



# Class 2: Creating a Predictive Analytic Model



## Agenda

- The Predictive Analytics Process
- What is Linear Regression
- Exploring Orange
- Lab Project: Predicting the electrical behavior of a light sensor circuit.

# The Predictive Analytics Process



There are seven steps to the Predictive Analytics Process.

1. Define Project
2. Data Collection
3. Data Analysis
4. Statistics
5. Modeling
6. Deployment
7. Model Monitoring

# The Predictive Analytics Process...



- 1. Project Definition** – Identifying the project outcomes based on the design objectives specified.
- 2. Data Collection** – Acquiring and preparing data for the purpose of predicting future trends for processing and monitoring systems.
- 3. Data Analysis** – The process of reviewing data results using statistical methods.

# The Predictive Analytics Process...



**4. Statistics** – The validation of assumptions and hypothesis using statistical methods.

**5. Modeling** – The ability to create predictive models that can accurately forecast future trends.

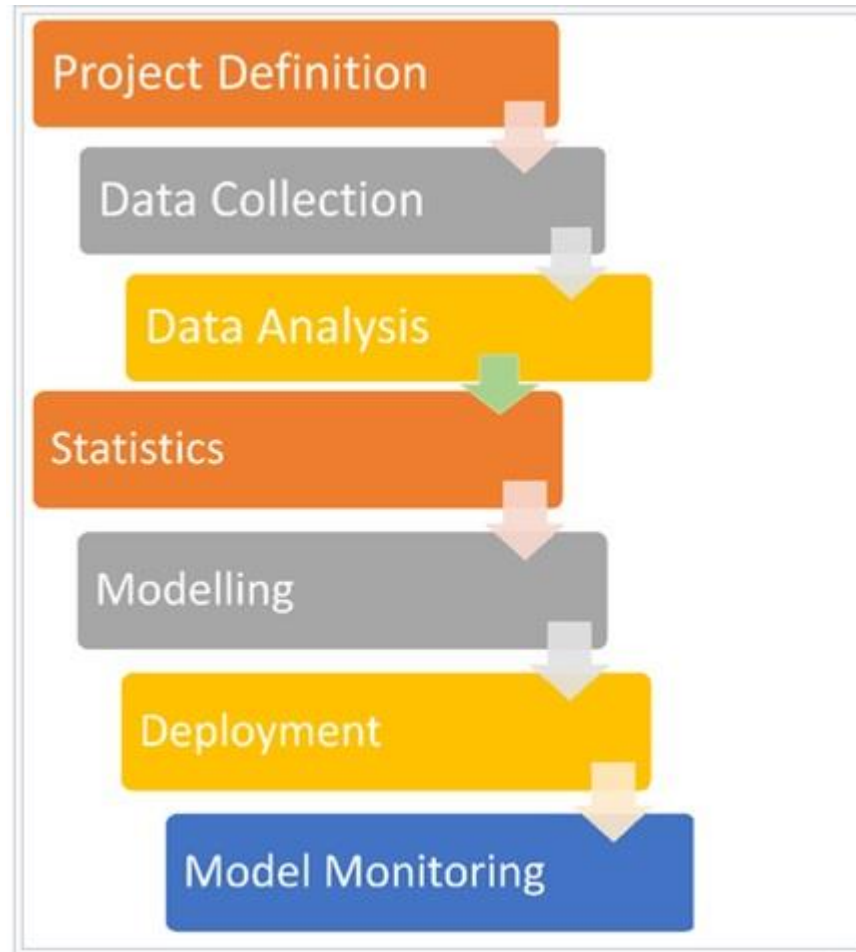
**6. Deployment** – To send out the predictive model for use in decision making processes, tasks and activities.

**7. Model Monitoring** – The management and monitoring the predictive performance of the analytical model.

# The Predictive Analytics Process...



## Predictive Analytics (PA) Process Model



# What is Linear Regression?



**Linear Regression** – Identifying the project outcomes based on the design objectives specified.

## FAQs:

- The focus is on predicting a value of  $Y$  having been given the value of  $X$ .
- The regression line is called the *prediction line*.
- The regression line is a straight line that lies closet to all the points in the scatter plot.

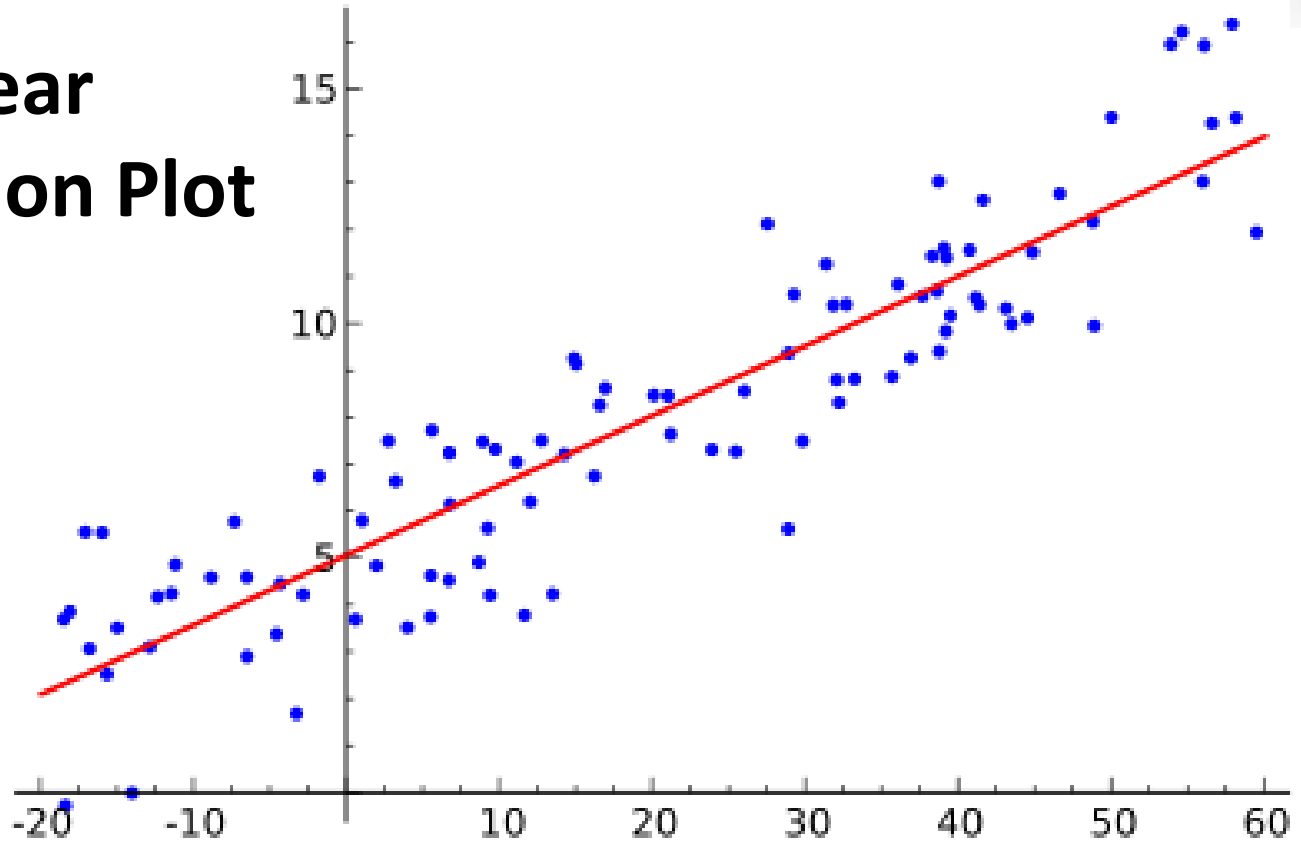
### Source:

Sprinthall, R. (1987). Basic statistical analysis, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall Inc.

# What is Linear Regression? . . .



## Linear Regression Plot





# Question 1



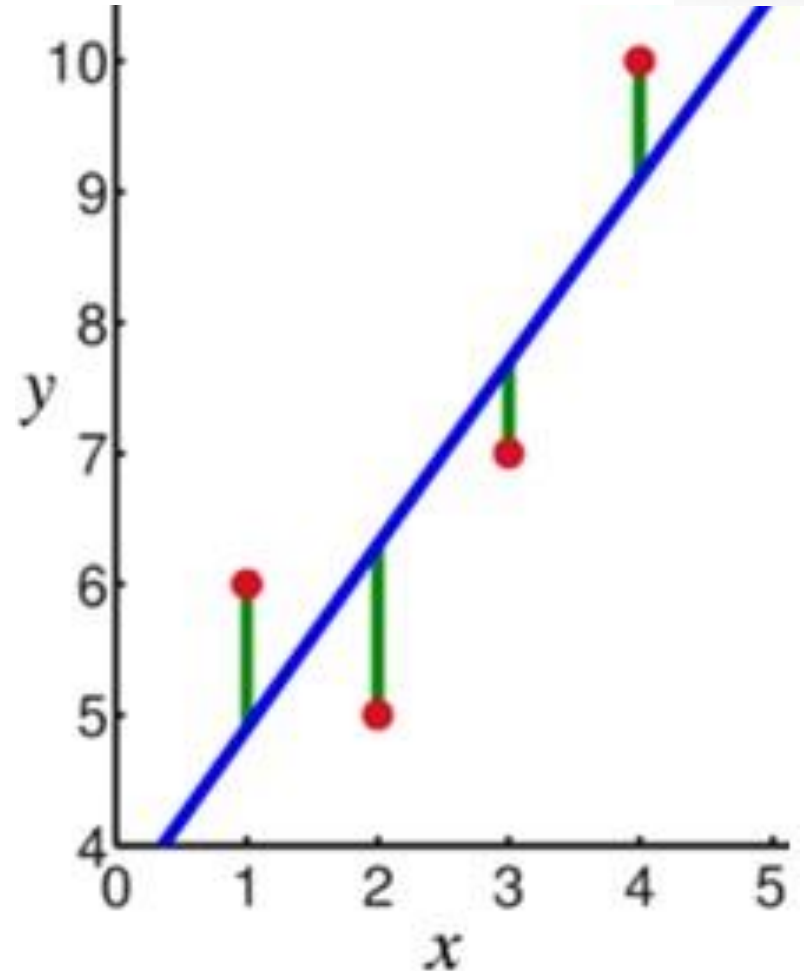
**True or False: There are eight steps for the Predictive Analytics Model process.**

