Forest Cover Types Multiclass Classification Model

Supervised Learning Capstone

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INTRODUCTION

CLIMATE CRISIS

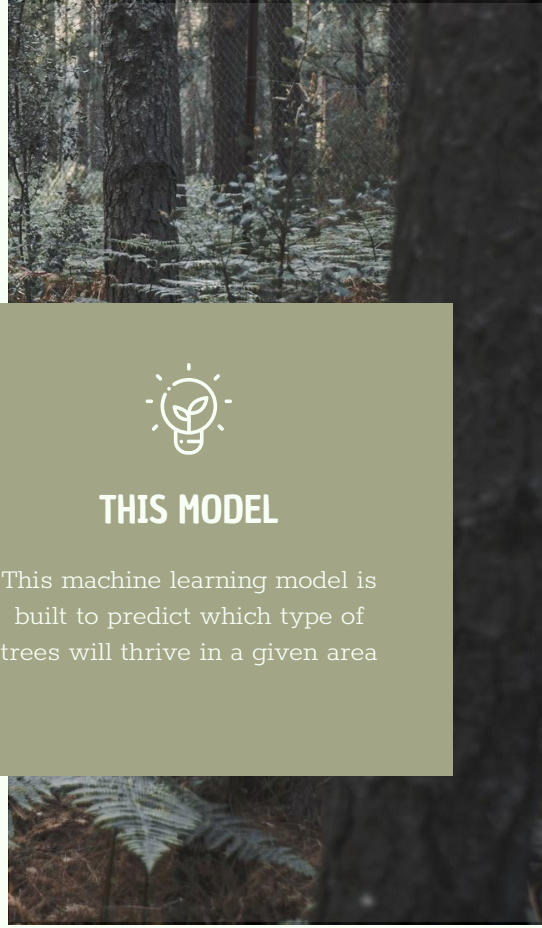
Our world's environment is facing pressing environemntal crises

