

```

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.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, accuracy_score
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer

```

```
df1 = pd.read_csv('Tree_Data.csv')
```

```

print(f"Dataset shape: {df1.shape}")
print("\nFirst few rows:")
print(df1.head())
print("\nData types and missing values:")
print(df1.info())
print("\nSummary statistics:")
print(df1.describe(include='all'))

```

Dataset shape: (2783, 24)

First few rows:

	No	Plot	Subplot	Species	Light_ISF	Light_Cat	Core	\
0	126	1	C	Acer saccharum	0.106	Med	2017	
1	11	1	C	Quercus alba	0.106	Med	2017	
2	12	1	C	Quercus rubra	0.106	Med	2017	
3	2823	7	D	Acer saccharum	0.080	Med	2016	
4	5679	14	A	Acer saccharum	0.060	Low	2017	

	Soil	Adult	Sterile	...	AMF	EMF	Phenolics
Lignin \							
0	Prunus serotina	I	Non-Sterile	...	22.00	NaN	-0.56
1	Quercus rubra	970	Non-Sterile	...	15.82	31.07	5.19
2	Prunus serotina	J	Non-Sterile	...	24.45	28.19	3.36
3	Prunus serotina	J	Non-Sterile	...	22.23	NaN	-0.71
4	Prunus serotina	689	Non-Sterile	...	21.15	NaN	-0.58

	NSC	Census	Time	Event	Harvest	Alive
0	12.15	4	14.0	1.0	NaN	NaN
1	19.29	33	115.5	0.0	NaN	X
2	15.01	18	63.0	1.0	NaN	NaN
3	12.36	4	14.0	1.0	NaN	NaN
4	11.20	4	14.0	1.0	NaN	NaN

[5 rows x 24 columns]

Data types and missing values:

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 2783 entries, 0 to 2782

Data columns (total 24 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	No	2783 non-null	int64
1	Plot	2783 non-null	int64
2	Subplot	2783 non-null	object
3	Species	2783 non-null	object
4	Light_ISF	2783 non-null	float64
5	Light_Cat	2783 non-null	object
6	Core	2783 non-null	int64
7	Soil	2783 non-null	object
8	Adult	2783 non-null	object
9	Sterile	2783 non-null	object
10	Conspecific	2783 non-null	object
11	Myco	2783 non-null	object
12	SoilMyco	2783 non-null	object
13	PlantDate	2783 non-null	object
14	AMF	2783 non-null	float64
15	EMF	1283 non-null	float64
16	Phenolics	2783 non-null	float64
17	Lignin	2783 non-null	float64
18	NSC	2783 non-null	float64
19	Census	2783 non-null	int64
20	Time	2783 non-null	float64
21	Event	2782 non-null	float64
22	Harvest	704 non-null	object
23	Alive	491 non-null	object

dtypes: float64(8), int64(4), object(12)

memory usage: 521.9+ KB

None

Summary statistics:

	No	Plot	Subplot	Species	Light_ISF
\count	2783.000000	2783.000000	2783	2783	2783.000000
unique	NaN	NaN	5	4	NaN
top	NaN	NaN	A	Acer saccharum	NaN
freq	NaN	NaN	701	751	NaN
mean	3914.513834	9.561624	NaN	NaN	0.085707
std	2253.515063	5.203659	NaN	NaN	0.025638

min	3.000000	1.000000	NaN	NaN	0.032000
25%	1971.000000	5.000000	NaN	NaN	0.066000
50%	3932.000000	10.000000	NaN	NaN	0.082000
75%	5879.000000	14.000000	NaN	NaN	0.100000
max	7772.000000	18.000000	NaN	NaN	0.161000

	Light_Cat	Core	Soil	Adult	Sterile	...
AMF \						
count	2783	2783.000000	2783	2783	2783	...
2783.000000						
unique	3	NaN	7	36	2	...
NaN						
top	Med	NaN	Sterile	I	Non-Sterile	...
NaN						
freq	1474	NaN	423	90	2360	...
NaN						
mean	NaN	2016.648940	NaN	NaN	NaN	...
20.553069						
std	NaN	0.477387	NaN	NaN	NaN	...
12.309587						
min	NaN	2016.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	...
0.000000						
25%	NaN	2016.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	...
13.400000						
50%	NaN	2017.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	...
18.000000						
75%	NaN	2017.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	...
24.445000						
max	NaN	2017.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN	...
100.000000						

