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Objective: To predict the final race position of a driver and the probability of each position

Data Used: http://ergast.com/mrd/ - Ergast Developer API provided most of our race data.

Sources Referenced: Borrowed ideas from https://medium.com/@timothychong/talk-data-to-me-modeling-of-singapore-grand-prix-2011
https://medium.com/@timothychong/talk-data-to-me-modeling-of-singapore-grand-prix-2011
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JunHao Chen - Data Acqusition, Logistic Regression, SVM

Data Acqusition by calling Ergast Developer API. Used race data from 2006 - 2019 only.

Due to the nature of the sport and the technological development of Formula 1 cars, it seems bizarre to use old race data from the 1900 the cars were less advanced and were far slower. We felt like old data could skew our model and objective to predict recent Formula 1 © Prix wins.

2006 - 2013: the introcution of the V8 engines and the modern KERS (Kinetic Energy Recovery Systems unit

2014 - Current: V6 hybrid engines

Call Ergast Developer API and gather data and insert data into an CSV file.

```
1 import requests
2 import json
 3 import copy
 4
 5
 6 def convertTimeToInt(time):
    time = [char for char in time]
    time[4] = ":"
8
   time = "".join(time)
9
    (m, s, ms) = time.split(':')
10
    result = float(m) * 60 + float(s) + float(s) * 1/100
11
12
13
    return (str(result))
14
15 #get race results of a specific season
16 def getRaceResultErgast(season,CSV):
17
18
19
    raceResults = requests.get('http://ergast.com/api/f1/{}/results.json?limit=1000'.format(season))
    qualiResults = requests.get('http://ergast.com/api/f1/{}/qualifying.json?limit=1000'.format(season))
20
21
    qualiResults = qualiResults.json()
22
    results = raceResults.json()
23
24
    raceCount = 0
25
    championshipPoints = {}
26
    oldConstructorPoints = {}
27
    constructorPoints = {}
    championshipVic = {}
28
29
    championshipPole = {}
30
    constructorVic = {}
31
    constructorPole = {}
32
33
34
    for i in results['MRData']['RaceTable']['Races']:
35
      raceDict = {}
      champWin = 0
36
37
      qualiWin = 0
38
```

```
39
      #tor quali results for each race
40
      for j in qualiResults['MRData']['RaceTable']['Races'][raceCount]['QualifyingResults']:
         name = j['Driver']['givenName'] + ' ' + j['Driver']['familyName']
41
42
43
        if qualiWin == 0:
44
           if name not in championshipPole:
45
             championshipPole[name] = 1
           else:
46
47
             championshipPole[name] += 1
48
49
           if j['Constructor']['name'] not in constructorPole:
50
             constructorPole[ j['Constructor']['name'] ] = 1
51
           else:
52
             constructorPole[ j['Constructor']['name'] ] += 1
53
54
         try:
          q1 = (j['Q1'])
55
           q1 = convertTimeToInt(q1)
56
57
         except:
           q1 = '0:00:000'
58
59
           q1 = convertTimeToInt(q1)
60
         try:
61
           q2 = (j['Q2'])
62
          q2 = convertTimeToInt(q2)
63
         except:
64
           q2 = q1
65
         try:
          q3 = (j['Q3'])
66
67
           q3 = convertTimeToInt(q3)
68
         except:
69
           q3 = q2
70
         quali = [q1,q2,q3]
71
         raceDict[name] = quali
        qualiWin += 1
72
73
74
         #get constructor standing before each race
75
76
      for j in i['Results']:
77
         # print(j)
```

```
1/1/2020
  \perp \perp \prime
               row.appena( u )
  118
              row.append('0')
  119
             else:
  120
               try:
  121
                 row.append(str(championshipPoints[name]))
  122
               except:
  123
                 row.append('0')
  124
               try:
  125
                 row.append(str(championshipVic[name]))
  126
               except:
  127
                 row.append('0')
  128
              try:
  129
                 row.append(str(championshipPole[name]))
  130
               except:
  131
                 row.append('0')
  132
               try:
  133
                 row.append(str(oldConstructorPoints[constructorName]))
  134
               except:
  135
                 row.append('0')
  136
              try:
  137
                 row.append(str(constructorVic[constructorName]))
  138
               except:
  139
                 row.append('0')
  140
               try:
  141
                 row.append(str(constructorPole[constructorName]))
  142
               except:
  143
                 row.append('0')
  144
  145
             if name not in championshipPoints:
  146
               championshipPoints[name] = float(j['points'])
  147
            else:
               championshipPoints[name] += float(j['points'])
  148
  149
  150
             if constructorName not in constructorPoints:
  151
               constructorPoints[constructorName] = float(j['points'])
  152
            else:
  153
               constructorPoints[constructorName] += float(j['points'])
  154
  155
```

```
1/1/2020
                                                      Formula 1 Project Final Report - Colaboratory
  TOO
            TOM - ' • JOTH(TOM)
  157
            print(row, file = CSV)
  158
            champWin +=1
  159
          raceCount+=1
  160
          oldConstructorPoints = copy.deepcopy(constructorPoints)
  161
  162 #get desired results and parse it into CSV
  163 def getResults():
        resultCSV = open('drive/My Drive/results.csv', 'w')
  164
        print("Year, Race, Final Position, Qualifying Position, Q1, Q2, Q3, Name, Team, Championship Points, Race Vic, Race P
  165
  166
  167
  168
        for i in range(2006,2019):
  169
          getRaceResultErgast(str(i),resultCSV)
  170
  171
        resultCSV.close()
  172
  173 getResults()
  174
    1 import pandas as pd
    2 import numpy as np
    3 import matplotlib
    4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    5 %matplotlib inline
    6 from sklearn import linear model, preprocessing
    7 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
    8 from sklearn.model selection import KFold
    9 from sklearn.metrics import precision recall fscore support
   10 import warnings
   11 warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
   12 from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
   13 from sklearn import metrics
   14 from sklearn.model selection import train test split
   15 from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
   16 import seaborn as sn
   17 import pandas as pd
   18 from sklearn import svm
```

You have to manually convert the CSV file into Excel format and upload onto drive

Load Excel file into dataframe

I've shared the Excel formatted version at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WwxQ8t22FjyL-lElfrMvCqM8kyIVKsRr/view?usp=sharing for access

```
1 df = pd.read_excel("drive/My Drive/results.xlsx")
2 df.head()
```

С→		Year	Race	Final Position	Qualifying Position	Q1	Q2	Q3	Name	Team	Championship Points		Race Pole	Construct Poin
	0	2006	Bahrain Grand Prix	1	4	92.32	91.31	91.31	Fernando Alonso	Renault	0.0	0	0	
	1	2006	Bahrain Grand Prix	2	1	93.33	92.32	91.31	Michael Schumacher	Ferrari	0.0	0	0	
	2	2006	Bahrain Grand Prix	3	22	0.00	0.00	0.00	Kimi Räikkönen	McLaren	0.0	0	0	
	3	2006	Bahrain Grand	4	3	92.32	92.32	91.31	Jenson Button	Honda	0.0	0	0	

