

AIAP Batch 15

Technical Assessment

Billy Lim Jun Ming

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

Data Cleaning

- Merged pre-purchase & post-trip data
- Based on Ext_Intcode
 - Rows with duplicate Ext_Intcode were dropped
 - Kept the row with less NA values (or the later row)

index	Cruise Name	Ticket Type	Cruise Distance	Ext_Intcode	WiFi	Dining	Entertainment
89340	Blastoise	None	150 KM	BL100AELMIT	0.0	1	1.0
89343	Blastoise	Luxury	150 KM	BL100AELMIT	0.0	1	1.0
44849	Blastoise	Luxury	1464 KM	BL100AQXMUS	1.0	0	1.0
15647	Lapras	Standard	1733 KM	BL100BAEEDV	NaN	1	NaN
15642	Lapras	Standard	1733 KM	BL100BAEEDV	NaN	1	NaN

Data Cleaning

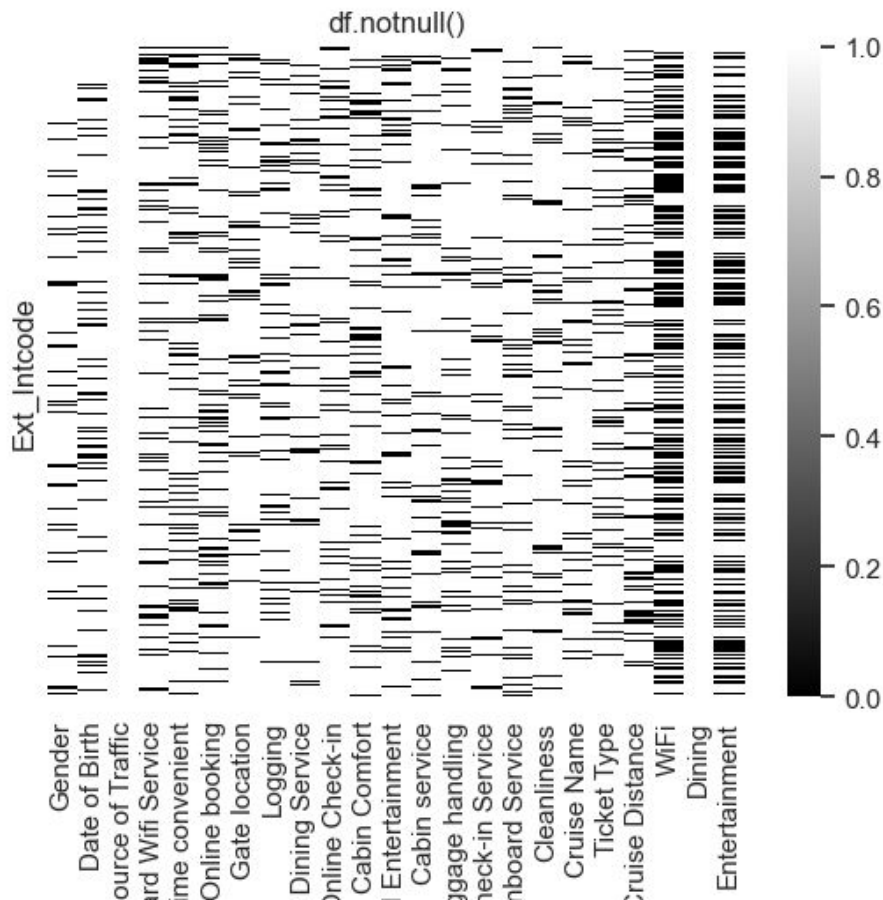
- Fixed typos in Cruise Name
 - To Blastoise or Lapras
 - Based on Levenshtein edit distance
- Typecasted appropriately
 - Ratings → Ordinal Numbers
 - Dates → Datetimes
 - km, miles → km

index	Cruise Name	Ticket Type	Cruise Distance	Ext_Intcode	WiFi	Dining	Entertainment
0	Blastoise	None	3567 KM	LB446RWOOZI	1	1	1
2	IAPRAS	Deluxe	1167 KM	BL713UHBAAN	NaN	0	0
3	Lapras	Deluxe	280 KM	LB243DMKCFL	NaN	0	1
9	None	Luxury	None	LB251DCACEW	0	0	1
12	blast	Standard	236 Miles	LB810DDUDEB	NaN	0	NaN
26	lap	Luxury	331 Miles	LB994CFCVQZ	0	0	1
37	blastoise	Standard	1085 KM	BL870JKZNZY	NaN	0	NaN
42	blast0ise	None	366 KM	BL332YRXJQW	NaN	1	NaN
45	lapras	Luxury	163 KM	LB265JZQPLM	0	1	0