# What is Linear Regression? . . .



## Linear Regression Plot Anatomy

- a) Red dots: observation
- b) Green line: deviation
- c) Blue line:  $y$  vs  $x$



# What is Linear Regression? . . .



## The Extent of the Scatter Around the Regression

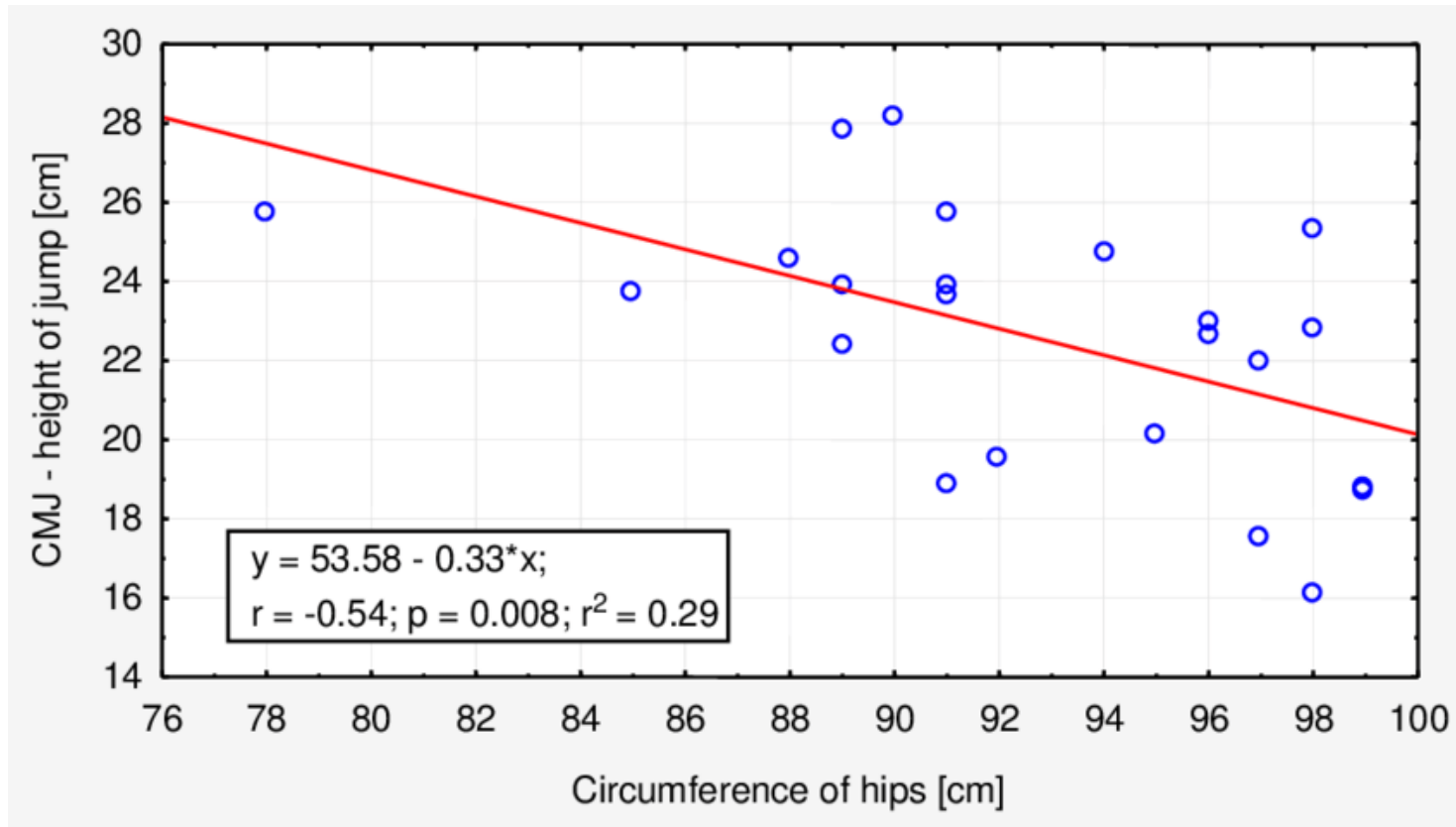
- The closer the points on the scatter plot cluster around the regression line, the higher is the resulting correlation between  $x$  and  $y$ .
- The closer the points to the regression line, the more accurate is the resulting prediction.
- The higher the correlation, the closer the scatter points cluster around the regression line.

### Source:

Sprinthall, R. (1987). *Basic statistical analysis*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall Inc.

Presented by:

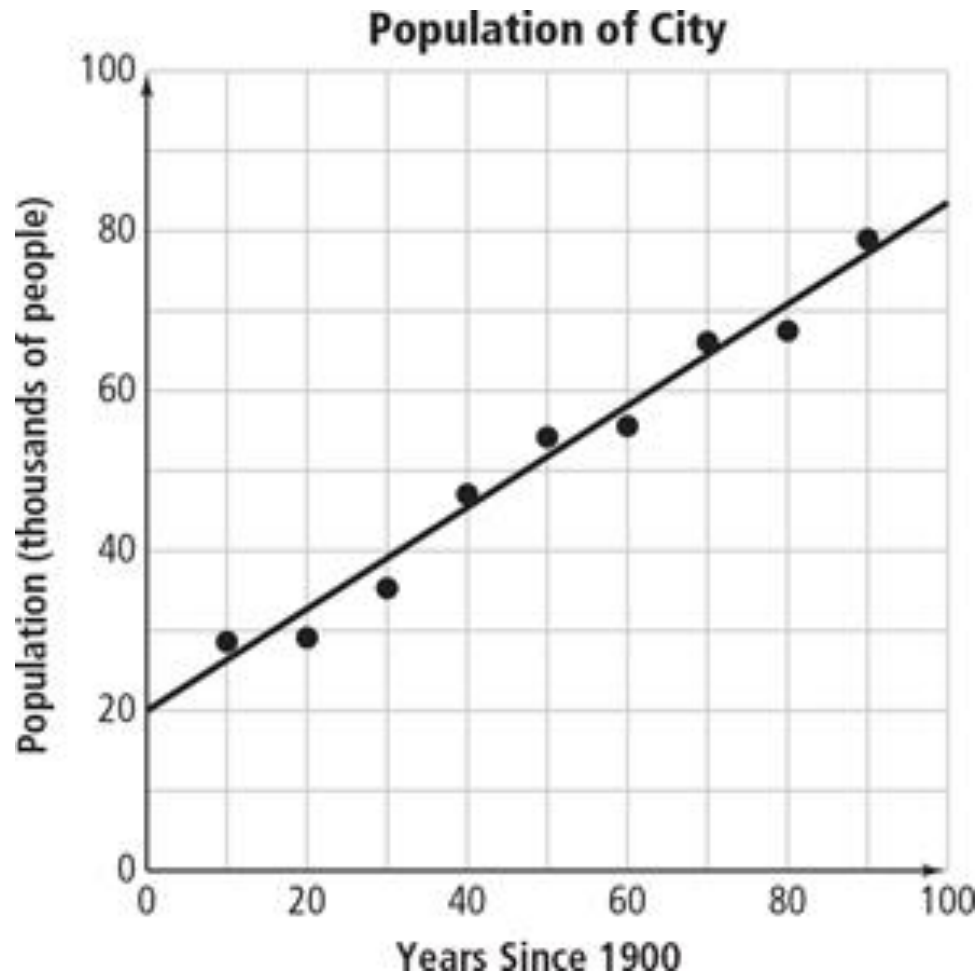
# What is Linear Regression? . . .



