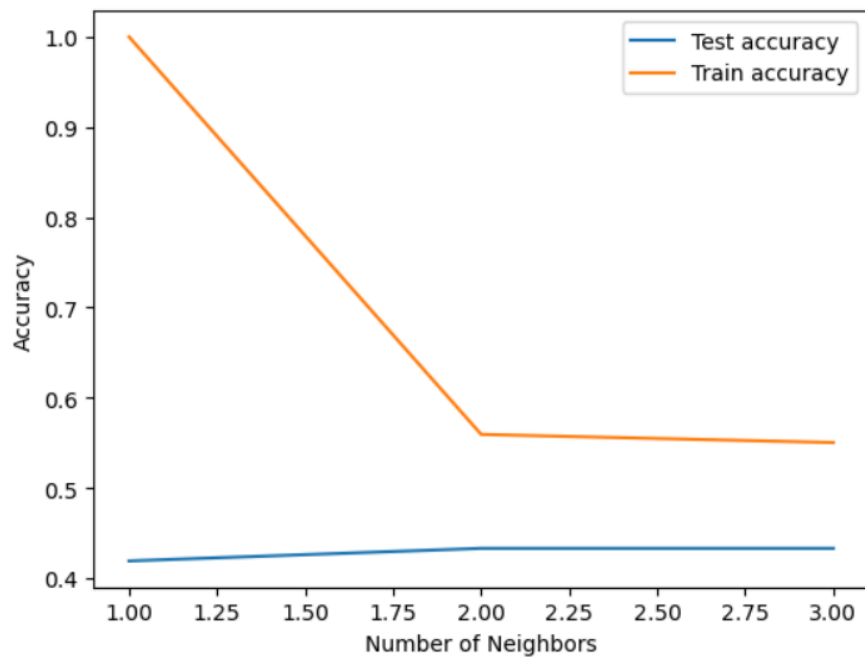
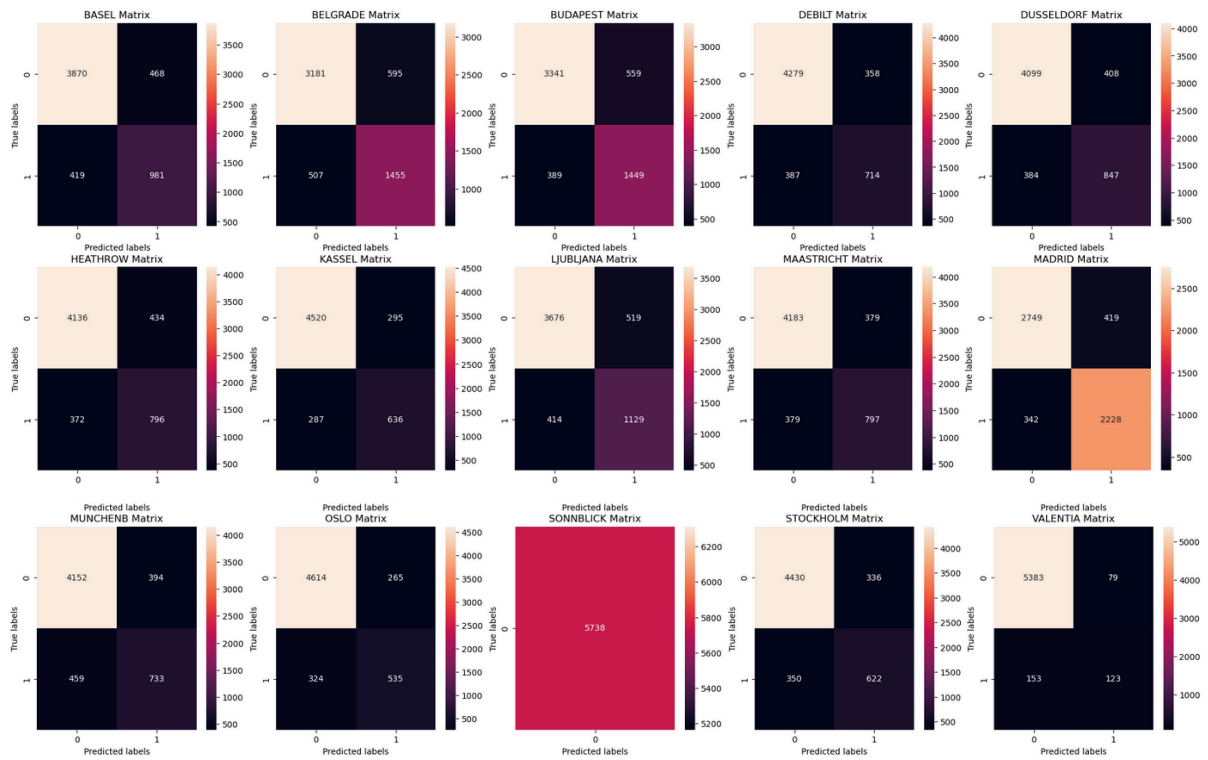