EDA

Post-Trip Satisfaction Survey

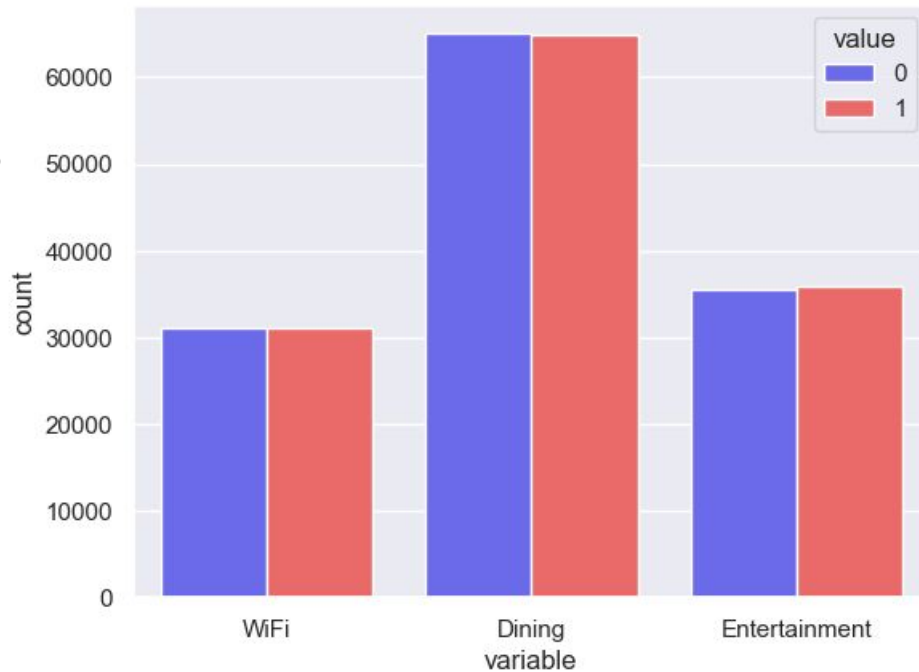
- NA values are dubiously distributed
 - Many NA for WiFi & Entertainment
 - Zero NA for Dining



EDA

Post-Trip Satisfaction Survey

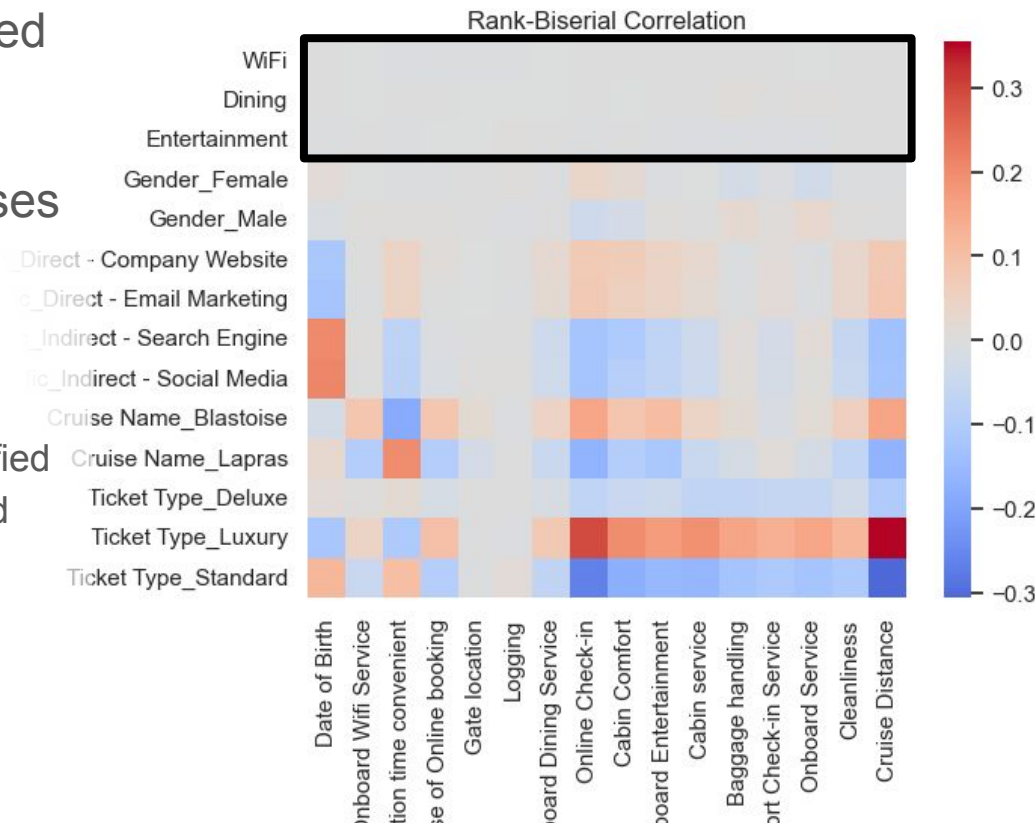
- NA values are dubiously distributed
 - Many NA for WiFi & Entertainment
 - Zero NA for Dining
- Satisfied and dissatisfied responses were perfectly balanced



