

# Optimized Random Forest

## 1990s, All Stations

### Optimization Results:

- Best GRID search hyperparameters are: {'max\_depth': None, 'max\_features': 50, 'min\_samples\_leaf': 1, 'min\_samples\_split': 2, 'n\_estimators': 200}
- Best GRID search score is: 0.6319824753559693
- Best RANDOM search hyperparameters are: {'criterion': 'gini', 'max\_depth': 70, 'max\_features': 52, 'min\_samples\_leaf': 1, 'min\_samples\_split': 2, 'n\_estimators': 250}
- Best RANDOM search score is: 0.6352683461117197

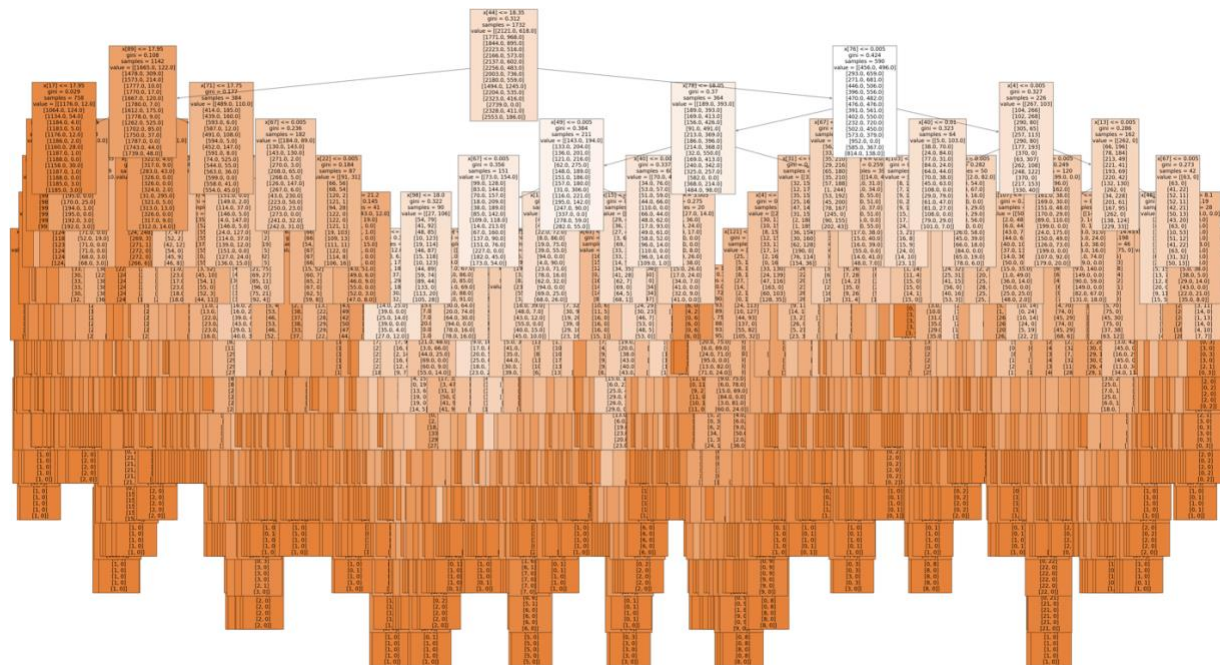
### Paramters Used

- clf3 = RandomForestClassifier(n\_estimators = 250, max\_depth=70, max\_features=52, min\_samples\_leaf=1, min\_samples\_split=2, criterion = 'gini')

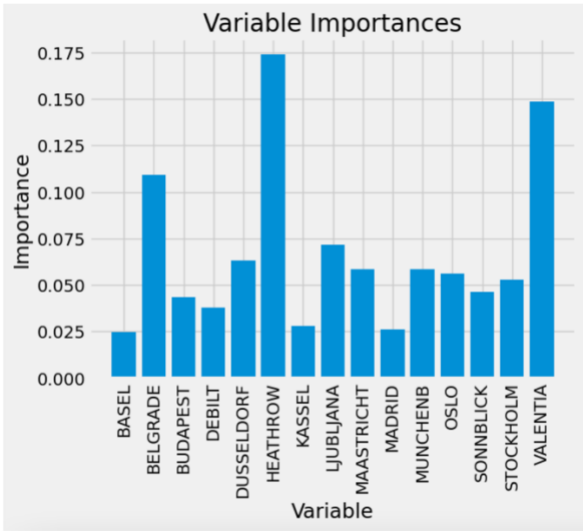
Pre-optimization Accuracy: 59.1%

Post-optimization Accuracy: 67.3%

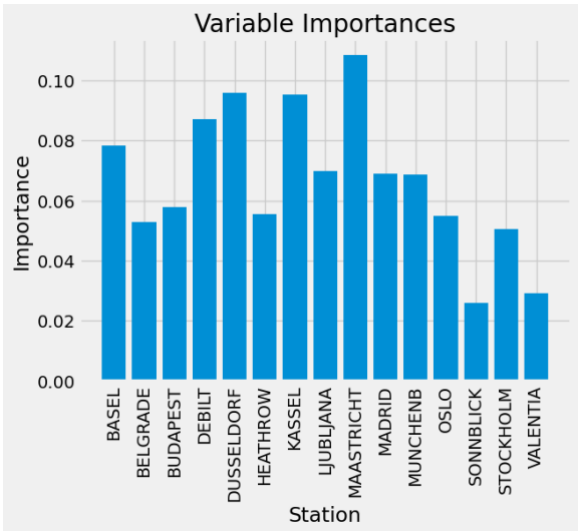
### All Stations, Optimized:



Importances Optimized:



Importances Pre-Optimization:



## Heathrow, All Years

Results:

- Best GRID search hyperparameters are: {'max\_depth': 3, 'max\_features': 15, 'min\_samples\_leaf': 1, 'min\_samples\_split': 2, 'n\_estimators': 10}
- Best GRID search score is: 1.0
- Best RANDOM search hyperparameters are: {'criterion': 'gini', 'max\_depth': 9, 'max\_features': 18, 'min\_samples\_leaf': 1, 'min\_samples\_split': 9, 'n\_estimators': 24}
- Best RANDOM search score is: 1.0

Parameters Run:

```
clf3 = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators = 24, max_depth=9, max_features=18,  
min_samples_leaf=1, min_samples_split=2, criterion = 'gini')
```

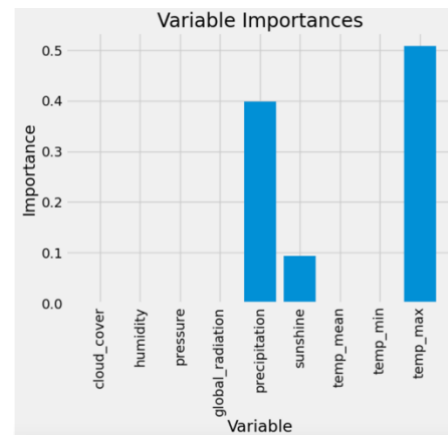
Pre-optimization Accuracy: N/A

Post-optimization Accuracy: 100% [Accurate?]

Forest:



Variable importances optimized:



Something is clearly wrong here. Trying a different station that matches one I already analyzed.

# Maastricht, All Years

## Results:

- Best GRID search hyperparameters are: {'max\_depth': 10, 'max\_features': 50, 'min\_samples\_leaf': 3, 'min\_samples\_split': 3, 'n\_estimators': 100}
- Best GRID search score is: 0.8580640053267059
- Best RANDOM search hyperparameters are: {'criterion': 'entropy', 'max\_depth': 11, 'max\_features': 38, 'min\_samples\_leaf': 3, 'min\_samples\_split': 7, 'n\_estimators': 180}
- Best RANDOM search score is: 0.8577733820599426

## Parameters Run:

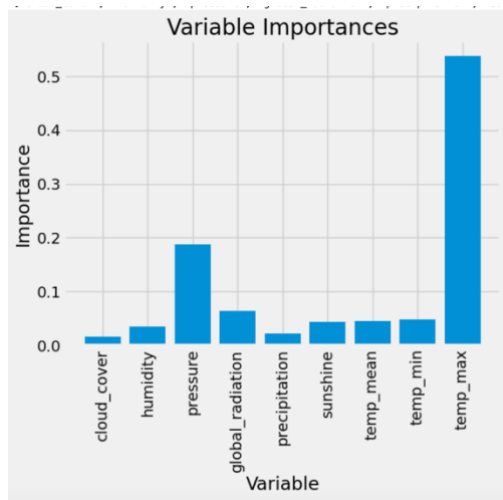
- clf3 = RandomForestClassifier(n\_estimators = 100, max\_depth=11, max\_features=38, min\_samples\_leaf=3, min\_samples\_split=3, criterion = 'entropy')

Pre-optimization accuracy: 100% [accurate?]

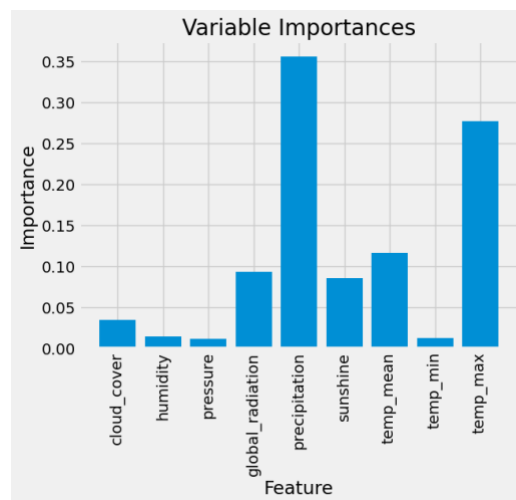
Post-optimization accuracy: 85.3%



Optimized importances:



Pre-optimization:



## Random Forest Optimization: Observations

Optimization changes the results significantly. In the original model, the most important weather stations were Maastricht, Kassel, and Dusseldorf. In the optimized model, Heathrow, Valentia, and Belgrade led the way by a significant margin.