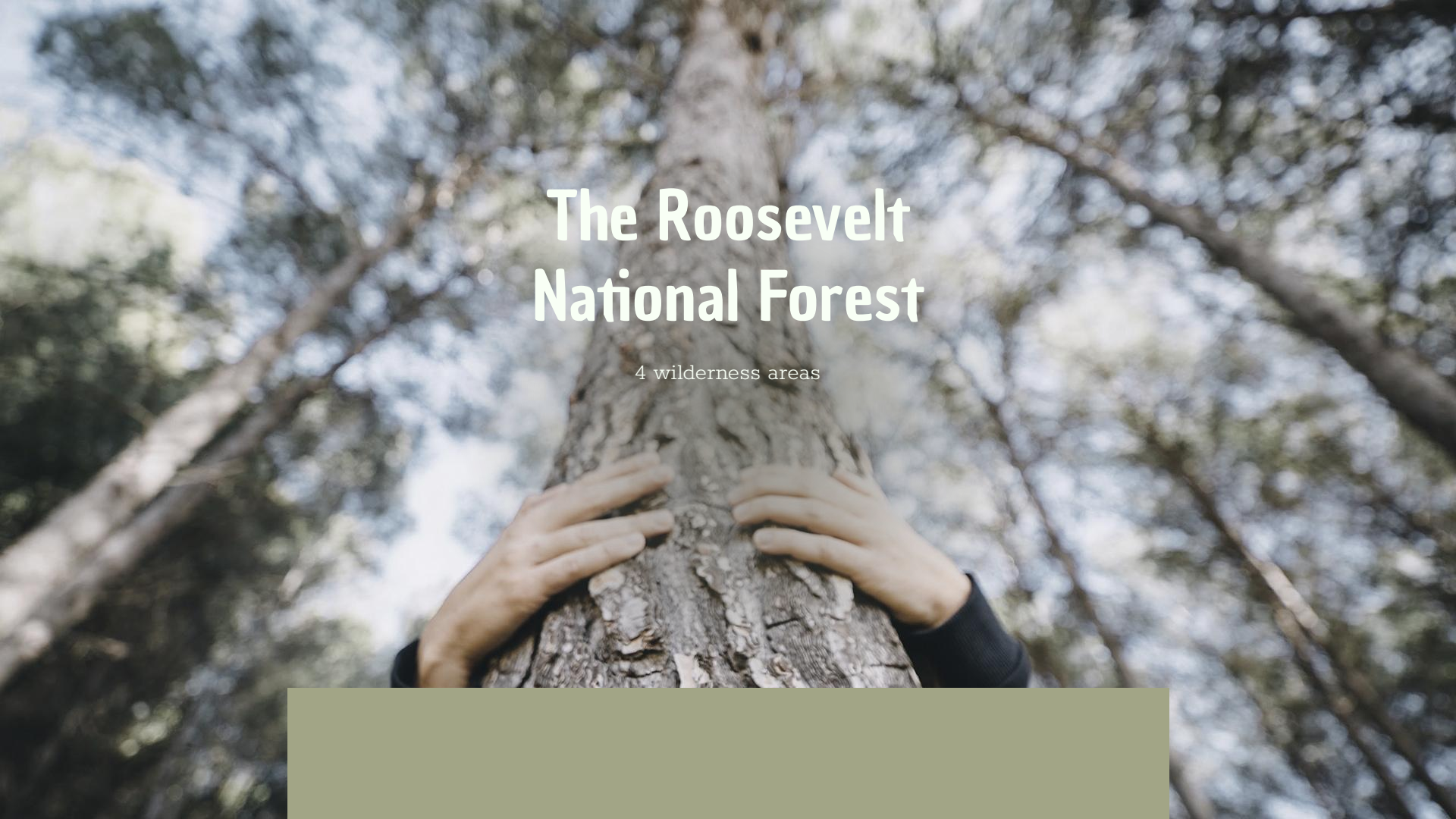
DATA SCIENCE CAN HELP

Data Scientists have lots to offer to help the environmental sciences as they struggle with explosion of big data

THIS MODEL

This machine learning model is built to predict which type of trees will thrive in a given area





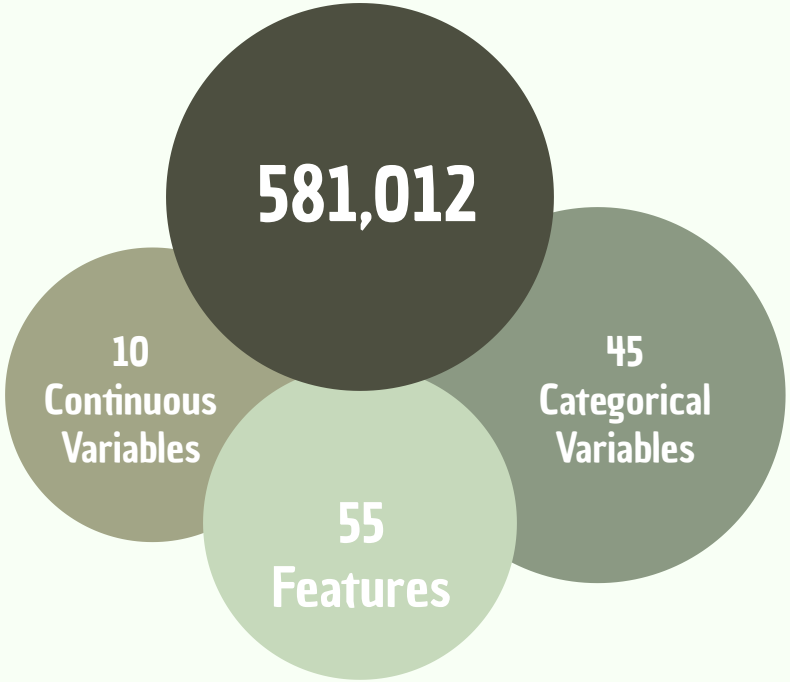
The Roosevelt National Forest

4 wilderness areas

The Data Set

TOPOGRAPHY
Elevation
Slope
Aspect
Sun

DISTANCES
Vertical and Horizontal Distances to Water
Distance to Roads
Distance to fire



