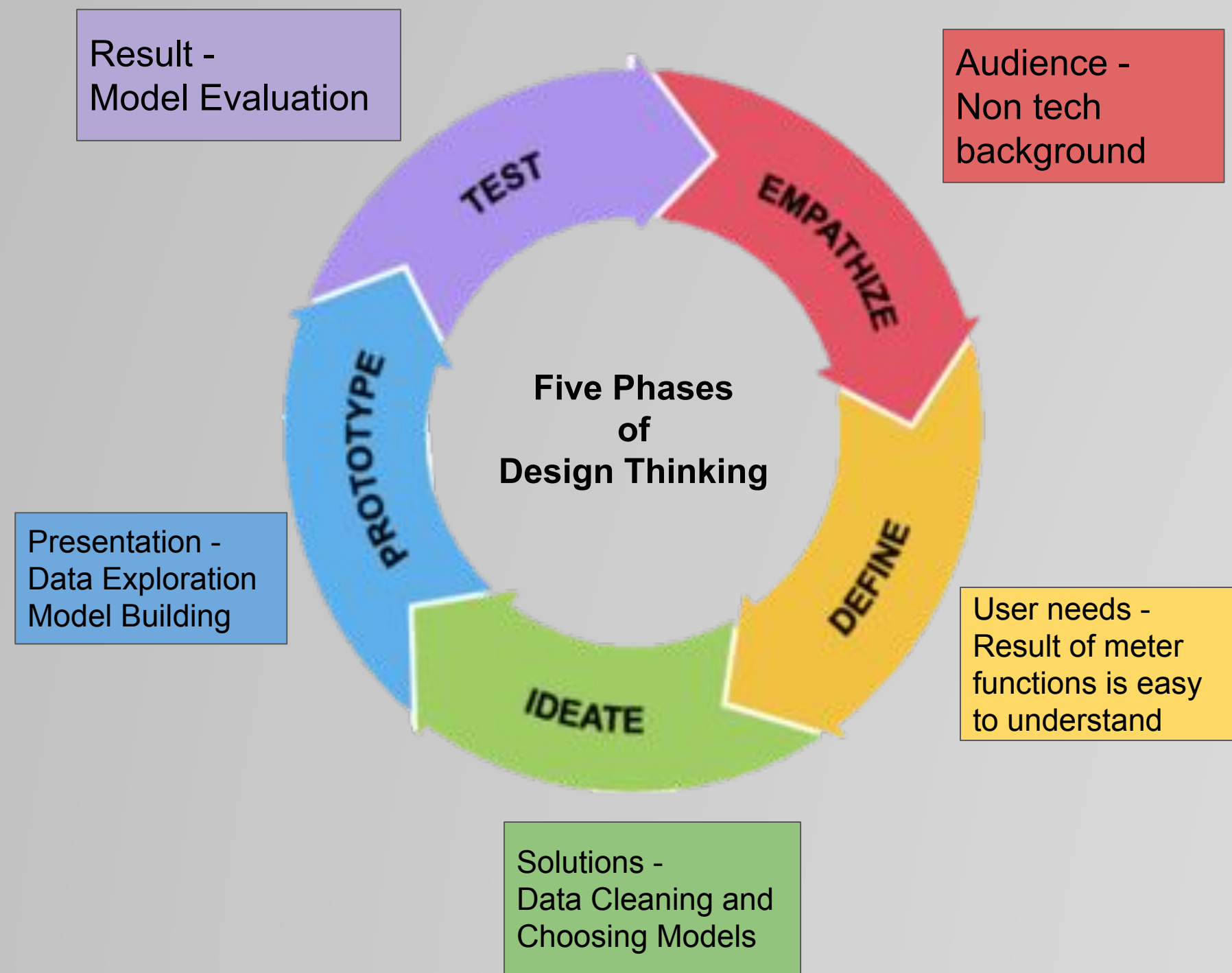


Libraries Used:

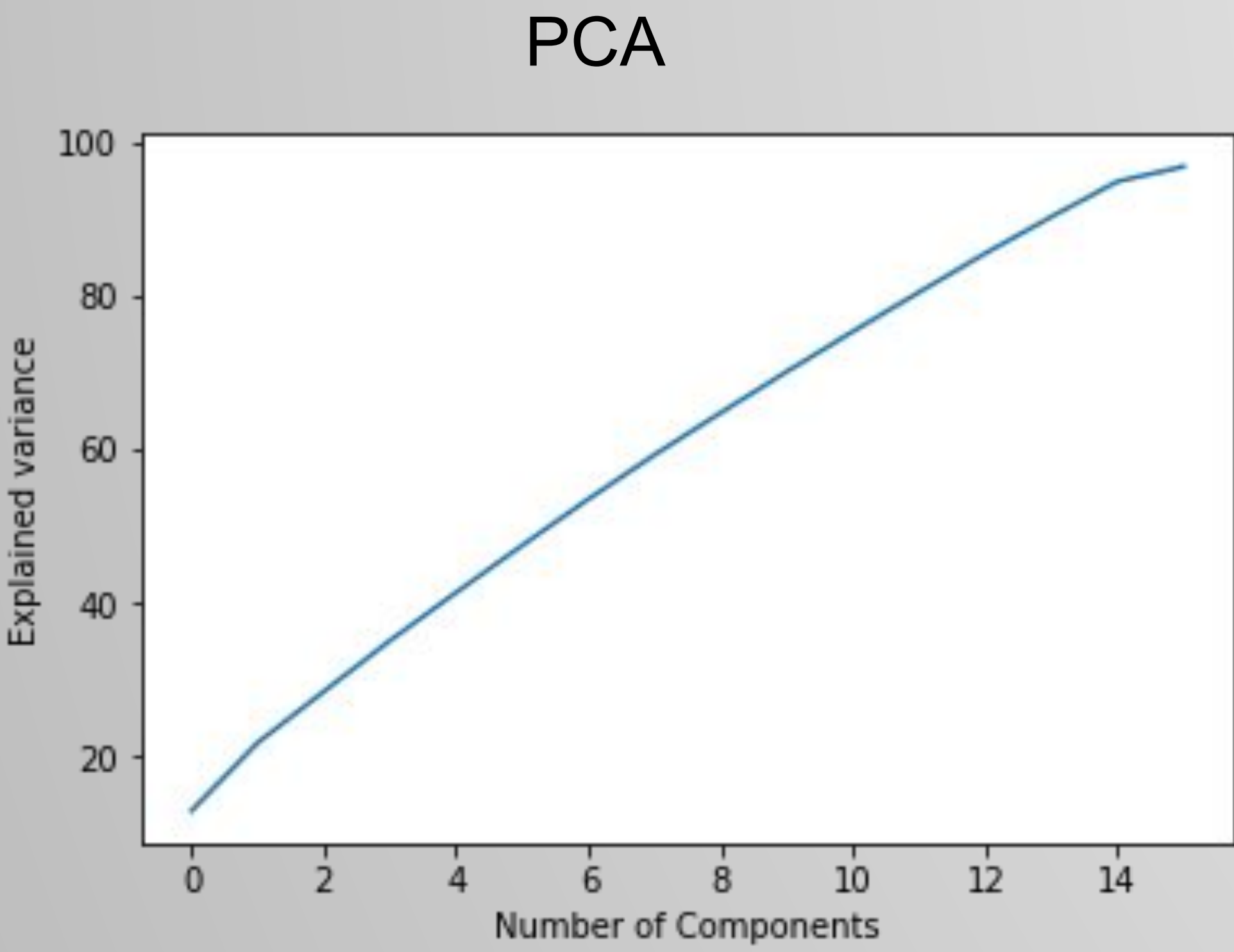
- Pandas
- Numpy
- Matplotlib
- Seaborn
- Sklearn
- Datetime
- dmba

Analyze challenge with Design Thinking



Dimensionality Reduction Techniques Used:

- Principal Component Analysis
- Linear Discriminant Analysis



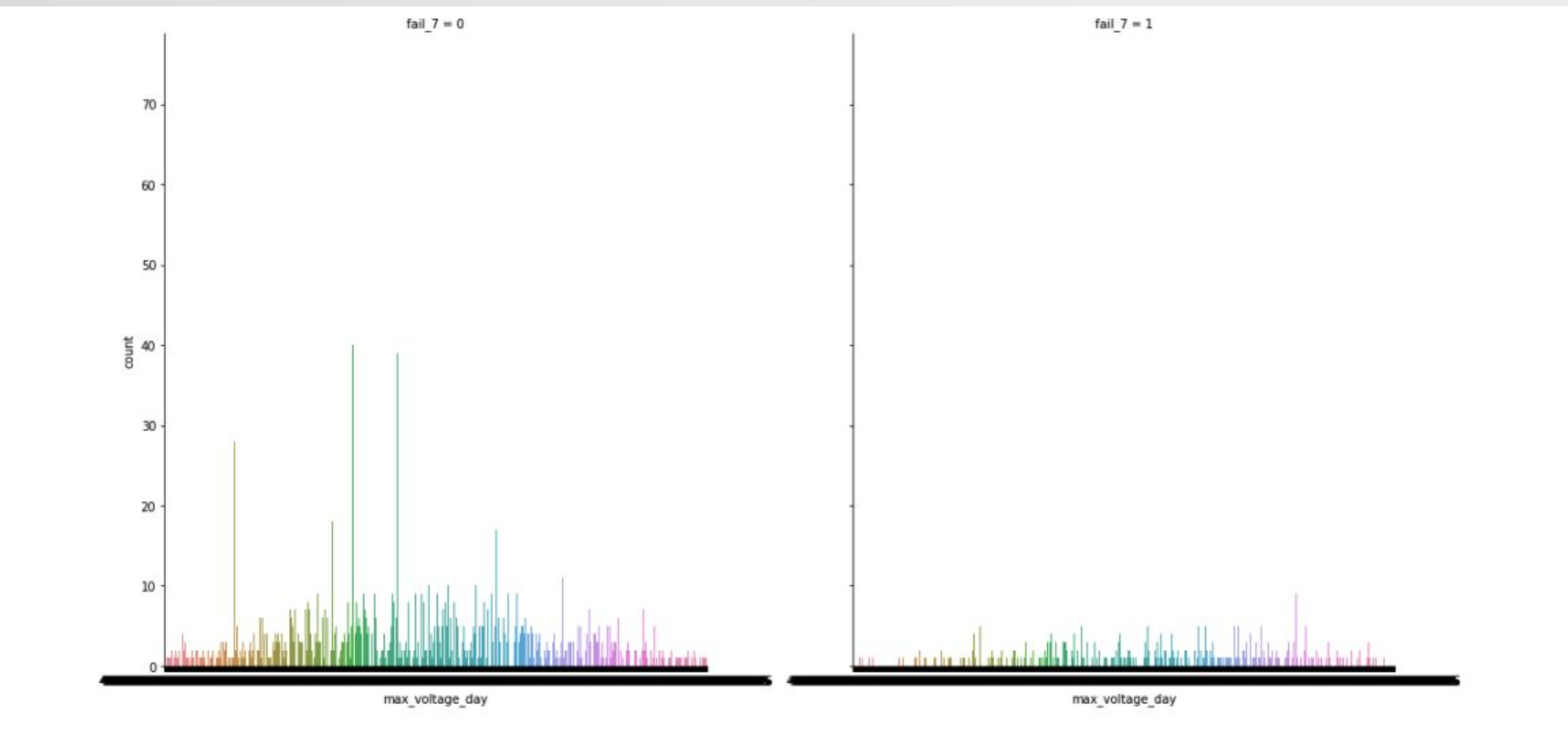
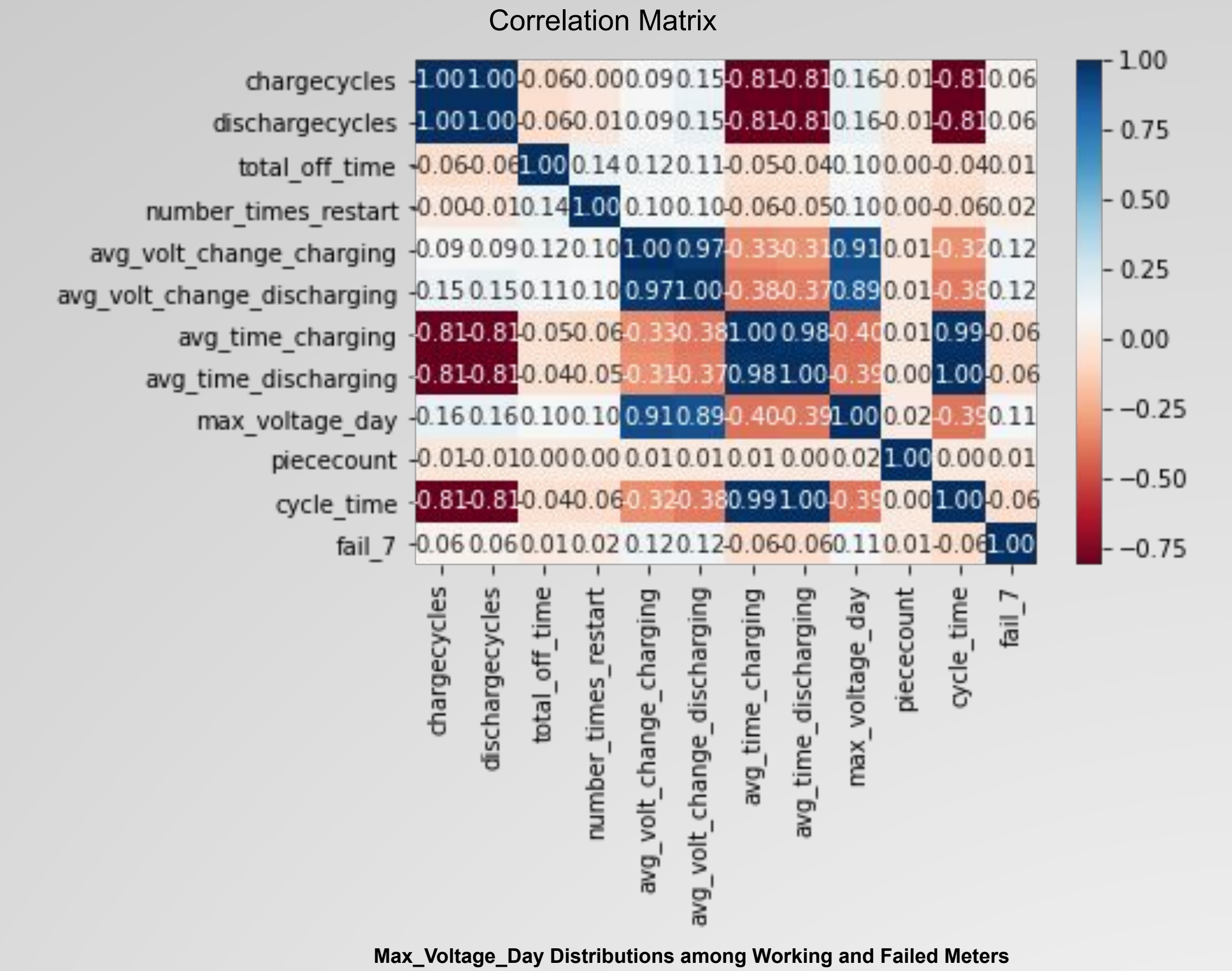
Analysis provided us with 16 components that explained 95% of the variance.