EDA

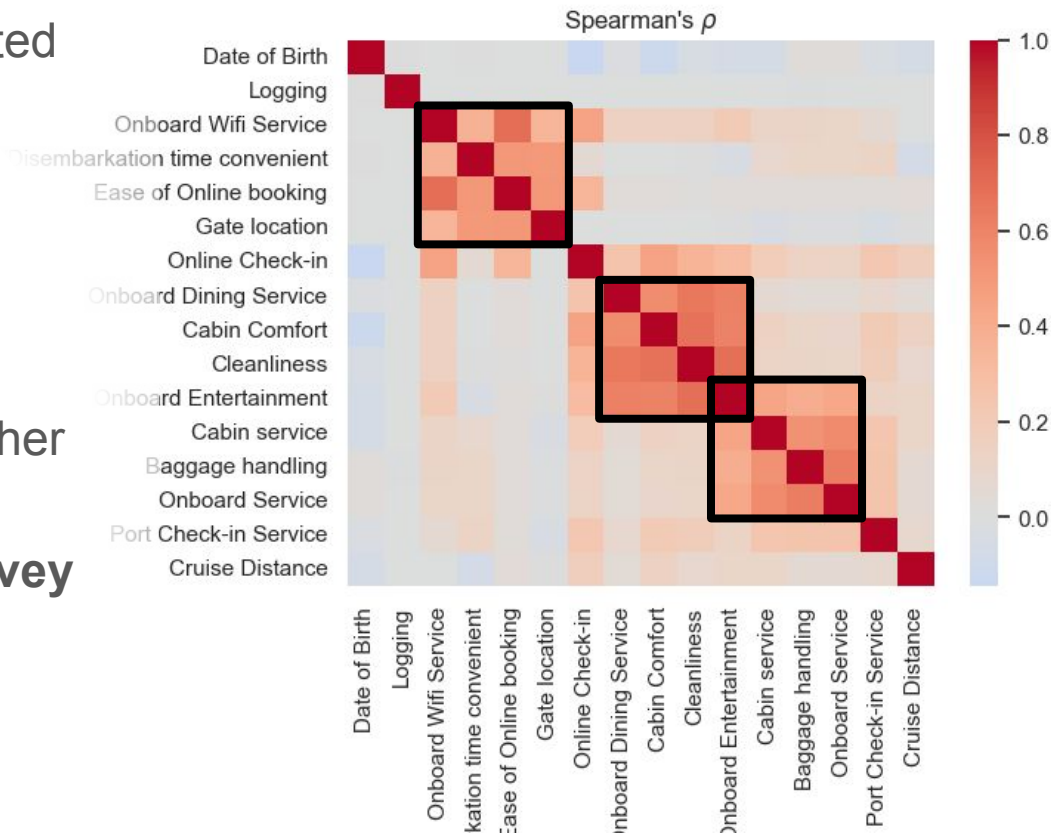
Post-Trip Satisfaction Survey

- NA values are dubiously distributed
 - Many NA for WiFi & Entertainment
 - Zero NA for Dining
- Satisfied and dissatisfied responses were perfectly balanced
- Uncorrelated with pre-purchase importance ratings
 - WiFi rated unimportant → 50% satisfied
 - WiFi rated important → 50% satisfied
- **Dropped post-trip survey data**