WILDERNESS
4 Wilderness Areas:
Rawah
Neota
Comanche
Cache La Poudre

40 SOIL TYPES
Specific geological attributes:
Ex: Cathedral family - Rock outcrop complex, extremely stony.

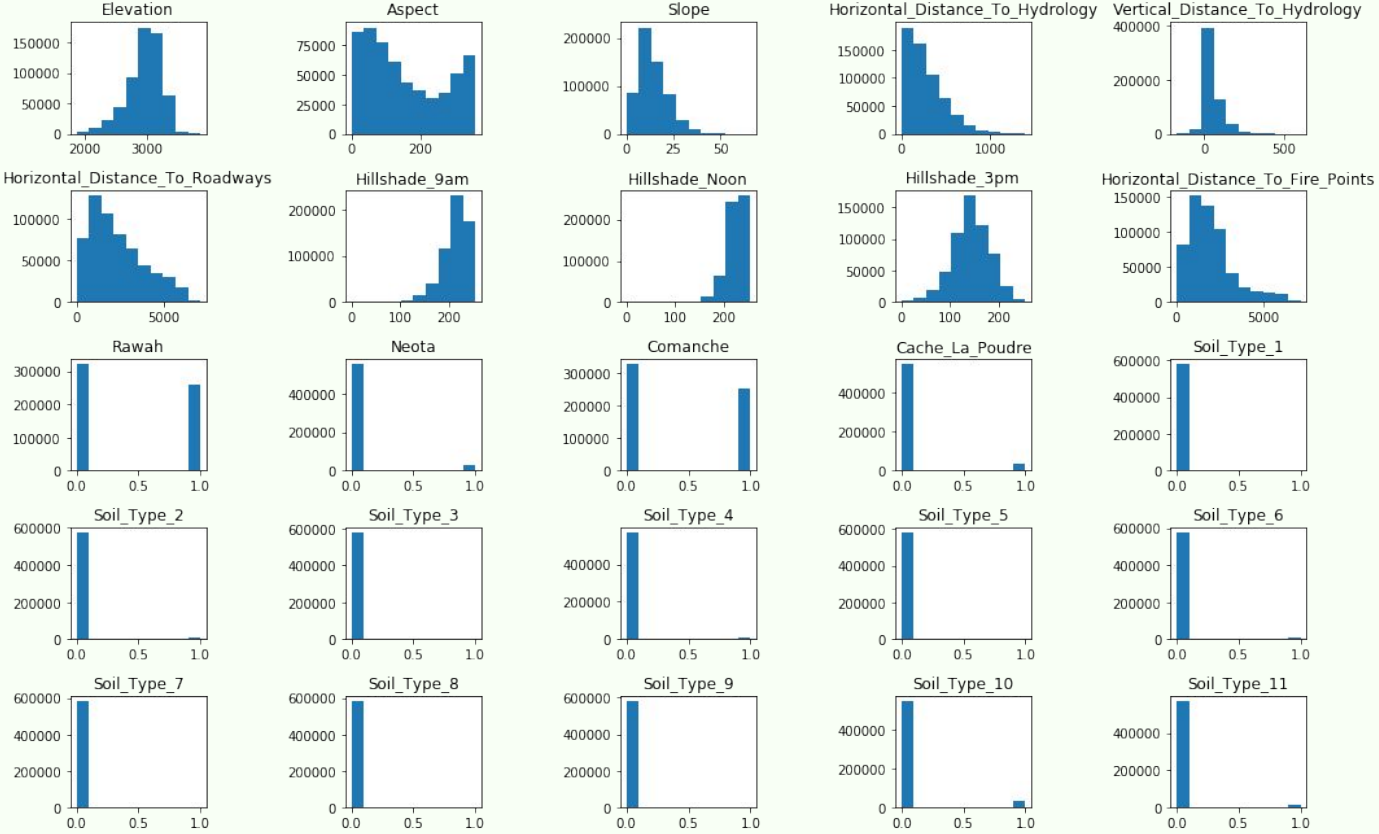
OUR TARGET VARIABLE
Forest Cover Type:
1 Spruce/Fir
2 Lodgepole Pine
3 Ponderosa Pine
4 Cottonwood/Willow
5 Aspen
6 Douglas-fir
7 Krummholz

