

projet-2

January 15, 2024

0.0.1 Projet Maching Learning : Analyse Prédicitive pour les Admissions dans les Écoles Publiques,

BI&A

```
[23]: !pip install --upgrade scikit-learn matplotlib
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: scikit-learn in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (1.3.2)
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (3.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy<2.0,>=1.17.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikit-learn) (1.23.5)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=1.5.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikit-learn) (1.11.4)
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)
Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib) (4.47.0)
Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.3.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib) (1.4.5)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib) (23.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=8 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: python-dateutil>=2.7 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.7->matplotlib) (1.16.0)
```

```
[24]: !pip install kmodes
```

Requirement already satisfied: kmodes in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (0.12.2)
 Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.10.4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from kmodes) (1.23.5)
 Requirement already satisfied: scikit-learn>=0.22.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from kmodes) (1.3.2)
 Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=0.13.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from kmodes) (1.11.4)
 Requirement already satisfied: joblib>=0.11 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from kmodes) (1.3.2)
 Requirement already satisfied: threadpoolctl>=2.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikit-learn>=0.22.0->kmodes) (3.2.0)

[25]: `!pip install tensorflow`

Requirement already satisfied: tensorflow in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (2.15.0)
 Requirement already satisfied: absl-py>=1.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (1.4.0)
 Requirement already satisfied: astunparse>=1.6.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (1.6.3)
 Requirement already satisfied: flatbuffers>=23.5.26 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (23.5.26)
 Requirement already satisfied: gast!=0.5.0,!0.5.1,!0.5.2,>=0.2.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (0.5.4)
 Requirement already satisfied: google-pasta>=0.1.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (0.2.0)
 Requirement already satisfied: h5py>=2.9.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (3.9.0)
 Requirement already satisfied: libclang>=13.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (16.0.6)
 Requirement already satisfied: ml-dtypes~=0.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (0.2.0)
 Requirement already satisfied: numpy<2.0.0,>=1.23.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (1.23.5)
 Requirement already satisfied: opt-einsum>=2.3.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (3.3.0)
 Requirement already satisfied: packaging in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (23.2)
 Requirement already satisfied: protobuf!=4.21.0,!4.21.1,!4.21.2,!4.21.3,!4.21.4,!4.21.5,<5.0.0dev,>=3.20.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (3.20.3)
 Requirement already satisfied: setuptools in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (67.7.2)
 Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.12.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (1.16.0)
 Requirement already satisfied: termcolor>=1.1.0 in

```


/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (2.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions>=3.6.6 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (4.5.0)
Requirement already satisfied: wrapt<1.15,>=1.11.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (1.14.1)
Requirement already satisfied: tensorflow-io-gcs-filesystem>=0.23.1 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (0.35.0)
Requirement already satisfied: grpcio<2.0,>=1.24.3 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (1.60.0)
Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard<2.16,>=2.15 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (2.15.1)
Requirement already satisfied: tensorflow-estimator<2.16,>=2.15.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (2.15.0)
Requirement already satisfied: keras<2.16,>=2.15.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorflow) (2.15.0)
Requirement already satisfied: wheel<1.0,>=0.23.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from astunparse>=1.6.0->tensorflow)
(0.42.0)
Requirement already satisfied: google-auth<3,>=1.6.3 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from
tensorboard<2.16,>=2.15->tensorflow) (2.17.3)
Requirement already satisfied: google-auth-oauthlib<2,>=0.5 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from
tensorboard<2.16,>=2.15->tensorflow) (1.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: markdown>=2.6.8 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from
tensorboard<2.16,>=2.15->tensorflow) (3.5.1)
Requirement already satisfied: requests<3,>=2.21.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from
tensorboard<2.16,>=2.15->tensorflow) (2.31.0)
Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard-data-server<0.8.0,>=0.7.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from
tensorboard<2.16,>=2.15->tensorflow) (0.7.2)
Requirement already satisfied: werkzeug>=1.0.1 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from
tensorboard<2.16,>=2.15->tensorflow) (3.0.1)
Requirement already satisfied: cachetools<6.0,>=2.0.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from google-
auth<3,>=1.6.3->tensorboard<2.16,>=2.15->tensorflow) (5.3.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pyasn1-modules>=0.2.1 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from google-
auth<3,>=1.6.3->tensorboard<2.16,>=2.15->tensorflow) (0.3.0)
Requirement already satisfied: rsa<5,>=3.1.4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
packages (from google-auth<3,>=1.6.3->tensorboard<2.16,>=2.15->tensorflow) (4.9)
Requirement already satisfied: requests-oauthlib>=0.7.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from google-auth-
oauthlib<2,>=0.5->tensorboard<2.16,>=2.15->tensorflow) (1.3.1)
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<4,>=2 in

```

```

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from
requests<3,>=2.21.0->tensorboard<2.16,>=2.15->tensorflow) (3.3.2)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0->tensorboard<2.16,>=2.15->tensorflow) (3.6)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from
requests<3,>=2.21.0->tensorboard<2.16,>=2.15->tensorflow) (2.0.7)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from
requests<3,>=2.21.0->tensorboard<2.16,>=2.15->tensorflow) (2023.11.17)
Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=2.1.1 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from
werkzeug>=1.0.1->tensorboard<2.16,>=2.15->tensorflow) (2.1.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pyasn1<0.6.0,>=0.4.6 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pyasn1-modules>=0.2.1->google-
auth<3,>=1.6.3->tensorboard<2.16,>=2.15->tensorflow) (0.5.1)
Requirement already satisfied: oauthlib>=3.0.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests-oauthlib>=0.7.0->google-
auth-oauthlib<2,>=0.5->tensorboard<2.16,>=2.15->tensorflow) (3.2.2)

```

[26]:  pip install scipy

```

Requirement already satisfied: scipy in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
(1.11.4)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy<1.28.0,>=1.21.6 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scipy) (1.23.5)

###Projet Machine Learning BI&A

```

0.0.2 Outline :

1. Exploration des donnees
2. Visualisation
3. codage des donnees
4. Entrainement des modeles Tunning des parametres et evaluation

Librairies :

```

[27]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# plotting les donnees
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from scipy.cluster.hierarchy import dendrogram, linkage
# Preprocessing data
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

```

```

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

from sklearn.utils.class_weight import compute_sample_weight

#Les algorithmes d'apprentissage :
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.multiclass import OneVsRestClassifier
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
# Clustering des donnees
from kmodes.kmodes import KModes

from sklearn.cluster import AgglomerativeClustering
# MLP
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import layers, models
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Activation

#les metriques d'evaluation :
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn.metrics import RocCurveDisplay
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, recall_score, \
    precision_score, roc_auc_score, classification_report
from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score

```

```

[28]: import pandas as pd

data = pd.read_csv('nursery.csv')
data

```

```

[28]:
   parents  has_nurs  form children  housing  finance \
0      usual    proper  complete      1  convenient  convenient
1      usual    proper  complete      1  convenient  convenient
2      usual    proper  complete      1  convenient  convenient
3      usual    proper  complete      1  convenient  convenient
4      usual    proper  complete      1  convenient  convenient
...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...
12955  great_pret  very_crit  foster    more    critical    inconv
12956  great_pret  very_crit  foster    more    critical    inconv
12957  great_pret  very_crit  foster    more    critical    inconv
12958  great_pret  very_crit  foster    more    critical    inconv
12959  great_pret  very_crit  foster    more    critical    inconv

   social  health final evaluation
0  nonprob  recommended      recommend

```

1	nonprob	priority	priority
2	nonprob	not_recom	not_recom
3	slightly_prob	recommended	recommend
4	slightly_prob	priority	priority
...
12955	slightly_prob	priority	spec_prior
12956	slightly_prob	not_recom	not_recom
12957	problematic	recommended	spec_prior
12958	problematic	priority	spec_prior
12959	problematic	not_recom	not_recom

[12960 rows x 9 columns]

```
[29]: data.head()
```

```
[29]:  parents has_nurs    form children    housing    finance    social \
0   usual   proper  complete         1  convenient  convenient    nonprob
1   usual   proper  complete         1  convenient  convenient    nonprob
2   usual   proper  complete         1  convenient  convenient    nonprob
3   usual   proper  complete         1  convenient  convenient  slightly_prob
4   usual   proper  complete         1  convenient  convenient  slightly_prob

      health final evaluation
0  recommended    recommend
1    priority    priority
2   not_recom  not_recom
3  recommended    recommend
4    priority    priority
```

```
[30]: #dimensions : nombre de lignes, nombre de colonnes :
print(data.shape)
```

(12960, 9)

```
[31]: # énumération des colonnes :
print(data.columns)
```

```
Index(['parents', 'has_nurs', 'form', 'children', 'housing', 'finance',
      'social', 'health', 'final evaluation'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
[32]: #type de chaque colonne :
print(data.dtypes)
```

```
parents          object
has_nurs         object
form             object
children         object
```

```

housing          object
finance          object
social           object
health           object
final evaluation object
dtype: object

```

```
[33]: data.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 12960 entries, 0 to 12959
Data columns (total 9 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   parents               12960 non-null  object
1   has_nurs              12960 non-null  object
2   form                  12960 non-null  object
3   children              12960 non-null  object
4   housing               12960 non-null  object
5   finance               12960 non-null  object
6   social                12960 non-null  object
7   health                12960 non-null  object
8   final evaluation      12960 non-null  object
dtypes: object(9)
memory usage: 911.4+ KB

```

```
[34]: data.describe()
```

```

[34]:      parents  has_nurs    form  children    housing    finance    social  \
count    12960    12960    12960    12960    12960    12960    12960
unique         3         5         4         4         3         2         3
top      usual   proper  complete         1  convenient  convenient  nonprob
freq     4320    2592    3240    3240    4320    6480    4320

      health  final evaluation
count    12960    12960
unique         3         4
top    recommended    not_recom
freq     4320    4320