Transforming categorical data into numbered labels. EX: Race, Team, Name

```
1 #generating labels for names/teams/races
2 races = np.unique(df['Race'])
3 # print(races)
4
5 LE = LabelEncoder()
6 race_labels = LE.fit_transform(df['Race'])
7 race_mappings = {index: label for index, label in enumerate(LE.classes_)}
8 # print(race_mappings)
9 df['RaceLabel'] = race_labels
```

```
10
11 names = np.unique(df['Name'])
12 name_labels = LE.fit_transform(df['Name'])
13 name_mappings = {index: label for index, label in enumerate(LE.classes_)}
14 # print(name_mappings)
15 df['NameLabel'] = name_labels
16
17 teams = np.unique(df['Team'])
18 team_labels = LE.fit_transform(df['Team'])
19 team_mappings = {index: label for index, label in enumerate(LE.classes_)}
20 # print(team_mappings)
21 df['TeamLabel'] = team_labels
22
23 df.head()
```

₽		Year	Race	Final Position	Qualifying Position	Q1	Q2	Q3	Name	Team	Championship Points	Race Vic	Race Pole
	0	2006	Bahrain Grand Prix	1	4	92.32	91.31	91.31	Fernando Alonso	Renault	0.0	0	0
	1	2006	Bahrain Grand Prix	2	1	93.33	92.32	91.31	Michael Schumacher	Ferrari	0.0	0	0
	2	2006	Bahrain Grand Prix	3	22	0.00	0.00	0.00	Kimi Räikkönen	McLaren	0.0	0	0
	3	2006	Bahrain Grand Prix	4	3	92.32	92.32	91.31	Jenson Button	Honda	0.0	0	0
	4	2006	Bahrain Grand Prix	5	5	93.33	91.31	92.32	Juan Pablo Montoya	McLaren	0.0	0	0

Target Feature = Final Position

Features = Everything else

```
1 y = np.unique( df['Final Position'].values,return_inverse=True)[1]
2 x = df[['Year','Qualifying Position','Q1','Q2','Q3','Championship Points','Race Vic', 'Race Pole','Constructor
3 x = x.values
```

Initial Accuracy with just tran_test_split

```
1 x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=0)
2
3 logreg = linear_model.LogisticRegression(C=1)
4 logreg.fit(x_train,y_train)
5
6 yhat = logreg.predict(x_test)
7 accuracy = np.mean(yhat == y_test)
8 print("Accuracy of training = {}".format(accuracy))

    Accuracy of training = 0.12943372744243933
```

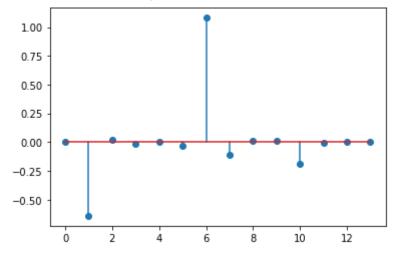
Calculate mean accuracy and standardard error with KFold cross validation

```
1 \text{ nfold} = 10
2 kf = KFold(n_splits=nfold, shuffle=True)
 3 \ \text{acc} = []
 4
 5 for ifold, Ind in enumerate(kf.split(x)):
 6
       # Get training and test data
 7
       Itr, Its = Ind
 8
 9
      Xtr = x[Itr,:]
10
      ytr = y[Itr]
11
      Xts = x[Its,:]
12
       yts = y[Its]
13
14
       # Fit a model
15
       logreg.fit(Xtr, ytr)
16
       yhat = logreg.predict(Xts)
17
       # Measure performance
18
       acc.append(np.mean(yhat == yts))
19
20
21
```

Weights of each feature from the logistic regression

```
1 logreg.fit(x,y)
2 W = logreg.coef_
3 # print(W)
4 plt.stem(W[0,:])
5
```

StemContainer object of 3 artists>



Features = Year, Qualifying Position, Q1, Q2, Q3, Championship Points, Race Vic, Race Pole, Constructor Points, Team Vic, Team Pole, Repair NameLabel, TeamLabel

We see that Qualifying Position has interstingly negative weight.

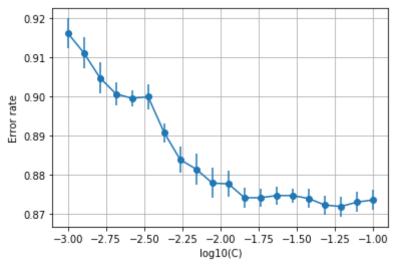
Race victory has the strongest correlation with predicting final position which makes sense because Formula 1 wins are heavily domina the car and less by the skills of the driver.

Now we try to apply L1 regularization to make the weights sparse by penaliziing 0's

We're also optimizing L1 by finding an optimal C

```
1 \text{ npen} = 20
 2 C test = np.logspace(-3,-1,npen)
 3
 4 # Create the cross-validation object and error rate matrix
 5 \text{ nfold} = 10
 6 kf = KFold(n splits=nfold,shuffle=True)
 7 err rate = np.zeros((npen,nfold))
 8 num nonzerocoef = np.zeros((npen,nfold))
 9 # Create the logistic regression object
10 logreg = linear model.LogisticRegression(penalty='l1', warm start=True)
11
12 # Loop over the folds in the cross-validation
13 for ifold, Ind in enumerate(kf.split(x)):
14
15
       # Get training and test data
       Itr, Its = Ind
16
17
       Xtr = x[Itr,:]
18
       ytr = y[Itr]
19
       Xts = x[Its,:]
20
       yts = y[Its]
21
22
       # Loop over penalty levels
       for ipen, c in enumerate(C_test):
23
24
25
           # Set the penalty level
           logreg.C= c
26
27
28
           # Fit a model on the training data
           logreg.fit(Xtr, ytr)
29
30
31
           # Predict the labels on the test set.
32
           yhat = logreg.predict(Xts)
33
34
           # Measure the accuracy
35
           err rate[ipen,ifold] = np.mean(yhat != yts)
```

```
36
37
      print("Fold %d" % ifold)
    Fold 0
    Fold 1
    Fold 2
    Fold 3
    Fold 4
    Fold 5
    Fold 6
    Fold 7
    Fold 8
    Fold 9
1 err_mean = np.mean(err_rate, axis=1)
2 err_se = np.std(err_rate,axis=1)/np.sqrt(nfold-1)
3 plt.errorbar(np.log10(C_test), err_mean, marker='o',yerr=err_se)
4 plt.xlabel('log10(C)')
5 plt.ylabel('Error rate')
6 plt.grid()
7 plt.show()
8 imin = np.argmin(err_mean)
10 print("The minimum test error rate = {}, SE={}".format(err_mean[imin], err_se[imin]))
11 print("The C value corresponding to minimum error = {}".format(C_test[imin]))
С→
```