Source:

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/309526456> Application of the index of balance -stiffness for evaluation of the process of maintaining body balance/figures?lo=1

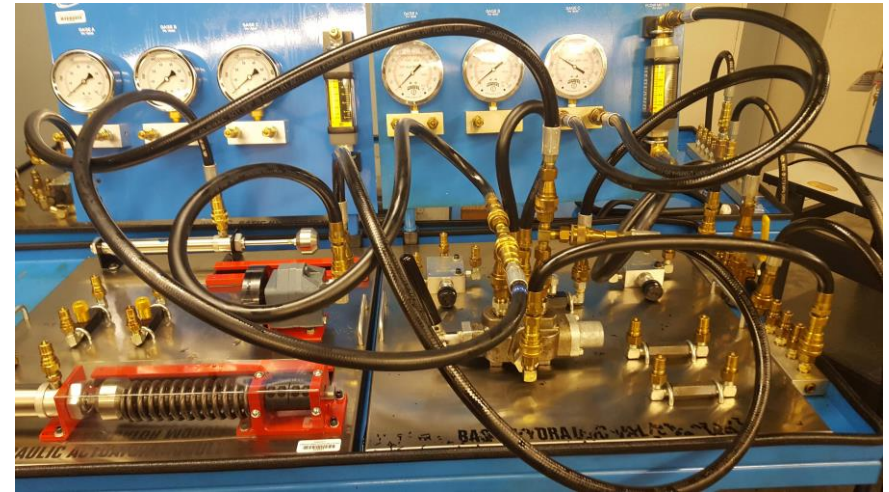
# What is Linear Regression? . . .



[http://flipbooks.pearsonschool.com/texasreview/mathematics/digits/TX\\_Digits\\_HomeworkHelper\\_HTML\\_Files/Grade%208/Volume%202/page\\_385.html](http://flipbooks.pearsonschool.com/texasreview/mathematics/digits/TX_Digits_HomeworkHelper_HTML_Files/Grade%208/Volume%202/page_385.html)

# What is Linear Regression? . . .

## Predictive Maintenance: Hydraulic System



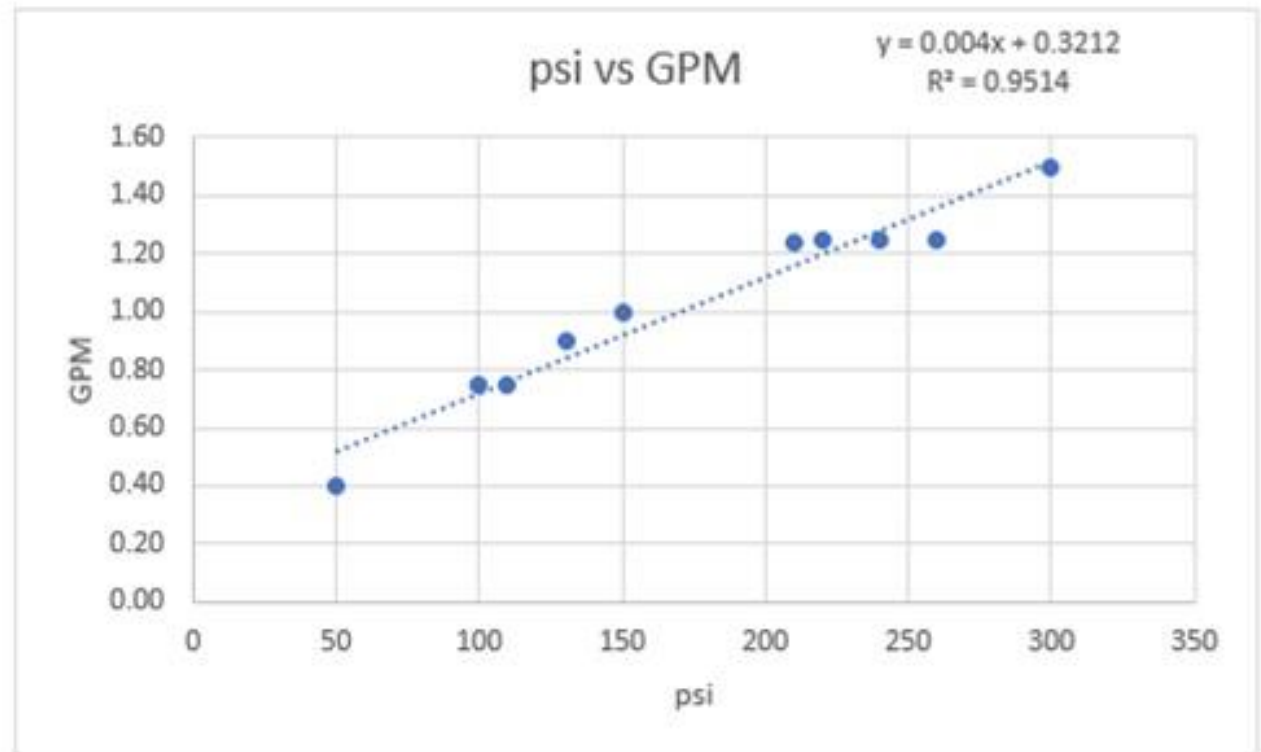


# What is Linear Regression? . . .



## Predictive Maintenance: Hydraulic System Data

psi	GPM
300	1.50
260	1.25
240	1.25
220	1.25
210	1.24
150	1.00
130	0.90
110	0.75
100	0.75
50	0.40



# What is Linear Regression? . . .

## Predictive Maintenance: Hydraulic System Prediction



What would be the fluid flow rate if the system pressure is 350 psi?  
Solution:

$x$  is the input variable  
 $y$  is the outcome variable

$$y = 0.004x + 0.3212$$

$$y = 0.004 (350\text{psi}) + 0.3212$$

$$y = 1.72 \text{ GPM (Predictive Value)}$$

### System Measurement





## Question 2



**True or False: Linear Regression is a complex Machine Learning Model for Predictive Analytics.**

# What is Linear Regression? . . .



Linear Regression based on this simple equation.

$$y = mx + b$$

output — slope — input — y-intercept

**Note:**

and are coefficients for the linear equation

Source:

[https://www.sas.com/en\\_us/insights/analytics/predictive-analytics.html](https://www.sas.com/en_us/insights/analytics/predictive-analytics.html)

# Exploring Orange



Features

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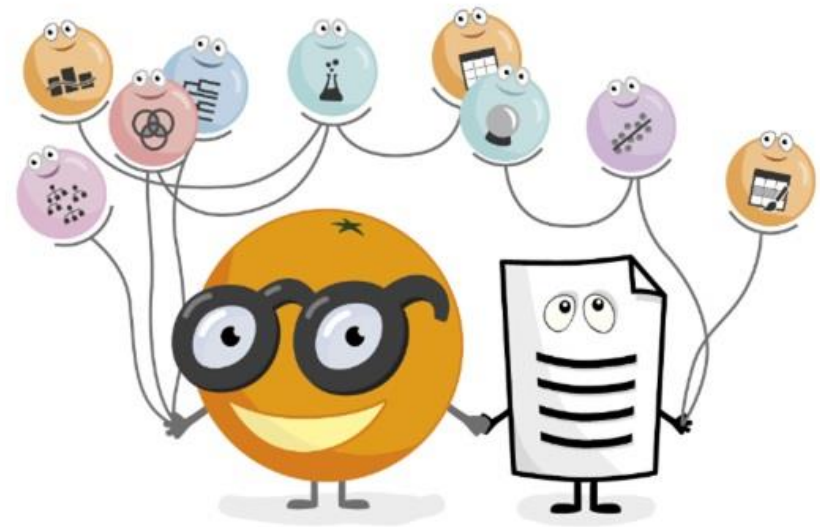
Training

Donate

## Data Mining Fruitful and Fun

Open source machine learning and data visualization for novice and expert. Interactive data analysis workflows with a large toolbox.

Download Orange



Source:

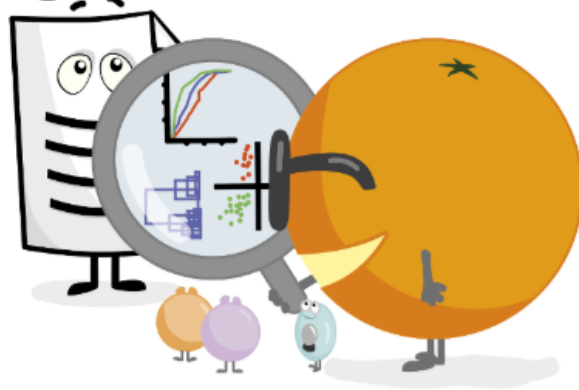
<https://orange.biolab.si/>

# Exploring Orange. . .



orange

Features Screenshots Download Docs Blog Training



## Interactive Data Visualization

Perform simple data analysis with clever data visualization. Explore statistical distributions, box plots and scatter plots, or dive deeper with decision trees, hierarchical clustering, heatmaps, MDS and linear projections. Even your multidimensional data can become sensible in 2D, especially with clever attribute ranking and selections.

[Learn More](#)

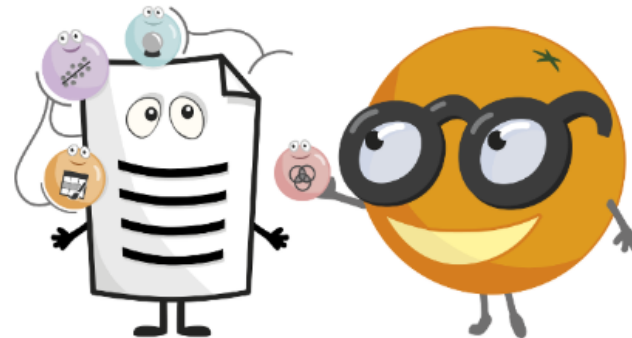
## Visual Programming

Interactive data exploration for rapid qualitative analysis with clean visualizations. Graphic user interface allows you to focus on exploratory data analysis instead of coding, while clever defaults make fast prototyping of a data analysis workflow extremely easy. Place widgets on the canvas, connect them, load your datasets and harvest the insight!

