

# Felix\_prototype\_V0

October 27, 2018

## 1 Felix prototype

Version 0

Date 21/10/2018

Model used : **Random Forest Classifier** on features selected through **lasso**  
Clustering method used : **Hierarchical clustering** using **ward metric** based on 6 **NOT variable**

```
In [1]: from pathlib import Path
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from datetime import datetime
import time
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
import itertools
import pickle
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score, GridSearchCV
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, f1_score, precision_score, recall_score
from sklearn.model_selection import StratifiedKFold
from sklearn.utils import resample

In [2]: path_project = Path.home() / Path('Google Drive/Felix')
path_data = path_project / Path("data")
path_dump = path_project / Path("dump")

In [3]: # loading data
file = path_data / Path("dataset.csv")
with Path.open(file, 'rb') as fp:
    dataset = pd.read_csv(fp, encoding='utf-8', low_memory=False, index_col = 0)
```

### 1.0.1 Features scope and selection strategy

Features are selected using lasso on the full scope of feature. The 50 more important features (logistic regression coef ranking) are kept regardless of their activability

```

In [29]: # load feature sets
filename = path_dump / Path("dict_features_sets.sav")
with open(filename, 'rb') as fp:
    dict_features_sets = pickle.load(fp)

usual_common_scope_features = dict_features_sets['usual_common_scope_features']

cdv_actionable_individual_1_features = dict_features_sets.get('cdv_actionable_individual_1_features')
cdv_actionable_individual_2_features = dict_features_sets.get('cdv_actionable_individual_2_features')
cdv_actionable_admin_1_features = dict_features_sets.get('cdv_actionable_admin_1_features')
cdv_actionable_admin_2_features = dict_features_sets.get('cdv_actionable_admin_2_features')
insee_recreation_actionable_admin_1_features = dict_features_sets.get('insee_recreation_actionable_admin_1_features')
insee_recreation_actionable_admin_2_features = dict_features_sets.get('insee_recreation_actionable_admin_2_features')
insee_environment_actionable_admin_1_features = dict_features_sets.get('insee_environment_actionable_admin_1_features')
insee_environment_actionable_admin_2_features = dict_features_sets.get('insee_environment_actionable_admin_2_features')
insee_demographics_actionable_admin_1_features = dict_features_sets.get('insee_demographics_actionable_admin_1_features')
insee_demographics_actionable_admin_2_features = dict_features_sets.get('insee_demographics_actionable_admin_2_features')

RFE_LogisticRegression_20_features = dict_features_sets['RFE_LogisticRegression_20_features']
RFE_LogisticRegression_50_features = dict_features_sets['RFE_LogisticRegression_50_features']

In [30]: insee_environment_actionable_admin_1_features

Out[30]: set()

In [31]: print("The 50 most important features obtained using lasso:")
print(list(RFE_LogisticRegression_50_features))

The 50 most important features obtained using lasso:
['NBCHOM', 'HANDICAP_Oui', 'INQALIM', 'TRANSFST_Oui', 'CLASSES0_La classe moyenne supérieure', '

```

## 1.0.2 Clustering method - feature used

Hierarchical clustering is used using 6 common "NOT\_" variable

```

In [32]: # loading clustering
file = path_data / Path("clustTest3.csv")
with Path.open(file, 'rb') as fp:
    clustTest1 = pd.read_csv(fp, encoding='utf-8', low_memory=False, sep=";", index_col=0)

```

## 1.0.3 Training set and test set preparation

```

In [33]: df = dataset.loc[:, :]
# reducing problem to a 2 class classification problem
df["HEUREUX_CLF"] = 0