Pre-Trip Importance Survey

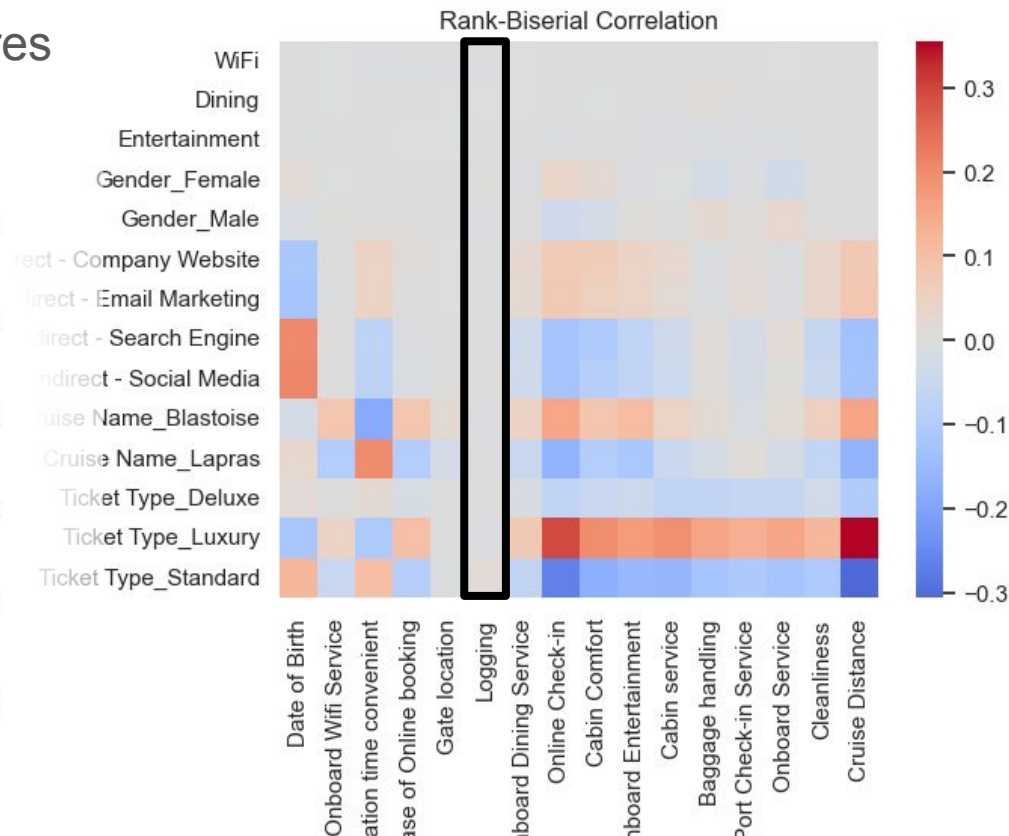
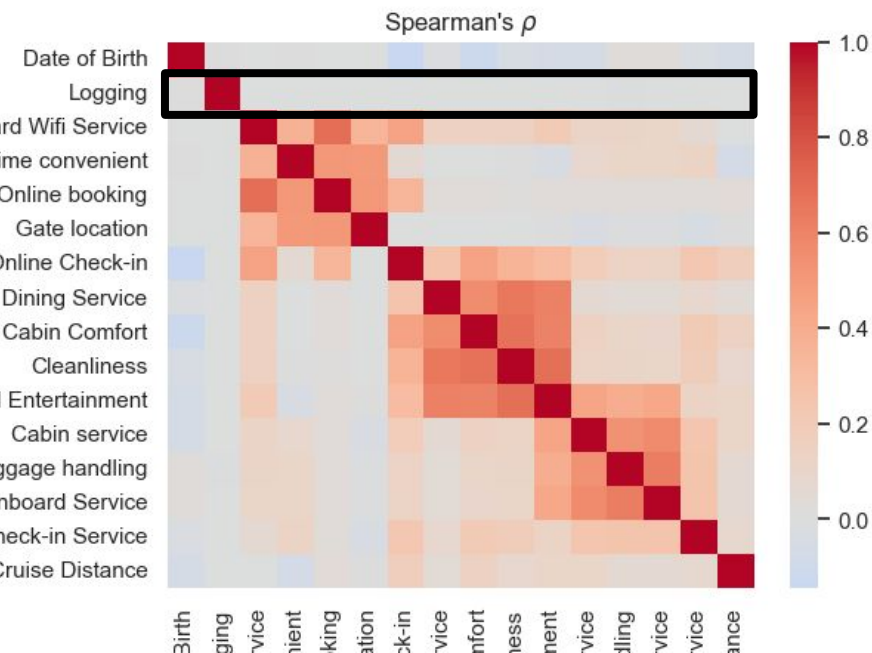
- Subsets of criteria are correlated
 - Convenience factors
(WiFi, embarkation timing & gate)
 - Onboard facilities
(cabin comfort, dining, cleanliness)
 - Hospitality services
(Baggage handling, onboard service)
- We can aggregate them together
- Applied PCA on pre-trip survey



