

# Week 13 Unsupervised Learning IP 1

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PREDICTING CUSTOMER PROPENSITY OF CLICKING AN AD USING UNSUPERVISED LEARNING MODEL.

## Metric for Success

When i accurately determine which customer is likely to click an Ad

#Modelling

##Loading Libraries

```
library(ggplot2)
library(caret)
```

## Loading required package: lattice

```
library(magrittr)
library(dplyr)
```

##

## Attaching package: 'dplyr'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

##

## filter, lag

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

##

## intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

```
library(data.table)
```

##

## Attaching package: 'data.table'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:dplyr':

##

## between, first, last

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --
```

```
## v tibble 3.1.7      v purrr 0.3.4
## v tidyr 1.2.0       v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr 2.1.2       v forcats 0.5.1
```

```
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
```

```
## x data.table::between() masks dplyr::between()
## x tidyr::extract()      masks magrittr::extract()
## x dplyr::filter()       masks stats::filter()
## x data.table::first()   masks dplyr::first()
## x dplyr::lag()          masks stats::lag()
## x data.table::last()    masks dplyr::last()
## x purrr::lift()         masks caret::lift()
## x purrr::set_names()    masks magrittr::set_names()
## x purrr::transpose()    masks data.table::transpose()
```

```
library(rpart)
library(class)
require(class)
```

```
#Reading our dataset
```

```
df<-read.csv('http://bit.ly/IPAdvertisingData')
head(df)
```

```
##   Daily.Time.Spent.on.Site Age Area.Income Daily.Internet.Usage
## 1                68.95  35    61833.90                256.09
## 2                80.23  31    68441.85                193.77
## 3                69.47  26    59785.94                236.50
## 4                74.15  29    54806.18                245.89
## 5                68.37  35    73889.99                225.58
## 6                59.99  23    59761.56                226.74
##               Ad.Topic.Line           City Male   Country
## 1   Cloned 5thgeneration orchestration Wrightburgh 0   Tunisia
## 2   Monitored national standardization   West Jodi 1     Nauru
## 3   Organic bottom-line service-desk     Davidton 0 San Marino
## 4 Triple-buffered reciprocal time-frame West Terrifurt 1     Italy
## 5   Robust logistical utilization       South Manuel 0   Iceland
## 6   Sharable client-driven software     Jamieberg 1     Norway
##   Timestamp Clicked.on.Ad
## 1 2016-03-27 00:53:11      0
## 2 2016-04-04 01:39:02      0
## 3 2016-03-13 20:35:42      0
## 4 2016-01-10 02:31:19      0
## 5 2016-06-03 03:36:18      0
## 6 2016-05-19 14:30:17      0
```

```
df<-data.table(df)
```

```
# Changing the column names to lower case
```

```
names(df) <- tolower(names(df))
names(df)
```

```
## [1] "daily.time.spent.on.site" "age"
## [3] "area.income"             "daily.internet.usage"
## [5] "ad.topic.line"           "city"
## [7] "male"                    "country"
## [9] "timestamp"               "clicked.on.ad"
```

```
df$clicked.on.ad <- as.factor(df$clicked.on.ad)
```

```
df$clicked.on.ad <- as.numeric(df$clicked.on.ad)
```

```
head(df)
```

```
##      daily.time.spent.on.site age area.income daily.internet.usage
## 1:                68.95  35    61833.90          256.09
## 2:                80.23  31    68441.85          193.77
## 3:                69.47  26    59785.94          236.50
## 4:                74.15  29    54806.18          245.89
## 5:                68.37  35    73889.99          225.58
## 6:                59.99  23    59761.56          226.74
##              ad.topic.line      city male  country
## 1:   Cloned 5thgeneration orchestration Wrightburgh 0   Tunisia
## 2:   Monitored national standardization   West Jodi 1     Nauru
## 3:   Organic bottom-line service-desk    Davidton 0 San Marino
## 4: Triple-buffered reciprocal time-frame West Terrifurt 1     Italy
## 5:   Robust logistical utilization      South Manuel 0     Iceland
## 6:   Sharable client-driven software    Jamieberg 1     Norway
##      timestamp clicked.on.ad
## 1: 2016-03-27 00:53:11      1
## 2: 2016-04-04 01:39:02      1
## 3: 2016-03-13 20:35:42      1
## 4: 2016-01-10 02:31:19      1
## 5: 2016-06-03 03:36:18      1
## 6: 2016-05-19 14:30:17      1
```