# Screenshots



# Accuracy

Weather Station	Accurate Predictions (TP + TN)	False Positives	False Negatives	Accuracy Rate
BASEL	$3870 + 981 = 4851$	468	419	84.5%
BELGRADE	$3181 + 1455 = 4636$	595	507	81.5%
BUDAPEST	$3341 + 1449 = 4790$	559	389	83.5%
DEBILT	$4279 + 714 = 4993$	358	387	86.9%
DUSSELDORF	$4099 + 847 = 4946$	408	384	86.2%
HEATHROW	$4136 + 796 = 4932$	434	372	86.0%
KASSEL	$4520 + 636 = 5156$	295	287	89.9%
LJUBLJANA	$3676 + 1129 = 4805$	519	414	83.7%
MAASTRICHT	$4183 + 797 = 4980$	379	379	86.8%
MADRID	$2749 + 2228 = 4977$	419	342	86.7%
MUNCHENBG	$4152 + 733 = 4885$	394	459	85.1%
OSLO	$4614 + 535 = 5149$	265	324	89.7%
SONNBLICK	5738	0	0	100%
STOCKHOLM	$4430 + 622 = 5052$	336	350	87.9%
VALENTIA	$5383 + 123 = 5506$	79	153	95.9%

# Questions

- How well does this algorithm predict the current data?

The overall accuracy is 86.71%, which is a good value. The accuracy varies between stations.

- Are any weather stations fully accurate? Is there any overfitting happening?

Sonnblick is fully accurate, as there seems to be only one value, which the model always predicts. There is overfitting happening.

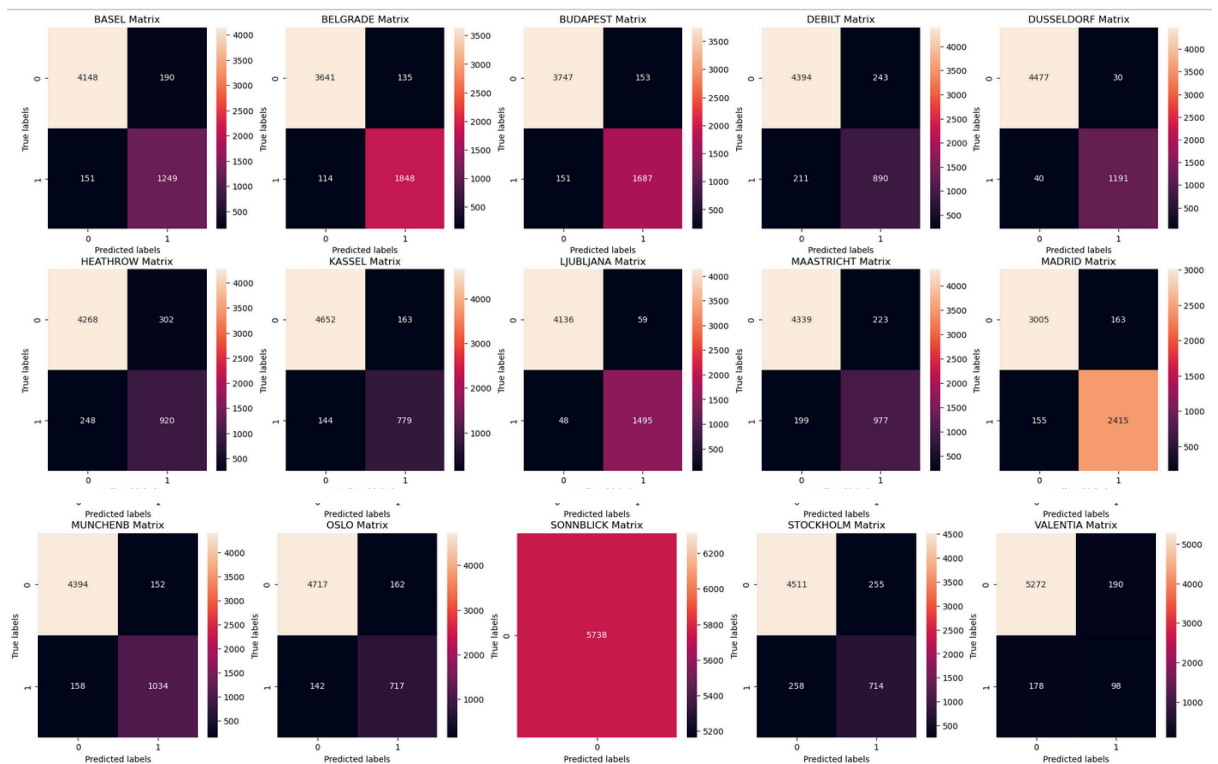
- Are there certain features of the data set (such as particular weather stations) that might contribute to the overall accuracy or inaccuracy?