```

```

df.loc[df["HEUREUX"]==4, "HEUREUX_CLF"] = 1
df.loc[df["HEUREUX"]==3, "HEUREUX_CLF"] = 1
df.loc[df["HEUREUX"]==5, "HEUREUX_CLF"] = None

scope = ( RFE_LogisticRegression_20_features ) & set(dataset.columns)
n_max = 2000

df = df.loc[:,scope | {"HEUREUX_CLF"} ].dropna()
features = df.loc[:,scope ].columns

X = df.loc[:,scope]
y = df["HEUREUX_CLF"]

Xs, ys = resample(X, y, random_state=42)

Xs = Xs.iloc[0:n_max,:]
ys = ys.iloc[0:n_max]

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(Xs, ys,
                                                    test_size=0.2,
                                                    random_state=42
                                                    )

scaler = StandardScaler().fit(X_train)
X_train = scaler.transform(X_train)
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)

print(f"Number exemple: {y.shape[0]}\n- training set: \
{y_train.shape[0]}\n- test set: {y_test.shape[0]}")
print(f"Number of features: p={X_train.shape[1]}")
print(f"Number of class: {len(np.unique(y))}")
for c in np.unique(y):
    print(f"class {c:0.0f} : {100*np.sum(y==c)/len(y):0.1f}%")

```

```

Number exemple: 10858
- training set: 1600
- test set: 400
Number of features: p=20
Number of class: 2
class 0 : 34.9%
class 1 : 65.1%

```

#### 1.0.4 Learning and model performance evaluation on full dataset (before clustering)

```

In [34]: startTime = time.time()
         n_estimators_range = [32,64,128,256,512]

```

```

max_depth_range = [4,8,16,32,64]
param_grid = dict(n_estimators=n_estimators_range, max_depth = max_depth_range)

params = {'max_features' : 'sqrt', 'random_state' : 32,
          'min_samples_split' : 2, 'class_weight' : 'balanced'}
clf = RandomForestClassifier(**params)

grid = GridSearchCV(clf, scoring='accuracy', param_grid=param_grid)
grid.fit(X_train, y_train)
print(f"Determination of optimal hyperparameters in {time.time() - startTime:0.1f} s")
print(f"Optimal values are {grid.best_params_} \n\
Accuracy Score of cross validation {100*grid.best_score_:0.2f}%")

# Learning on full training set with optimals hyperparameters and score on test set
params = {'max_features' : 'sqrt', 'random_state' : 32,
          'min_samples_split' : 2, 'class_weight' : 'balanced',
          'n_estimators' : grid.best_params_['n_estimators'],
          'max_depth' : grid.best_params_['max_depth']}
clf = RandomForestClassifier(**params).fit(X_train, y_train)
clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_test_pred = clf.predict(X_test)

print(f"Random Forest, p={X_train.shape[1]}")
accuracy = clf.score(X_test, y_test)
f1 = f1_score(y_test, y_test_pred)
p = precision_score(y_test, y_test_pred)
r = recall_score(y_test, y_test_pred)
print(f"Model score\n- Accuracy : {accuracy*100:0.1f} %")
print(f"- Precision : {p*100:0.1f} % (Happy # positive class)")
print(f"- Recall : {r*100:0.1f} %")
print(f"- F1 score : {f1*100:0.1f} %")
res_full = {
    'f1_score' : f1,
    'accuracy' : accuracy,
    'precision' : p,
    'recall' : r
}

```

```

Determination of optimal hyperparameters in 36.6 s
Optimal values are {'max_depth': 16, 'n_estimators': 32}
Accuracy Score of cross validation 76.31%
Random Forest, p=20
Model score
- Accuracy : 72.5 %
- Precision : 73.2 % (Happy # positive class)
- Recall : 87.9 %
- F1 score : 79.9 %