EDA

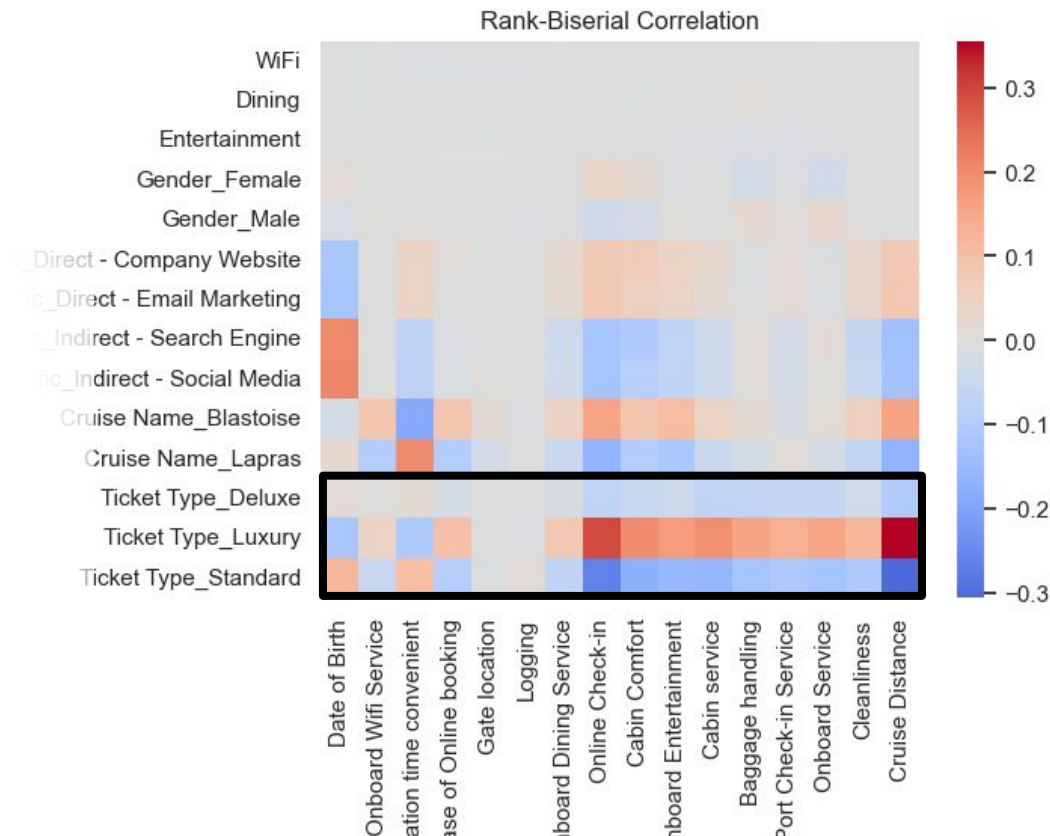
Logging

- Uncorrelated with all other features
- **Dropped logging data**



Ticket Type

- **Luxury Tickets**
 - Older age group
 - More exacting
- **Standard Tickets**
 - Younger age group
 - Less exacting
- **Deluxe Tickets**
 - Broader age group
 - Middle ground