```

```
[35]: data.columns
```

```

[35]: Index(['parents', 'has_nurs', 'form', 'children', 'housing', 'finance',
          'social', 'health', 'final evaluation'],
          dtype='object')

```

```
[36]: print("La liste des colonnes :-----")
      for x in data.columns :
          print("")
          print("\n ----- ",x,"-----")
          #print("\n", (data[x].value_counts()*100)/12960)
          print("\n", (data[x].value_counts()))
```

La liste des colonnes :-----

----- parents -----

usual	4320
pretentious	4320
great_pret	4320

Name: parents, dtype: int64

----- has_nurs -----

proper	2592
less_proper	2592
improper	2592
critical	2592
very_crit	2592

Name: has_nurs, dtype: int64

----- form -----

complete	3240
completed	3240
incomplete	3240
foster	3240

Name: form, dtype: int64

----- children -----

1	3240
2	3240
3	3240
more	3240

Name: children, dtype: int64

----- housing -----


```

convenient      4320
less_conv       4320
critical        4320
Name: housing, dtype: int64

```

```

-----  finance -----

```

```

convenient      6480
incony          6480
Name: finance, dtype: int64

```

```

-----  social -----

```

```

nonprob         4320
slightly_prob   4320
problematic     4320
Name: social, dtype: int64

```

```

-----  health -----

```

```

recommended     4320
priority        4320
not_recom       4320
Name: health, dtype: int64

```

```

-----  final evaluation -----

```

```

not_recom       4320
priority        4266
spec_prior      4044
recommend       330
Name: final evaluation, dtype: int64

```

```
[37]: data.iloc[:,0:9]
```

```

[37]:
   parents  has_nurs  form children  housing  finance \
0      usual   proper  complete      1  convenient  convenient
1      usual   proper  complete      1  convenient  convenient
2      usual   proper  complete      1  convenient  convenient
3      usual   proper  complete      1  convenient  convenient
4      usual   proper  complete      1  convenient  convenient
...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...

```

12955	great_pret	very_crit	foster	more	critical	inconv
12956	great_pret	very_crit	foster	more	critical	inconv
12957	great_pret	very_crit	foster	more	critical	inconv
12958	great_pret	very_crit	foster	more	critical	inconv
12959	great_pret	very_crit	foster	more	critical	inconv

	social	health	final	evaluation
0	nonprob	recommended		recommend
1	nonprob	priority		priority
2	nonprob	not_recom		not_recom
3	slightly_prob	recommended		recommend
4	slightly_prob	priority		priority
...
12955	slightly_prob	priority		spec_prior
12956	slightly_prob	not_recom		not_recom
12957	problematic	recommended		spec_prior
12958	problematic	priority		spec_prior
12959	problematic	not_recom		not_recom

[12960 rows x 9 columns]

- L'évaluation final en fonction des parents :

```
[38]: parents_pret = data.loc[data['parents']=='great_pret',:]
```

```
[39]: (parents_pret['final evaluation'].value_counts()*100)/4320
# On remarque 46.8% des candidats possèdent plus haut niveau de priorité,
# indiquant que le candidat devrait bénéficier d'une considération spéciale et
↳ d'une acceptation
```

```
[39]: spec_prior    46.805556
not_recom    33.333333
priority     19.861111
Name: final evaluation, dtype: float64
```

```
[40]: parents_usual = data.loc[data['parents']=='usual',:]
```

```
[41]: (parents_usual['final evaluation'].value_counts()*100)/4320
```

```
[41]: priority    44.537037
not_recom    33.333333
spec_prior    17.546296
recommend     4.583333
Name: final evaluation, dtype: float64
```

```
[42]: parents_pretentious = data.loc[data['parents']=="pretentious",:]
(parents_pretentious['final evaluation'].value_counts()*100)/4320
```

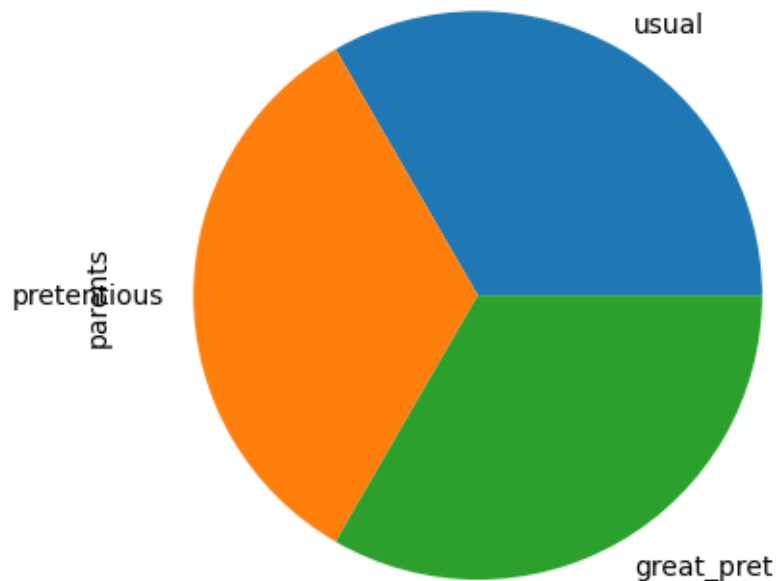
```
[42]: priority      34.351852
      not_recom     33.333333
      spec_prior    29.259259
      recommend      3.055556
      Name: final evaluation, dtype: float64
```

```
[43]: print(pd.crosstab(data['parents'],data['final evaluation']))
```

final evaluation	not_recom	priority	recommend	spec_prior
parents				
great_pret	1440	858	0	2022
pretentious	1440	1484	132	1264
usual	1440	1924	198	758

```
[44]: data['parents'].value_counts().plot.pie(subplots= True)
```

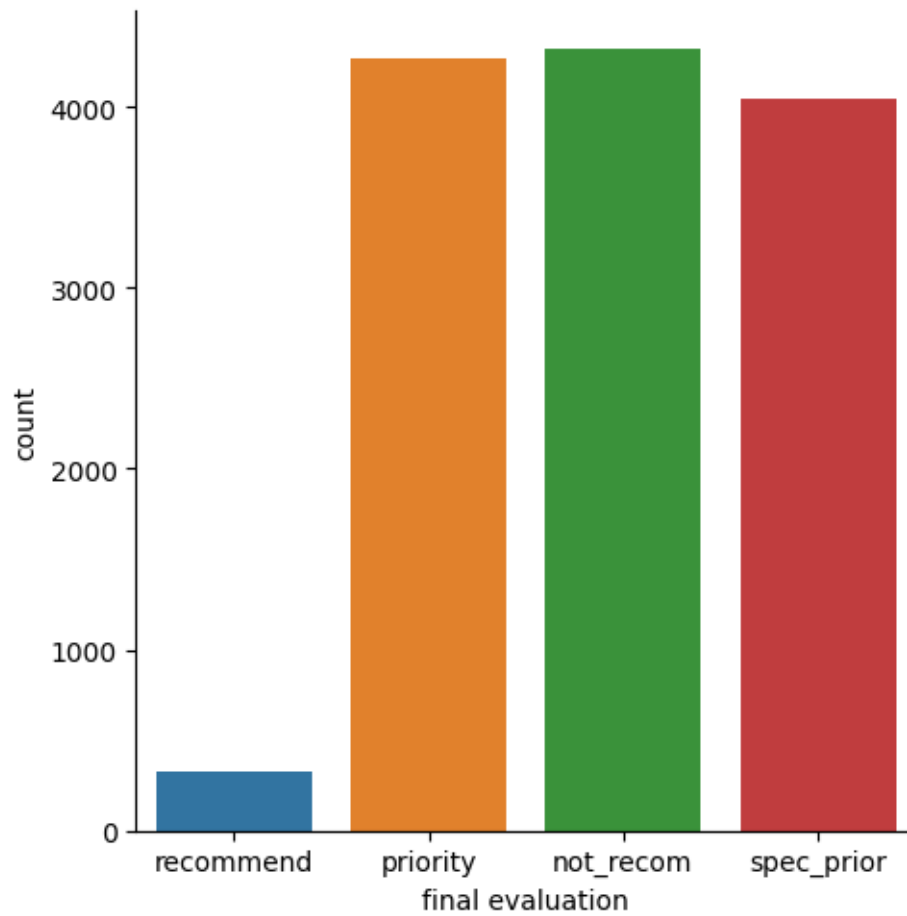
```
[44]: array([<Axes: ylabel='parents'>], dtype=object)
```



0.0.3 Visualisation des donnees

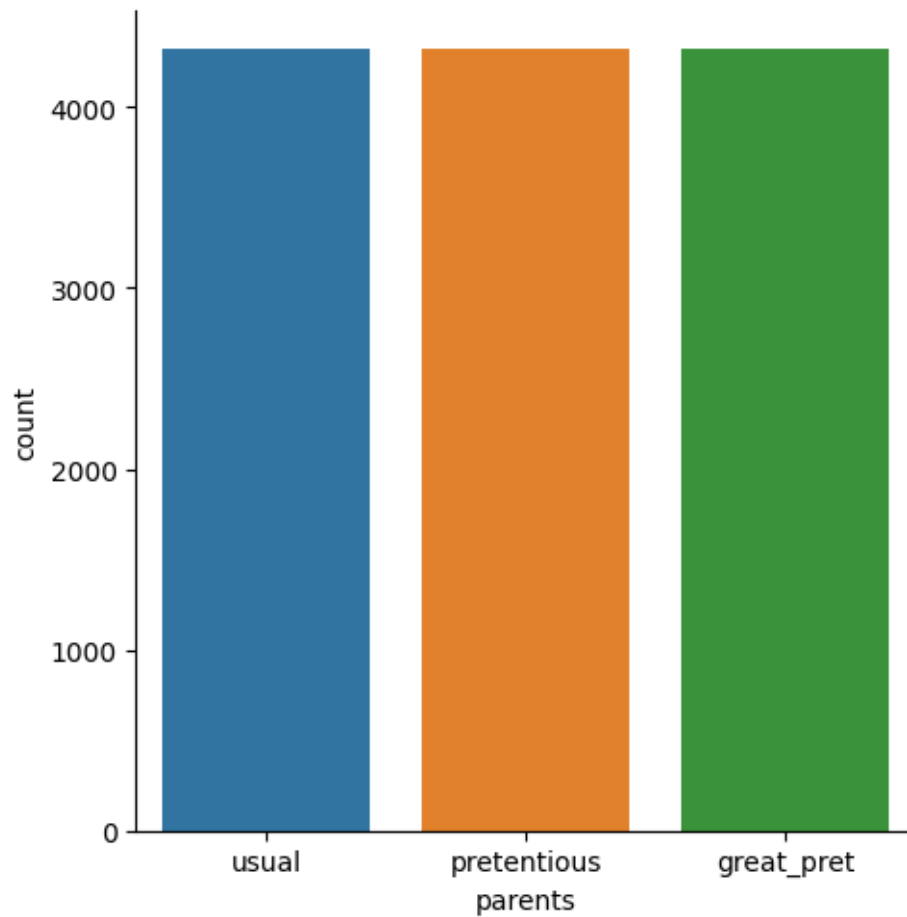
```
[45]: #les classes de la variable cible "final evaluation"
      sns.catplot(data=data, x="final evaluation", kind="count")
```