01

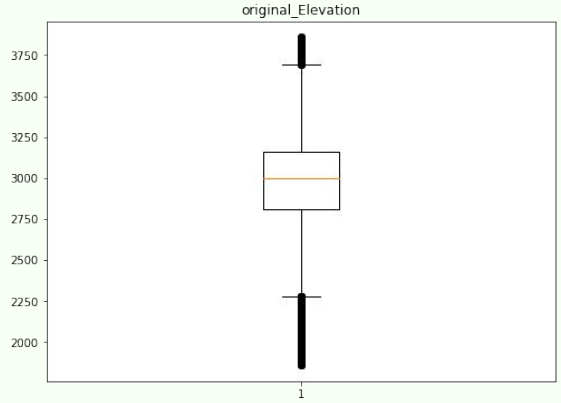
EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

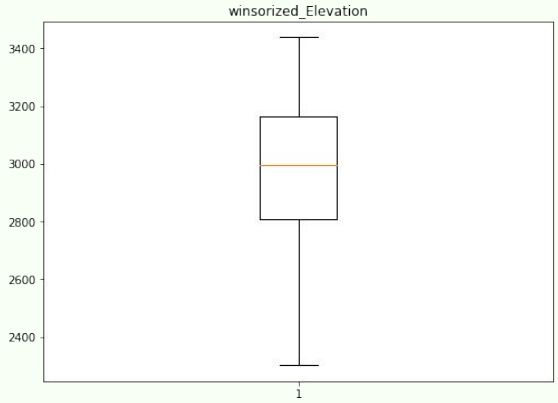
VARIABLE DISTRIBUTION

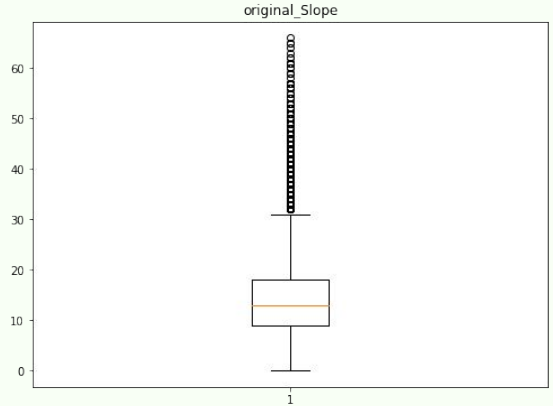
Mostly non normally distibuted continous variables