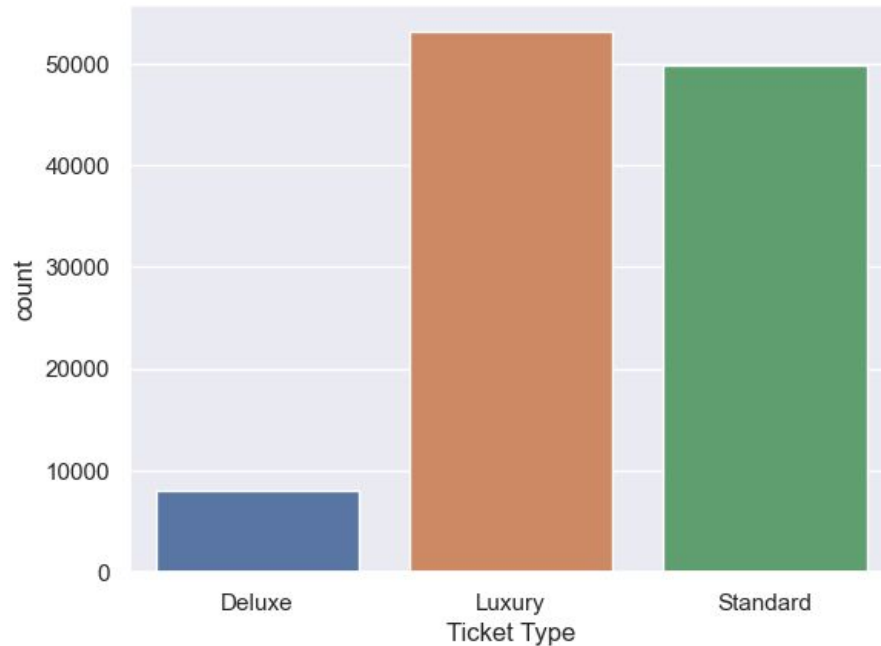
EDA

Ticket Type

- Very imbalanced distribution
 - Deluxe tickets make up <10% of sample

Since it's our **target variable**, we must

- Use stratified splittings
- Choose scoring metric appropriately



ML Models & Performance

ML Model

Model Pipeline

Ticket Type	Gender	Cruise Name	Source of Traffic	Date of Birth	Cruise Distance	Pre-Trip Importance Survey	Logging	Post-Trip Satisfaction Survey
Label Encoder	-			Year()	-		Dropped	
	Impute Most Frequent Category			Impute Mean				
	One-Hot Encode			-		PCA		
ML Model								

Chosen ML models:

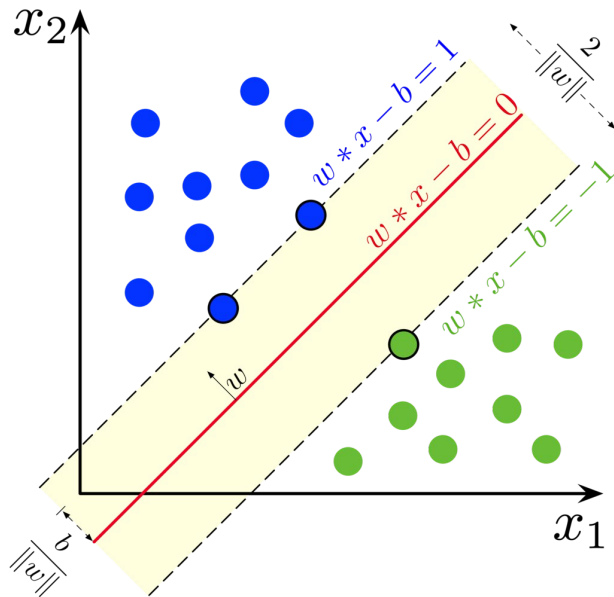
- Linear Support Vector Machine (*simple, explainable*)
- Random Forest (*ensemble, minimise variance*)
- Gradient-Boosted Tree (*ensemble, minimise bias*)