[45]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7f1b54c162f0>



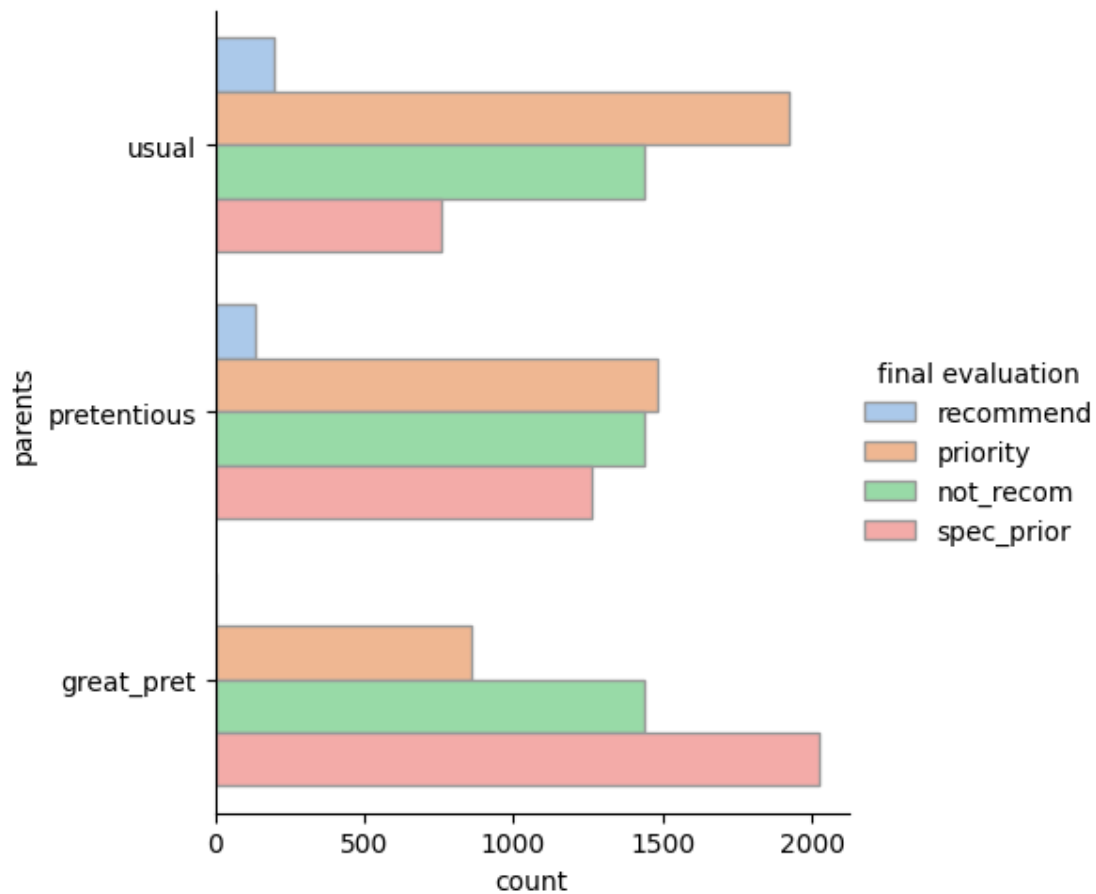
```
[46]: #bar plot d'occupation des parents  
sns.catplot(data=data, x="parents", kind="count")
```

[46]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7f1ac45968c0>



```
[47]: #Répartition des évaluations finales en fonction des professions des parents
sns.catplot(
    data=data, y="parents", hue="final evaluation", kind="count",
    palette="pastel", edgecolor=".6",
)
```

```
[47]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7f1ac21cc490>
```

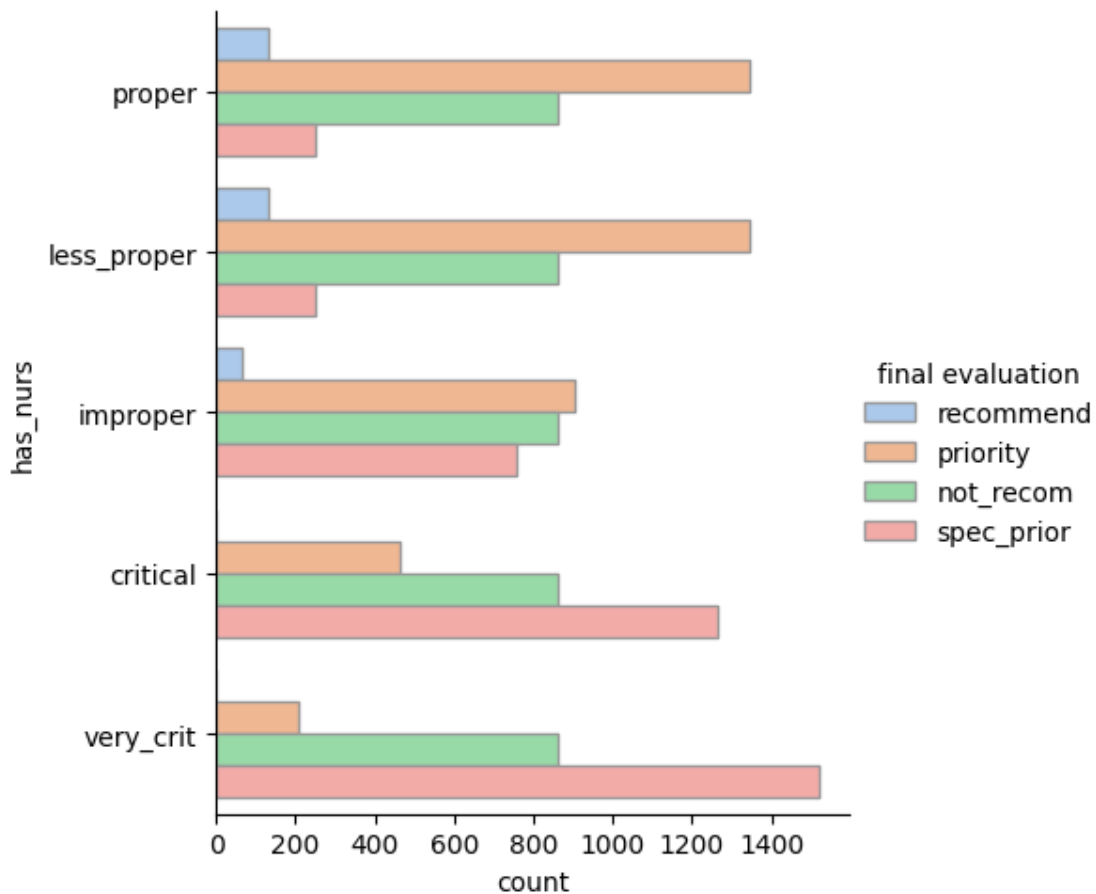


```
[48]: data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 12960 entries, 0 to 12959
Data columns (total 9 columns):
#   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   parents         12960 non-null  object
1   has_nurs        12960 non-null  object
2   form            12960 non-null  object
3   children        12960 non-null  object
4   housing         12960 non-null  object
5   finance         12960 non-null  object
6   social          12960 non-null  object
7   health          12960 non-null  object
8   final evaluation 12960 non-null  object
dtypes: object(9)
memory usage: 911.4+ KB
```