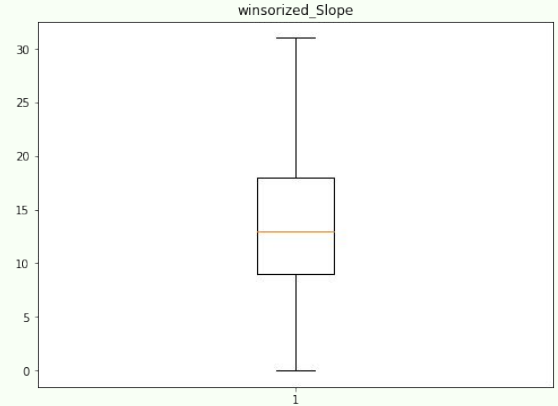


OUTLIERS





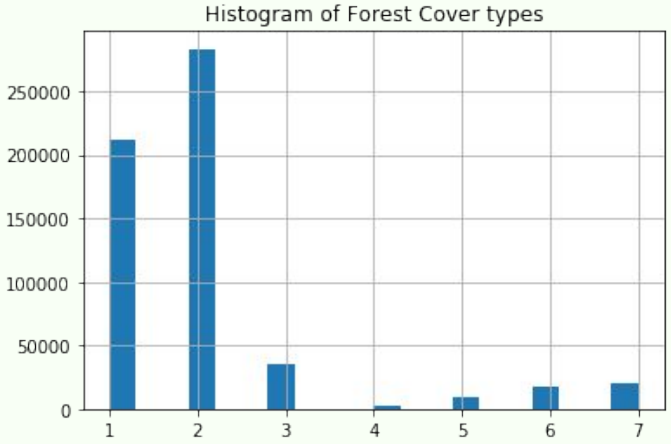




Identified small quantity of outliers in 9 out of the 10 continuous variables

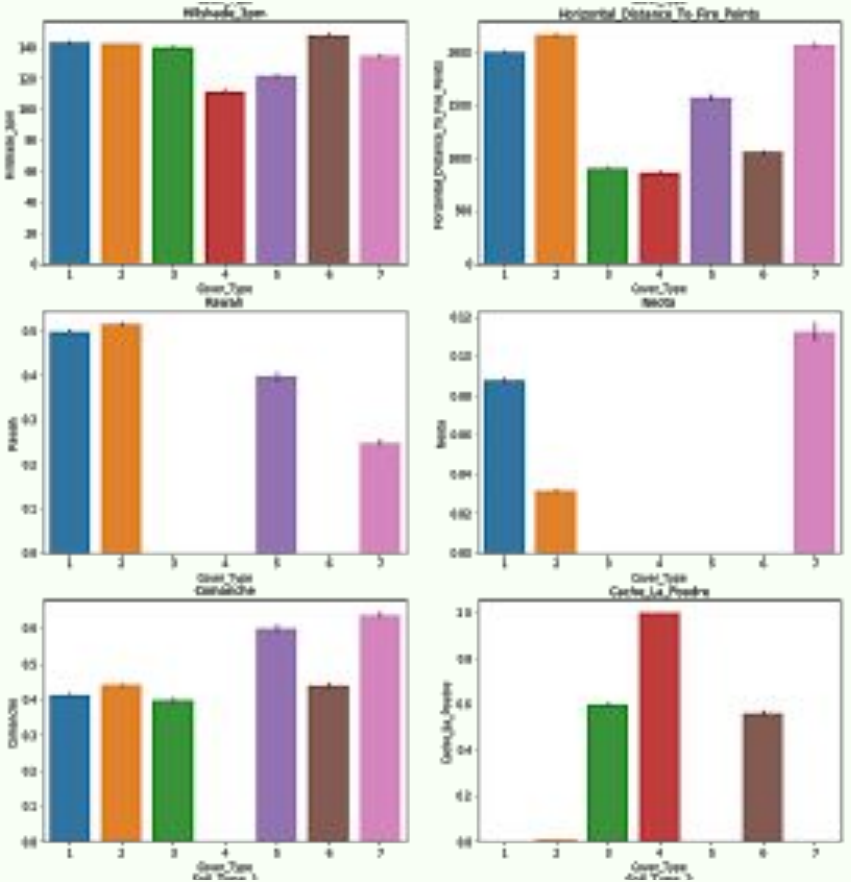
Addressed them by using the winzorisation technique