```
df1 <- select(df, c(1,2,3,4,7,10))
#df1 <- select(df1, -c(7,8))
head(df1)
```

```
##      daily.time.spent.on.site age area.income daily.internet.usage male
## 1:                68.95  35    61833.90          256.09    0
## 2:                80.23  31    68441.85          193.77    1
## 3:                69.47  26    59785.94          236.50    0
## 4:                74.15  29    54806.18          245.89    1
## 5:                68.37  35    73889.99          225.58    0
## 6:                59.99  23    59761.56          226.74    1
```

```
## clicked.on.ad
## 1: 1
## 2: 1
## 3: 1
## 4: 1
## 5: 1
## 6: 1
```

```
length(df1$clicked.on.ad)
```

```
## [1] 1000
```

```
length(df1$area.income)
```

```
## [1] 1000
```

```
#Create an index for data partitioning
```

```
set.seed(7)
```

```
index<- createDataPartition(df1$clicked.on.ad,p = 0.8 ,list = FALSE)
```

```
#Using the indexes to split data into test and train set
```

```
df.train <- df1[index, ]
```

```
df.test <- df1[-index, ]
```

```
#Decision Trees
```

```
#Fitting in the decision tree
```

```
TreeFit <- rpart(clicked.on.ad ~ ., data = df.train ,method = "class")
```

```
#Factor the Clicked.on.Ad vector in the test dataset
```

```
df.test$clicked.on.ad <- factor(df.test$clicked.on.ad)
```

```
#Using model to predict
```

```
TreePredict <- predict(TreeFit, newdata = df.test, type = "class")
```

```
confusionMatrix(TreePredict, df.test$clicked.on.ad)
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
```

```
##
```

```
##           Reference
```

```
## Prediction 1 2
```

```
##           1 97  6
```

```
##           2  3 94
```

```
##
```

```
##           Accuracy : 0.955
```

```
##           95% CI : (0.9163, 0.9792)
```

```
##           No Information Rate : 0.5
```

```
##           P-Value [Acc > NIR] : <2e-16
```

```
##
```

```
##           Kappa : 0.91
```

```
##
## McNemar's Test P-Value : 0.505
##
##          Sensitivity : 0.9700
##          Specificity : 0.9400
##          Pos Pred Value : 0.9417
##          Neg Pred Value : 0.9691
##          Prevalence : 0.5000
##          Detection Rate : 0.4850
##          Detection Prevalence : 0.5150
##          Balanced Accuracy : 0.9550
##
##          'Positive' Class : 1
##
```

#KNN

```
#Fitting model to training dataset
#Also we scale and center our data
knnModel <- train(as.factor(clicked.on.ad) ~ ., data =df.train, method = "knn", preProcess = c("center"
```

#Making Predictions

```
#Using the model to predict
knnPredict <- predict(knnModel, newdata = df.test)
```

```
#Printing out the confusion matrix and statistics
confusionMatrix(knnPredict, df.test$clicked.on.ad)
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##          Reference
## Prediction  1    2
##          1 100    6
##          2   0   94
##
##          Accuracy : 0.97
##          95% CI : (0.9358, 0.9889)
##          No Information Rate : 0.5
##          P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2e-16
##
##          Kappa : 0.94
##
## McNemar's Test P-Value : 0.04123
##
##          Sensitivity : 1.0000
##          Specificity : 0.9400
##          Pos Pred Value : 0.9434
##          Neg Pred Value : 1.0000
##          Prevalence : 0.5000
##          Detection Rate : 0.5000
##          Detection Prevalence : 0.5300
##          Balanced Accuracy : 0.9700
```

```
##  
##      'Positive' Class : 1  
##
```

#WE CAN SEE FROM ABOVE THE KNN WAS SLIGHTLY MORE ACCURATE THAN DECISION  
TREE BUT GENERALLY THEY WERE BOTH VERY ACCURATE