[Learn More](#) [Watch Video](#)

Source:

<https://orange.biolab.si/>



# Exploring Orange. . .



**Example Workflows**

## Example Workflows

### File and Data Table

The basic data mining units in Orange are called widgets. There are widgets for reading the data, preprocessing, visualization, clustering, classification and others. Widgets communicate through channels. Data mining workflow is thus a collection of widgets and communication channels.

In this workflow, there is a File widget that reads the data. File widget communicates this data to Data Table widget that shows the data spreadsheet. Notice how the output of the file widget is connected to the input of the Data Table widget. In Orange, the outputs of the widgets are on the right, and the inputs on the left of the widget.

A File widget. Double click to open it and select the data set file.

A Data Table widget. Double click the icon to see the data in a spreadsheet.

The output of the Data Table to send out any data (rows) that are selected to the widget.

This output is not used, hence dashed line. You can add another Data Table by clicking on its icon from the toolbox on the left, connect the output of Data Table to the input of new Data Table (1) and check if the selected data from Data Table is indeed sent to the downstream widget. This demo works best if both widgets are open, that is, their windows displayed.

The output of the File widget.

The input of the Data Table widget.

The communication channel. It passes the data set from the File widget to the Data Table.

**Path:** C:\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\Orange\canvas\application\workflows\110-file-and-data-table-widget.ows

File and Data Table | Interactive Visualizations | Visualization of Data Subsets | Classification Tree | Principal Component Analysis | Hierarchic

# Exploring Orange. . .



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## Documentation



### Visual Programming

- Getting started
- YouTube tutorials
- Loading your data
- Widget catalog



### Development

- Widget development
- Example addon



### Python Library

- Tutorial
- Reference
- Orange 2.7 documentation

Source:

<https://orange.biolab.si/docs/>

# Exploring Orange. . .



## Cricket's Chirp Rate vs Temperature Data:

### CSV file

```
Chirp Rate, Temperature
20, 88.6
16, 71.6
19.8, 93.3
18.4, 84.3
17.1, 80.6
15.5, 75.2
14.7, 69.7
17.1, 82
15.4, 69.4
16.3, 83.3
15, 79.6
17.2, 82.6
16, 80.6
17, 83.5
14.4, 76.3
```



## Question 3



**Orange is an open source machine learning and \_\_\_\_\_ visualization tool for novice and expert developers.**



# Exploring Orange. . .



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## Data



File



Datasets



SQL Table



Data Table



Paint Data



Data Info



Data Sampler



Select Columns



Select Rows



Rank



Merge Data



Concatenate



Transpose



Randomize



Preprocess



Impute



Outliers



Edit Domain



Python Script



Color



Continuize



Create Class



Discretize



Feature Constructor



Purge Domain



Save Data

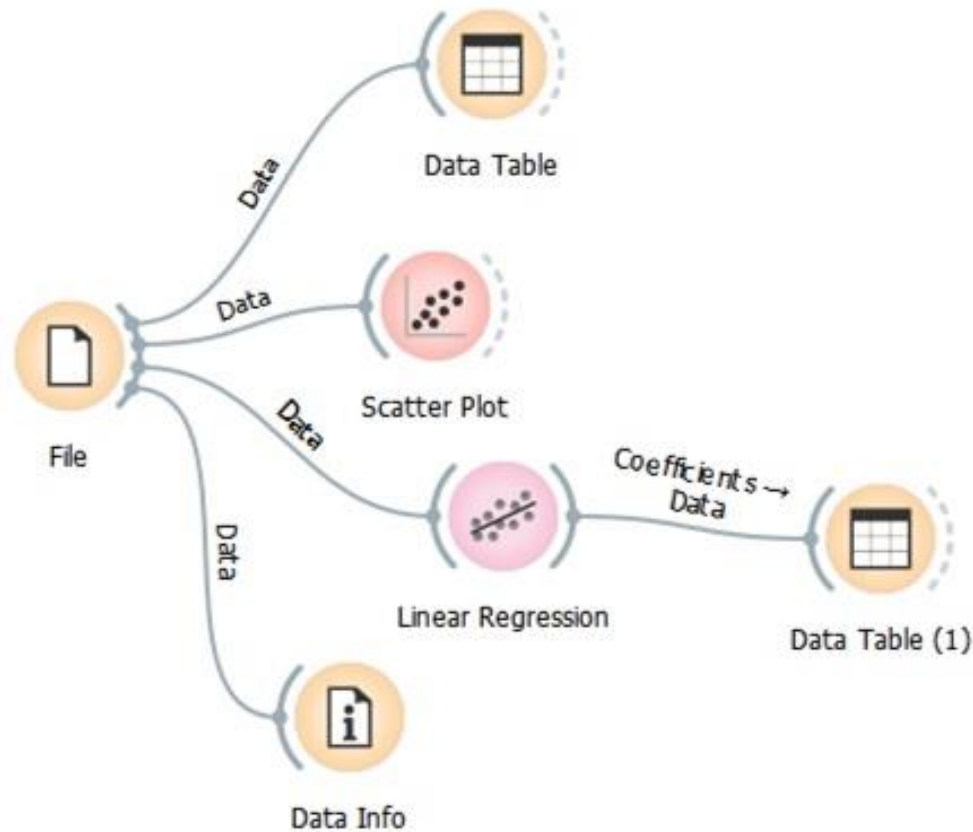
Source:

<https://orange.biolab.si/toolbox/>

# Exploring Orange. . .



## Analyzing a Cricket's Chirp Rate vs Temperature: Workflow



# Exploring Orange. . .

## Cricket's Chirp Rate vs Temperature Data: CSV file



```
Chirp Rate, Temperature
20, 88.6
16, 71.6
19.8, 93.3
18.4, 84.3
17.1, 80.6
15.5, 75.2
14.7, 69.7
17.1, 82
15.4, 69.4
16.3, 83.3
15, 79.6
17.2, 82.6
16, 80.6
17, 83.5
14.4, 76.3
```

## Question 4



**Using slide 23: In configuring the input file, what feature is used as the target for the machine learning model in Orange?**

# Exploring Orange. . .



**Data Table**

Info  
15 instances (no missing values)  
1 feature (no missing values)  
Continuous target variable (no missing values)  
No meta attributes

Variables  
 Show variable labels (if present)  
 Visualize continuous values  
 Color by instance classes

Selection  
 Select full rows

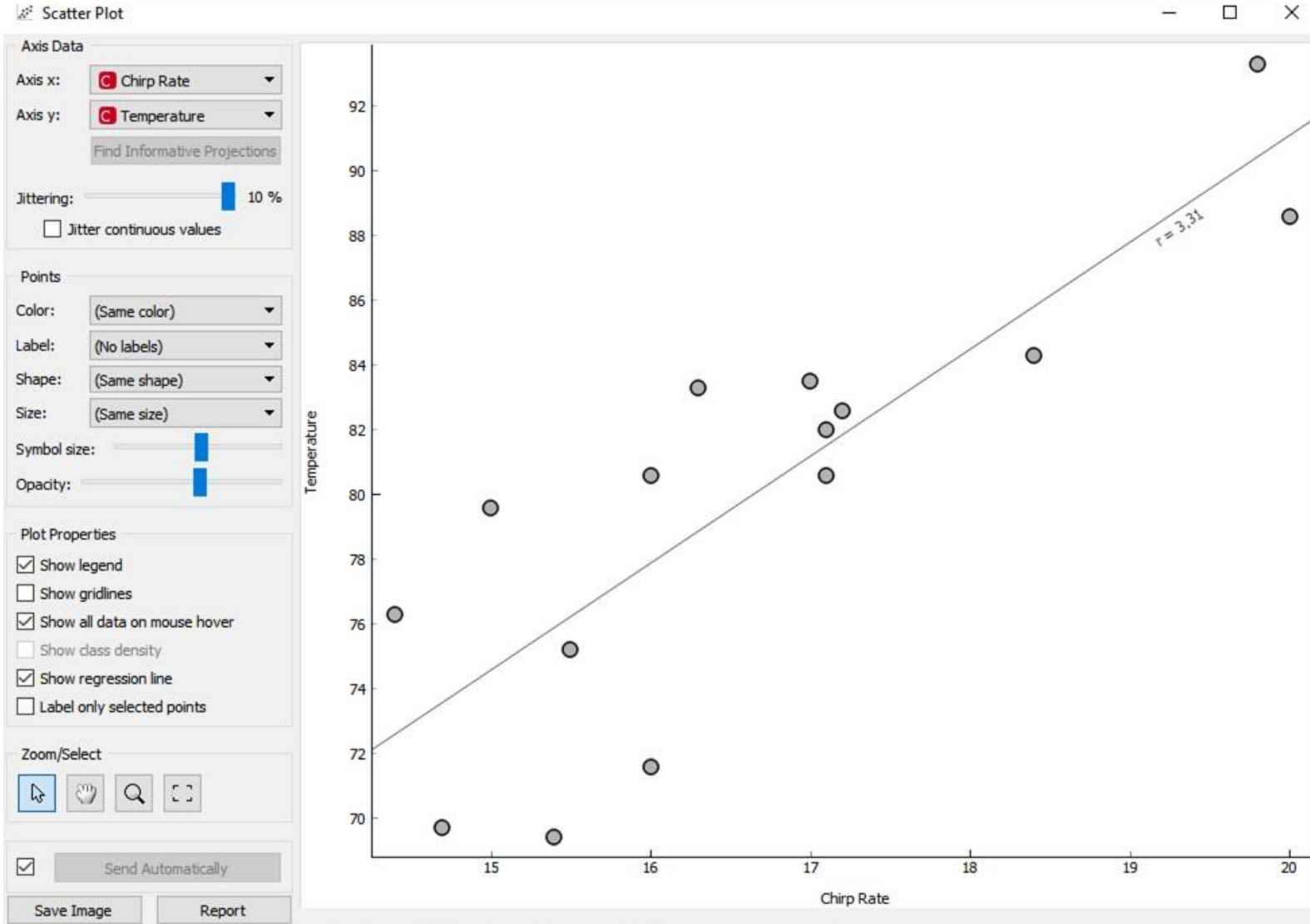
	Temperature	Chirp Rate
1	88.600	20.000
2	71.600	16.000
3	93.300	19.800
4	84.300	18.400
5	80.600	17.100
6	75.200	15.500
7	69.700	14.700
8	82.000	17.100
9	69.400	15.400
10	83.300	16.300
11	79.600	15.000
12	82.600	17.200
13	80.600	16.000
14	83.500	17.000
15	76.300	14.400