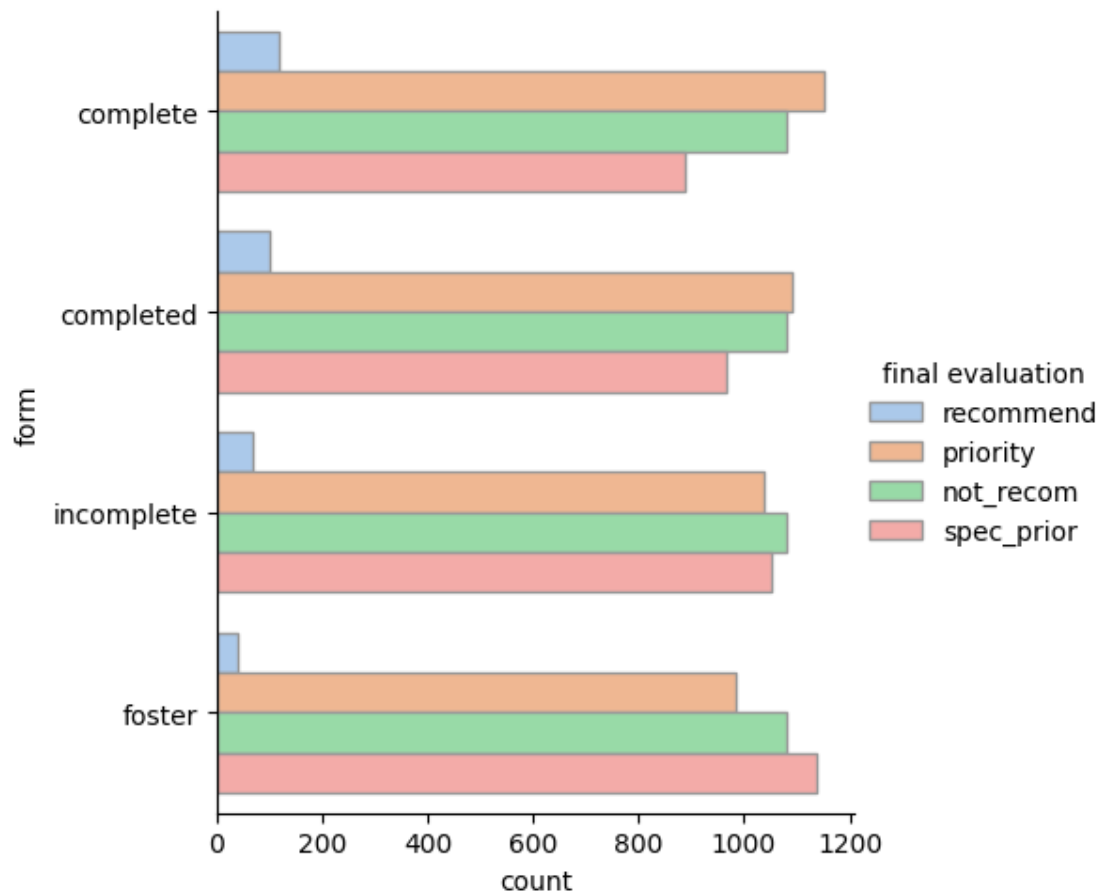
```
[49]: #Répartition des évaluations finales en fonction de garderie de l'enfant
sns.catplot(
    data=data, y="has_nurs", hue="final evaluation", kind="count",
    palette="pastel", edgecolor=".6",
)
```

[49]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7f1ac223f190>



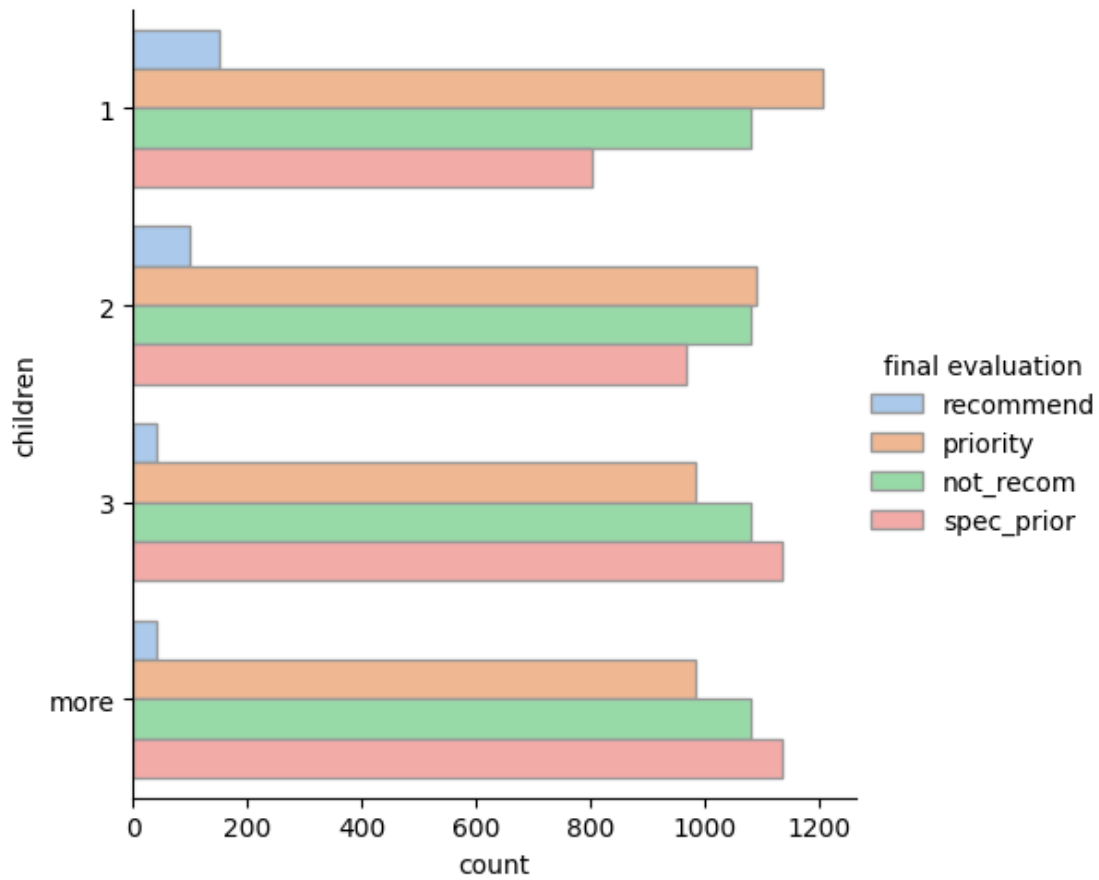
```
[50]: #Répartition des évaluations finales en fonction de la structure de la famille
sns.catplot(
    data=data, y="form", hue="final evaluation", kind="count",
    palette="pastel", edgecolor=".6",
)
```

[50]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7f1ac2150d00>



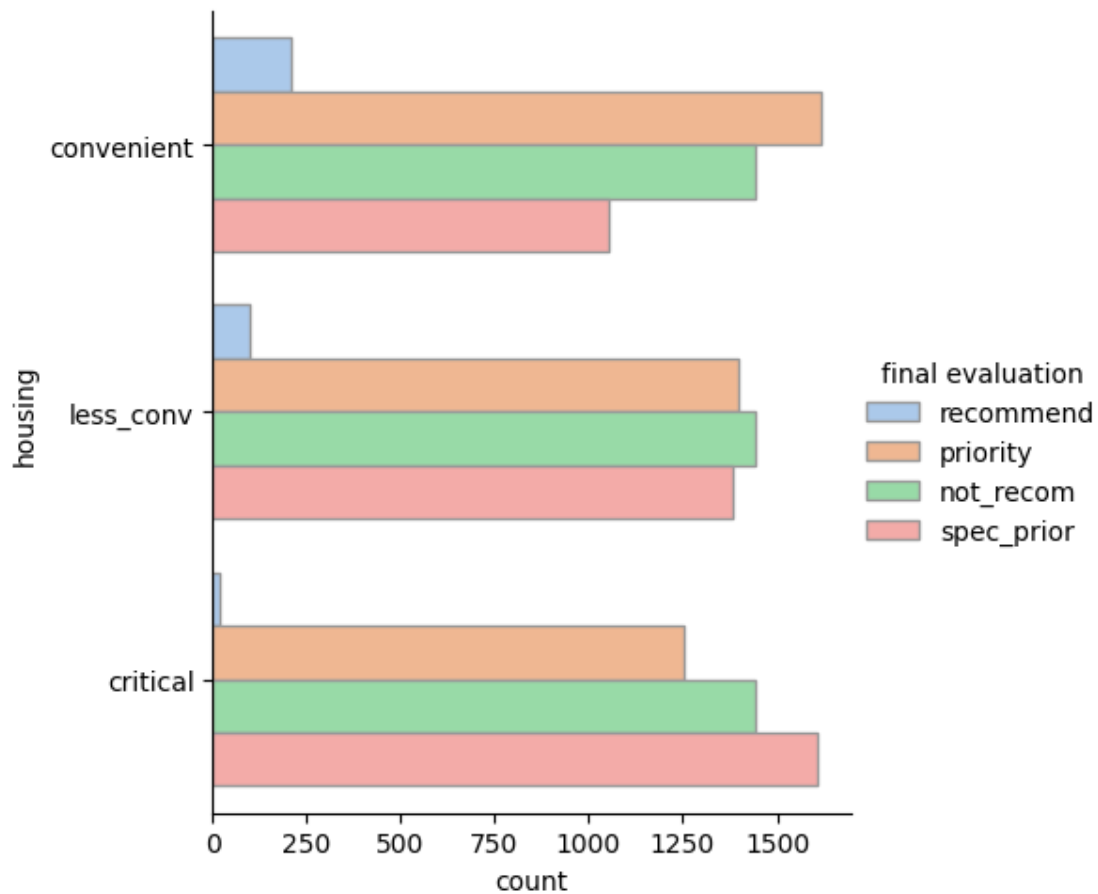
```
[51]: #Répartition des évaluations finales en fonction de nombre d'enfants
sns.catplot(
    data=data, y="children", hue="final evaluation", kind="count",
    palette="pastel", edgecolor=".6",
)
```

```
[51]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7f1ac2151f00>
```

