

# MI

March 12, 2025

```
[14]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, OneHotEncoder
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, roc_auc_score, classification_report

# Load dataset
df = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\Joshua.Mahada\Downloads\customer_conversion_data.
↳CSV")

# Display basic info
display(df.head())
print(df.info())

# Visualise conversion distribution
plt.figure(figsize=(13,6))
sns.countplot(x='converted', data=df, palette='coolwarm')
plt.title("Conversion Distribution")
plt.show()

# Encoding categorical features
categorical_features = ["gender", "device_type", "ad_channel"]
encoder = OneHotEncoder(drop='first', sparse=False)
categorical_encoded = pd.DataFrame(encoder.
↳fit_transform(df[categorical_features]))
categorical_encoded.columns = encoder.get_feature_names_out()

# Standardising numerical features
numerical_features = ["age", "time_spent", "num_impressions", "num_clicks"]
scaler = StandardScaler()
numerical_scaled = pd.DataFrame(scaler.fit_transform(df[numerical_features]),
↳columns=numerical_features)

# Combine features
```

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X = pd.concat([numerical_scaled, categorical_encoded], axis=1)
y = df["converted"]

# Train-test split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2,
    random_state=42)

# Train model
model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

# Evaluate model
print("Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
print("AUC-ROC:", roc_auc_score(y_test, y_pred))
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))

# Feature importance
feature_importances = pd.Series(model.feature_importances_, index=X.columns)
plt.figure(figsize=(13,6))
feature_importances.nlargest(10).plot(kind='barh')
plt.title("Top 10 Feature Importances")
plt.show()

print("Exploratory Data Analysis and Model Evaluation Complete!")

```

	user_id	age	gender	device_type	ad_channel	time_spent	\
0	1	56	Male	Mobile	Email	78.364084	
1	2	46	Female	Mobile	Display	132.356481	
2	3	32	Male	Desktop	Display	192.044900	
3	4	60	Male	Mobile	Social Media	80.810852	
4	5	25	Male	Mobile	Display	20.394592	

	num_impressions	num_clicks	converted
0	17	6	1
1	22	7	0
2	39	8	1
3	41	6	0
4	48	7	0

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5000 entries, 0 to 4999
Data columns (total 9 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   user_id                5000 non-null   int64
1   age                   5000 non-null   int64
2   gender                 5000 non-null   object

```

```

3  device_type      5000 non-null  object
4  ad_channel       5000 non-null  object
5  time_spent       5000 non-null  float64
6  num_impressions  5000 non-null  int64
7  num_clicks       5000 non-null  int64
8  converted        5000 non-null  int64

```

dtypes: float64(1), int64(5), object(3)

memory usage: 351.7+ KB

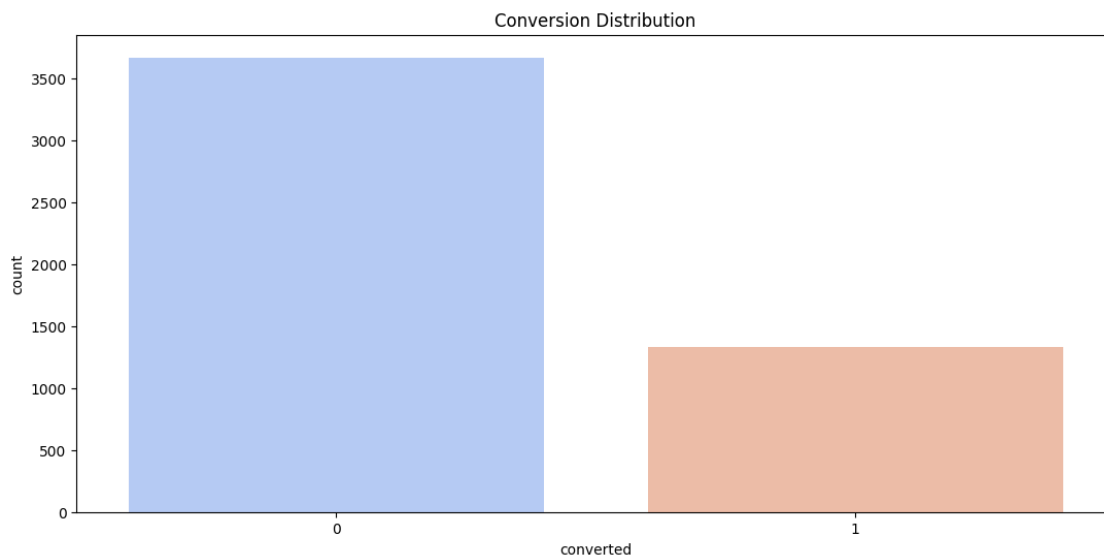
None

C:\Users\Joshua.Mahada\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_17084\1394045602.py:19:

FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.

```
sns.countplot(x='converted', data=df, palette='coolwarm')
```



C:\Users\Joshua.Mahada\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python312\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\preprocessing\\_encoders.py:975: FutureWarning: `sparse` was renamed to `sparse\_output` in version 1.2 and will be removed in 1.4.

`sparse\_output` is ignored unless you leave `sparse` to its default value.

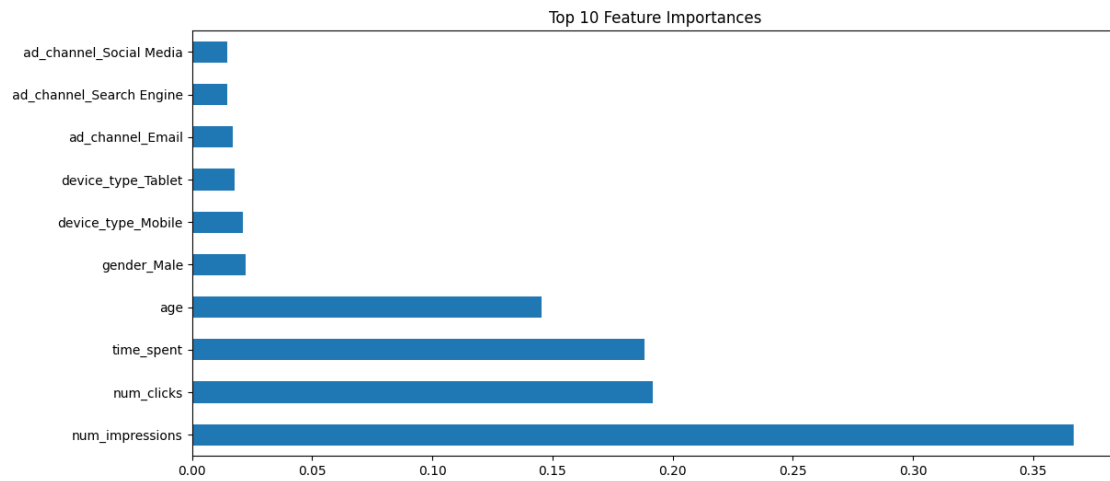
```
warnings.warn(
```

Accuracy: 0.822

AUC-ROC: 0.7356150793650793

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.84	0.93	0.88	720

1	0.76	0.54	0.63	280
accuracy			0.82	1000
macro avg	0.80	0.74	0.76	1000
weighted avg	0.82	0.82	0.81	1000



Exploratory Data Analysis and Model Evaluation Complete!