ML Model

ML Models

Chosen ML models:

- Linear Support Vector Machine
(simple, explainable)



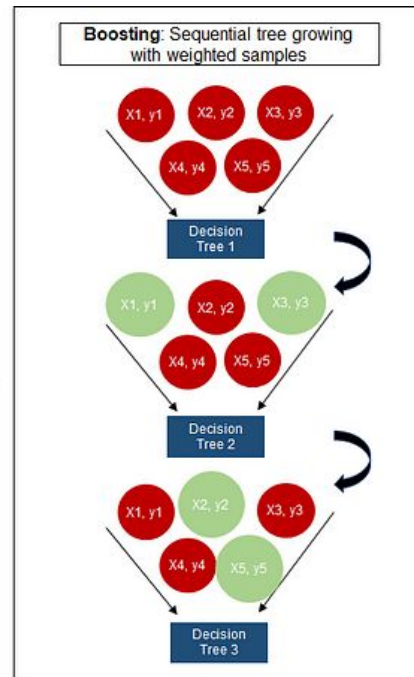
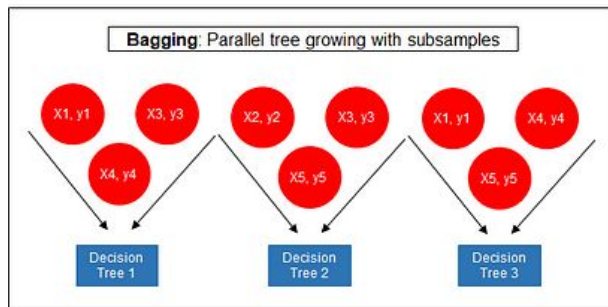
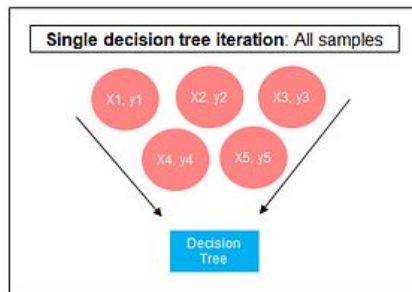
Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Support_vector_machine

ML Model

ML Models

Chosen ML models:

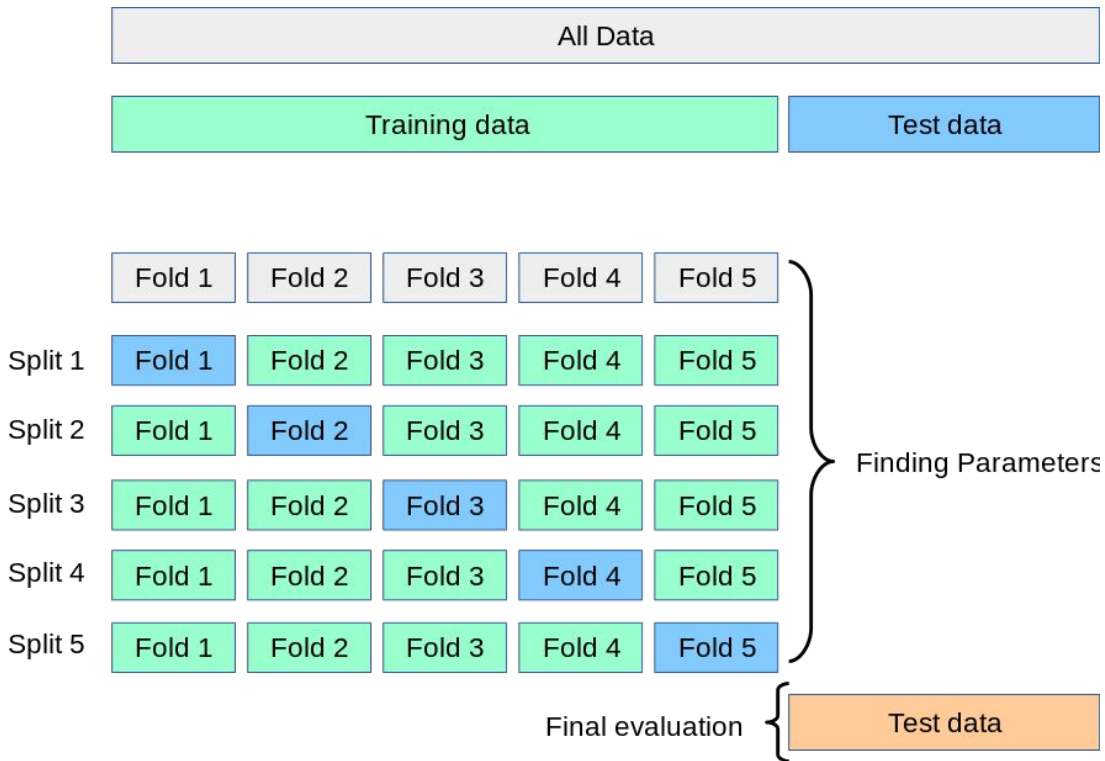
- Linear Support Vector Machine
(simple, explainable)
- Random Forest
(ensemble, minimise variance)
- Gradient-Boosted Tree
(ensemble, minimise bias)