LDA

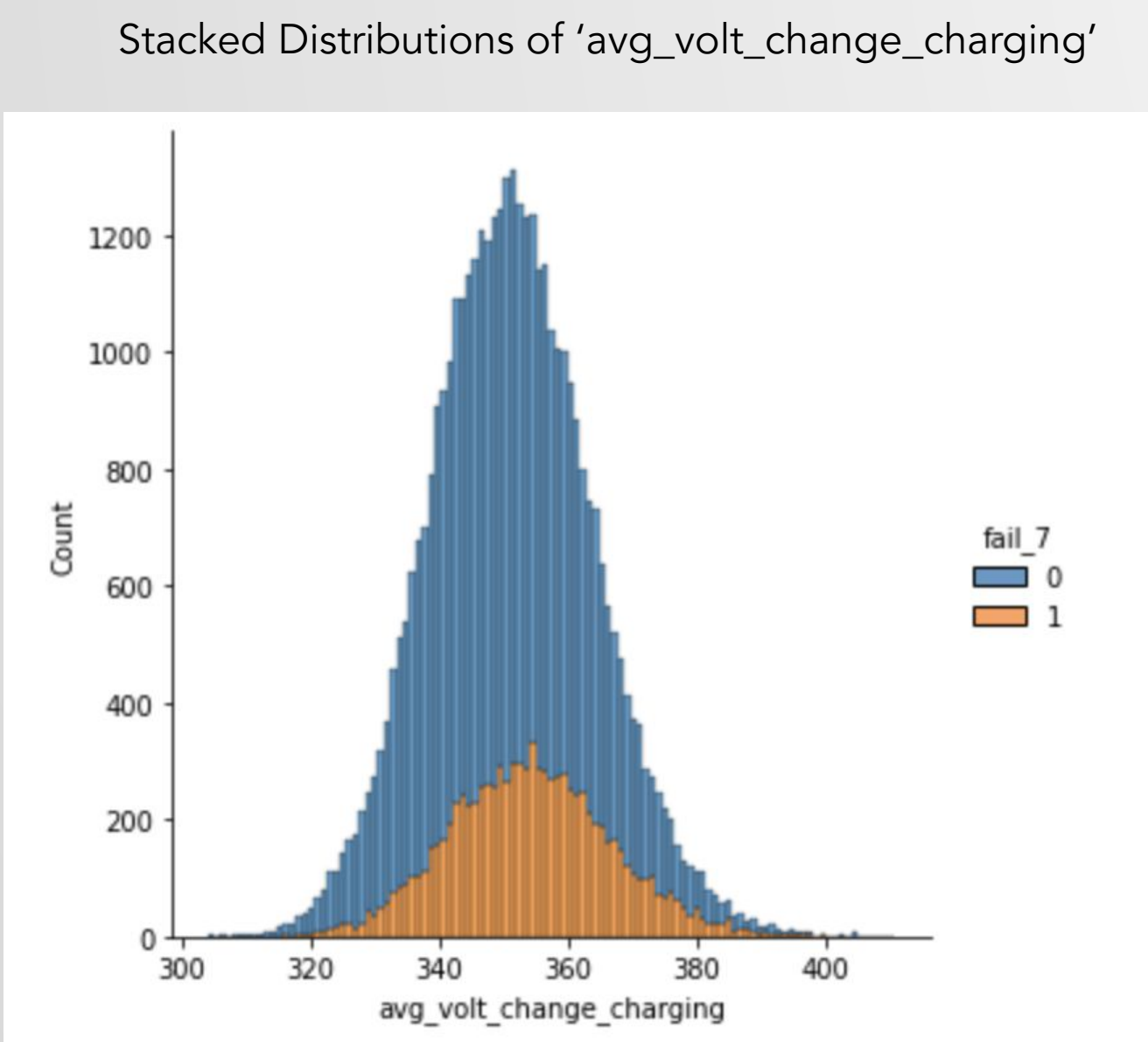
$\begin{bmatrix} 5149 & 0 \\ 1618 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$   
Accuracy 0.7608984779074922

- Ran LDA using one linear discriminant
- Gives us ~76% accuracy
- Chose to go with PCA for our dimensionality reduction