Sonnblick might artificially inflate the accuracy.

## Task 1.5

### Decision Trees

- The decision tree should be pruned, leaving the main generated branches and leaving out those that are unimportant to the decision. Right now it has too many branches which makes it hard to read, take long to run and most importantly at risk of being overfitted.
- Screenshot of the confusion matrix decision tree:



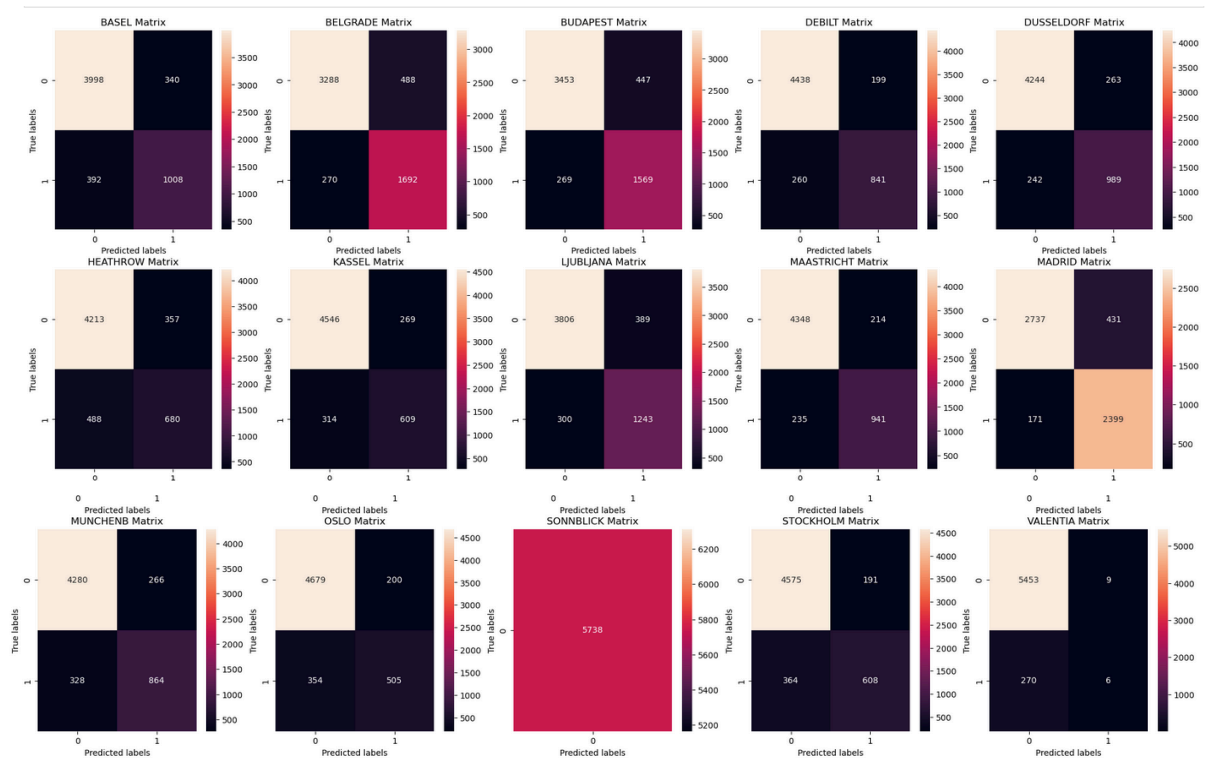
## Artificial neural network

Scenario 1:

```
MLPClassifier