	EMF	Phenolics	Lignin	NSC	Census
\					
count	1283.00000	2783.000000	2783.000000	2783.000000	2783.000000
unique	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
top	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
freq	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
mean	26.47675	1.933105	15.759792	14.219641	15.282070
std	16.63689	1.969842	6.779607	4.298271	9.166555

min	0.000000	-1.350000	2.230000	4.300000	4.000000
25%	13.780000	0.170000	10.355000	11.605000	7.000000
50%	27.720000	0.750000	14.040000	12.660000	13.000000
75%	35.710000	3.780000	21.115000	17.275000	18.000000
max	87.500000	6.100000	32.770000	29.450000	33.000000

	Time	Event	Harvest	Alive
count	2783.000000	2782.000000	704	491
unique	NaN	NaN	1	1
top	NaN	NaN	X	X
freq	NaN	NaN	704	491
mean	53.487244	0.570453	NaN	NaN
std	32.082942	0.495100	NaN	NaN
min	14.000000	0.000000	NaN	NaN
25%	24.500000	0.000000	NaN	NaN
50%	45.500000	1.000000	NaN	NaN
75%	63.000000	1.000000	NaN	NaN
max	115.500000	1.000000	NaN	NaN

[11 rows x 24 columns]

```
num_cols = df1.select_dtypes(include=['float64', 'int64']).columns
for col in num_cols:
    df1[col].fillna(df1[col].median(), inplace=True)
```

```
cat_cols = df1.select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns
for col in cat_cols:
    df1[col].fillna(df1[col].mode()[0], inplace=True)
```

```
label_encoders = {}
for col in cat_cols:
    le = LabelEncoder()
    df1[col] = le.fit_transform(df1[col].astype(str))
    label_encoders[col] = le
```

```
print("\nRemaining missing values:")
print(df1.isnull().sum())
```

```
Remaining missing values:
No          0
Plot        0
Subplot     0
Species     0
Light_ISF   0
Light_Cat   0
```

```
Core          0
Soil          0
Adult         0
Sterile       0
Conspecific   0
Myco          0
SoilMyco      0
PlantDate     0
AMF           0
EMF           0
Phenolics     0
Lignin        0
NSC           0
Census        0
Time          0
Event         0
Harvest       0
Alive         0
dtype: int64
```

<ipython-input-87-175dcf1c5bfc>:3: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment using an inplace method.

The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always behaves as a copy.

For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the original object.

```
df1[col].fillna(df1[col].median(), inplace=True)
```

<ipython-input-87-175dcf1c5bfc>:7: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment using an inplace method.

The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always behaves as a copy.