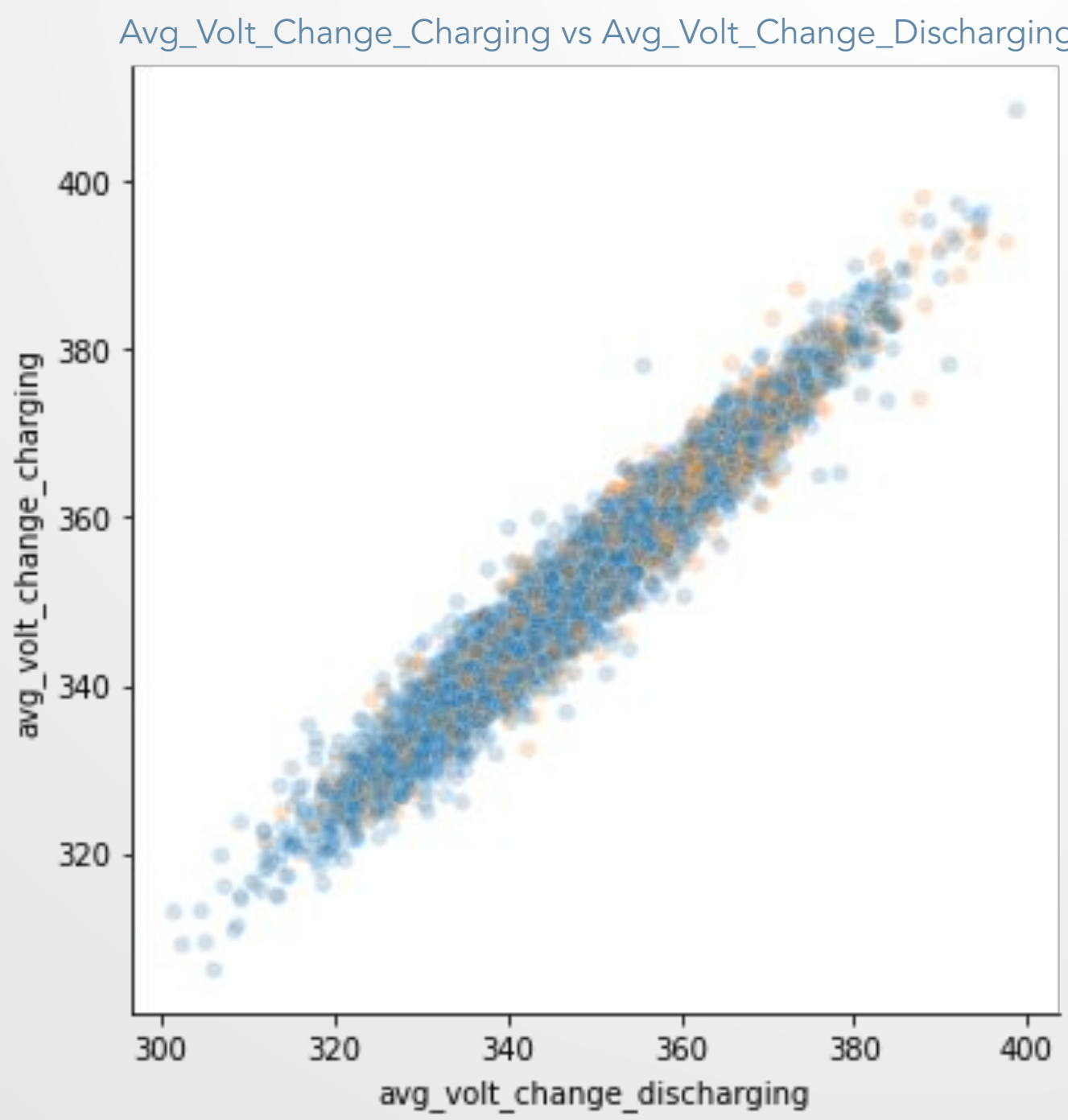
Data Exploration



By looking at the correlation matrix we noticed 'max\_voltage\_day' also had a relatively high correlation with the 'fail\_7' column and wanted to take a look at the distributions of 'max\_voltage\_day' day values across meters that did and didn't fail to see if there were and significant differences in the distributions. From the image above we noticed that the meters that failed have comparatively higher counts in the larger max\_voltage\_day values.



Here we produced a stacked distribution of avg voltage charging broken down by working and failed meters where both distributions follow normal distribution centered around 350 volts.



For this plot we noticed that both the 'avg\_volt\_change\_charging' and 'avg\_volt\_change\_discharging' had relatively high correlation values to the fail\_7 column in the correlation metric so we decided to create a scatter plot. Unfortunately the data was a little too dense to extract any meaningful insight so instead we plotted a sample of the data and noticed while relatively uniform it does seem that higher values in both axis correlate to a larger proportion of failed meters.