The minimum test error rate = 0.871896359324871, SE=0.0026109700964270875The C value corresponding to minimum error = 0.06158482110660261

The optimal inverse regularization strength is 0.0616 so now we construct the model with L1 regularization using the optimal C

```
1 logreg = linear model.LogisticRegression(C=C test[imin],penalty='11')
2 \text{ confusion} = \text{np.zeros}((24,24))
 3 \text{ nfold} = 10
4 kf = KFold(n_splits=nfold, shuffle=True)
 5 acc = []
 6 # 8 classes so 8 for matrix size
 7
 8 for ifold, Ind in enumerate(kf.split(x)):
 9
       # Get training and test data
10
       Itr, Its = Ind
11
12
       Xtr = x[Itr,:]
13
       ytr = y[Itr]
14
       Xts = x[Its,:]
15
       yts = y[Its]
16
17
       # Fit a model
18
       logreg.fit(Xtr, ytr)
```

```
yhat = logreg.predict(Xts)
19
20
21
      # Measure performance
22
      acc.append(np.mean(yhat == yts))
      confusion += confusion_matrix(yts,yhat)
23
24
25
26 SE = np.std(acc) / np.sqrt(nfold)
27 tempSum = np.sum(confusion,1)
28 confusion = confusion / tempSum[np.newaxis,:]
29 print("Mean Accuracy rate = {}, SE = {}".format(np.mean(acc),SE))
30
31
    Mean Accuracy rate = 0.12624145627005162, SE = 0.00509793928972676
```

Our mean accuracy slightly improved with optimal L1 regularization from 0.12605454038220115 to 0.12624145627005162

The confusion matrix for the model is presented below. The probability of predicting final position X given actual position X

(24.5, -0.5)

1	0.8	0.12	0.02	0.012	0	0.028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.016	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0.32	0.28	0.15	0.069	0.073	0.04	0.012	0.016	0.0081	0.016	0	0	0	0	0.004	0	0	0	0	0.0041	0	0.0066	0	0
m	0.17	0.27	0.061	0.14	0.1	0.089	0.057	0.016	0.0081	0.016	0	0.004	0.0081	0.0081	0	0.004	0.012	0.024	0	0	0	0.0066	0.017	0
4	0.12	0.17	0.11	0.12	0.1	0.14	0.045	0.028	0.024	0.04	0.004	0.0081	0.012	0.004	0	0.012	0	0.024	0	0.025	0	0	0.034	0
2	0.053	0.13	0.093	0.13	0.11	0.17	0.085	0.036	0.069	0.045	0.004	0.0081	0.0081	0	0	0.0081	0.0081	0.016	0.0041	0.0041	0.0065	0.013	0	0
9	0.028	0.069	0.053	0.089	0.13	0.19	0.089	0.049	0.045	0.093	0.016	0.036	0.036	0.016	0.012	0	0.012	0.028	0	0.012	0	0	0	0
7	0.036	0.049	0.032	0.069	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.065	0.053	0.1	0.016	0.032	0.032	0.02	0.02	0.028	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.0082	0	0	0	0
œ	0.02	0.045	0.0081	0.053	0.065	0.13	0.16	0.024	0.061	0.13	0.016	0.036	0.045	0.049	0.0081	0.061	0.0081	0.053	0.0082	0.016	0	0	0	0
6	0.024	0.012	0.004	0.028	0.065	0.11	0.11	0.053	0.093	0.13	0.032	0.069	0.049	0.036	0.028	0.04	0.016	0.081	0.012	0.0082	0	0	0	0
10	0.016	0.02	0.004	0.02	0.032	0.085	0.097	0.065	0.065	0.1	0.028	0.081	0.04	0.069	0.02	0.089	0.036	0.097	0.0082	0.02	0	0.0066	0	0
11	0	0.004	0.004	0.012	0.024	0.065	0.11	0.024	0.057	0.11	0.036	0.081	0.089	0.085	0.073	0.057	0.053	0.073	0.025	0.02	0	0	0	0
12	0.012	0.0081	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.053	0.069	0.028	0.045	0.093	0.053	0.057	0.049	0.13	0.093	0.16	0.04	0.081	0.012	0.012	0	0	0	0
13	0.016	0	0	0.0081	0.016	0.036	0.061	0.012	0.053	0.085	0.016	0.073	0.053	0.093	0.077	0.17	0.085	0.14	0.0082	0.0041	0	0	0	0
14	0.012	0.02	0.004	0	0.004	0.049	0.049	0.0081	0.032	0.073	0.012	0.065	0.049	0.11	0.065	0.2	0.053	0.18	0	0.016	0	0	0	0
15	0.004	0.012	0.004	0.024	0.012	0.049	0.045	0.028	0.016	0.049	0.016	0.053	0.045	0.081	0.032	0.23	0.13	0.15	0.012	0.012	0	0	0	0
16	0.0081	0	0	0.012	0.0081	0.057	0.032	0.0081	0.012	0.061	0.012	0.085	0.065	0.14	0.061	0.18	0.081	0.16	0.0082	0.0041	0	0.0066	0	0

17	0.028	0.02	0.004	0	0.016	0.053	0.032	0.0081	0.028	0.04	0.012	0.057	0.04	0.097	0.049	0.17	0.1	0.23	0.0041	0.012	0	0	0	0
18	0.032	0.045	0.0081	0.012	0.0081	0.045	0.028	0.004	0.016	0.04	0.032	0.036	0.04	0.061	0.04	0.17	0.11	0.25	0.012	0.0041	0	0	0	0
19	0.028	0.024	0.016	0.012	0.016	0.049	0.049	0.032	0.032	0.045	0.012	0.036	0.036	0.089	0.02	0.17	0.097	0.21	0.0082	0.0082	0	0	0	0
20	0.024	0.0081	0.024	0.04	0.028	0.053	0.032	0.036	0.032	0.077	0.024	0.053	0.049	0.081	0.036	0.16	0.065	0.16	0.0082	0	0	0	0	0
21	0.024	0.024	0	0.0081	0.024	0.032	0.016	0.016	0.012	0.045	0	0.012	0.02	0.04	0.012	0.097	0.093	0.13	0.012	0.0041	0	0	0	0
22	0.016	0.016	0.004	0.024	0.028	0.024	0.016	0.0081	0.032	0.016	0.012	0.024	0.02	0.053	0.016	0.12	0.061	0.11	0	0.0041	0	0	0.017	0
23	0.0081	0.012	0	0.016	0.016	0.0081	0.0081	0.004	0.004	0	0.0081	0	0	0.016	0.012	0.036	0.0081	0.077	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0.028	0.004	0	0.012	0.0081	0.004	0.012	0.016	0.004	0.012	0	0.012	0.004	0.02	0.012	0.028	0.02	0.036	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

Based on the Confusion Matrix, we see that it does pretty well predicting 1st place, but struggles with the rest of positions due to the unpredictiability in the mid-field teams. Many things race can occur in a race so it is no surprise that the accuracy is quite low.

