5	5.73		8	6.89
				Summary Statistics							
N	11	11		11	11		11	11		11	11
mean	9.00	7.50		9.00	7.500909		9.00	7.50		9.00	7.50
SD	3.16	1.94		3.16	1.94		3.16	1.94		3.16	1.94
r	0.82			0.82			0.82			0.82	

When these models are plotted on a scatter plot, all datasets generates a different kind of plot that is not interpretable by any regression algorithm which is fooled by these peculiarities and can be seen as follows:



The four datasets can be described as:

1. **Dataset 1:** this **fits** the linear regression model pretty well.
2. **Dataset 2:** this **could not fit** linear regression model on the data quite well as the data is non-linear.
3. **Dataset 3:** shows the **outliers** involved in the dataset which **cannot be handled** by linear regression model
4. **Dataset 4:** shows the **outliers** involved in the dataset which **cannot be handled** by linear regression model

Q8: What is Pearson's R ?

Answer: Pearson's r is a numerical summary of the strength of the linear association between the variables. If the variables tend to go up and down together, the correlation coefficient will be positive. If the variables tend to go up and down in opposition with low values of one variable associated with high values of the other, the correlation coefficient will be negative.

The Pearson's correlation coefficient varies -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 > 8 means there is a strong association

Q9. What is scaling? Why is scaling performed? What is the difference between normalized scaling and standardized scaling?

Answer: Scaling is a 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 times, collected data set contains features highly varying in magnitudes, units and range. If scaling is not done then algorithm only takes magnitude in account and not units hence incorrect modelling. 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/Min-Max Scaling:

- It brings all of the data in the range of 0 and 1. sklearn.preprocessing.MinMaxScaler helps to implement normalization in python.

$$\text{MinMax Scaling: } x = \frac{x - min(x)}{max(x) - min(x)}$$

Standardization Scaling:

- Standardization replaces the values by their Z scores. It brings all of the data into a standard normal distribution which has mean (μ) zero and standard deviation one (σ).

$$\text{Standardisation: } x = \frac{x - mean(x)}{sd(x)}$$

- sklearn.preprocessing.scale helps to implement standardization in python.
- One disadvantage of normalization over standardization is that it loses some information in the data, especially about outliers.

Q10.You might have observed that sometimes the value of VIF is infinite. Why does this happen?

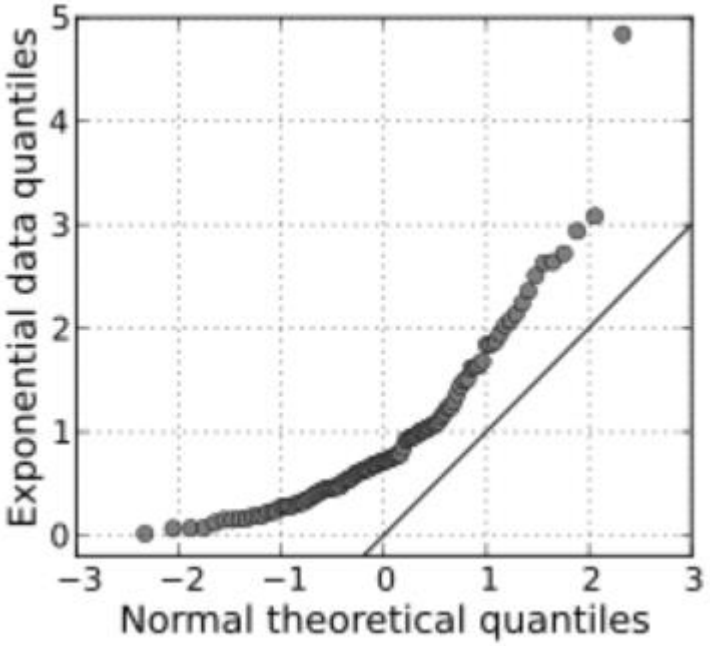
Answer: If there is perfect correlation, then VIF = infinity. This shows a perfect correlation between two independent variables. In the case of perfect correlation, we get R2 =1, which lead to 1/(1-R2) infinity. To solve this problem we need to drop one of the variables from the dataset which is causing this perfect multicollinearity.

Q11. What is a Q-Q plot? Explain the use and importance of a Q-Q plot in linear regression.

Answer: Q-Q Plots (Quantile-Quantile plots) are plots of two quantiles against each other. A quantile is a fraction where certain values fall below that quantile. For example, 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.