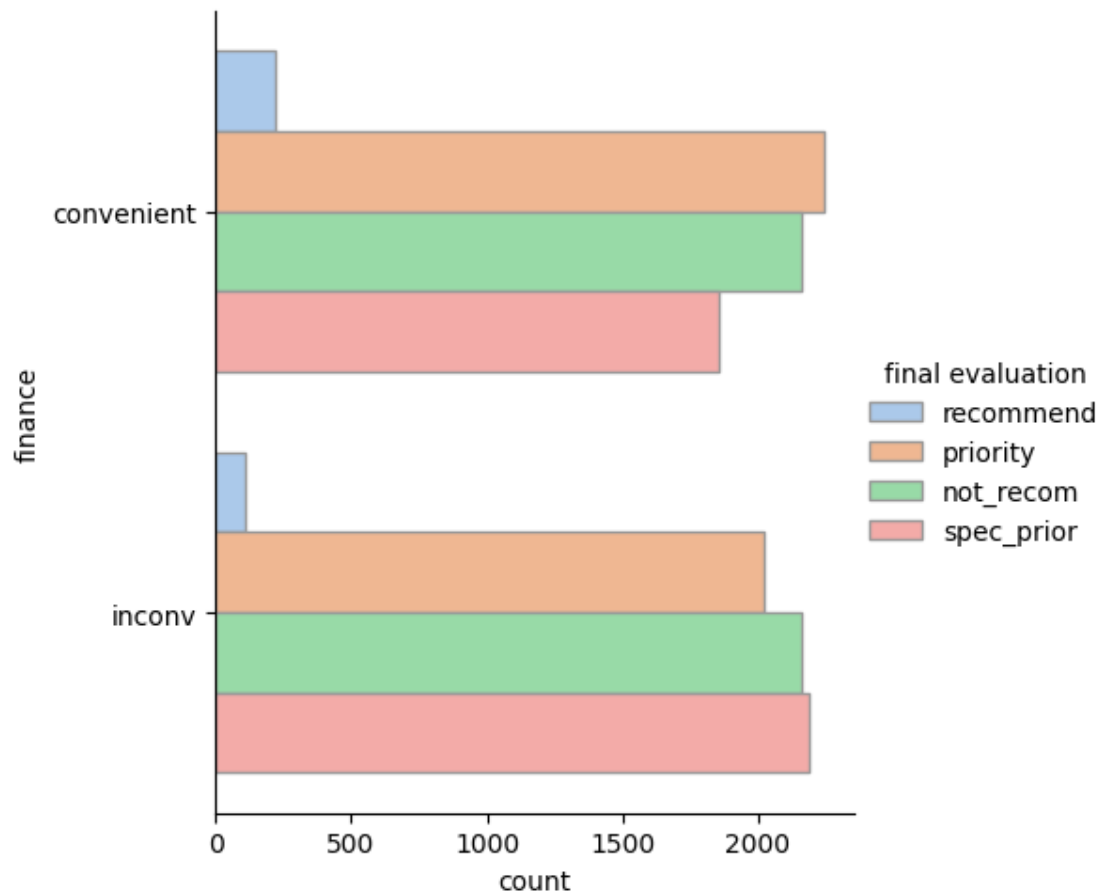
```
[52]: #Répartition des évaluations finales en fonction des conditions de logement
sns.catplot(
    data=data, y="housing", hue="final evaluation", kind="count",
    palette="pastel", edgecolor=".6",
)
```

```
[52]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7f1ac20a40a0>
```



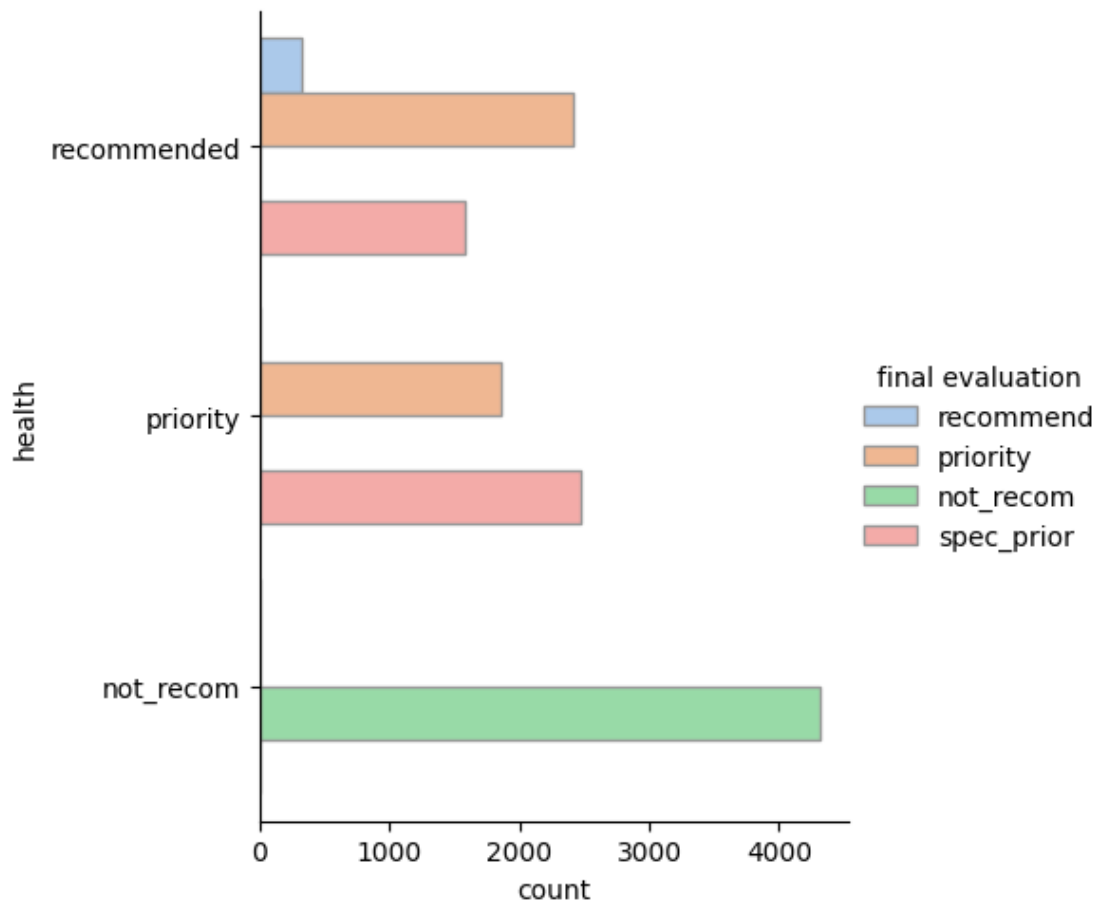
```
[53]: #Répartition des évaluations finales en fonction de la situation financière
sns.catplot(
    data=data, y="finance", hue="final evaluation", kind="count",
    palette="pastel", edgecolor=".6",
)
```

```
[53]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7f1ac2073fd0>
```



```
[54]: #Répartition des évaluations finales en fonction des conditions sanitaires
sns.catplot(
    data=data, y="health", hue="final evaluation", kind="count",
    palette="pastel", edgecolor=".6",
)
```

```
[54]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7f1ac21764a0>
```



0.0.4 Codage des donnees

```
[55]: # Extraction et separation du variable cible des autres variables
X = data.iloc[:,0:8]
y= data['final evaluation']
y
```

```
[55]: 0      recommend
      1      priority
      2      not_recom
      3      recommend
      4      priority
      ...
      12955 spec_prior
      12956 not_recom
      12957 spec_prior
      12958 spec_prior
      12959 not_recom
```

Name: final evaluation, Length: 12960, dtype: object

###Clustering des donnees

###KModes

```
[56]: # On pose un random seed pour controler l'aleatoire
random_seed = 42
np.random.seed(seed = 42)
"""
Puisque l'ensemble des donnees est largement suffisant Alors,
On effectue un split random pour la construction des ensembles d'entrainement_
↳ et de test.
"""

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split ( X, y, test_size=0.3,
↳ random_state= random_seed)
```

```
[57]: # Codage des donnees
X_train = pd.get_dummies(X_train)
y_train = pd.get_dummies(y_train)
```

```
[58]: """
L'argument init ='Huang' represente une methode d'initialisation particuliere_
↳ pour
les centroids. En tant que cet etape est cruciale et a un impact significatif_
↳ sur
la construction des groupes. Alors l'idée est d'essayer d'obtenir une_
↳ repartition initiale
des centroids qui maximise la diversite dans les clusters , en aidant notre_
↳ algorithme
a converger vers une meilleure solution globale "

"""
#initialisation du modele et entrainement
model = KModes(n_clusters=4, init='random', n_init=5, verbose=1)
clusters = model.fit_predict(X_train)

# Afficher les centroids des clusters et attribuer les clusters au DataFrame_
↳ d'origine
X_train_clustered = X_train.copy()
X_train_clustered['Cluster'] = clusters
print("Cluster Centroids:")
print(pd.DataFrame(model.cluster_centroids_, columns=X_train.columns))

# Plot a count of points in each cluster
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
```

```
sns.countplot(x='Cluster', data=X_train_clustered)
plt.title("Distribution of Points in Each Cluster")
plt.show()
```

```
Init: initializing centroids
Init: initializing clusters
Starting iterations...
Run 1, iteration: 1/100, moves: 3027, cost: 61320.0
Run 1, iteration: 2/100, moves: 479, cost: 61320.0
Init: initializing centroids
Init: initializing clusters
Starting iterations...
Run 2, iteration: 1/100, moves: 2838, cost: 61452.0
Run 2, iteration: 2/100, moves: 490, cost: 61452.0
Init: initializing centroids
Init: initializing clusters
Starting iterations...
Run 3, iteration: 1/100, moves: 3355, cost: 61872.0
Run 3, iteration: 2/100, moves: 2001, cost: 60217.0
Run 3, iteration: 3/100, moves: 1166, cost: 60217.0
Init: initializing centroids
Init: initializing clusters
Starting iterations...
Run 4, iteration: 1/100, moves: 3522, cost: 61956.0
Init: initializing centroids
Init: initializing clusters
Starting iterations...
Run 5, iteration: 1/100, moves: 3200, cost: 60004.0
Run 5, iteration: 2/100, moves: 1020, cost: 58986.0
Run 5, iteration: 3/100, moves: 23, cost: 58986.0
Best run was number 5
```

Cluster Centroids:

	parents_great_pret	parents_pretentious	parents_usual	has_nurs_critical	\
0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	

	has_nurs_improper	has_nurs_less_proper	has_nurs_proper	\
0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	

	has_nurs_very_crit	form_complete	form_completed	...	housing_critical	\
0	0	0	0	...	0	
1	0	0	0	...	0	