What's suprising about this is that it does pretty poorly predicting second place

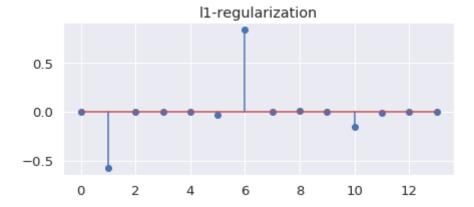
Comparsion of weights without L1 and with L1 regularization

```
1 W_l1 = logreg.coef_
2 plt.figure(figsize=(7,7))
3 plt.subplot(2,1,1)
4 # plt.ylim((-0.75,0.05))
5 plt.subplots_adjust(hspace=.5)
6 plt.stem(W[0,:])
7 plt.title('No regularization')
```

```
8 plt.subplot(2,1,2)
9 # plt.ylim((-0.75,0.05))
10 plt.stem(W_l1[0,:])
11 plt.title('l1-regularization')
```

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'l1-regularization')





Now we will try a multi-class logistic regression

```
1 logreg = linear_model.LogisticRegression(solver='newton-cg', multi_class='multinomial')
2 confusion = np.zeros((24,24))
3 nfold = 10
4 kf = KFold(n_splits=nfold, shuffle=True)
5 acc = []
6 # 8 classes so 8 for matrix size
```

```
7
 8 for ifold, Ind in enumerate(kf.split(x)):
9
10
      # Get training and test data
      Itr, Its = Ind
11
12
      Xtr = x[Itr,:]
13
      ytr = y[Itr]
14
      Xts = x[Its,:]
15
      yts = y[Its]
16
17
      # Fit a model
      logreg.fit(Xtr, ytr)
18
19
      yhat = logreg.predict(Xts)
20
21
      # Measure performance
22
       acc.append(np.mean(yhat == yts))
23
       confusion += confusion matrix(yts,yhat)
24
25
       print("Fold %d" % ifold)
26
27
28 SE = np.std(acc) / np.sqrt(nfold)
29 tempSum = np.sum(confusion,1)
30 confusion = confusion / tempSum[np.newaxis,:]
31 print("Mean Accuracy rate = {}, SE = {}".format(np.mean(acc),SE))
32
33 df cm = pd.DataFrame(confusion, index = [i for i in [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,2
34
                     columns = [i \text{ for } i \text{ in } [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24]])
35 plt.figure(figsize = (20,20))
36
37 sn.set(font scale=1.2)#for label size
38 ax = sn.heatmap(df cm, annot=True,annot kws={"size": 10})
39 bottom, top = ax.get ylim()
40 ax.set ylim(bottom + 0.5, top - 0.5)
C→
```

```
Fold 0
Fold 1
Fold 2
Fold 3
Fold 4
Fold 5
Fold 6
Fold 7
Fold 8
Fold 9
Mean Accuracy rate = 0.12492676802901378 , SE = 0.0025905347217149597 (24.5, -0.5)
```

1	0.75	0.17	0.028	0.012	0.004	0.0081	0.0081	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.004	0	0	0	0.012	0.0041	0	0	0	0	0
2	0.29	0.32	0.13	0.069	0.073	0.045	0.024	0.0081	0	0.016	0.0081	0	0	0.004	0	0	0	0.004	0	0.0041	0.0065	0	0	0
m	0.16	0.31	0.081	0.13	0.089	0.077	0.04	0.016	0.012	0.004	0	0.0081	0.004	0.0081	0.004	0.004	0.016	0.02	0	0	0	0.0066	0.034	0
4	0.081	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.045	0.028	0.02	0.028	0.016	0.0081	0.004	0.004	0.012	0.012	0	0.02	0.0041	0.0082	0.0065	0.02	0.034	0.017
2	0.057	0.11	0.089	0.15	0.11	0.13	0.097	0.036	0.065	0.069	0.016	0.0081	0	0	0.004	0.004	0.0081	0.024	0	0	0.013	0.013	0.017	0
9	0.028	0.049	0.077	0.093	0.11	0.17	0.085	0.049	0.036	0.11	0.024	0.024	0.04	0.02	0.0081	0.004	0.012	0.028	0.0041	0.016	0	0.0066	0	0.017
7	0.032	0.053	0.032	0.073	0.089	0.13	0.14	0.036	0.049	0.1	0.016	0.032	0.045	0.016	0.012	0.028	0.02	0.065	0.0041	0.012	0.0065	0.013	0	0
ω	0.016	0.045	0.024	0.061	0.04	0.13	0.14	0.036	0.065	0.12	0.028	0.04	0.024	0.053	0.004	0.069	0.012	0.049	0.016	0.033	0.0065	0	0	0
6	0.02	0.016	0.0081	0.028	0.045	0.097	0.11	0.057	0.1	0.1	0.045	0.065	0.053	0.045	0.02	0.049	0.032	0.065	0.016	0.012	0.02	0	0	0.017
10	0.012	0.02	0.004	0.024	0.024	0.089	0.077	0.057	0.057	0.12	0.045	0.069	0.053	0.081	0.016	0.073	0.045	0.085	0.0082	0.041	0	0	0.017	0
11	0.004	0.0081	0	0.0081	0.024	0.057	0.085	0.045	0.089	0.073	0.053	0.073	0.097	0.097	0.04	0.1	0.057	0.077	0	0.0082	0.0065	0	0	0
~.	0.012											0.061		016	0.049	0.15	0.049	0.073	0.016	0.012	0	0	0	0