```

```

In [35]: importances = clf.feature_importances_
std = np.std([tree.feature_importances_ for tree in clf.estimators_],
              axis=0)
indices = np.argsort(importances)[::-1]
features_name = np.array(features)
#features_name_sorted_rf = features_name[indices]
# Print the feature ranking
print("Feature ranking:")

max_features = 15

actionable_individual_1_features = cdv_actionable_individual_1_features
actionable_individual_2_features = cdv_actionable_individual_2_features
actionable_admin_1_features = cdv_actionable_admin_1_features | insee_recreation_action
actionable_admin_2_features = cdv_actionable_admin_2_features | insee_recreation_action

for f in range(min(X.shape[1],max_features)):
    print("%d. feature %d -%s- (%f)" % (f + 1, indices[f], features_name[indices[f]], im
    if features_name[indices[f]] in actionable_individual_1_features:
        print("\tActionable at individual level (1)")
    if features_name[indices[f]] in actionable_individual_2_features:
        print("\tActionable at individual level (2)")
    if features_name[indices[f]] in actionable_admin_1_features:
        print("\tActionable at administrative level (1)")
    if features_name[indices[f]] in actionable_admin_2_features:
        print("\tActionable at administrative level (2)")

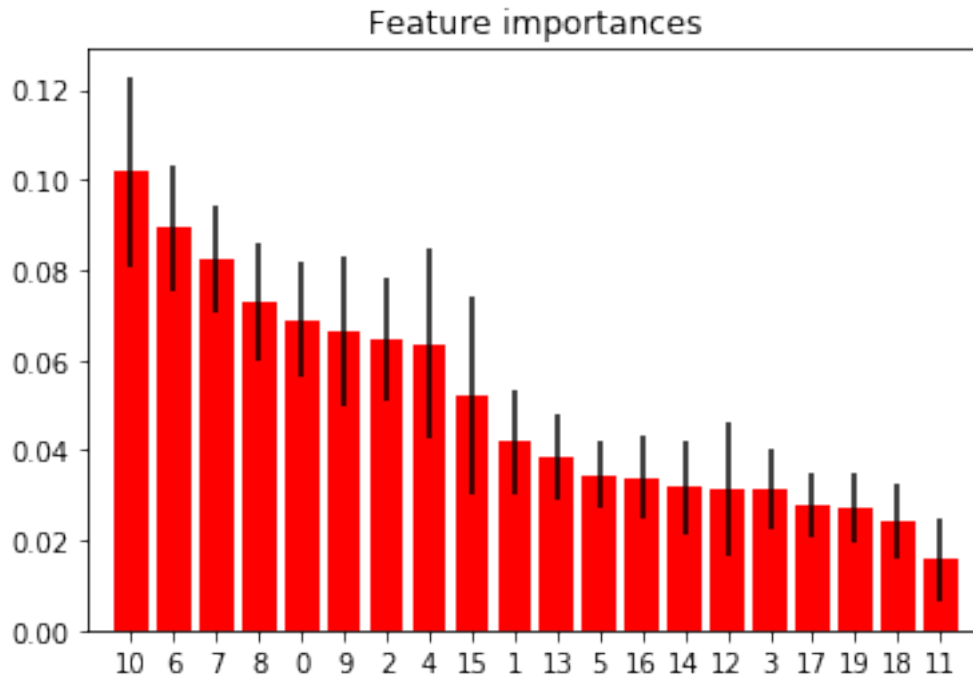
# Plot the feature importances of the forest
plt.figure()
plt.title("Feature importances")
plt.bar(range(X.shape[1]), importances[indices],
        color="r", yerr=std[indices], align="center")
plt.xticks(range(X.shape[1]), indices)
plt.xlim([-1, X.shape[1]])
plt.show()

```

Feature ranking:

1. feature 10 -NIVPERSO- (0.101765)
  - Actionable at individual level (2)
  - Actionable at administrative level (2)
2. feature 6 -NOT\_AMIS- (0.089444)
  - Actionable at individual level (1)
  - Actionable at administrative level (2)
3. feature 7 -NOT\_LIBR- (0.082338)

- Actionable at individual level (1)
  - Actionable at administrative level (1)
- 4. feature 8 -INQALIM- (0.073010)
  - Actionable at individual level (1)
  - Actionable at administrative level (1)
- 5. feature 0 -SECURITE- (0.069023)
  - Actionable at individual level (2)
  - Actionable at administrative level (1)
- 6. feature 9 -CADVIE- (0.066330)
  - Actionable at individual level (1)
  - Actionable at administrative level (1)
- 7. feature 2 -NOT\_FAMI- (0.064729)
  - Actionable at individual level (1)
  - Actionable at administrative level (2)
- 8. feature 4 -ETATSAN- (0.063676)
  - Actionable at individual level (1)
  - Actionable at administrative level (1)
- 9. feature 15 -SOUFFDEP\_Oui- (0.052238)
  - Actionable at individual level (2)
  - Actionable at administrative level (1)
- 10. feature 1 -SITUEMP3\_Inactif- (0.041729)
  - Actionable at individual level (2)
  - Actionable at administrative level (2)
- 11. feature 13 -SOUFFINS\_Oui- (0.038524)
  - Actionable at individual level (2)
  - Actionable at administrative level (1)
- 12. feature 5 -SOUFFNER\_Oui- (0.034473)
  - Actionable at individual level (2)
  - Actionable at administrative level (1)
- 13. feature 16 -VACANCES\_Oui- (0.033830)
  - Actionable at individual level (1)
  - Actionable at administrative level (1)
- 14. feature 14 -LIEN\_2\_Conjoint ou compagnon- (0.031713)
- 15. feature 12 -RESTRICT\_Oui- (0.031376)
  - Actionable at individual level (2)
  - Actionable at administrative level (2)