Summary

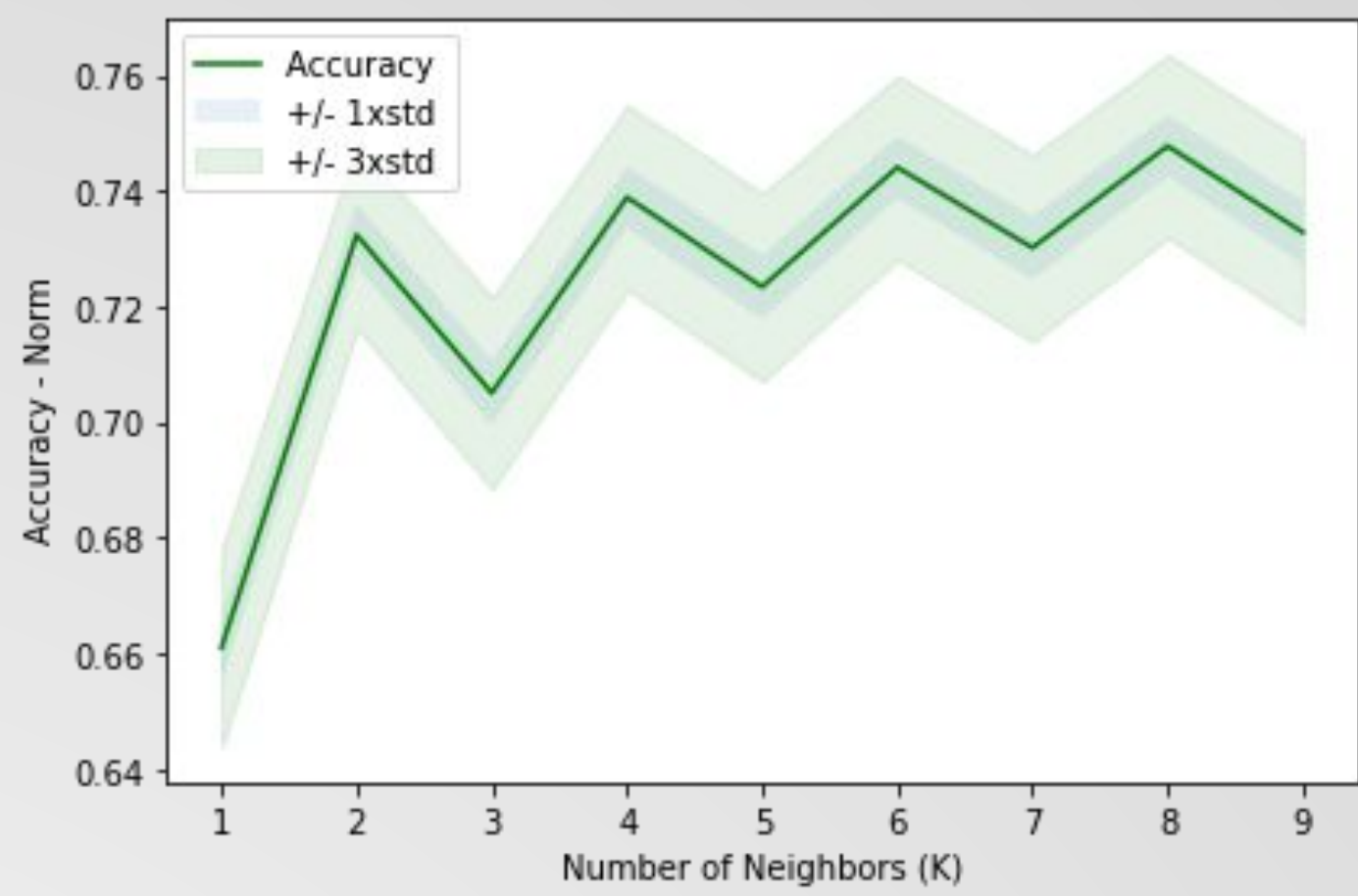
As a classification problem, we first looked at the accuracy scores where all our models returned values in the range from 0.73 to 0.77 except Logistic Regression model with normalized dataset, whose accuracy is only 0.38. The Logistic Regression fit with the PCA's has highest accuracy 0.7616.

Since none of the models were able to produce a significantly better accuracy score than the others, we then looked at the F1 scores to which we found our Logistic Regression model fit with our normalized dataset returning the largest value 0.42, but since it returned the lowest accuracy score we are not going to consider it as our choice. The Naive Bayes model fit with PCA's returned strong precision and recall score compared to the other models. Finally, the Naive Bayes fit with PCA's returned the best F1 score of the remaining models still being considered. Therefore, the Naive Bayes fit with PCA's is our best fit model.