12	0.012	0.0001	0.004	0.0001	0.004	0.032	0.005	0.021	0.032	0.11	0.045	0.001	0.003	0.10	0.045	0.13	0.045	0.075	0.010	0.012	·	·	Ü	·
13	0.012	0.004	0	0.004	0.004	0.032	0.053	0.028	0.045	0.065	0.02	0.1	0.073	0.13	0.049	0.13	0.1	0.097	0.02	0.02	0.0065	0	0	0
14	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.004	0.004	0.049	0.036	0.02	0.024	0.049	0.028	0.1	0.053	0.11	0.057	0.18	0.12	0.12	0	0.016	0.0065	0	0	0
15	0.004	0.0081	0.016	0.012	0.004	0.045	0.036	0.016	0.028	0.04	0.024	0.061	0.065	0.11	0.016	0.21	0.097	0.15	0.012	0.033	0.0065	0	0	0
16	0	0.0081	0.004	0.0081	0.004	0.028	0.057	0.02	0.012	0.049	0.016	0.11	0.049	0.14	0.036	0.16	0.13	0.15	0	0.02	0	0.0066	0	0
17	0.028	0.02	0.0081	0	0.0081	0.04	0.053	0.012	0.024	0.04	0.0081	0.049	0.04	0.085	0.036	0.21	0.12	0.19	0.0082	0.02	0	0.0066	0	0
18	0.012	0.053	0.024	0.016	0.0081	0.036	0.024	0.004	0.032	0.036	0.016	0.045	0.04	0.097	0.024	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.0082	0.012	0	0	0	0
19	0.036	0.024	0.0081	0.016	0.012	0.049	0.045	0.028	0.028	0.049	0.028	0.036	0.036	0.097	0.024	0.15	0.11	0.19	0.0041	0.016	0.0065	0	0	0
20	0.032	0	0.024	0.045	0.036	0.04	0.032	0.045	0.032	0.069	0.024	0.049	0.036	0.089	0.02	0.13	0.12	0.15	0	0.0041	0	0	0	0.017
21	0.024	0.024	0.004	0	0.02	0.028	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0	0.012	0.012	0.045	0.02	0.093	0.11	0.12	0.0041	0.0041	0	0	0	0
22	0.016	0.012	0.0081	0.0081	0.036	0.04	0.016	0.004	0.024	0.024	0.004	0.024	0.016	0.053	0.02	0.12	0.069	0.097	0.012	0.0041	0	0	0.017	0
23	0.0081	0.012	0.004	0.0081	0.016	0.004	0	0.012	0.004	0.0081	0.004	0	0.004	0.016	0.004	0.04	0.04	0.049	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0.02	0.012	0.004	0.004	0.012	0.004	0.004	0.016	0	0.012	0.004	0.0081	0.012	0.024	0.0081	0.024	0.032	0.028	0	0.0041	0	0	0	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

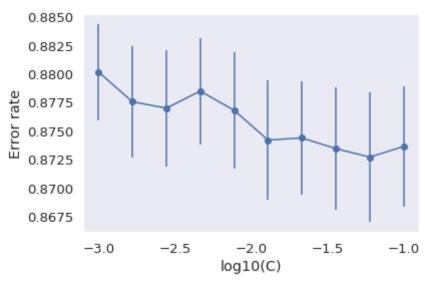
Mean accuracy using multi-class model performed slightly worse with 0.12492676802901378 compared to logistic regression of 0.12624145627005162

C→

Now we try to optimize C for multi-class model with L2 regularization since multi-class does not offer L1

```
1 \text{ npen} = 10
2 C_test = np.logspace(-3,-1,npen)
3 # Create the cross-validation object and error rate matrix
 4 \text{ nfold} = 10
5 kf = KFold(n_splits=nfold,shuffle=True)
6 err rate = np.zeros((npen,nfold))
7 num nonzerocoef = np.zeros((npen,nfold))
8 # Create the logistic regression object
9 logreg = linear model.LogisticRegression(solver='newton-cg', multi class='multinomial', penalty='12')
10 # Loop over the folds in the cross-validation
11 for ifold, Ind in enumerate(kf.split(x)):
12
13
      # Get training and test data
      Itr, Its = Ind
14
      Xtr = x[Itr,:]
15
16
      ytr = y[Itr]
17
      Xts = x[Its,:]
18
      yts = y[Its]
19
20
      # Loop over penalty levels
      for ipen, c in enumerate(C_test):
21
22
           # Set the penalty level
23
           logreg.C= c
24
25
26
           # Fit a model on the training data
           logreg.fit(Xtr, ytr)
27
28
29
           # Predict the labels on the test set.
30
           yhat = logreg.predict(Xts)
31
32
           # Measure the accuracy
           err rate[ipen,ifold] = np.mean(yhat != yts)
33
      print("Fold %d" % ifold)
34
```

```
Fold 0
    Fold 1
    Fold 2
    Fold 3
    Fold 4
    Fold 5
    Fold 6
    Fold 7
    Fold 8
    Fold 9
1 err_mean = np.mean(err_rate, axis=1)
2 err_se = np.std(err_rate,axis=1)/np.sqrt(nfold-1)
3 plt.errorbar(np.log10(C_test), err_mean, marker='o',yerr=err_se)
4 plt.xlabel('log10(C)')
5 plt.ylabel('Error rate')
6 plt.grid()
7 plt.show()
8 imin = np.argmin(err mean)
10 print("The minimum test error rate = {}, SE={}".format(err_mean[imin], err_se[imin]))
11 print("The C value corresponding to minimum error = {}".format(C test[imin]))
С→
```



The minimum test error rate = 0.8726429767052588, SE=0.005711257265191925The C value corresponding to minimum error = 0.05994842503189409

```
1 logreg = linear_model.LogisticRegression(C=C_test[imin], solver='newton-cg', multi_class='multinomial', penalty
2 \text{ confusion} = \text{np.zeros}((24,24))
3 \text{ nfold} = 10
4 kf = KFold(n_splits=nfold, shuffle=True)
 5 \ acc = []
 6 # 8 classes so 8 for matrix size
7
8 for ifold, Ind in enumerate(kf.split(x)):
9
       # Get training and test data
10
      Itr, Its = Ind
11
      Xtr = x[Itr,:]
12
13
       ytr = y[Itr]
      Xts = x[Its,:]
14
15
       yts = y[Its]
16
17
       # Fit a model
       logreg.fit(Xtr, ytr)
18
       yhat = logreg.predict(Xts)
19
20
```

```
# Measure performance
21
      acc.append(np.mean(yhat == yts))
22
      confusion += confusion matrix(yts,yhat)
23
24
25
26 SE = np.std(acc) / np.sqrt(nfold)
27 tempSum = np.sum(confusion,1)
28 confusion = confusion / tempSum[np.newaxis,:]
29 print("Mean Accuracy rate = {}, SE = {}".format(np.mean(acc),SE))
    Mean Accuracy rate = 0.12174815176454179, SE = 0.003204075834675082
1 df cm = pd.DataFrame(confusion, index = [i for i in [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,2
                     columns = [i \text{ for } i \text{ in } [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24]])
 3 plt.figure(figsize = (20,20))
5 sn.set(font scale=1.2)#for label size
6 ax = sn.heatmap(df cm, annot=True,annot kws={"size": 10})
7 bottom, top = ax.get ylim()
8 ax.set ylim(bottom + 0.5, top - 0.5)
C→
```

(24.5, -0.5)