Restore Original Order

Report

Send Automatically

# Exploring Orange. . .



# Exploring Orange. . .



Data Table (1)

Info

2 instances (no missing values)  
1 feature (no missing values)  
No target variable.  
1 meta attribute (no missing values)

Variables

Show variable labels (if present)  
 Visualize continuous values  
 Color by instance classes

Selection

Select full rows

	name	coef
1	intercept	24.9660144
2	Chirp Rate	3.3057614

**Linear Regression equation.**

$$y = 3.3057614x + 24.9660144$$

Restore Original Order

Report

Send Automatically

# Exploring Orange. . .



**Predicting a new temperature with a future chirp rate example.**

**Given:**

$$x = 21Hz$$

$$y = 3.3057614x + 24.9660144$$

$$y = 3.3057614(21) + 24.9660144$$

$$y = 94.3869744 \text{ } ^\circ F$$



## Question 5



**Using slide 31: The numbers in the linear regression expression are the \_\_\_\_\_ of the equation.**

# Predicting the Electrical Behavior of a Light Sensor



## Lab Project Objectives:

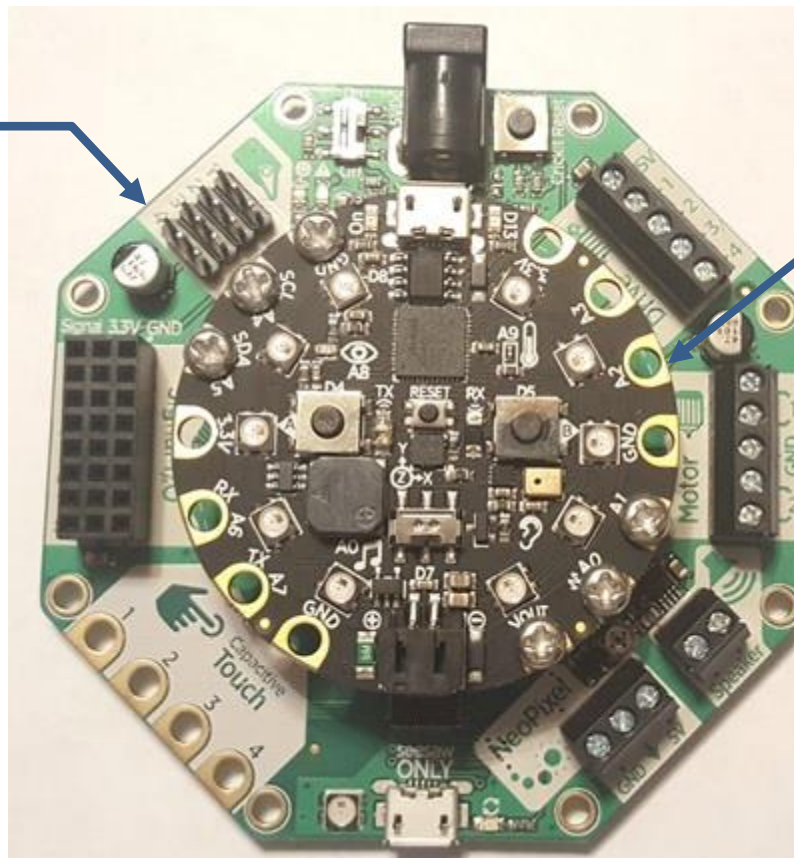
- a. Learn how to collect data from the Circuit Playground Express (CPX) Light Sensor.
- b. Learn how to create Common Separated Values file.
- c. Learn how to build a Predictive Model using Orange.

# Predicting the Electrical Behavior of a Light Sensor Circuit. . .



**CPX mounted onto a Cricket.**

Cricket

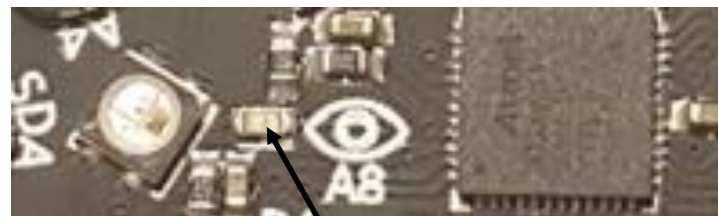
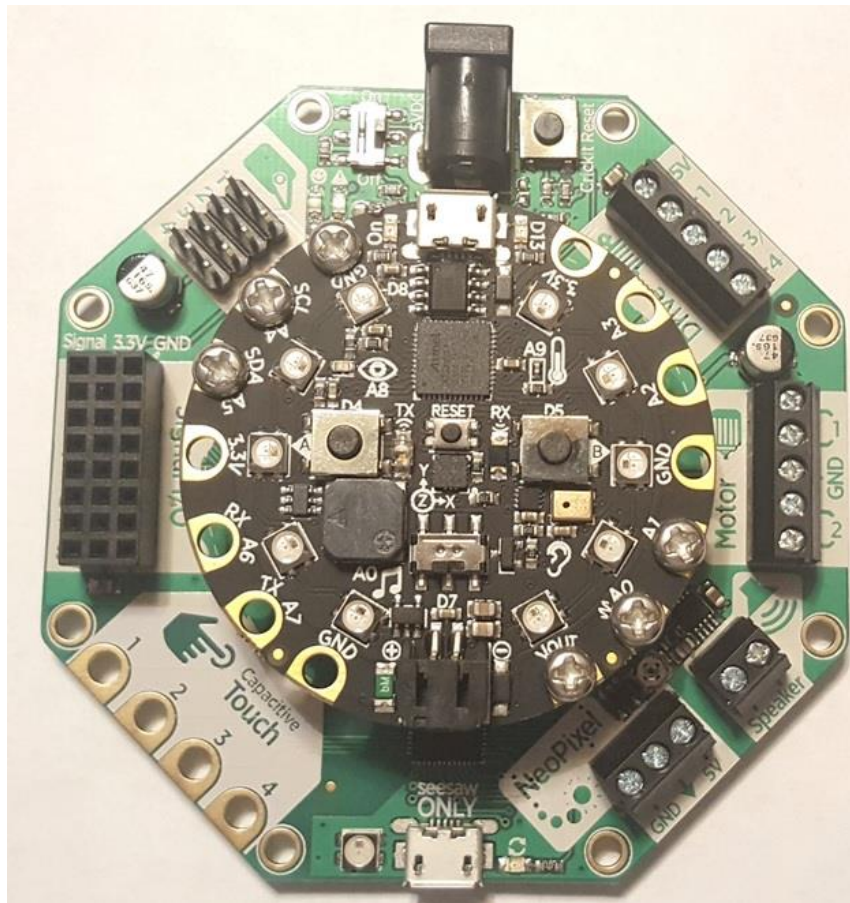


CPX

# Predicting the Electrical Behavior of a Light Sensor Circuit. . .



**CPX mounted onto a Cricket.**



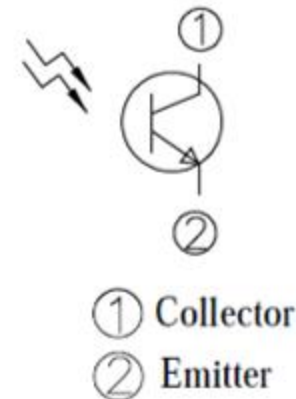
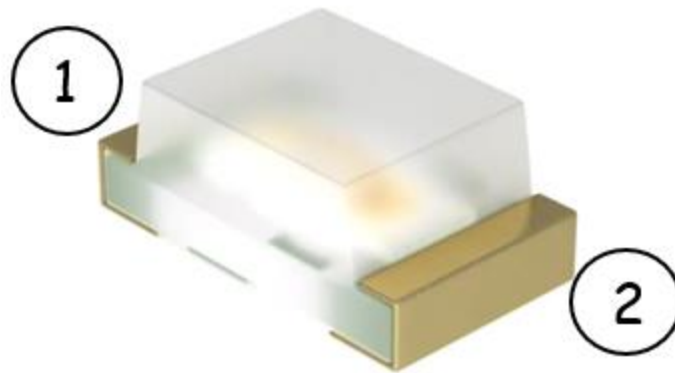
CPX  
Light  
Sensor