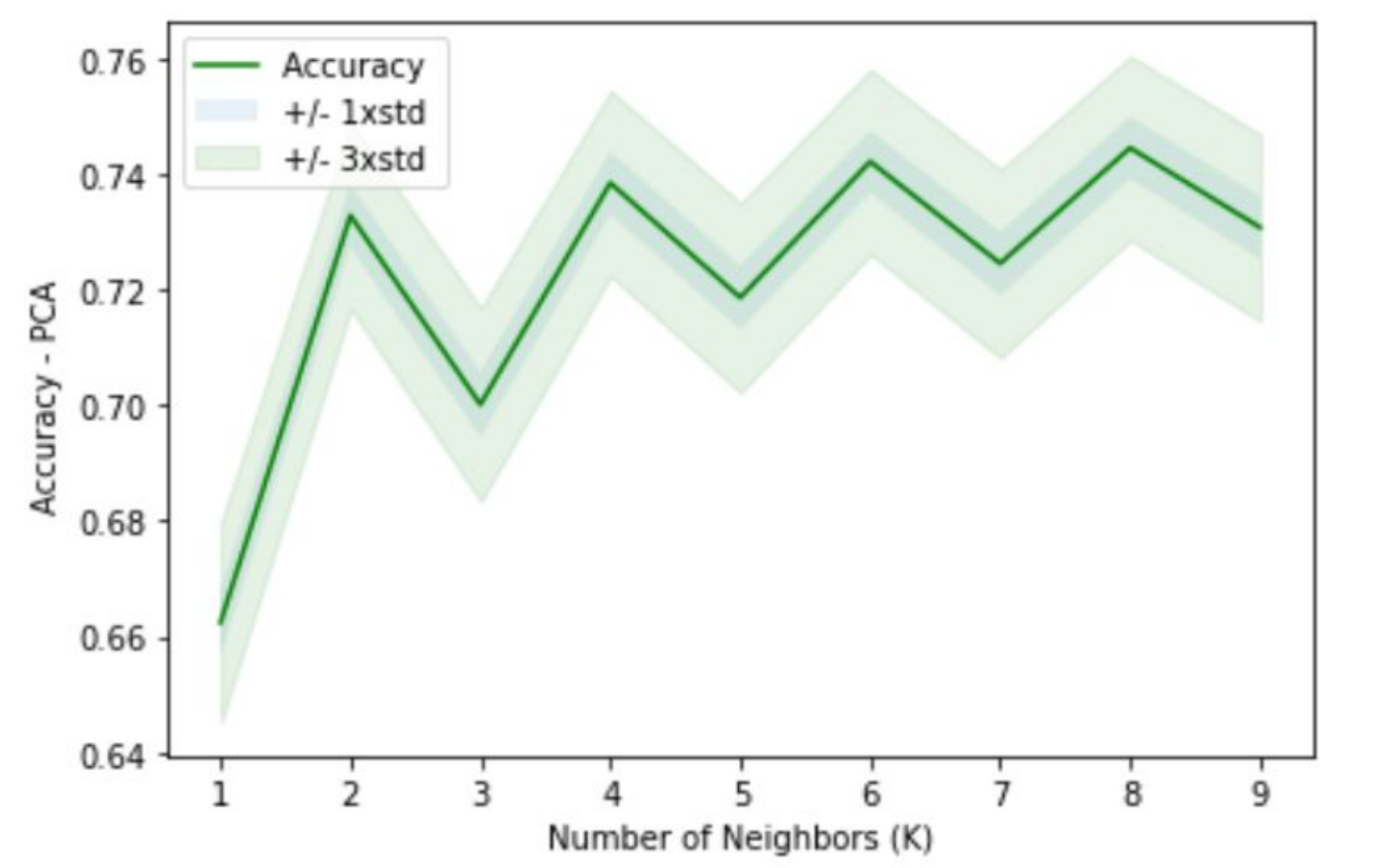
Model Building

- K-Nearest Neighbors
- Decision Tree
- Naive Bayes
- Logistic Regression

K-Nearest Neighbor Model



With normalized dataset, the best K is 8 with accuracy around 74.8%



With PCA dataset, the best K is 8 with accuracy around 74.4%

Logistic Regression

```
the intercept is -0.4008930212921158
avg_volt_change_charging      2.79961
discharging_rate_lag1        2.26434
charge_cycle_time_service_12 2.48610
Total_Days_in_Service        0.89746
avg_volt_change_discharging  -0.86961
avg_volt_change_discharging  0.761477
cycle_time                   0.470803
discharge_rate_lag1          0.32780
avg_time_charging_lag1       0.34106
avg_time_charging_lag2       0.46239
number_times_restart         0.30941
avg_time_charging_lag4       0.29471
avg_time_charging_lag5       0.29121
avg_time_charging_lag6       0.22706
avg_time_charging_lag7       0.22642
avg_time_charging_lag8       0.22415
avg_time_discharging_lag6    0.14740
avg_time_discharging_lag7    0.14028
discharging_rate_lag1        0.09895
avg_time_charging_lag8       0.20646
avg_time_discharging_lag8    0.07963
avg_time_discharging_lag9    0.05649
avg_time_charging_lag9       0.03924
avg_time_charging_lag9       0.02144
avg_time_discharging_lag9    -0.00864
charging_rate_lag1           -0.02277
avg_time_charging_lag10      -0.05004
avg_time_charging_lag10      -0.07414
avg_time_discharging_lag10   -0.08722
avg_time_discharging_lag10   -0.09229
avg_time_discharging_lag11   -0.10632
discharging_rate_lag1        -0.32483
discharging_rate_lag1        -0.74893
discharging_rate_lag1        -0.42780
max_voltage_day              -1.77772
charging_rate_lag1           -1.17393
charging_rate_lag1           -1.20187
charging_rate_lag1           -1.59235
```

```
intercept    -1.3221137168156991
coefficient
PC16         1.331101
PC2          0.304819
PC12         0.053244
PC15         0.039175
PC9          0.033756
PC10         0.011102
PC3          0.008691
PC8          0.007722
PC6          -0.012931
PC5          -0.015477
PC11         -0.022534
PC13         -0.040000
PC14         -0.061958
PC7          -0.080834
PC4          -0.081949
PC1          -1.670785

Accuracy: 0.7616373577656274
precision score: 0.5242718446601942
recall score: 0.03337453646477132
f1-score: 0.06275421266705404
```

Naive Bayes

Normalized Dataset

Confusion Matrix (Accuracy 0.6198)

	Prediction	0	1
Actual	0	12105	8337
	1	1952	4671

Accuracy: 0.7608984779074922  
Precision score: 0.3590867158671587  
Recall score: 0.7052695153253813  
F1 score: 0.4758799857368448