MLPClassifier(hidden_layer_sizes=(5, 5), max_iter=500)
```

```
y_pred = mlp.predict(X_train)
print(accuracy_score(y_pred, y_train))
y_pred_test = mlp.predict(X_test)
print(accuracy_score(y_pred_test, y_test))
```

```
0.471880083662561
0.4799581735796445
```



Scenario 2:

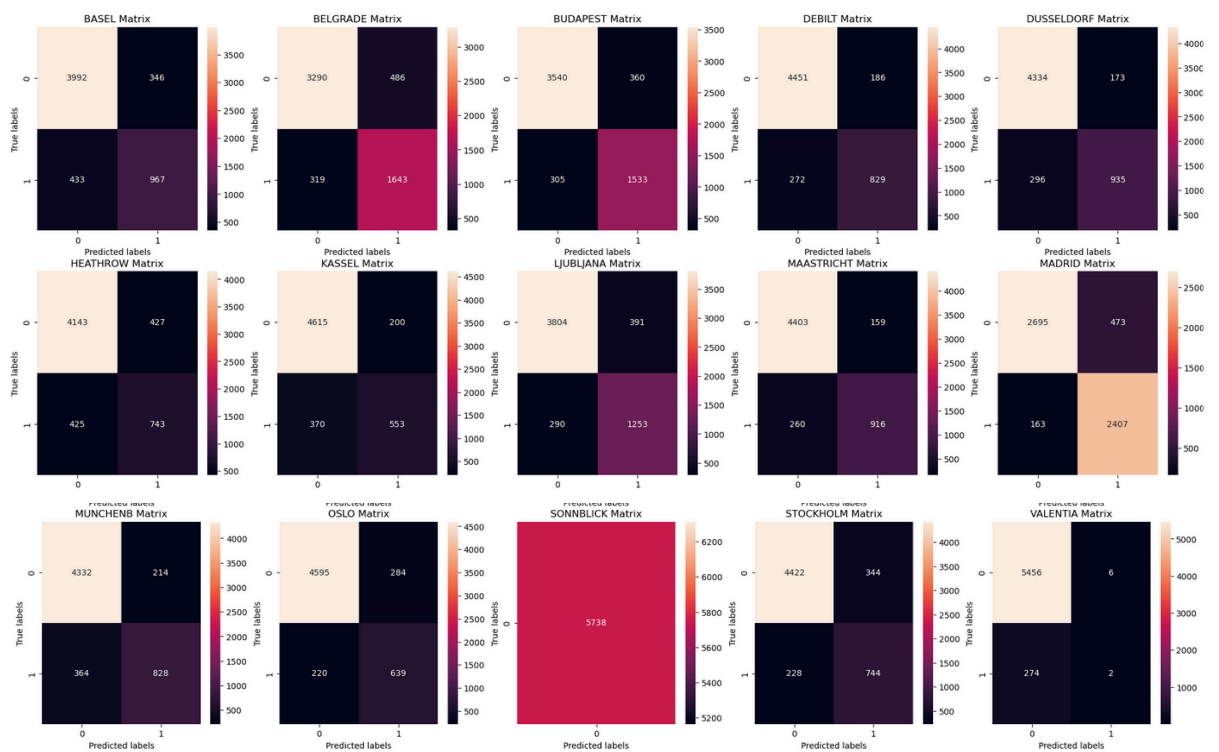
## MLPClassifier

```
MLPClassifier(hidden_layer_sizes=(10, 5), max_iter=500)
```

```
y_pred = mlp.predict(X_train)
print(accuracy_score(y_pred, y_train))
y_pred_test = mlp.predict(X_test)
print(accuracy_score(y_pred_test, y_test))
```