Source: <https://towardsdatascience.com/the-ultimate-guide-to-adaboost-random-forests-and-xgboost-7f9327061c4f>

Training

- Stratified train-test split
- Stratified 5-fold cross-validation



Source: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/cross_validation.html

Scoring

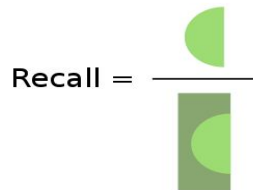
- F1 score

$$F_1 = 2 \frac{\text{precision} \cdot \text{recall}}{\text{precision} + \text{recall}}$$

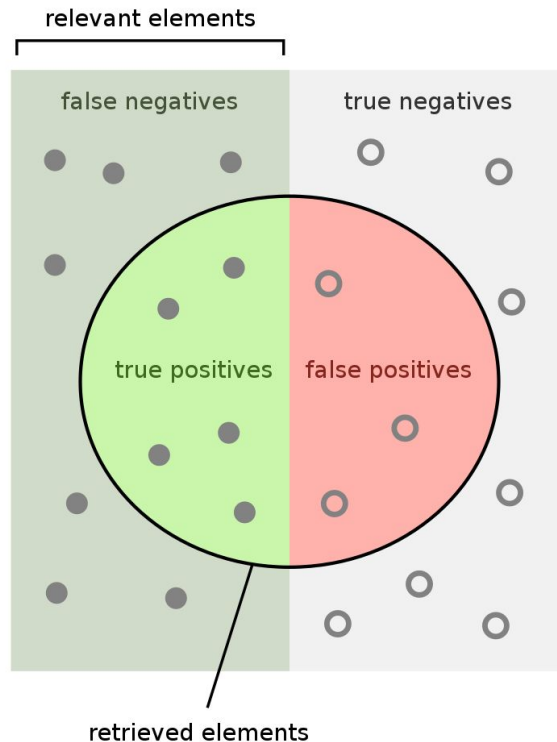
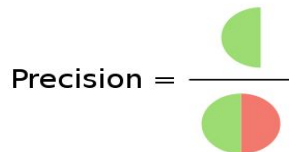
- Macro-averaged

$$F_1\text{-macro} = \frac{1}{3} \left[\begin{array}{l} F_1(\text{Luxury}) \\ + F_1(\text{Deluxe}) \\ + F_1(\text{Standard}) \end{array} \right]$$

How many relevant items are retrieved?



How many retrieved items are relevant?



Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/F-score>

Performance

- **SVM** might be too simple
- **Gradient boosting** didn't overfit and had higher test score

Model	F1-macro
Dummy	0.216
SVM	0.496
Random Forest	0.542
Gradient Boost	0.548

Dummy

Hyperparameters used are {}
The test F1-macro score is 0.21581929516985543

SVM

Hyperparameters used are {'C': 0.03125}
The test F1-macro score is 0.4957812932938626

Random Forest

Hyperparameters used are {'criterion': 'gini',
'max_depth': 80, 'max_features': 'sqrt',
'n_estimators': 10}
The test F1-macro score is 0.5420678411521804

Gradient Boost

Hyperparameters used are {'learning_rate': 0.1,
'max_depth': 9, 'max_iter': 500}
The test F1-macro score is 0.5482298987666266