OUR TARGET VARIABLE

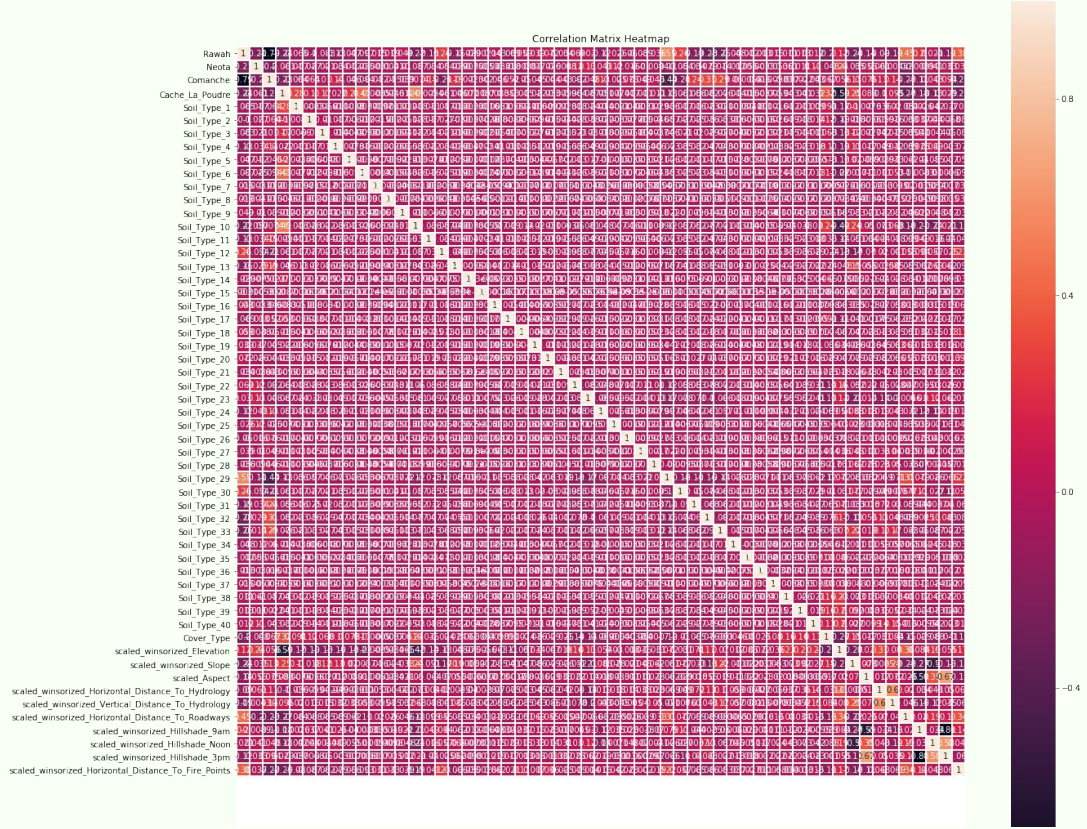


Significant class imbalance

Meaningful differences between features



CORRELATION ANALYSIS



Used a function to identify highly correlated features (>90%).

Retained all variables

SCALED CONTINUOUS FEATURES

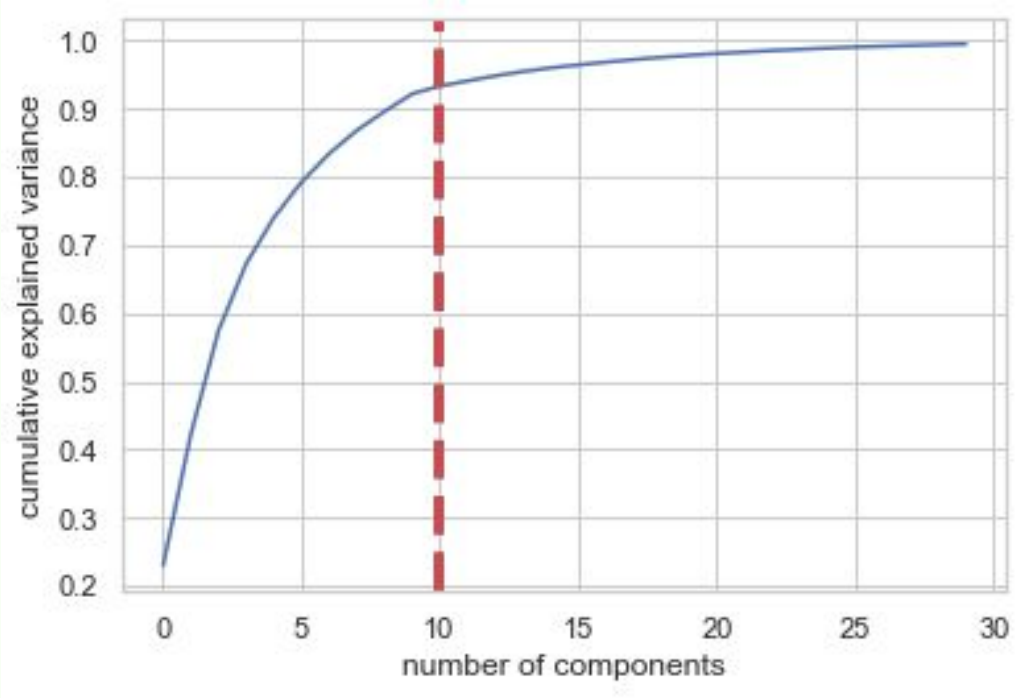
Evaluated for normality using Jarque Bera and Normal tests