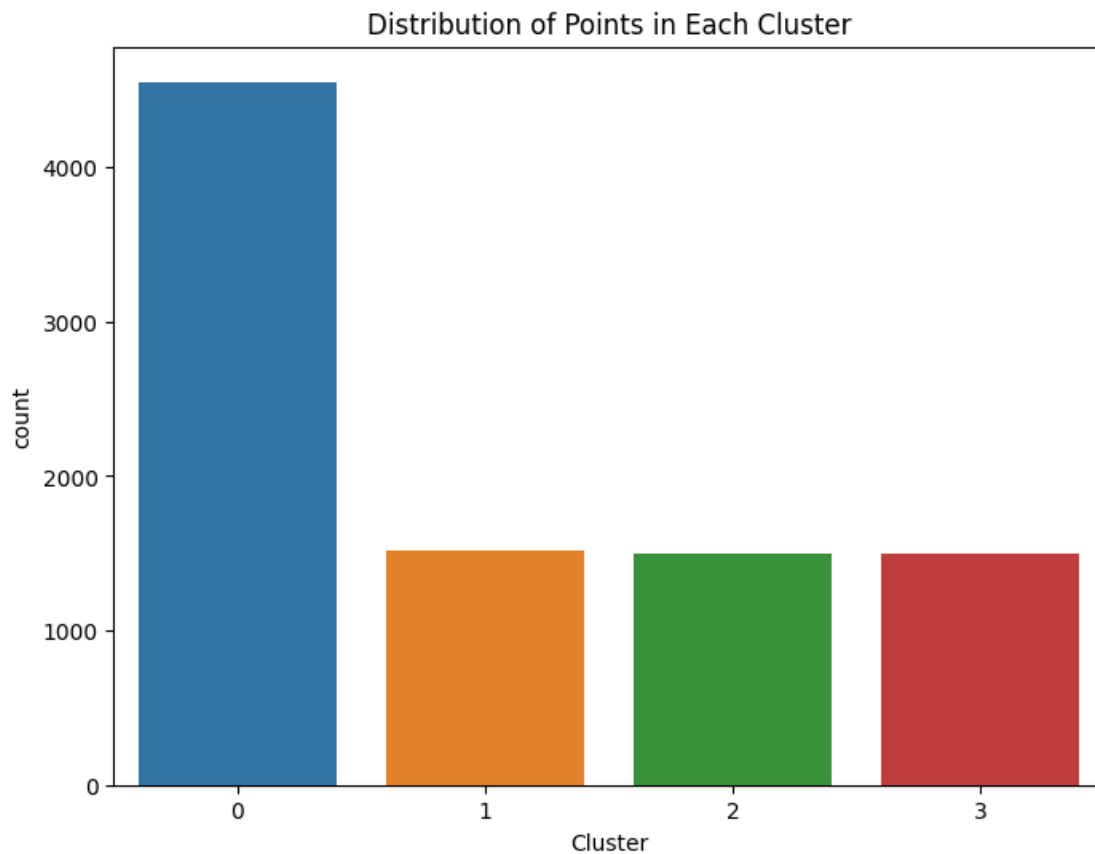
2	0	0	0 ...	1
3	0	0	0 ...	0

	housing_less_conv	finance_convenient	finance_inconv	social_nonprob	\
0	0	1	0	0	
1	1	0	1	0	
2	0	0	1	0	
3	0	0	1	0	

	social_problematic	social_slightly_prob	health_not_recom	\
0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	

	health_priority	health_recommended
0	0	0
1	0	0
2	0	0
3	0	0

[4 rows x 27 columns]



```
[59]: print(model.cluster_centroids_)
```

```
[[0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0]
 [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0]
 [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0]
 [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0]]
```

```
[60]: # Evaluate the clustering using silhouette score
silhouette_avg = silhouette_score(X_train, clusters)
print(f"Silhouette Score: {silhouette_avg}")
```

Silhouette Score: 0.06748194668280402

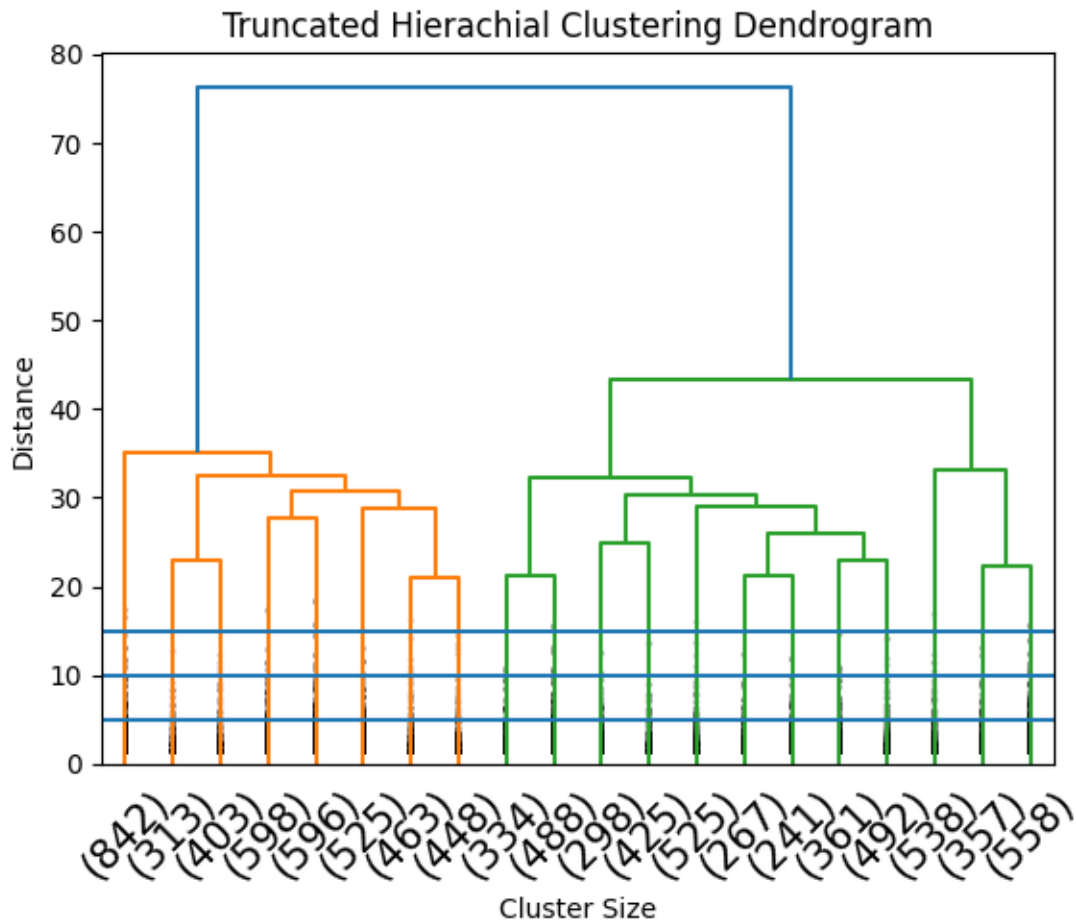
###AgglomerativeClustering

```
[61]: """
      Intilisation des parametres du modele , distance "hamming" est "Adéquat
      aux donnees categorielles .
      """
      Clust = AgglomerativeClustering(n_clusters = 5, linkage= "complete" , affinity_
      ↪= 'hamming' )
      cluster_labels = Clust.fit_predict(X_train)
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/cluster/_agglomerative.py:1006:
FutureWarning: Attribute `affinity` was deprecated in version 1.2 and will be
removed in 1.4. Use `metric` instead
warnings.warn(

```
[62]: #Construction du dendrogramme
z = linkage(X_train,"ward")

#generate dendrogram
dendrogram(z,truncate_mode= "lastp", p =20, leaf_rotation=45,leaf_font_size=15,
↪show_contracted=True)
plt.title("Truncated Hierachial Clustering Dendrogram")
plt.xlabel("Cluster Size")
plt.ylabel("Distance")
#divide the cluster
plt.axhline(y=15)
plt.axhline(5)
plt.axhline(10)
plt.show()
```

```
[63]: #X_train.shape
      X_train.shape
```

```
[63]: (9072, 27)
```

Entrainement des modeles ,Tunning des parametres et evaluation

```
[64]: X_test.shape
      y_test.shape
```

```
[64]: (3888,)
```

Il ya un probleme des classes déséquilibrées dans dans notre cas qui est un défi courant. Donc on va introduire des poids pour essayer de les equilibrer

```
[65]: class_weights = 'balanced'
```

0.0.5 KNN

```
[66]: """
      L'utilisation de l'argument 'distance' permet de pondere les points en fonction
      de l'inverse de leur distance. Alors, dans ce cas les voisins proches d'un
      ↪ point de
      requete auront une plus grande influence que les voisins qui sont plus éloignés
      ↪.