# Predicting the Electrical Behavior of a Light Sensor Circuit. . .



## CPX Light Sensor

ALS-PT19-315C/L177/TR8  
Surface Mount Light Sensor

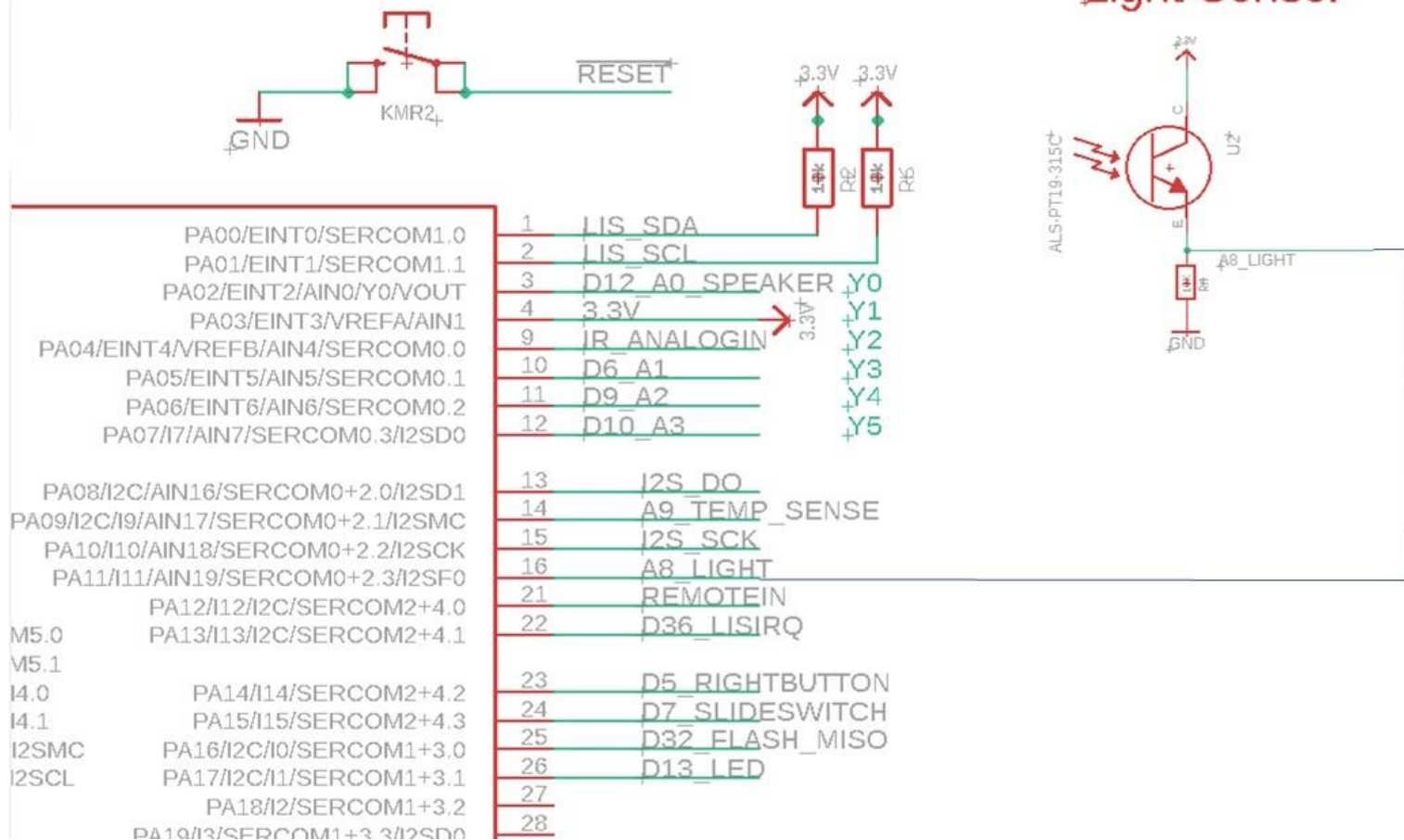




# Predicting the Electrical Behavior of a Light Sensor Circuit. . .



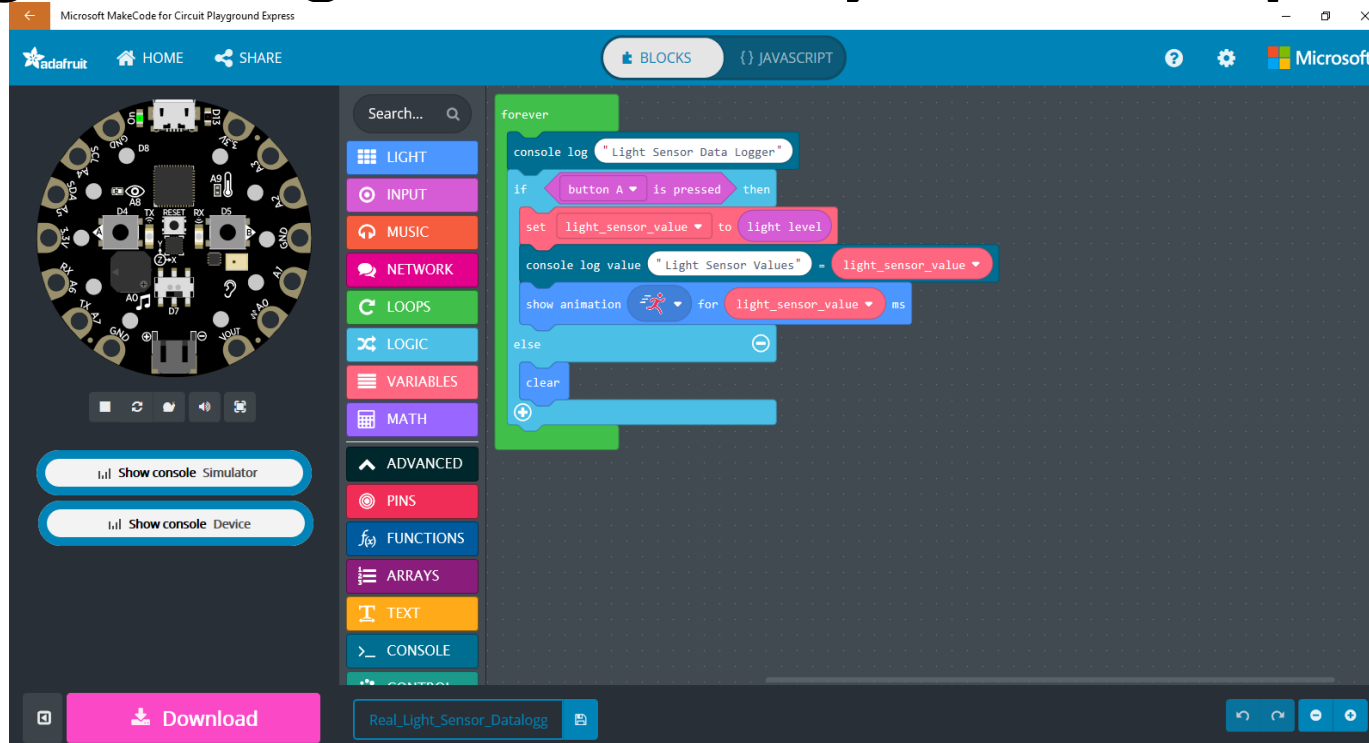
## CPX Light Sensor Circuit



# Predicting the Electrical Behavior of a Light Sensor Circuit. . .



## CPX Light Sensor Lab: Microsoft Makecode programming for Circuit Playground Express



Code Link:

<https://www.tinkercad.com/things/aUlgFjfHDw5-electronic-light-sensor-circuit/editel>

# Predicting the Electrical Behavior of a Light Sensor Circuit. . .



## CPX Light Sensor Lab: Microsoft Makecode Blockly Code

```
forever
  console log "Light Sensor Data Logger"
  if button A is pressed then
    set light_sensor_value to light level
    console log value "Light Sensor Values" = light_sensor_value
    show animation for light_sensor_value ms
  else
    clear
```