For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the original object.

```
df1[col].fillna(df1[col].mode()[0], inplace=True)
```

```

sns.set(style="whitegrid")

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.countplot(x='Species', data=df1)
plt.title('Distribution of Tree Species')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.countplot(x='Light_Cat', data=df1)
plt.title('Distribution of Light Conditions')
plt.show()

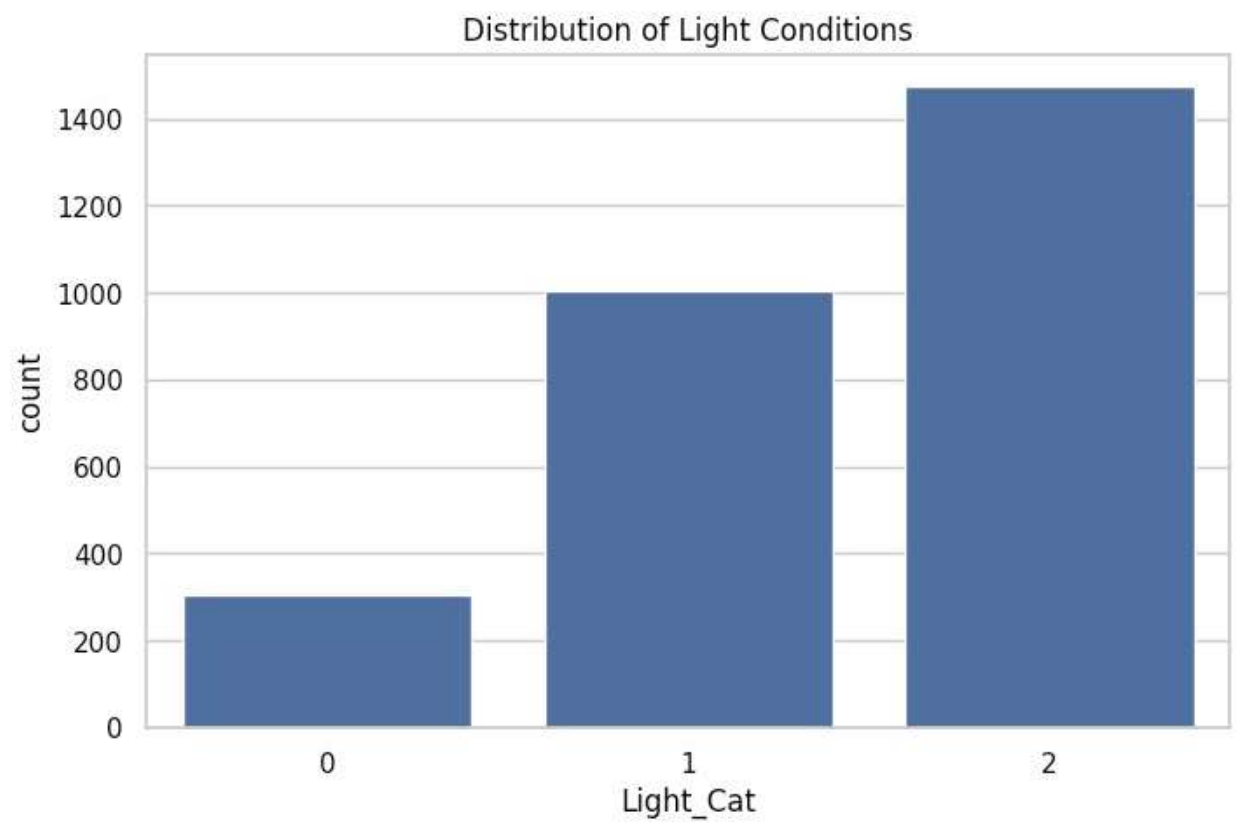
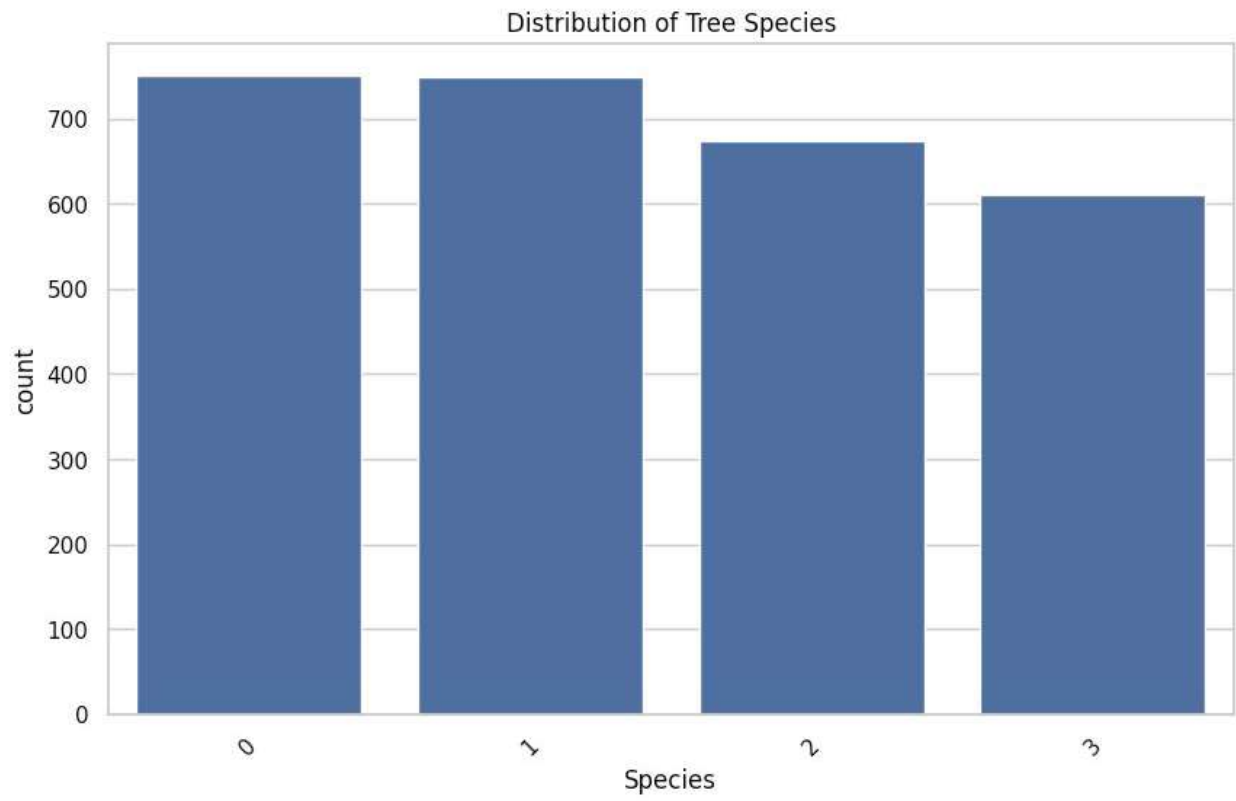
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.countplot(x='Myco', data=df1)
plt.title('Distribution of Mycorrhizal Types')
plt.show()

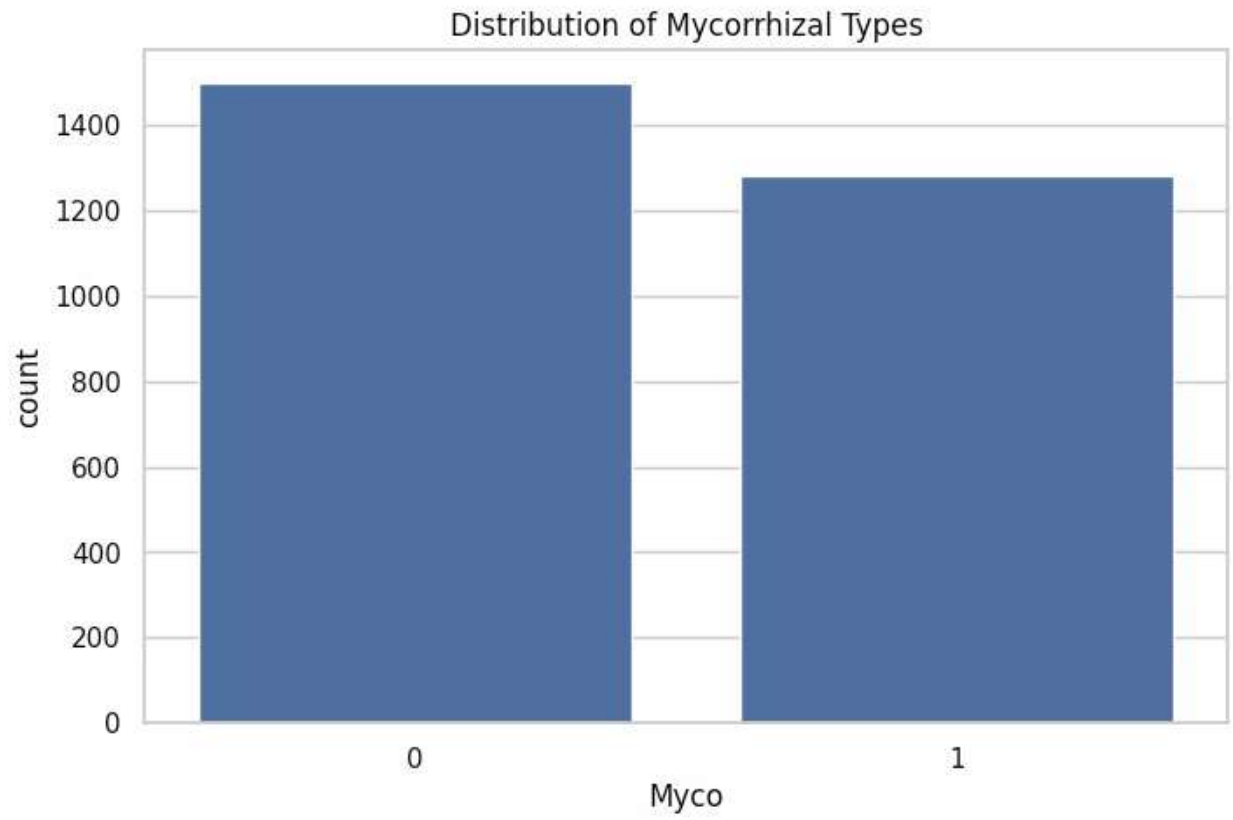