### 1.0.5 Learning and model performance evaluation on each clusters

```
In [36]: n_estimators_range = [16,32,64,128]
max_depth_range = [2,4,8,16,32,64]
param_grid = dict(n_estimators=n_estimators_range, max_depth = max_depth_range)
params = {'max_features' : 'sqrt',
          'random_state' : 32,
          'min_samples_split' : 2,
          'class_weight' : 'balanced'
        }

scope = ( RFE_LogisticRegression_50_features ) & set(dataset.columns)
features = df.loc[:,scope].columns

In [37]: score_clustering_methods = []
clustering_methods = clustTest1.columns[2:3]

for method in clustering_methods:
    print("-----")
    print(f"\nAnalysis cluster method {method}")
    cluster_list = clustTest1[method].unique()
    print(f"liste of clusters : {cluster_list}")
    score_cluster = []
    for cluster in cluster_list:
        index_scope = clustTest1.loc[clustTest1[method]==cluster,:].index
        print(f"cluster {cluster} : {len(index_scope)} elements")
```

```

Xc = X.loc[index_scope.intersection(X.index),:]
yc = y[index_scope.intersection(X.index)]

Xs, ys = resample(Xc, yc, random_state=42)

Xs = Xs.iloc[0:n_max,:]
ys = ys.iloc[0:n_max]

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(Xs, ys,
                                                    test_size=0.2,
                                                    random_state=42)

scaler = StandardScaler().fit(X_train)
X_train = scaler.transform(X_train)
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)

print(f"Number exemple: {ys.shape[0]}\n\
- training set: {y_train.shape[0]}\n\
- test set: {y_test.shape[0]}")
print(f"Number of features: p={X_train.shape[1]}")
print(f"Number of class: {len(np.unique(y))}")
for c in np.unique(y):
    print(f"class {c:0.0f} : {100*np.sum(y==c)/len(y):0.1f}%")

startTime = time.time()
clf = RandomForestClassifier(**params)
grid = GridSearchCV(clf,
                    scoring='accuracy',
                    param_grid=param_grid)

grid.fit(X_train, y_train)
print(f"Optimal values are {grid.best_params_} \n\
cross validation score {100*grid.best_score_:0.2f}%")
print()

# Learning on full training set with optimals hyperparameters and score on test
params_opt = {'max_features' : 'sqrt', 'random_state' : 32,
              'min_samples_split' : 2, 'class_weight' : 'balanced',
              'n_estimators' : grid.best_params_['n_estimators'],
              'max_depth' : grid.best_params_['max_depth']}
clf = RandomForestClassifier(**params_opt).fit(X_train, y_train)

y_test_pred = clf.predict(X_test)
accuracy = clf.score(X_test, y_test)
f1 = f1_score(y_test, y_test_pred)

```



```

p = precision_score(y_test, y_test_pred)
r = recall_score(y_test, y_test_pred)

res = {'f1_score' : f1,
       'accuracy' : accuracy,
       'precision' : p,
       'recall' : r}

cl = {'cluster' : cluster,
      'size' : len(index_scope),
      'model' : 'RandomForestClassifier',
      'params' : params_opt,
      'metrics' : res
      }

score_cluster.append(cl)

d = {'clustering_method' : method,
     'cluster_scores' : score_cluster
     }
score_clustering_methods.append(d)