Continuous Variables weren't normally distributed

Applied scale

scaled_winsorized_Elevation	scaled_winsorized_Slope	scaled_Aspect	scaled_winsorized_Horizontal_Distance_To_Hydrology
-1.375988	-1.531873	-0.935157	-0.036070
-1.398500	-1.671238	-0.890480	-0.266297
-0.595568	-0.695682	-0.148836	0.013979
-0.666856	0.558603	-0.005869	-0.116149
-1.379740	-1.671238	-0.988770	-0.561587
-1.439772	-1.113777	-0.211385	0.174136
-1.338468	-0.974412	-0.988770	0.023989
-1.342220	-1.392507	-0.953028	-0.156188
-1.297195	-0.695682	-0.988770	-0.126159
-1.315955	-0.556317	-0.863673	-0.091125

APPLIED PCA

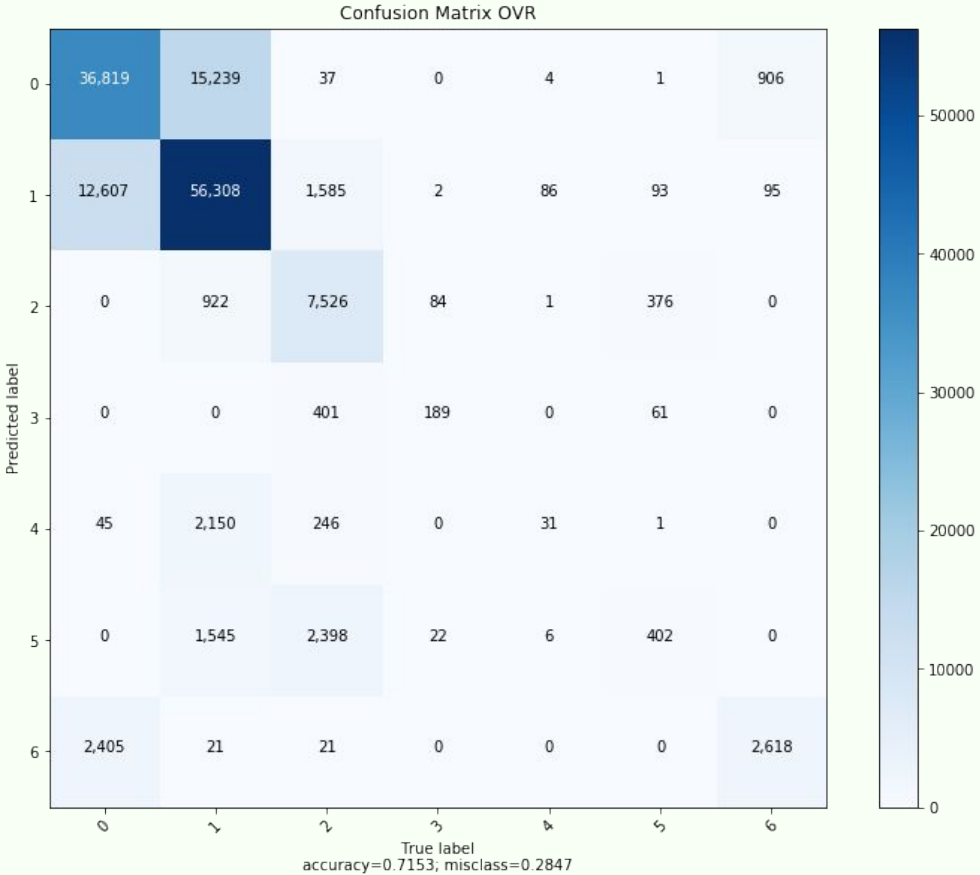


Applied PCA to improve the performance of the gradient boosting model

Retained 20 features (98 % of the variance)

02 MODELING

TESTED AND EVALUATED 10 MODELS



Using different parameters:

Logistic Classifier

KNN

Decision Tree

Random Forest

Gradient Boosting

SUMMARY OF MODEL PERFORMANCE

	Accuracy (Test)	Accuracy (Training)	Run Time (In Seconds)
Logistic Classifier (OVR)	71.5%	71.7%	45
Logistic Classifier (Multinomial)	72.4%	72.6%	22
KNN (k=5)	92.4%	95.3%	219
KNN (K=5, distance)	92.9%	100%	209
KNN (k=7, distance)	92.7%	100%	260
KNN (k=3, distance)	93.1%	100%	143
Decision Tree	87.6%	95.4%	2
Random Forest	**94.9%**	**99.9%**	**30**
Gradient Boosting	80.2%	80.6%	1016
Gradient Boosting with PCA	76.5%	77.2%	1720