      """
      knn = KNeighborsClassifier(weights = 'distance')
      knn.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

```
[66]: KNeighborsClassifier(weights='distance')
```

```
[67]: # codage des donnnes de test
      X_test_cd = pd.get_dummies(X_test)
      y_test_cd = pd.get_dummies(y_test)
```

```
[68]: # la tache du test
      y_pred = knn.predict(X_test_cd)
      y_pred
```

```
[68]: array([[1, 0, 0, 0],
          [0, 1, 0, 0],
          [0, 1, 0, 0],
          ...,
          [1, 0, 0, 0],
          [0, 0, 0, 1],
          [0, 0, 0, 1]], dtype=uint8)
```

```
[69]: y_test_cd
```

```
[69]:
```

	not_recom	priority	recommend	spec_prior
6407	1	0	0	0
6301	0	0	0	1
304	0	1	0	0
12520	0	0	0	1
2417	1	0	0	0
...
12346	0	0	0	1
7348	0	0	0	1
12887	1	0	0	0
10228	0	0	0	1
3886	0	0	0	1

[3888 rows x 4 columns]

```
[70]: # comparaison des dimensions des deux ensembles
y_test_cd.shape , y_pred.shape
```

```
[70]: ((3888, 4), (3888, 4))
```

```
[71]: #les metriques d'evaluation
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test_cd, y_pred)

clasreport = classification_report(y_test_cd, y_pred)

print(clasreport)
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1320
1	0.89	0.88	0.88	1272
2	0.95	0.35	0.51	106
3	0.94	0.89	0.91	1190
micro avg	0.94	0.91	0.93	3888
macro avg	0.94	0.78	0.83	3888
weighted avg	0.94	0.91	0.92	3888
samples avg	0.91	0.91	0.91	3888

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1471:
UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to
0.0 in samples with no predicted labels. Use `zero_division` parameter to
control this behavior.
```

```
_warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
```

0.0.6 SVM (One vs Rest)

```
[72]: # On utilise SVM avec l'approche One vs Rest pour effectuer la classification
↳multiclass
```

```
ClassSVM = OneVsRestClassifier(SVC(class_weight=class_weights)).fit(X_train,
↳y_train)
```

```
[73]: #On effectue la tache du test
y_pred = ClassSVM.predict(X_test_cd)
```

```
[74]: # Rapport d'evaluation
print(classification_report(y_test_cd, y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1320

1	0.92	1.00	0.96	1272
2	0.99	1.00	1.00	106
3	1.00	1.00	1.00	1190
micro avg	0.97	1.00	0.99	3888
macro avg	0.98	1.00	0.99	3888
weighted avg	0.97	1.00	0.99	3888
samples avg	0.99	1.00	0.99	3888

```
[75]: # variable cible du donnees test non-codee
y_test
```

```
[75]: 6407      not_recom
6301      spec_prior
304       priority
12520     spec_prior
2417      not_recom
...
12346     spec_prior
7348      spec_prior
12887     not_recom
10228     spec_prior
3886      spec_prior
Name: final evaluation, Length: 3888, dtype: object
```

ROC

```
[76]: #variable cible du donnees test codee
y_test_cd
```

```
[76]:      not_recom  priority  recommend  spec_prior
6407           1         0           0           0
6301           0         0           0           1
304            0         1           0           0
12520          0         0           0           1
2417           1         0           0           0
...
12346          0         0           0           1
7348           0         0           0           1
12887          1         0           0           0
10228          0         0           0           1
3886           0         0           0           1
```

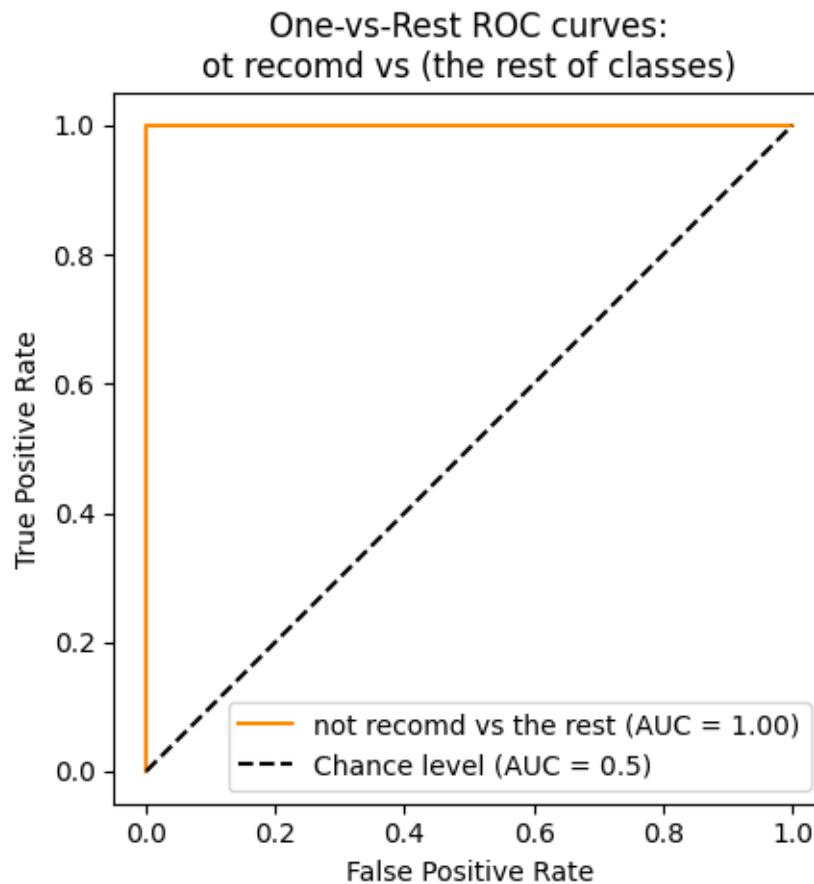
[3888 rows x 4 columns]

```
[77]: # plot de courbe ROC pour la classe 'not recomd'
RocCurveDisplay.from_predictions(
```

```

y_test_cd.iloc[:, 0]
, y_pred[:, 0],
name=f"not recomd vs the rest",
color="darkorange",
plot_chance_level=True, )
plt.axis("square")
plt.xlabel("False Positive Rate")
plt.ylabel("True Positive Rate")
plt.title("One-vs-Rest ROC curves:\not recomd vs (the rest of classes)")
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```

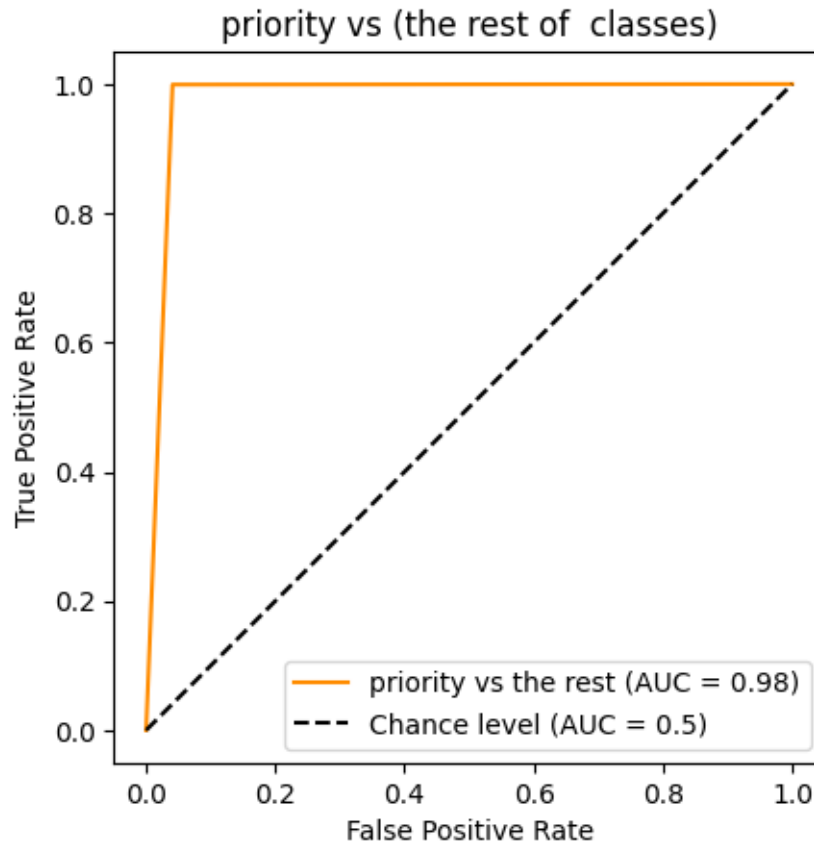


```

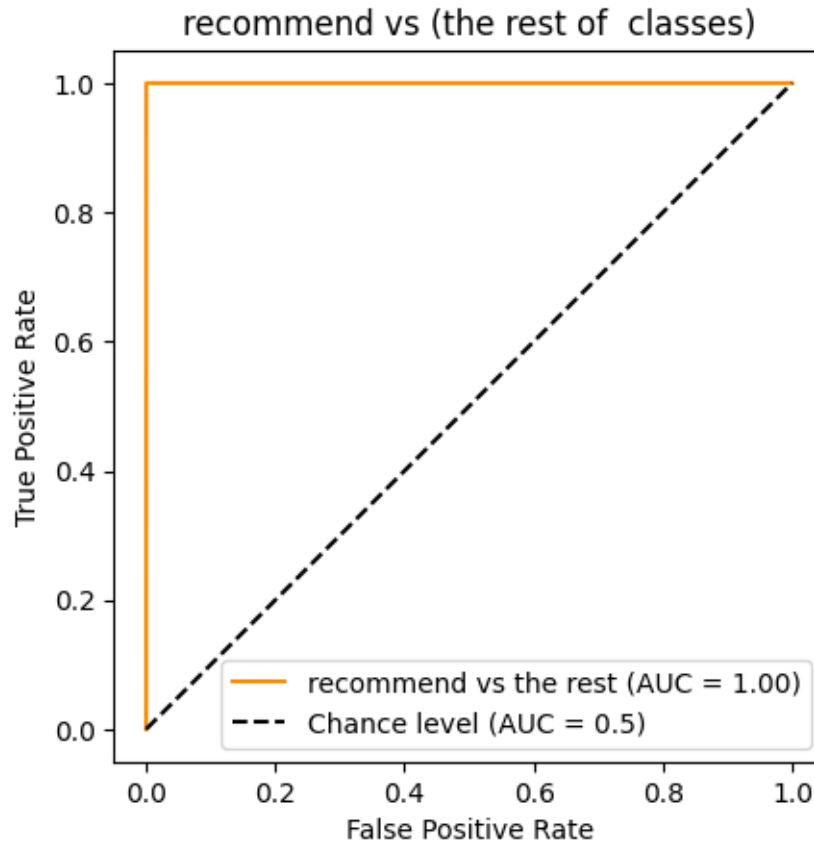
[78]: # plot de courbe ROC pour la classe 'priority'
RocCurveDisplay.from_predictions(
    y_test_cd.iloc[:, 1]
    , y_pred[:, 1],
    name=f"priority vs the rest",
    color="darkorange",
    plot_chance_level=True, )