1	0.78	0.14	0.028	0.016	0	0.016	0.004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.004	0	0	0.004	0.0081	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0.28	0.33	0.13	0.093	0.065	0.028	0.032	0.004	0.0081	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0.004	0	0.004	0	0	0	0.0066	0	0
m	0.15	0.32	0.073	0.13	0.073	0.089	0.061	0.012	0.004	0.012	0	0.004	0.004	0.0081	0.004	0.012	0.0081	0.024	0	0	0	0	0.034	0
4	0.081	0.17	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.053	0.036	0.016	0.036	0.0081	0.016	0.004	0	0.004	0.012	0	0.016	0	0.02	0.0065	0.0066	0.034	0
2	0.057	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.093	0.15	0.089	0.045	0.077	0.036	0.004	0.004	0.0081	0.012	0.004	0	0.012	0.02	0.0041	0	0.013	0.02	0	0
9	0.024	0.045	0.081	0.073	0.13	0.16	0.089	0.057	0.069	0.085	0.012	0.032	0.032	0.02	0.0081	0	0.024	0.028	0.012	0.016	0	0.0066	0	0
7	0.032	0.049	0.02	0.085	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.024	0.069	0.097	0.028	0.012	0.045	0.028	0.02	0.016	0.02	0.045	0.016	0.0082	0.0065	0.0066	0	0
ω	0.016	0.032	0.024	0.049	0.057	0.11	0.15	0.045	0.065	0.13	0.024	0.057	0.024	0.057	0.012	0.053	0.012	0.045	0.0041	0.037	0.0065	0	0	0
6	0.028	0.016	0.004	0.024	0.045	0.093	0.12	0.061	0.077	0.15	0.032	0.049	0.036	0.032	0.053	0.049	0.032	0.061	0.016	0.0041	0.013	0	0	0.017
10	0.012	0.024	0.0081	0.02	0.012	0.093	0.097	0.073	0.065	0.097	0.016	0.073	0.061	0.081	0.032	0.061	0.045	0.077	0.02	0.033	0	0	0	0
11	0.004	0.0081	0.004	0.0081	0.012	0.069	0.089	0.04	0.077	0.093	0.016	0.089	0.069	0.12	0.069	0.053	0.053	0.085	0.012	0.025	0	0	0.017	0
12	0.012	0.0081	0.004	0.0081	0.004	0.028	0.077	0.045	0.049	0.085	0.04	0.04	0.053	0.15	0.085	0.16	0.049	0.089	0.0082	0.0082	0	0	0	0
13	0.016	0	0.004	0	0.012	0.028	0.065	0.02	0.049	0.061	0.012	0.11	0.065	0.12	0.077	0.13	0.089	0.13	0.012	0.0082	0	0	0	0
14	0.012	0.024	0.012	0	0.004	0.049	0.032	0.02	0.02	0.061	0.032	0.097	0.045	0.089	0.081	0.19	0.085	0.13	0	0.016	0	0	0	0
15	0	0.016	0.012	0.004	0.016	0.045	0.024	0.028	0.032	0.04	0.024	0.053	0.053	0.089	0.036	0.21	0.15	0.14	0.016	0.016	0	0	0	0
16	0.0081	0	0.004	0.012	0.004	0.04	0.032	0.024	0.0081	0.049	0.02	0.085	0.053	0.14	0.077	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.0082	0.012	0.0065	0.0066	0	0



Trying out SVM Model

```
1 from sklearn import svm
2 svc = svm.SVC(probability=False, kernel="rbf", C=2.8, gamma=.0073)
3
4 nfold = 10
5 kf = KFold(n_splits=nfold, shuffle=True)
6 acc = []
7 # 8 classes so 8 for matrix size
8
9 for ifold, Ind in enumerate(kf.split(x)):
10
11 # Get training and test data
12 Itr, Its = Ind
13 Y+r = y[T+r · ]
```

```
ALL - A[ILL, .]
14
   ytr = y[Itr]
15
      Xts = x[Its,:]
16
      yts = y[Its]
17
18
      # Fit a model
19
      svc.fit(Xtr, ytr)
      yhat = svc.predict(Xts)
20
21
      # Measure performance
22
      acc.append(np.mean(yhat == yts))
23
24
      print("Fold: %d" %ifold)
25
26
27
28 SE = np.std(acc) / np.sqrt(nfold)
29 print("Mean Accuracy rate = {}, SE = {}".format(np.mean(acc),SE))
   Fold: 0
    Fold: 1
    Fold: 2
    Fold: 3
    Fold: 4
    Fold: 5
    Fold: 6
    Fold: 7
    Fold: 8
    Fold: 9
    Mean Accuracy rate = 0.07955049518761334, SE = 0.002653943187180351
```

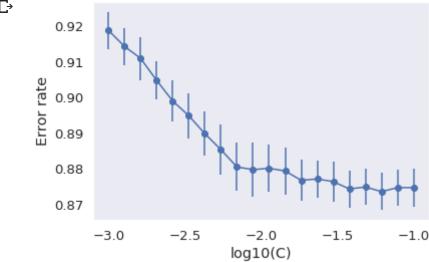
SVM seems to perform really bad. I assume it is because the slack from SVM reduces the accuracy of predicting the exact position be the difference betwen 5th-7th in the mid-field might be minimal.

Conclusion: Logistic Regession with L1 regularization seems to perform the best

```
1 npen = 20
2 C_test = np.logspace(-3,-1,npen)
3
```

```
4 # Create the cross-validation object and error rate matrix
5 \text{ nfold} = 10
6 kf = KFold(n_splits=nfold,shuffle=True)
7 err rate = np.zeros((npen,nfold))
8 num nonzerocoef = np.zeros((npen,nfold))
9 # Create the logistic regression object
10 logreg = linear model.LogisticRegression(penalty='l1', warm start=True)
11
12 # Loop over the folds in the cross-validation
13 for ifold, Ind in enumerate(kf.split(x)):
14
15
      # Get training and test data
16
      Itr, Its = Ind
17
      Xtr = x[Itr,:]
18
      ytr = y[Itr]
19
      Xts = x[Its,:]
20
      yts = y[Its]
21
22
      # Loop over penalty levels
      for ipen, c in enumerate(C_test):
23
24
25
           # Set the penalty level
           logreg.C= c
26
27
           # Fit a model on the training data
28
29
           logreg.fit(Xtr, ytr)
30
31
           # Predict the labels on the test set.
          yhat = logreg.predict(Xts)
32
33
34
           # Measure the accuracy
35
           err rate[ipen,ifold] = np.mean(yhat != yts)
36
37
      print("Fold %d" % ifold)
38
1 err mean = np.mean(err rate, axis=1)
2 err se = np.std(err rate,axis=1)/np.sqrt(nfold-1)
 3 plt.errorbar(np.log10(C test), err mean, marker='o', yerr=err se)
```

```
4 plt.xlabel('log10(C)')
5 plt.ylabel('Error rate')
6 plt.grid()
7 plt.show()
8 imin = np.argmin(err_mean)
9
10 print("The minimum test error rate = {}, SE={}".format(err_mean[imin], err_se[imin]))
11 print("The C value corresponding to minimum error = {}".format(C_test[imin]))
```