Optimization also shifted variable importances for types of weather observation. Temp max is the new leader, with pressure as a distant second. Precipitation is still a leader in the Heathrow observation. Still, given the absence of any other parameters, I would prefer to evaluate errors before drawing any conclusions based on that data.

# CNN Optimization

Parameter	2.2	2.4
Epochs	30	47
Batch Size	16	460
N_Hidden	256	8
N_Classes	len(y_train[0])	15
Dropout		0.7296
Dropout Rate		0.1912
Kernel		1
Layers1		1
Layers2		2
Activation		Softsign
Neurons		61
Normalization		0.771
Optimizer		Adadelta

## Post-Optimization

Accuracy: 61.2%

Loss: 1.83

Confusion matrix:

180/180	1s 3ms/step			
Pred	BASEL	BELGRADE	MAASTRICHT	VALENTIA
True				
BASEL	3205	464	7	6
BELGRADE	799	293	0	0
BUDAPEST	177	37	0	0
DEBILT	56	26	0	0
DUSSELDORF	20	9	0	0
HEATHROW	72	10	0	0
KASSEL	10	1	0	0
LJUBLJANA	61	0	0	0
MAASTRICHT	9	0	0	0
MADRID	445	13	0	0
MUNCHENB	8	0	0	0
OSLO	5	0	0	0
STOCKHOLM	4	0	0	0
VALENTIA	1	0	0	0

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## Pre-Optimization:

Accuracy: 10.4%

Loss: 40.7

Confusion matrix:

144/144	1s 8ms/step							
Pred	BASEL	BELGRADE	BUDAPEST	DEBILT	DUSSELDORF	HEATHROW	KASSEL	\
True								
BASEL	3	204	39	15	39	48	141	
BELGRADE	0	118	19	0	0	0	0	
BUDAPEST	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	
DEBILT	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	
DUSSELDORF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
HEATHROW	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
KASSEL	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
LJUBLJANA	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
MAASTRICHT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MADRID	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	
MUNCHENB	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
OSLO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
STOCKHOLM	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
VALENTIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pred	LJUBLJANA	MAASTRICHT	MADRID	MUNCHENB	OSLO	SONNBLICK	\	
True								
BASEL	15	24	1365	2	87	63		
BELGRADE	3	0	716	1	0	0		
BUDAPEST	1	0	177	0	0	0		
DEBILT	0	0	68	0	0	0		
DUSSELDORF	0	0	25	0	0	0		
HEATHROW	0	0	68	0	0	0		
KASSEL	0	0	5	0	0	0		
LJUBLJANA	0	0	27	0	0	0		
MAASTRICHT	0	0	7	1	0	0		
MADRID	0	0	342	0	0	2		
MUNCHENB	0	0	2	1	0	0		
OSLO	0	0	6	0	0	0		
STOCKHOLM	0	0	0	0	0	0		
VALENTIA	0	0	1	0	0	0		
Pred	STOCKHOLM	VALENTIA						
True								
BASEL	102	821						
BELGRADE	0	0						
BUDAPEST	0	0						
DEBILT	0	0						
DUSSELDORF	0	0						
HEATHROW	0	0						
KASSEL	0	0						
LJUBLJANA	0	0						
MAASTRICHT	0	0						
MADRID	0	0						
MUNCHENB	0	0						
OSLO	0	0						
STOCKHOLM	0	0						
VALENTIA	0	0						

## Analysis

Optimization significantly improved the accuracy of the model and reduced loss, but the model is now unable to recognize all 15 stations. It may be overfitting the data to Basel, though I would need to speak with a data scientist to confirm.



# Iteration

## Step 1: Selecting Components

I have already begun breaking the data down by weather station. I would like to continue that process as part of the iteration phase, looking at each station overall and then by decade.

If time and resources allow, I would then like to broaden the scope slightly and look at regional commonalities, grouping stations by type of climate (mountain locations, subtropical locations, etc.)

Once I found the most impactful types of measurements, I would look at the top 5 to 10, depending on results, across all stations.

## Step 2: Choosing Models

At this point, I would use Random Forest models to run the per-station analyses, primarily because it has generated more accurate results thus far. It also provides more interpretable results, allowing us to demonstrate with greater certainty where variable interactions come from. However, there are still problems with the optimization, which I would need to solve before investing significant additional resources.

CNN can run more complex analyses, but its lack of transparency and tendency to overfit make it a less appropriate choice at this phase. We may decide to implement it later, when we have a better idea of impactful weather data and need to identify more complex relationships.

## Step 3: Recommended Variables

Based on the results of this analysis, I would recommend that Air Ambulance focus on the precipitation and maximum temperature variables. However, these optimizations have focused on finding patterns associated with pleasant weather, which may not be sufficient when looking at air travel safety. I would also recommend Air Ambulance track wind speed and cloud cover, which impact the trajectory of the aircraft.