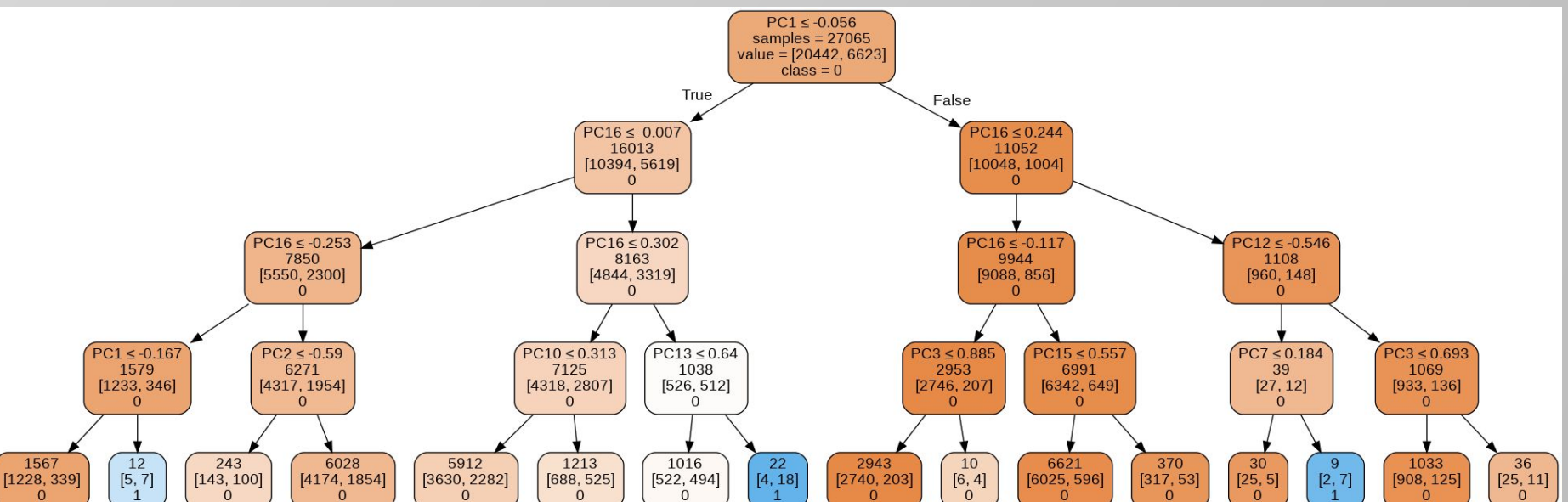
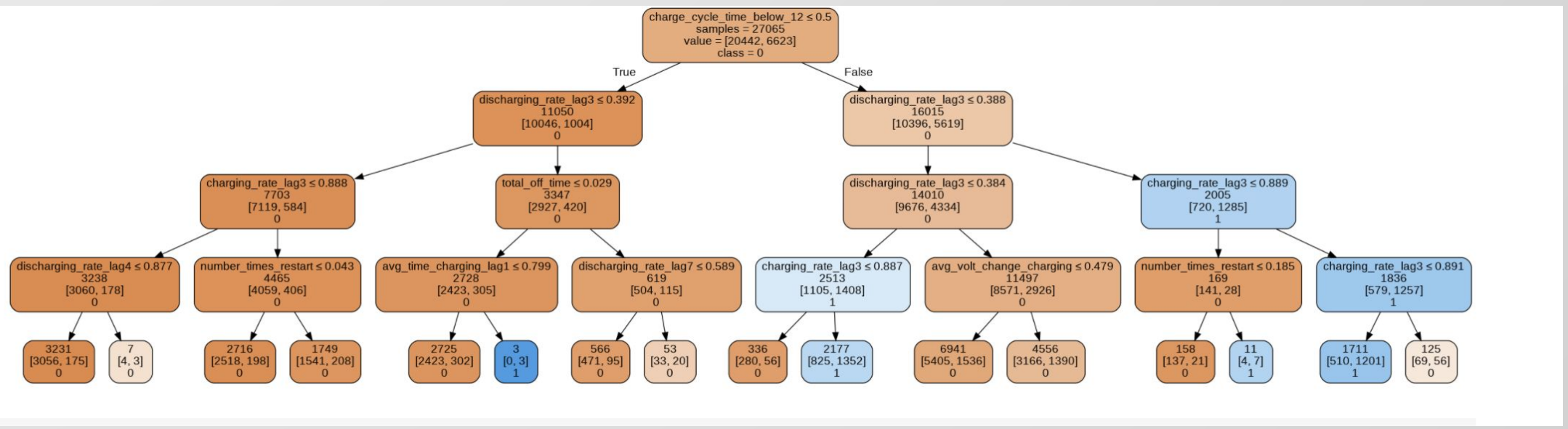
PCA

Confusion Matrix (Accuracy 0.7546)

	Prediction	0	1
Actual	0	20054	388
	1	6253	370

Accuracy: 0.7591251662479681  
Precision score: 0.4819277108433735  
Recall score: 0.09888751545117429  
F1 score: 0.1641025641025641

Fit a Decision Tree using the normalized data(left) and PCA's(right)



Summary Table for Evaluation of Models

Metric	Model	KNN with K = 8		Decision Tree		Logistic Regression		Naive Bayes	
	Dataset	Normalized Dataset	PCA	Normalized Dataset	PCA	Normalized Dataset	PCA	Normalized Dataset	PCA
	Accuracy_Score	0.7477	0.7328	0.7544	0.7603	0.3829	0.7616	0.7609	0.7591
	Precision_Score	0.4000	0.3304	0.3750	0.4474	0.2727	0.5243	0.3591	0.4819
	Recall_Score	0.1100	0.1143	0.0408	0.0105	0.9487	0.0334	0.7053	0.0989
	F1-score	0.1726	0.1699	0.0736	0.0205	0.4237	0.0628	0.4759	0.1641