# Predicting the Electrical Behavior of a Light Sensor Circuit. . .



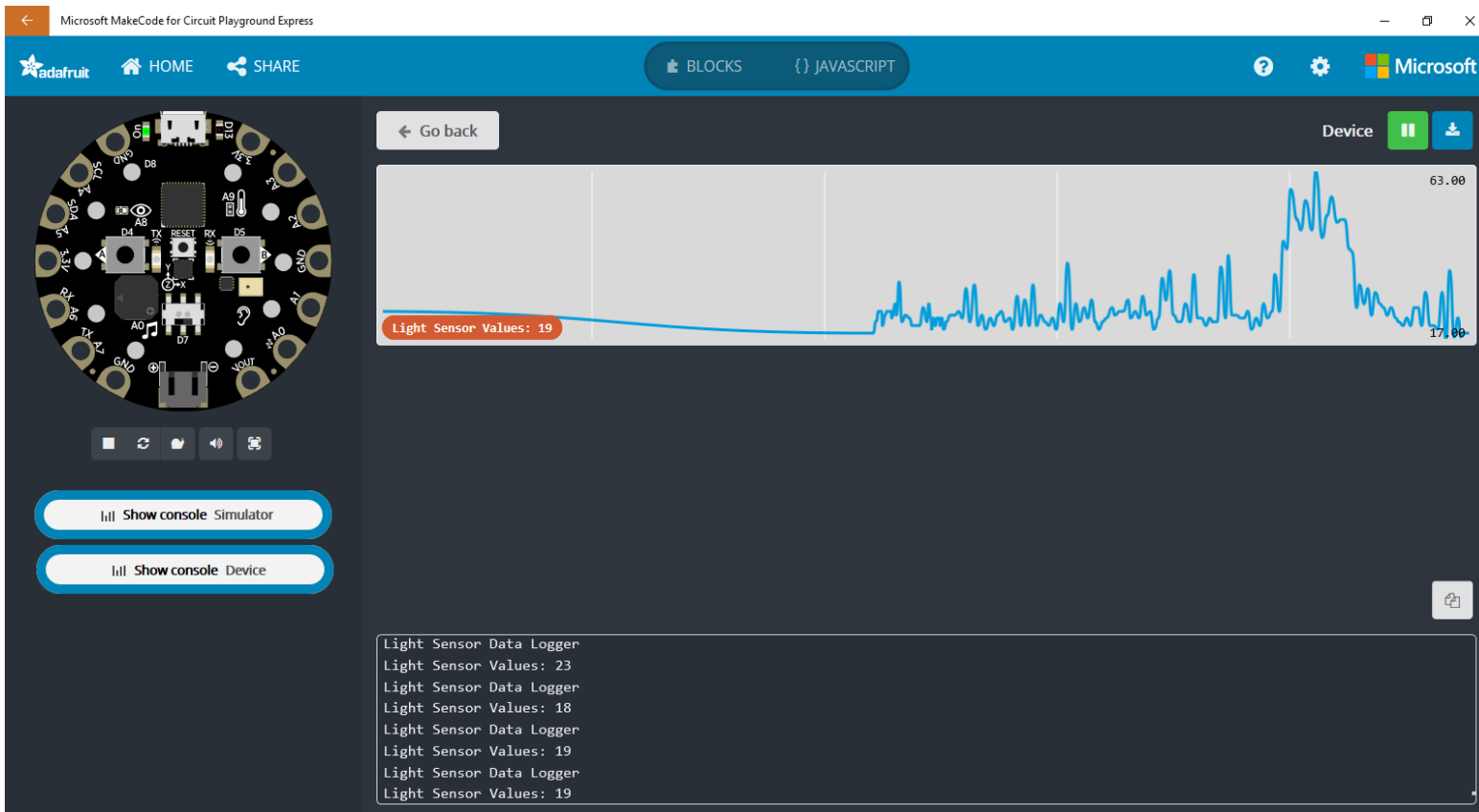
## CPX Light Sensor Lab: Microsoft Makecode Javascript

```
1 let light_sensor_value = 0
2 forever(function () {
3     console.log("Light Sensor Data Logger")
4     if (input.buttonA.isPressed()) {
5         light_sensor_value = input.lightLevel()
6         console.logValue("Light Sensor Values", light_sensor_value)
7         light.showAnimation(light.runningLightsAnimation, light_sensor_value)
8     } else {
9         light.clear()
10    }
11 })
12
```

# Predicting the Electrical Behavior of a Light Sensor Circuit. . .



## Running the application code on the CPX: Console Results



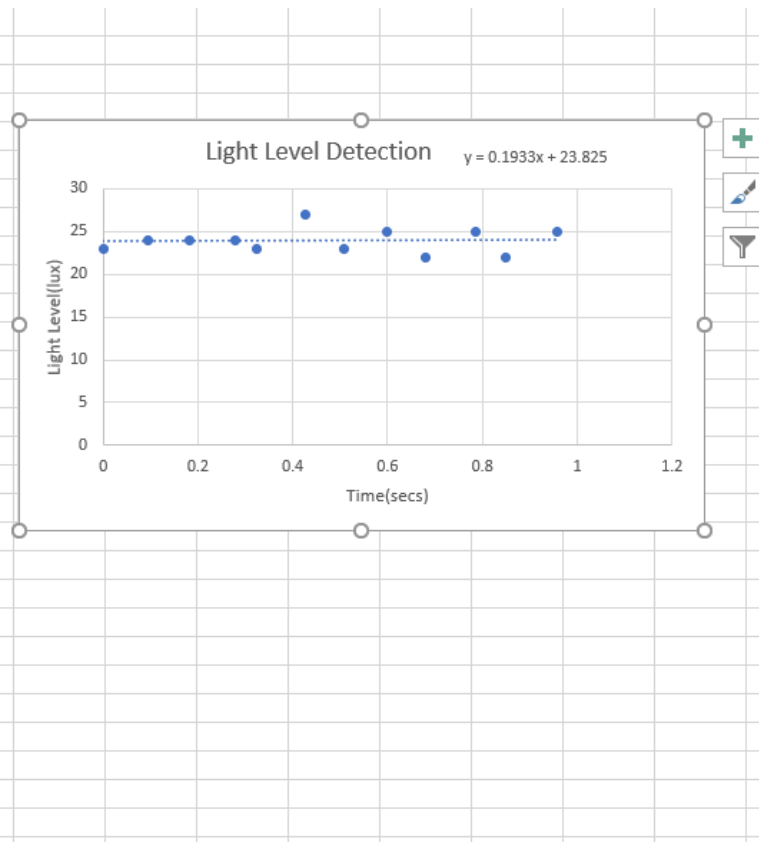
Presented by:

# Predicting the Electrical Behavior of a Light Sensor Circuit. . .



## Linear Regression Model of the CPX Light Sensor

1	time (source1)	Light Sensor Values
2	0	23
3	0.093	24
4	0.183	24
5	0.278	24
6	0.324	23
7	0.426	27
8	0.509	23
9	0.6	25
10	0.681	22
11	0.787	25
12	0.849	22
13	0.957	25
14	1.021	24
15	1.122	24
16	1.186	24
17	1.266	23
18	1.369	27
19	1.422	22
20	1.531	26
21	1.603	23
22	1.707	30
23	1.784	24
24	4.712	22
25	4.795	23
26	4.864	35
27	4.946	24
28	5.057	29
29	5.105	22