Random Forest Model

	Random Forest	Actual
250728	1	1
246788	2	2
407714	2	2
25713	2	2
21820	2	2
251274	3	3
52354	2	2
246168	1	1
477113	2	2
78834	2	2

Cross Validation Mean 94.2%

FEATURE IMPORTANCE

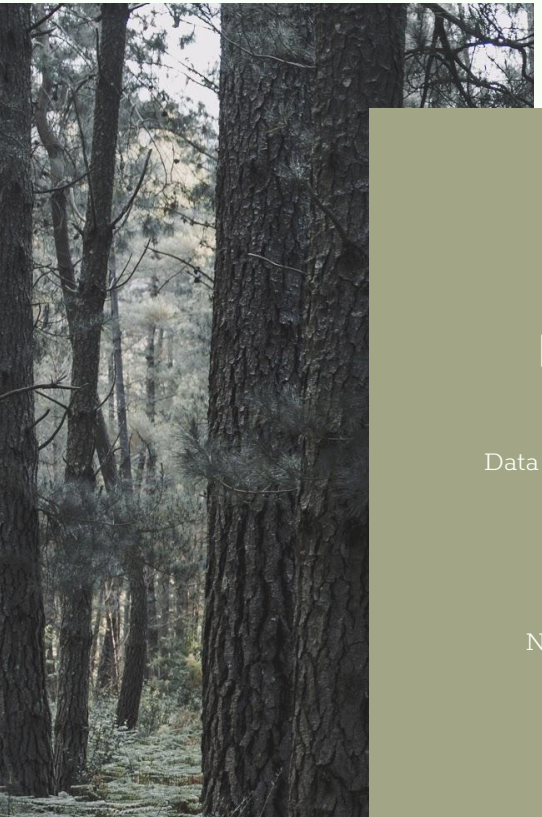
H DISTANCE TO HYDROLOGY
6%

DISTANCE TO ROADWAYS
13%

ELEVATION
25%

DISTANCE TO FIREPOINTS
12%

WHAT'S NEXT?



LIMITATIONS

Data only on the Roosevelt National Forest

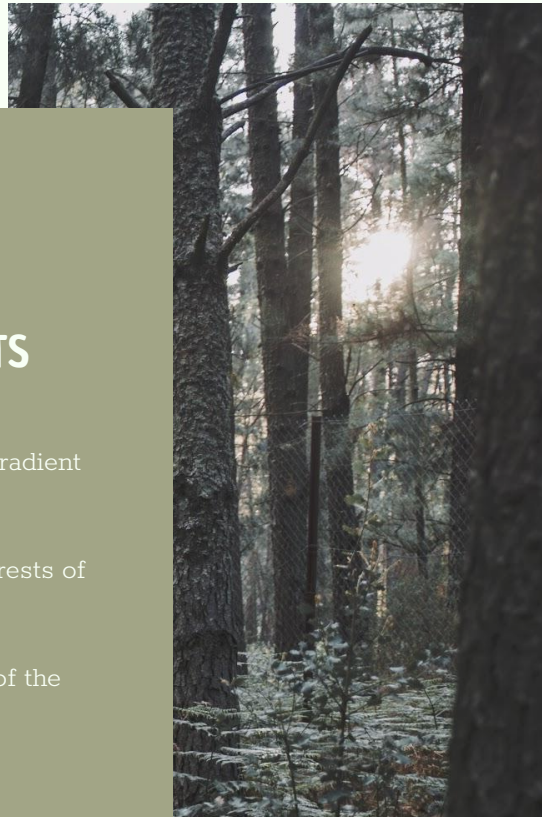
No Time Dimension

DEVELOPMENTS

Parameter Tuning for Gradient Boosting Model

Similar Data on other forests of the world

Expand the variables of the dataset



THANKS!

Does anyone have any questions?

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CREDITS

- Jock A. Blackard, Dr. Denis J. Dean, Dr. Charles W. Anderson, of the Colorado State University for the data set
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