```

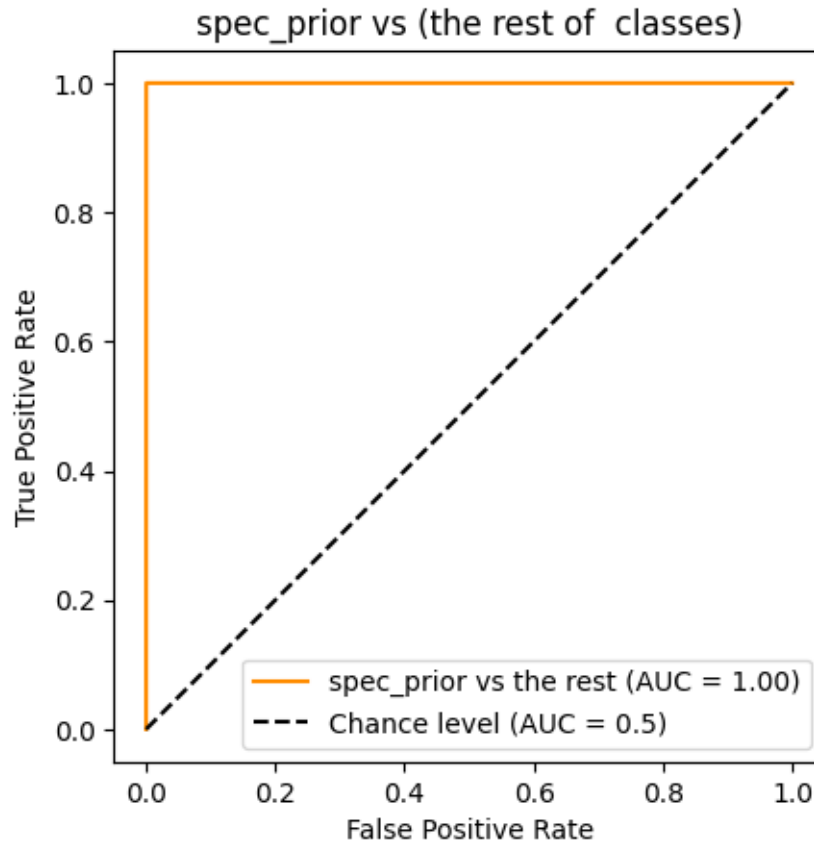
```
plt.axis("square")
plt.xlabel("False Positive Rate")
plt.ylabel("True Positive Rate")
plt.title("priority vs (the rest of classes)")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
[79]: # plot de courbe ROC pour la classe 'recommand'
RocCurveDisplay.from_predictions(
    y_test_cd.iloc[:, 2]
    , y_pred[:, 2],
    name=f"recommand vs the rest",
    color="darkorange",
    plot_chance_level=True, )
plt.axis("square")
plt.xlabel("False Positive Rate")
plt.ylabel("True Positive Rate")
plt.title("recommand vs (the rest of classes)")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
[80]: # plot de courbe ROC pour la classe 'spec_prior'
RocCurveDisplay.from_predictions(
    y_test_cd.iloc[:, 2]
    , y_pred[:, 2],
    name=f"spec_prior vs the rest",
    color="darkorange",
    plot_chance_level=True, )
plt.axis("square")
plt.xlabel("False Positive Rate")
plt.ylabel("True Positive Rate")
plt.title("spec_prior vs (the rest of classes)")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



0.0.7 Les arbres de decision

```
[81]: #equilibrer les classes
sample_weights = compute_sample_weight('balanced', y_train)
```

```
[82]: #Entrainement du modele
"""
class_weight='balanced' indique que l'arbre tiendra compte du déséquilibre de
↳ classe lors de la construction de l'arbre.
"""
Arbr = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='gini', class_weight='balanced',
↳ random_state=random_seed)
Arbr.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
[82]: DecisionTreeClassifier(class_weight='balanced', random_state=42)
```

```
[83]: #On effectue la tache du test
y_pred = Arbr.predict(X_test_cd)
```



```
[84]: #Bilan d'evaluation du perfromance du modele :
```

```
print(classification_report(y_test_cd, y_pred))
print(accuracy_score(y_test_cd, y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1320
1	0.99	0.99	0.99	1272
2	1.00	1.00	1.00	106
3	0.99	0.99	0.99	1190
micro avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	3888
macro avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	3888
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	3888
samples avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	3888

0.9933127572016461

0.0.8 MLP

```
[85]: # construction de l'architecture a l'aide de l'API TensorFlow
```

```
model = models.Sequential([
    layers.Dense(64, activation='relu', input_shape=(X_train.shape[1],)),
    layers.Dense(32, activation = 'relu'),
    layers.Dense(4, activation = 'softmax')
])
model.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'categorical_crossentropy', metrics = _
↳ ['accuracy'])
```

```
[86]: #tester s'il ya un problem au niveau X_train
```

```
X_train.shape
```

```
[86]: (9072, 27)
```

```
[87]: # Entraienemt du modele
```

```
model.fit(X_train, y_train , epochs = 40, batch_size = 32, validation_split = 0.
↳ 2)
```

Epoch 1/40

227/227 [=====] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.6176 -
accuracy: 0.7930 - val_loss: 0.2336 - val_accuracy: 0.9229

Epoch 2/40

227/227 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1955 -
accuracy: 0.9260 - val_loss: 0.1612 - val_accuracy: 0.9438

Epoch 3/40

227/227 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1330 -
accuracy: 0.9514 - val_loss: 0.1202 - val_accuracy: 0.9521

Epoch 4/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0955 -
accuracy: 0.9671 - val_loss: 0.0935 - val_accuracy: 0.9664
Epoch 5/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0682 -
accuracy: 0.9797 - val_loss: 0.0623 - val_accuracy: 0.9824
Epoch 6/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0491 -
accuracy: 0.9890 - val_loss: 0.0451 - val_accuracy: 0.9895
Epoch 7/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0356 -
accuracy: 0.9931 - val_loss: 0.0352 - val_accuracy: 0.9890
Epoch 8/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0268 -
accuracy: 0.9952 - val_loss: 0.0254 - val_accuracy: 0.9939
Epoch 9/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0192 -
accuracy: 0.9972 - val_loss: 0.0187 - val_accuracy: 0.9978
Epoch 10/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0136 -
accuracy: 0.9994 - val_loss: 0.0165 - val_accuracy: 0.9978
Epoch 11/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0100 -
accuracy: 0.9997 - val_loss: 0.0111 - val_accuracy: 0.9989
Epoch 12/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0073 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0094 - val_accuracy: 0.9978
Epoch 13/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0056 -
accuracy: 0.9999 - val_loss: 0.0072 - val_accuracy: 0.9989
Epoch 14/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0045 -
accuracy: 0.9999 - val_loss: 0.0052 - val_accuracy: 0.9994
Epoch 15/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0032 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0047 - val_accuracy: 0.9994
Epoch 16/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0026 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0037 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 17/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0020 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0030 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 18/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0016 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0027 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 19/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0013 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0024 - val_accuracy: 1.0000

Epoch 20/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0011 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0022 - val_accuracy: 0.9994
Epoch 21/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 9.3037e-04 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0016 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 22/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 7.3420e-04 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0017 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 23/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 6.1836e-04 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0015 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 24/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 5.2987e-04 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0014 - val_accuracy: 0.9994
Epoch 25/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 4.4069e-04 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0010 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 26/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 3.6816e-04 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0011 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 27/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 3.0817e-04 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 9.4806e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 28/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 2.7032e-04 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 7.9171e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 29/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 2.3931e-04 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 7.6222e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 30/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 1.9482e-04 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 6.9287e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 31/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 1.7157e-04 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 6.1707e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 32/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 1.4294e-04 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 7.5702e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 33/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 1.2965e-04 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 5.0513e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 34/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 1.0811e-04 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 4.1172e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 35/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 9.1927e-05 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 3.8087e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000

```
Epoch 36/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 7.8933e-05 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 3.8118e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 37/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 6.9447e-05 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 3.7739e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 38/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 5.9119e-05 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 3.1292e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 39/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 5.1588e-05 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 2.4858e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 40/40
227/227 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 4.4205e-05 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 2.5261e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
```

```
[87]: <keras.src.callbacks.History at 0x7f1ac00e1750>
```

```
[88]: # On convertit y_true en Array
y_true = y_test_cd.values
y_true
```

```
[88]: array([[1, 0, 0, 0],
           [0, 0, 0, 1],
           [0, 1, 0, 0],
           ...,
           [1, 0, 0, 0],
           [0, 0, 0, 1],
           [0, 0, 0, 1]], dtype=uint8)
```

```
[89]: # Extraire les étiquettes de classe en utilisant argmax
y_true_classes = np.argmax(y_true, axis=1)
y_true_classes
```

```
[89]: array([0, 3, 1, ..., 0, 3, 3])
```

```
[90]: # Extraire les étiquettes de classe en utilisant argmax
y_pred_classes = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)
y_pred_classes.size
```

```
[90]: 3888
```

```
[91]: # On construit MLP_accuracy qui sert à calculer l'accuracy du modele :
def MLP_accuracy(y_pred_classes,y_true_classes) :
    k=0
    for i in range(y_pred_classes.size):
        if y_pred_classes[i] == y_true_classes[i] :
```

```

        k += 1
    print("Accuracy :", (k/y_pred_classes.size))\

MLP_accuracy(y_pred_classes,y_true_classes)

```

Accuracy : 0.9933127572016461

```

[92]: # construire la matrice de confusion
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_true.argmax(axis=1), y_pred_classes)

# We plot confusion matrix using seaborn heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(conf_matrix, annot=True, fmt="d", cmap="Blues", xticklabels=np.
    unique(y_true_classes), yticklabels=np.unique(y_true_classes))
plt.title('Confusion Matrix for Multiclass Classification')
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('True')
plt.show()

```