The minimum test error rate = 0.8735799972102107, SE=0.0052124396161550264The C value corresponding to minimum error = 0.06158482110660261

```
1 logreg = linear_model.LogisticRegression(C=C_test[imin],penalty='l1')
2 confusion = np.zeros((24,24))
3 nfold = 10
4 kf = KFold(n_splits=nfold, shuffle=True)
5 acc = []
6
7 for ifold, Ind in enumerate(kf.split(x)):
8
9  # Get training and test data
10  Itr, Its = Ind
11  Xtr = x[Itr,:]
12  ytr = y[Itr]
```

```
13
      Xts = x[Its,:]
14
      yts = y[Its]
15
       # Fit a model
16
      logreg.fit(Xtr, ytr)
17
      yhat = logreg.predict(Xts)
18
19
20
       # Measure performance
       acc.append(np.mean(yhat == yts))
21
       confusion += confusion matrix(yts,yhat)
22
23
24
25 SE = np.std(acc) / np.sqrt(nfold)
26 tempSum = np.sum(confusion,1)
27 confusion = confusion / tempSum[np.newaxis,:]
28 print("Mean Accuracy rate = {} , SE = {}".format(np.mean(acc),SE))
    Mean Accuracy rate = 0.12755126237969033 , SE = 0.0038867045624915077
 1 df cm = pd.DataFrame(confusion, index = [i for i in [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,2
                     columns = [i \text{ for } i \text{ in } [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24]])
 3 plt.figure(figsize = (20,20))
 5 sn.set(font scale=1.2)#for label size
 6 ax = sn.heatmap(df_cm, annot=True,annot_kws={"size": 10})
 7 bottom, top = ax.get ylim()
 8 \text{ ax.set\_ylim(bottom} + 0.5, \text{ top} - 0.5)
C→
```

(24.5, -0.5)

1	0.8	0.13	0.0081	0.016	0.004	0.016	0.0081	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.016	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0.31	0.3	0.15	0.069	0.045	0.053	0.02	0.016	0.004	0.016	0.004	0	0	0	0	0.004	0	0	0	0.0041	0	0	0.017	0
m	0.16	0.3	0.081	0.12	0.085	0.1	0.057	0.0081	0.012	0.012	0	0.004	0.0081	0.0081	0	0.0081	0.012	0.016	0	0.0041	0	0	0.034	0
4	0.11	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.073	0.15	0.057	0.04	0.024	0.028	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.004	0.004	0.012	0.0081	0.024	0	0.0082	0	0	0.017	0
2	0.061	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.16	0.085	0.04	0.053	0.053	0.004	0.004	0.012	0.004	0.004	0.004	0	0.036	0	0	0	0.0066	0	0
9	0.028	0.073	0.065	0.089	0.11	0.18	0.12	0.04	0.045	0.085	0.012	0.032	0.032	0.016	0.0081	0.0081	0.016	0.028	0.0082	0.0082	0	0.0066	0	0
7	0.036	0.053	0.016	0.073	0.097	0.14	0.14	0.045	0.077	0.069	0.012	0.04	0.032	0.032	0.012	0.02	0.024	0.045	0.029	0.0082	0	0.0066	0	0
00	0.016	0.036	0.012	0.057	0.069	0.15	0.13	0.032	0.057	0.12	0.049	0.028	0.028	0.045	0.0081	0.073	0.012	0.049	0.0082	0.012	0.0065	0	0	0
6	0.016	0.02	0.012	0.032	0.057	0.12	0.093	0.061	0.081	0.15	0.04	0.036	0.036	0.069	0.036	0.036	0.02	0.073	0.0041	0.0082	0	0	0	0
10	0.012	0.024	0.004	0.024	0.016	0.093	0.12	0.049	0.053	0.11	0.04	0.049	0.065	0.077	0.02	0.077	0.028	0.11	0.012	0.016	0	0	0	0
11	0.004	0.0081	0.004	0.0081	0.024	0.049	0.11	0.049	0.085	0.085	0.016	0.077	0.089	0.13	0.032	0.077	0.057	0.085	0.012	0	0	0	0	0
12	0.012	0.004	0.0081	0.004	0.0081	0.045	0.073	0.028	0.049	0.061	0.073	0.045	0.077	0.13	0.065	0.17	0.045	0.085	0.016	0.0082	0	0	0	0
13	0.016	0	0	0.0081	0.0081	0.049	0.053	0.016	0.032	0.089	0.0081	0.081	0.069	0.093	0.057	0.17	0.077	0.15	0.025	0.0041	0	0	0	0
14	0.012	0.016	0.012	0	0.012	0.045	0.049	0.02	0.028	0.053	0.02	0.11	0.049	0.089	0.045	0.19	0.069	0.17	0.0041	0.012	0	0	0	0
15	0.004	0.02	0.004	0.0081	0.012	0.04	0.053	0.02	0.02	0.032	0.028	0.045	0.057	0.1	0.036	0.24	0.097	0.15	0.02	0.0041	0	0	0	0
16	0.0081	0	0	0.012	0.0081	0.045	0.036	0.012	0.02	0.065	0.012	0.057	0.045	0.14	0.04	0.21	0.11	0.17	0.0041	0.0041	0	0.0066	0	0

17	0.032	0.024	0	0	0.024	0.04	0.04	0.004	0.032	0.028	0.016	0.036	0.028	0.1	0.04	0.23	0.1	0.2	0.012 0	0.0082	0	0	0	0
18	0.028	0.049	0.004	0.012	0	0.069	0.036	0.004	0.012	0.036	0.024	0.016	0.061	0.065	0.036	0.19	0.093	0.25	0.012 0	0.0041	0	0	0	0
19	0.032	0.024	0.012	0.024	0.024	0.032	0.036	0.045	0.036	0.049	0.024	0.024	0.036	0.085	0.036	0.16	0.11	0.19	0.0041 0	.0041	0	0	0	0
20	0.024	0.012	0.02	0.036	0.032	0.045	0.053	0.028	0.049	0.057	0.02	0.04	0.036	0.1	0.028	0.14	0.061	0.19	0.0082	0	0	0	0	0
21	0.028	0.02	0.0081	0.012	0.016	0.02	0.024	0.012	0.028	0.028	0.016	0.016	0.004	0.036	0.0081	0.12	0.089	0.12	0.0041 0	0.0041	0	0	0	0
22	0.012	0.016	0.012	0.012	0.028	0.032	0.016	0.0081	0.016	0.04	0.004	0.024	0.024	0.045	0.016	0.15	0.04	0.11	0.0041	0	0	0	0.017	0
23	0.0081	0.016	0.004	0.0081	0.0081	0.012	0.012	0.004	0.004	0.004	0	0.004	0.004	0.012	0	0.049	0.024	0.061	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0.024	0.0081	0.004	0.004	0.016	0.004	0.012	0.0081	0	0.016	0.0081	0.016	0.004	0.0081	0.0081	0.036	0.012	0.045	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

```
1 print(race_mappings)
```

```
{0: 'Abu Dhabi Grand Prix', 1: 'Australian Grand Prix', 2: 'Austrian Grand Prix', 3: 'Azerbaijan Grand Prix', {0: 'BMW Sauber', 1: 'Brawn', 2: 'Caterham', 3: 'Ferrari', 4: 'Force India', 5: 'HRT', 6: 'Haas F1 Team', 7:
```

