

# Subjective Questions PDF

## Assignment-based Subjective Questions

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

**Answer:**

From the analysis of the categorical variable using Box plot, and Bar plot, below are the few things that we can infer from the visualization

- Demand for Bikes is high in q3 and least in q1
- Most booking were done in the months of may, june, july, august, september and october
- Fall season seems to attract more bookings
- People seems to book more during clear weather and least in light & heavy rain
- The demand for Bike Sharing has increased drastically from 2018 to 2019
- There is not much difference between working and non-working day

2. Why is it important to use drop\_first=True during dummy variable creation?

**Answer:**

drop\_first=True helps in reducing the extra column created during dummy variable creation

```
# syntax:  
  
drop_first - boolean, default False  
  
# Whether to get k-1 dummies out of k categorical levels
```

```
by removing  
# the first level.
```

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 correlation with the target variable

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

**Answer:**

- There should be significant multicollinearity among the variables
- Validating Linear relationship among variables
- Errors should be normally distributed
- Homoscedasticity - no visible pattern in residual values.

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

**Answer:**

3 top features that contributing significantly towards explaining the demands of shared bikes are

- `month_september`
- `weekday_saturday`
- `workingday`

# General Subjective Questions

## 1. Explain the linear regression algorithm in detail

### Answer:

Linear regression is a form of predictive modeling technique which tells us the relationship between the dependent (target variable) and independent variables (predictors). Since linear regression shows the linear relationship, which means it finds how the value of the dependent variable is changing according to the value of the independent variable. If there is a single input variable ( $x$ ), such linear regression is called simple linear regression. And if there is more than one input variable, such linear

regression is called multiple linear regression. The linear regression model gives a sloped straight line describing the relationship within the variables.

A regression line can be a Positive Linear Relationship or a Negative Linear Relationship. The goal of the linear regression algorithm is to get the best values for  $a_0$  and  $a_1$  to find the best fit line and the best fit line should have the least error.

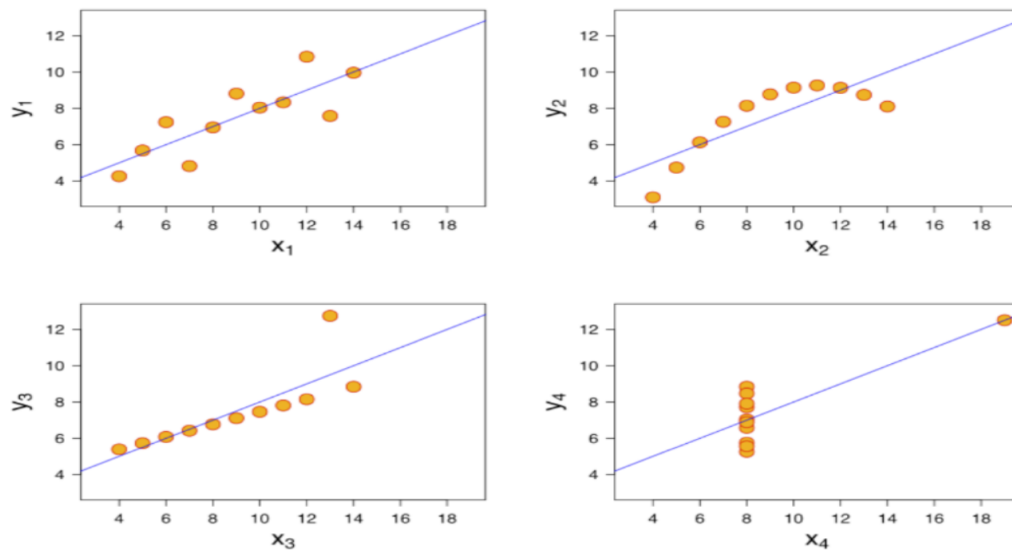
In Linear Regression, RFE or Mean Squared Error (MSE) or cost function is used, which helps to figure out the best possible values for  $a_0$  and  $a_1$ , which provides the best fit line for the data points.

## 2. 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. It was constructed to illustrate the importance of plotting the graphs

before analyzing and model building, and the effect of other observations on statistical properties. 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.



- 1st data set fits linear regression model as it seems to be linear relationship between  $X$  and  $y$
- The 2nd data set does not show a linear relationship between  $X$  and  $Y$ , which means it does not fit the linear regression model.
- The 3rd data set shows some outliers present in the dataset which can't be handled by a linear regression model.
- The 4th data set has a high leverage point means it produces a high correlation coeff.

Its conclusion is that regression algorithms can be fooled so, it's important to data visualization before building a machine learning model.

### 3. What is Pearson's R?

**Answer:**

In Statistics, the Pearson's Correlation Coefficient is also referred to as Pearson's  $r$ , the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient (PPMCC), or bivariate correlation. It is a statistic that measures the linear correlation between two variables.

$$r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

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

**Answer:**

Scaling means you're transforming your data so that it fits within a specific scale. It is one type of data pre-processing step where we will fit data in a specific scale and speed up the calculations in an algorithm. Collected data contains features varying in magnitudes, units and range. If scaling is not performed then the algorithm tends to weigh high values magnitudes and ignore other parameters which will result in incorrect modeling. Difference between Normalizing Scaling and Standardize Scaling:

1. In normalized scaling minimum and maximum value of features are used whereas in Standardize scaling mean and standard deviation is used for scaling.
2. Normalized scaling is used when features are of different scales whereas standardized scaling is used to ensure zero mean and unit standard deviation.
3. Normalized scaling scales values between (0,1) or (-1,1) whereas standardized scaling is not having or is not bounded in a certain range.

4. Normalized scaling is affected by outliers whereas standardized scaling is not having any effect by outliers.
5. Normalized scaling is used when we don't know about the distribution whereas standardized scaling is used when distribution is normal.
6. Normalized scaling is called scaling normalization whereas standardized scaling is called Z-Score Normalization.

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

**Answer:**

VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) basically helps explain the relationship of one independent variable with all the other independent variables. The formulation of VIF is given below: A VIF value of greater than 10 is definitely high, a VIF of greater than 5 should also not be ignored and inspected appropriately.

A very high VIF value 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.

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

**Answer:**

Q-Q plot is a probability plot, which is a graphical method for comparing two probability distributions by plotting their quantiles against each other.

Quantile-Quantile (Q-Q) plot, is a graphical tool to help us assess if a set of data possibly came from some theoretical distribution such as a Normal, exponential or Uniform distribution.

QQ plot can also be used to determine whether or not two distributions are similar or not. If they are quite similar you can expect the QQ plot to be more

linear. The linearity assumption can best be tested with scatter plots. Secondly, the linear regression analysis requires all variables to be multivariate normal. This assumption can best be checked with a histogram or a Q-Q-Plot.

Importance of QQ Plot in Linear Regression :

In Linear Regression when we have a train and test dataset then we can create a Q-Q plot by which we can confirm that both the data train and test data set are from the population with the same distribution or not.

Advantages:

- It can be used with sample size also
- Many distributional aspects like shifts in location, shifts in scale, changes in symmetry, and the presence of outliers can all be detected from this plot

Q-Q plot use on two datasets to check

- If both datasets came from population with common distribution
- If both datasets have common location and common scale
- If both datasets have similar type of distribution shape
- If both datasets have tail behavior