REGRESSION
PREDICTIVE MODELLING

REGRESSION METRICS

✓Regression refers to predictive modeling problems that involve predicting a numeric value.

✓It is different from classification that involves predicting a class label. Unlike classification, you cannot use classification accuracy to evaluate the predictions made by a regression model.

✓Instead, you must use error metrics specifically designed for evaluating predictions made on regression problems.

REGRESSION METRICS

✓Regression predictive modeling are those problems that involve predicting a numeric value.

✓Metrics for regression involve calculating an error score to summarize the predictive skill of a model.

✓How to calculate and report mean squared error, root mean squared error, and mean absolute error.

REGRESSION METRICS

A continuous output variable is a real-value, such as an integer or floating point value. These are often quantities, such as amounts and sizes.

For example, a house may be predicted to sell for a specific dollar value, perhaps in the range of 100,000to200,000.

A regression problem requires the prediction of a quantity.

A regression can have real-valued or discrete input variables.

A problem with multiple input variables is often called a multivariate regression problem.

A regression problem where input variables are ordered by time is called a time series forecasting problem.