# Predicting the Electrical Behavior of a Light Sensor Circuit. . .



**What would be the light level if the used is 1.021 sec?**

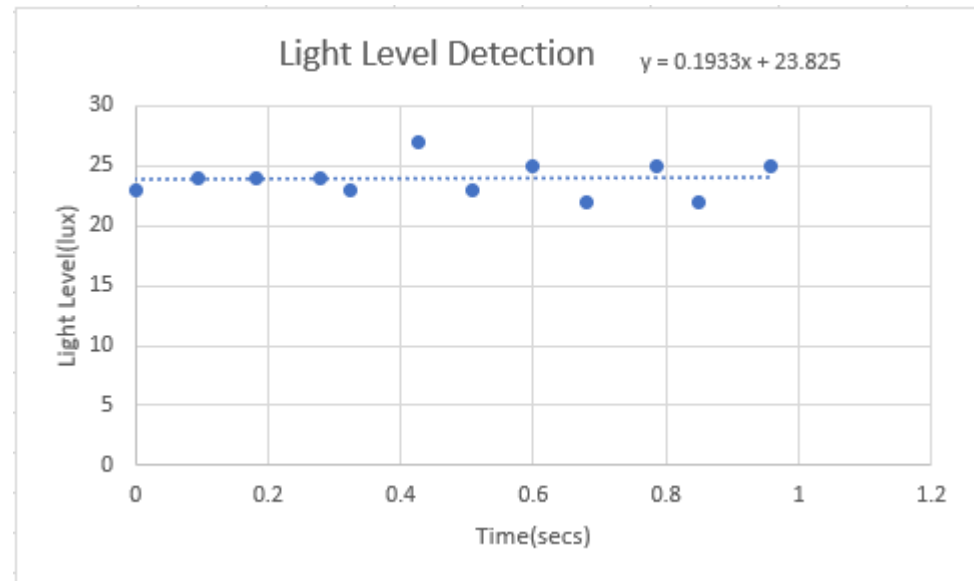
**Solution:**

**x is the input variable**  
**y is the outcome variable**

$$y = 0.1933x + 23.825$$

$$y = 0.1933(1.021s) + 23.825$$

$$y = 24 \text{ lux (Predictive Value)}$$



# Predicting the Electrical Behavior of a Light Sensor Circuit. . .



## Linear Regression Model of the CPX Light Sensor:

### Measured Results

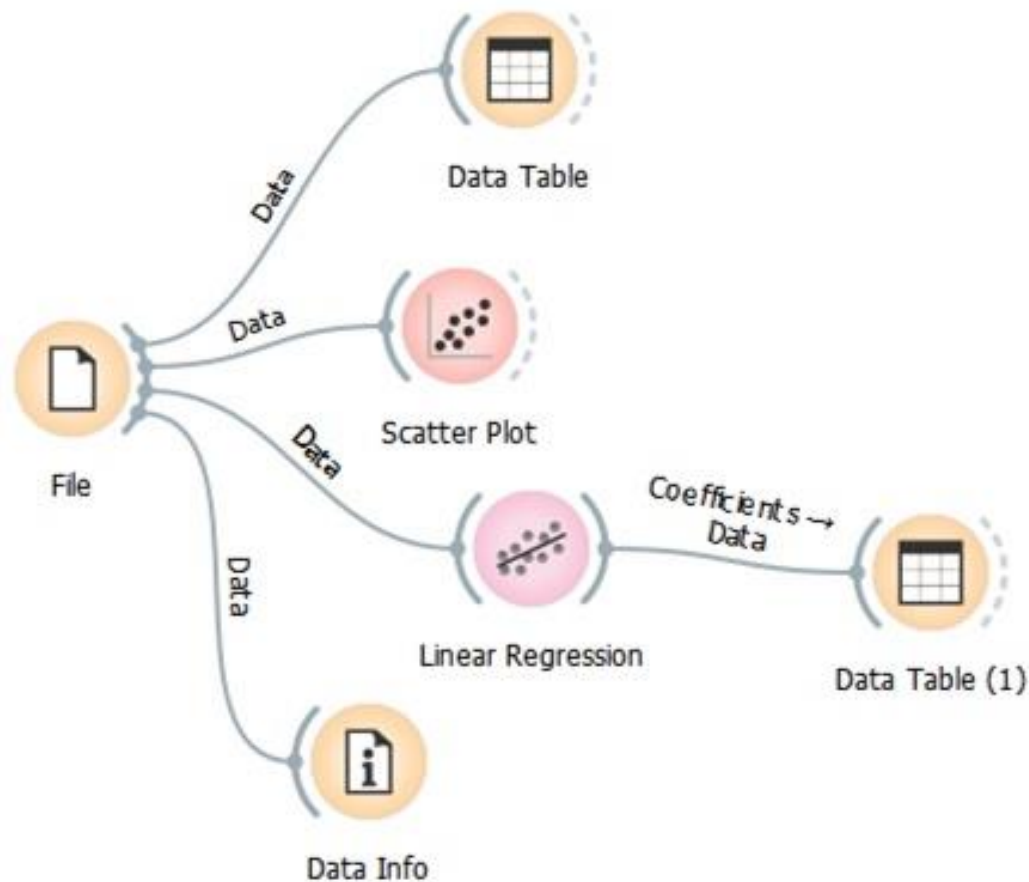
time (source1)	Light Sensor Values
0	23
0.093	24
0.183	24
0.278	24
0.324	23
0.426	27
0.509	23
0.6	25
0.681	22
0.787	25
0.849	22
0.957	25
1.021	24
1.122	24
1.186	24
1.266	23
1.369	27
1.422	22
1.531	26
1.603	23

Measured light level  
with CPX

# Predicting the Electrical Behavior of a Light Sensor Circuit. . .



## Light Sensor Circuit Predictive Model Workflow



# Predicting the Electrical Behavior of a Light Sensor Circuit. . .



## Light Sensor Circuit CSV File

```
time (source1),Light Sensor Values
0,23
0.093,24
0.183,24
0.278,24
0.324,23
0.426,27
0.509,23
0.6,25
0.681,22
0.787,25
0.849,22
0.957,25
1.021,24
1.122,24
```



# Predicting the Electrical Behavior of a Light Sensor Circuit. . .



## Light Sensor Circuit Data Table

The screenshot shows a 'Data Table' window with a sidebar on the left containing metadata and controls. The main area displays a table with 14 rows and 3 columns. The columns are labeled 'light Sensor Value' and 'time (source1)'. The first column is unlabeled but contains instance numbers from 1 to 14. The table data is as follows:

	light Sensor Value	time (source1)
1	23	0.000
2	24	0.093
3	24	0.183
4	24	0.278
5	23	0.324
6	27	0.426
7	23	0.509
8	25	0.600
9	22	0.681
10	25	0.787
11	22	0.849
12	25	0.957
13	24	1.021
14	24	1.122

The sidebar on the left includes the following sections:

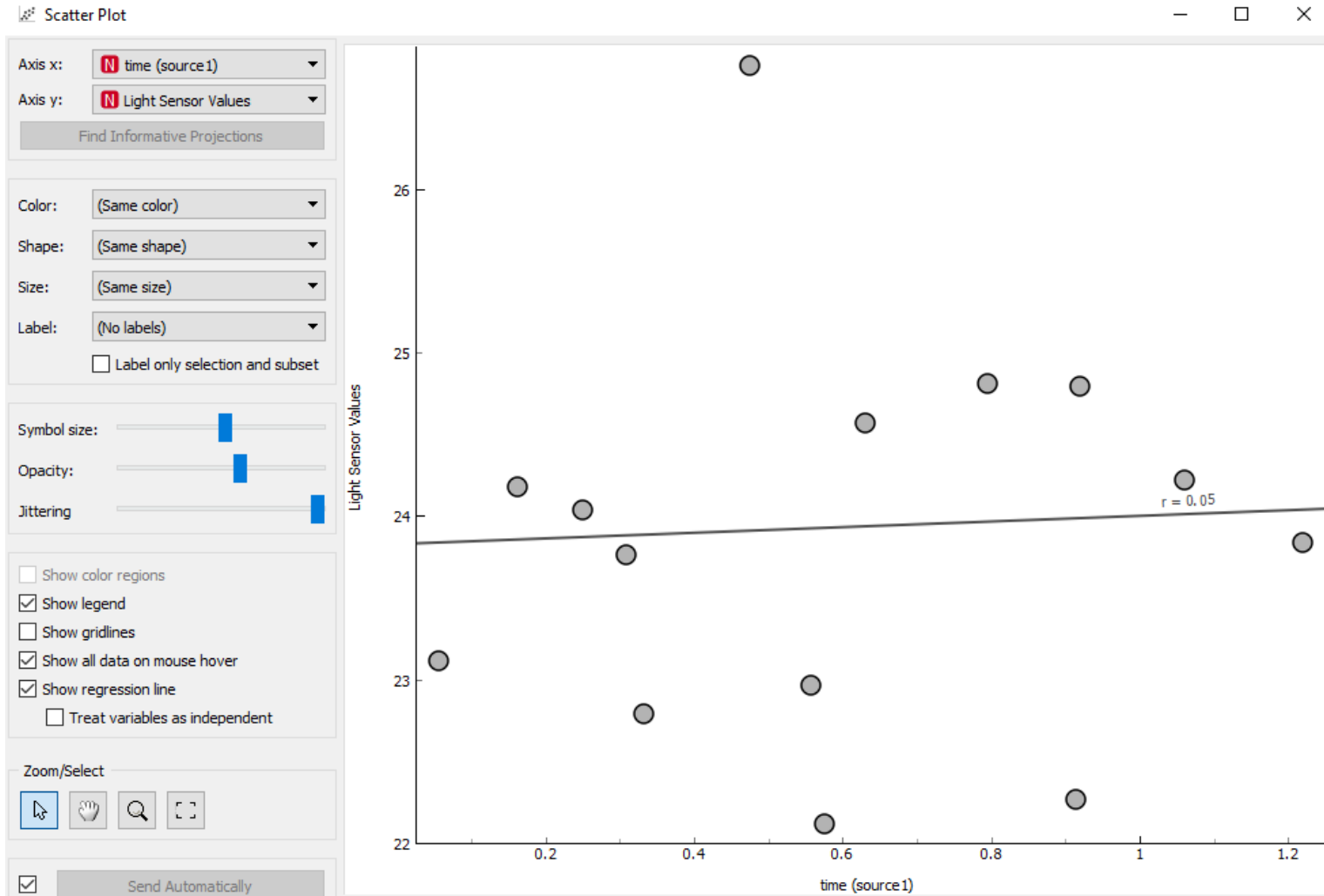
- Info:** 14 instances (no missing values), 1 feature (no missing values), Continuous target variable (no missing values), No meta attributes.
- Variables:**  Show variable labels (if present),  Visualize numeric values,  Color by instance classes.
- Selection:**  Select full rows.
- Buttons:** Restore Original Order,  Send Automatically.

## Question 6



**Using slide 48: In configuring the input file, what feature is used as the target for the machine learning model in Orange?**

# Predicting the Electrical Behavior of a Light Sensor Circuit. . .



# Predicting the Electrical Behavior of a Light Sensor Circuit. . .



Data Table (1)

Info  
2 instances (no missing values)  
1 feature (no missing values)  
No target variable.  
1 meta attribute (no missing values)

Variables  
 Show variable labels (if present)  
 Visualize numeric values  
 Color by instance classes

Selection  
 Select full rows

Restore Original Order

Send Automatically

	name	coef
1	intercept	23.8318418
2	time (source1)	0.1729521

**Linear Regression equation.**  
 $y=0.1729x + 23.8318$

# Predicting the Electrical Behavior of a Light Sensor Circuit. . .



Predicting a new light level value with the CPX light sensor circuit example.

**Given:**

$$x = 1.186s$$

$$y = 0.1729x + 23.8318$$

$$y = 0.1729(1.186s) + 23.8318$$

$$y = 24.03 \text{ lux}$$

time (source1)	Light Sensor Values
0	23
0.093	24
0.183	24
0.278	24
0.324	23
0.426	27
0.509	23
0.6	25
0.681	22
0.787	25
0.849	22
0.957	25
1.021	24
1.122	24
1.186	24
1.266	23
1.369	27
1.422	22
1.531	26
1.603	23

Measured light level  
with CPX