Features = *Year*, Qualifying Position, Q1, Q2, Q3 ,Championship Points, Race Vic, Race Pole,Constructor Points, Team Vic, Team Pole , Race , NameLabel ,TeamLabel

Predicting 2019 Australian Grand Prix of Lewis Hamilton

Actual: Lewis Hamilton: Q1: 1:22.043 Q2: 1:21.014 Q3: 1:20.486 Pole Position: 1 Final Race Position: 2

² print(team_mappings)

³ print(name mappings)

^{{0: &#}x27;Adrian Sutil', 1: 'Alexander Rossi', 2: 'Alexander Wurz', 3: 'André Lotterer', 4: 'Anthony Davidson', 5:

Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
1 test = [[2019 , 1 , 82.043 ,61.014 ,60.486 ,0 ,0 ,0 ,0 ,0 ,0 ,0 ,1 ,40 ,14 ]]
2 result = logreg.predict(test)
3 print(result+1)
4
5 proba = logreg.predict_proba(test)
6 print(proba)

C→ [1]
       [[0.16108987 0.11546597 0.08827704 0.0695838 0.07034709 0.08589438 0.06200464 0.0496314 0.05502098 0.04341341 0.03060956 0.02688846 0.02460075 0.02165354 0.01267968 0.01156981 0.00859482 0.00977716 0.01574601 0.01898879 0.00694425 0.00668442 0.00108118 0.00345303]]
```

Predicting 2019 Bahrain Grand Prix of Daniel Ricciardo

Actual: Quali Pos: 10 Q1: 1:29.859 Q2: 1:29.488 Q3: N/A Final Pos: 18

Troy Mei - Neutral Network

```
1 import tensorflow as tf
```

2 import pandas as pd

r- - r- ---- --- r-

```
3 import numpy as np
 4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 5 import xlrd
 7 from tensorflow.keras.layers import BatchNormalization
 8 from tensorflow.keras.models import Model, Sequential
 9 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Activation
10 from sklearn.model selection import train test split
11 from tensorflow.keras import optimizers
12 import tensorflow.keras.backend as K
 1 data = pd.read excel("drive/My Drive/results.xlsx")
 2
 3 df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=["Year", "Race", "Final Position",
                                      "Qualifying Position", "Q1", "Q2", "Q3",
 4
                                      "Name", "Team", "Championship Points",
 5
                                      "Race Vic", "Race Pole", "Constructor Points",
 6
 7
                                      "Team Vic", "Team Pole"])
 8 #print(df.isnull().any())
 9
10 input_data = df[["Qualifying Position","Q1","Q2","Q3",
                    "Championship Points", "Race Vic",
11
                    "Race Pole", "Constructor Points",
12
                    "Team Vic", "Team Pole", "Final Position"]]
13
14
15 n = input data.shape[0]
16 input data = input data.values
17
18 \text{ tr start} = 0
19 tr end = int(np.floor(0.8*n))
20 \text{ ts start} = \text{tr end} + 1
21 \text{ ts end} = n
22
23 tr data = input data[tr start:tr end]
24 ts data = input data[ts start:ts end]
25
26 xtr = tr data[:,0:-1]
27 ytr = tr data[:,-1]
```

```
28 xts = ts_data[:,0:-1]
29 yts = ts_data[:,-1]
30
31 xmean = np.mean(xtr,axis=0)
32 xstd = np.std(xtr,axis=0)
33 #print(xmean, xstd)
34 xtr scale = (xtr-xmean[None,:])/xstd[None,:]
35 xts_scale = (xts-xmean[None,:])/xstd[None,:]
36
37 K.clear_session()
38
39 \text{ nin} = xtr.shape[1]
40 nout = np.max(ytr)+1
41 \text{ nh} = \text{round}((\text{nin+nout})/2)
42 \# nh = 256
43 print(nh, nin, nout)
44 model = Sequential()
45 model.add(Dense(units=nh, input_shape=(nin,), activation="relu", name="hidden"))
46 model.add(BatchNormalization())
47 model.add(Dense(units=nout, activation="softmax", name="output"))
48 model.summary()
   18.0 10 25.0
    Model: "sequential"
```

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
hidden (Dense)	(None,	18)	198
batch_normalization (BatchNo	(None,	18)	72
output (Dense)	(None,	25)	475 =======
Total params: 745 Trainable params: 709 Non-trainable params: 36			

```
1 opt = optimizers.Adam(lr=0.001)
2 model.compile(optimizer=opt,
```

```
loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
metrics=['accuracy'])

hist = model.fit(xtr_scale, ytr, epochs=100, batch_size=100, validation_data=(xts_scale,yts))
```

```
Train on 4284 samples, validate on 1070 samples
Epoch 1/100
Epoch 2/100
Epoch 3/100
Epoch 4/100
Epoch 5/100
Epoch 6/100
Epoch 7/100
Epoch 8/100
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 11/100
Epoch 12/100
Epoch 13/100
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 15/100
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 19/100
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 21/100
```

```
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 23/100
Epoch 24/100
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 28/100
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 30/100
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 34/100
Epoch 35/100
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 38/100
Epoch 39/100
Epoch 40/100
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 43/100
```

```
Epoch 44/100
Epoch 45/100
Epoch 46/100
Epoch 47/100
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 50/100
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 52/100
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 54/100
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 56/100
Epoch 57/100
Epoch 58/100
Epoch 59/100
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 63/100
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 65/100
       1000 2 7025
         agg. 0 1562
           1731 logg. 2 6706
```

```
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 68/100
Epoch 69/100
Epoch 70/100
Epoch 71/100
Epoch 72/100
Epoch 73/100
Epoch 74/100
Epoch 75/100
Epoch 76/100
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 78/100
Epoch 79/100
Epoch 80/100
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 82/100
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 84/100
Epoch 85/100
Epoch 86/100
Epoch 87/100
```

```
Epoch 88/100
Epoch 89/100
Epoch 90/100
Epoch 91/100
Epoch 92/100
Epoch 93/100
Epoch 94/100
Epoch 95/100
Epoch 96/100
Epoch 97/100
Epoch 98/100
Epoch 99/100
Epoch 100/100
```

```
1 test = np.array( [[1 , 82.043 ,61.014 ,60.486 ,0 ,0 ,0 ,0 ,0 ,0 ,0]] )
2
3 result = model.predict(test)
4 print(result)
```

```
[[2.6206630e-25 1.0000000e+00 1.5599000e-31 0.0000000e+00 2.0089665e-38 3.3201757e-27 4.3253647e-23 1.2997942e-25 3.5848725e-36 9.2289560e-33 4.0921082e-25 1.2057035e-19 2.4889662e-26 7.4777198e-24 3.2222771e-18 3.9813497e-18 3.4221939e-15]]
```