```

```

-----

Analysis cluster method clust3
liste of clusters : [2 4 6 1 3 5]
cluster 2 : 3053 elements
Number exemple: 2000
    - training set: 1600
    - test set: 400
Number of features: p=20
Number of class: 2
class 0 : 34.9%
class 1 : 65.1%
Optimal values are {'max_depth': 16, 'n_estimators': 128}
cross validation score 80.06%

cluster 4 : 2359 elements
Number exemple: 2000
    - training set: 1600
    - test set: 400
Number of features: p=20
Number of class: 2
class 0 : 34.9%
class 1 : 65.1%
Optimal values are {'max_depth': 32, 'n_estimators': 64}
cross validation score 83.69%

```

cluster 6 : 2313 elements  
Number exemple: 2000  
- training set: 1600  
- test set: 400  
Number of features: p=20  
Number of class: 2  
class 0 : 34.9%  
class 1 : 65.1%  
Optimal values are {'max\_depth': 32, 'n\_estimators': 128}  
cross validation score 83.56%

cluster 1 : 528 elements  
Number exemple: 514  
- training set: 411  
- test set: 103  
Number of features: p=20  
Number of class: 2  
class 0 : 34.9%  
class 1 : 65.1%  
Optimal values are {'max\_depth': 32, 'n\_estimators': 128}  
cross validation score 85.64%

cluster 3 : 1384 elements  
Number exemple: 1367  
- training set: 1093  
- test set: 274  
Number of features: p=20  
Number of class: 2  
class 0 : 34.9%  
class 1 : 65.1%  
Optimal values are {'max\_depth': 16, 'n\_estimators': 64}  
cross validation score 86.00%

cluster 5 : 1494 elements  
Number exemple: 1482  
- training set: 1185  
- test set: 297  
Number of features: p=20  
Number of class: 2  
class 0 : 34.9%  
class 1 : 65.1%  
Optimal values are {'max\_depth': 32, 'n\_estimators': 64}  
cross validation score 84.30%

## 1.0.6 Performance gain obtained using clustering

In [38]: # F1 score

```
for score_method in score_clustering_methods:
    print(f"method {score_method['clustering_method']}:")
    average_score = 0
    total_size = 0
    for i, score_cluster in enumerate(score_method['cluster_scores']):
        print(f"cluster {score_cluster['cluster']} ({score_cluster['size']}), f1 macro {score_cluster['metrics']['f1_score']}")
        average_score += score_cluster['metrics']['f1_score']*score_cluster['size']
        total_size += score_cluster['size']

    average_score = average_score / total_size
    print(f"average f1 on clusters {100*average_score:0.1f}% gain {100*(average_score-r
```

```
method clust3:
cluster 2 (3053), f1 macro 86.4%
cluster 4 (2359), f1 macro 88.5%
cluster 6 (2313), f1 macro 89.5%
cluster 1 (528), f1 macro 85.0%
cluster 3 (1384), f1 macro 91.7%
cluster 5 (1494), f1 macro 87.0%
average f1 on clusters 88.2% gain 8.3
```

In [39]: # accuracy

```
for score_method in score_clustering_methods:
    print(f"method {score_method['clustering_method']}:")
    average_score = 0
    total_size = 0
    for i, score_cluster in enumerate(score_method['cluster_scores']):
        print(f"cluster {score_cluster['cluster']} ({score_cluster['size']}) , accuracy {score_cluster['metrics']['accuracy']}")
        average_score = average_score + score_cluster['metrics']['accuracy']*score_cluster['size']
        total_size += score_cluster['size']
    average_score = average_score / total_size
    print(f"average accuracy on clusters {100*average_score:0.1f}% gain {100*(average_s
```

```
method clust3:
cluster 2 (3053) , accuracy 82.8%
cluster 4 (2359) , accuracy 84.5%
cluster 6 (2313) , accuracy 85.2%
cluster 1 (528) , accuracy 82.5%
cluster 3 (1384) , accuracy 88.0%
cluster 5 (1494) , accuracy 85.9%
average accuracy on clusters 84.7% gain 12.2
```

### **1.0.7 Feature importance of the models & actionable variables**