0.4704857076458285

0.4775182990589055



Scenario 3:

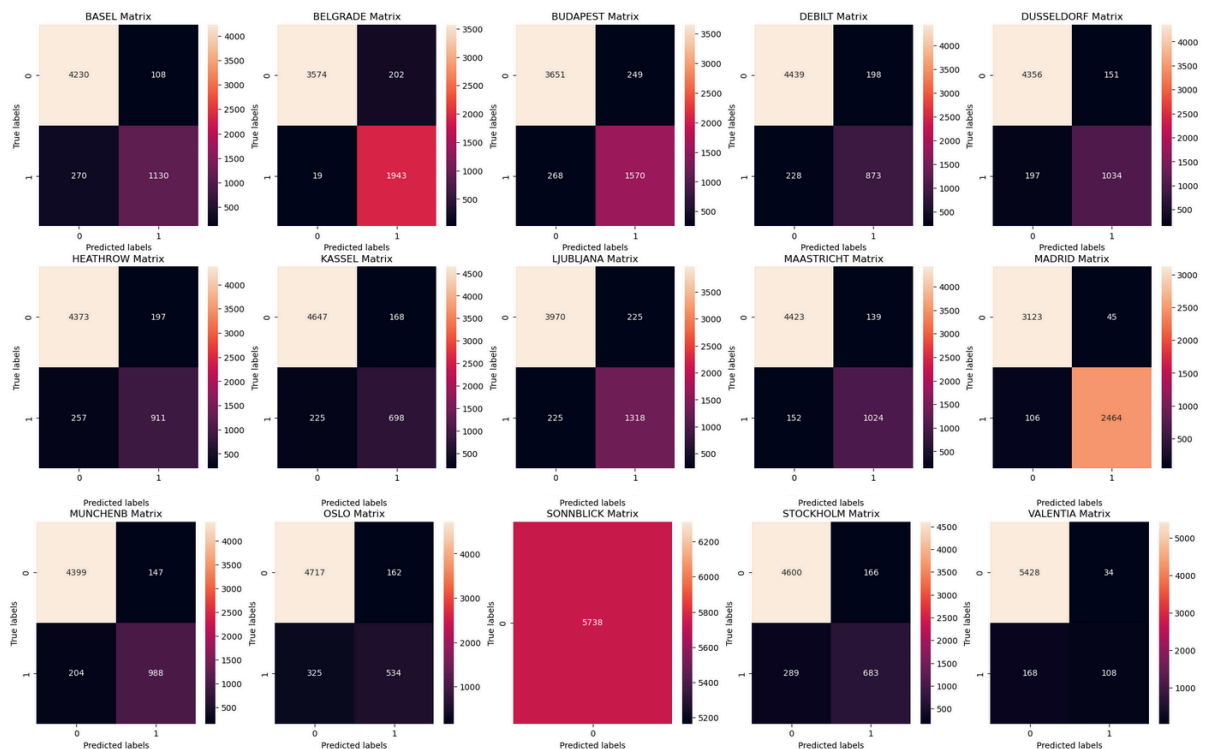
## MLPClassifier

```
MLPClassifier(hidden_layer_sizes=(20, 10, 10), max_iter=1000)
```

```
y_pred = mlp.predict(X_train)
print(accuracy_score(y_pred, y_train))
y_pred_test = mlp.predict(X_test)
print(accuracy_score(y_pred_test, y_test))
```

0.5719265628631187

0.5662251655629139



**Which of these algorithms (including the KNN model from Exercise 1.4) do you think best predicts the current data?**

Based on the accuracy metrics, the initial model (KNN from exercise 1.4) with 86.71% accuracy appears to significantly outperform the neural network models and the KNN model in terms of overall prediction accuracy.

**Are any weather stations fully accurate? Is there any overfitting happening?**

Sonnblick is fully accurate and overfitted in all models, this is because there is only one value, which the models always predict for it.

**Are there certain features of the data set that might contribute to the overall accuracy?**

The wide range in accuracy between stations (81.5% to 95.9%) suggests geographic or climate-specific features are influencing predictability.

**Which model would you recommend that ClimateWins use?**

I would recommend our initial KNN model from task 1.4 but remove Sonnblick from the data.