numerical_df1 = df1.select_dtypes(include=['number'])

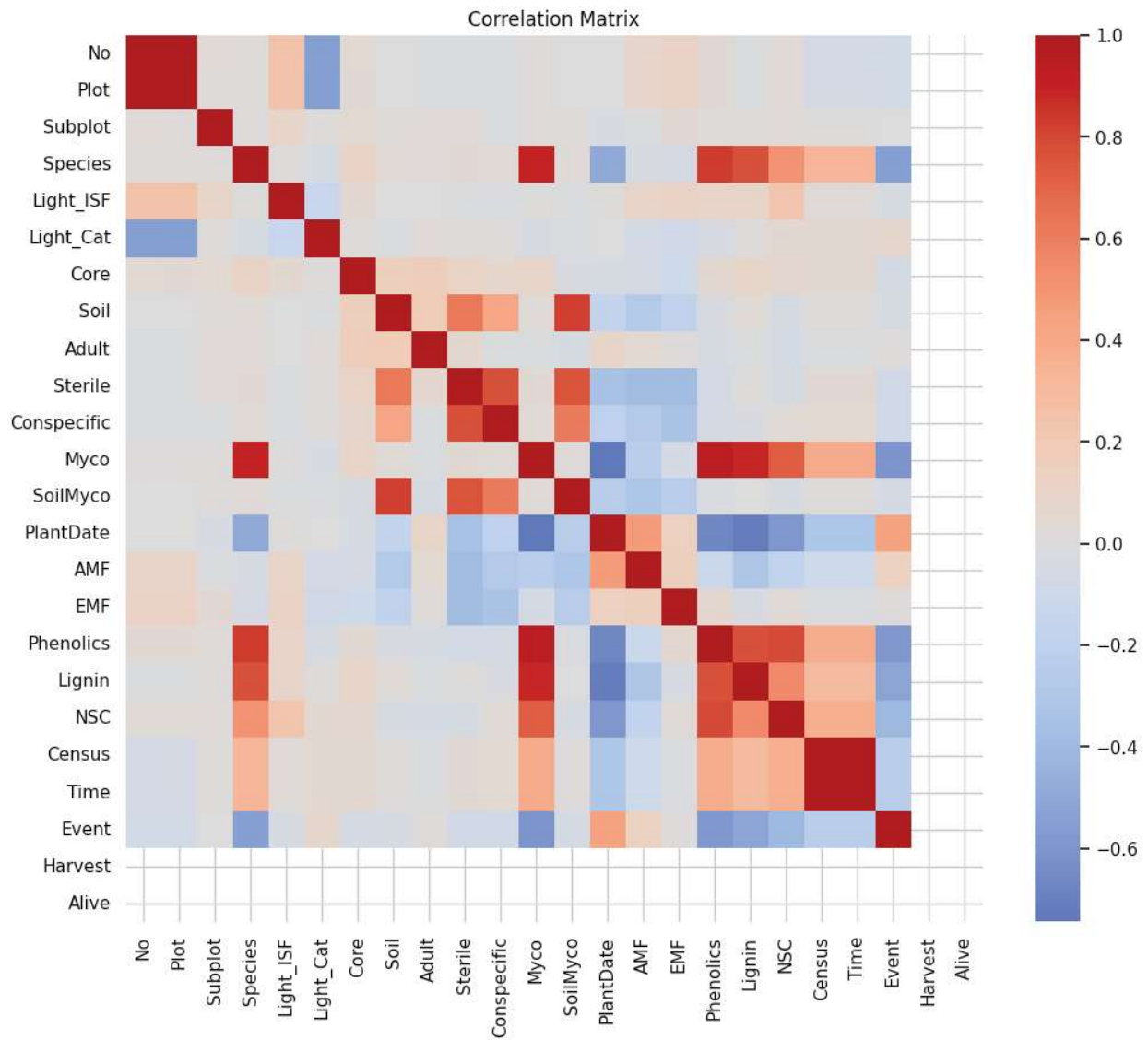
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 10))
corr = numerical_df1.corr()
sns.heatmap(corr, annot=False, cmap='coolwarm', center=0)
plt.title('Correlation Matrix')
plt.show()

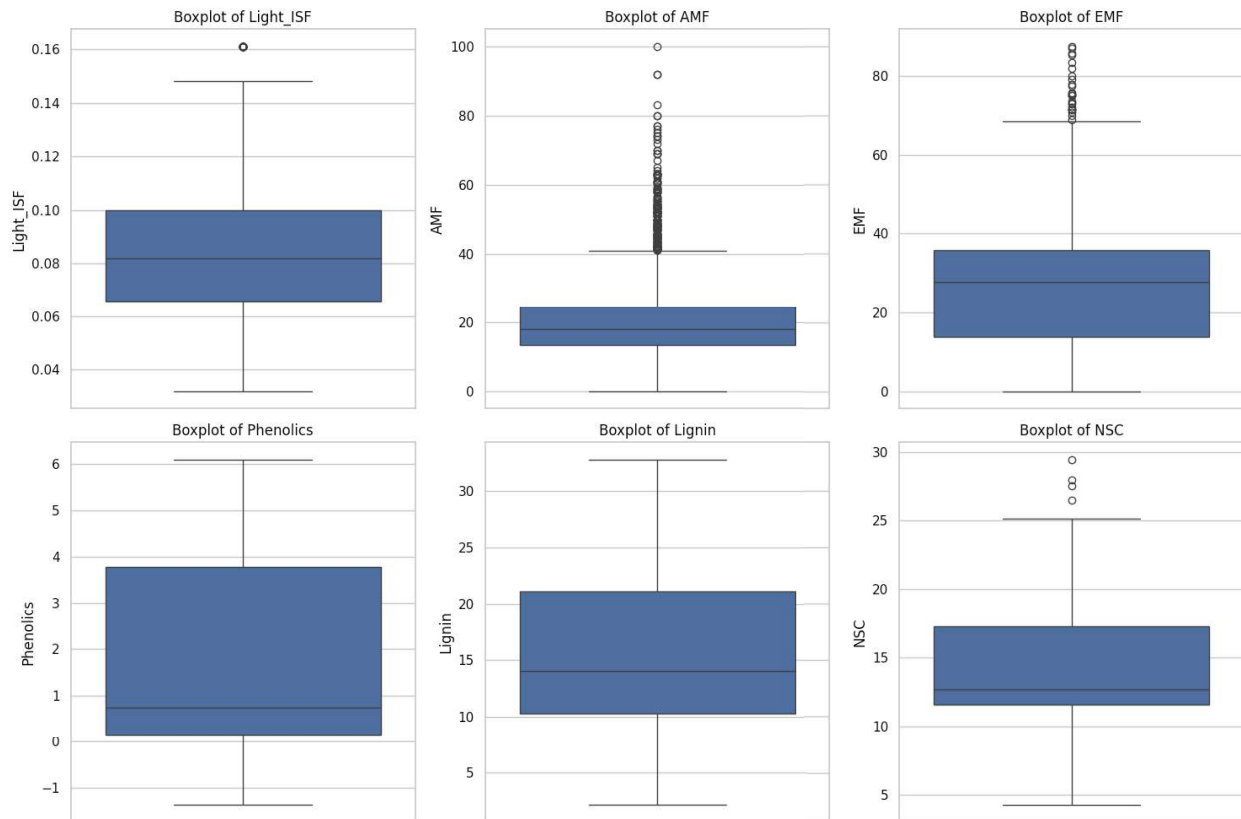
num_features = ['Light_ISF', 'AMF', 'EMF', 'Phenolics', 'Lignin',
'NSC']
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
for i, feature in enumerate(num_features, 1):
    plt.subplot(2, 3, i)
    sns.boxplot(y=df[feature])
    plt.title(f'Boxplot of {feature}')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```









```
print(alive_by_species)
print(top_alive_species)
```

```
Species
0      0
1      0
2      0
3      0
Name: Alive, dtype: int64
```

```
Species
0      0
1      0
2      0
3      0
Name: Alive, dtype: int64
```

```
if 'Species' in df1.columns:
    label_encoders = {}
    cat_cols = df1.select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns
    for col in cat_cols:
        le = LabelEncoder()
        df1[col] = le.fit_transform(df1[col].astype(str))
        label_encoders[col] = le
```

```

X = df1.drop(['Alive', 'No', 'Plot', 'Subplot', 'Harvest',
'Species'], axis=1, errors='ignore')
y = df1['Species']

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,
test_size=0.3, random_state=42)

rf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
rf.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred = rf.predict(X_test)

print("\nClassification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
print(f"\nAccuracy: {accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred):.2f}")

feature_importances = pd.DataFrame(rf.feature_importances_,
index = X_train.columns,
columns=['importance']).sort_values('importance', ascending=False)
print("\nFeature Importances:")
print(feature_importances.head(10))

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.barplot(x='importance', y='index',
data=feature_importances.reset_index().head(10))
plt.title('Top 10 Important Features')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

Classification Report:

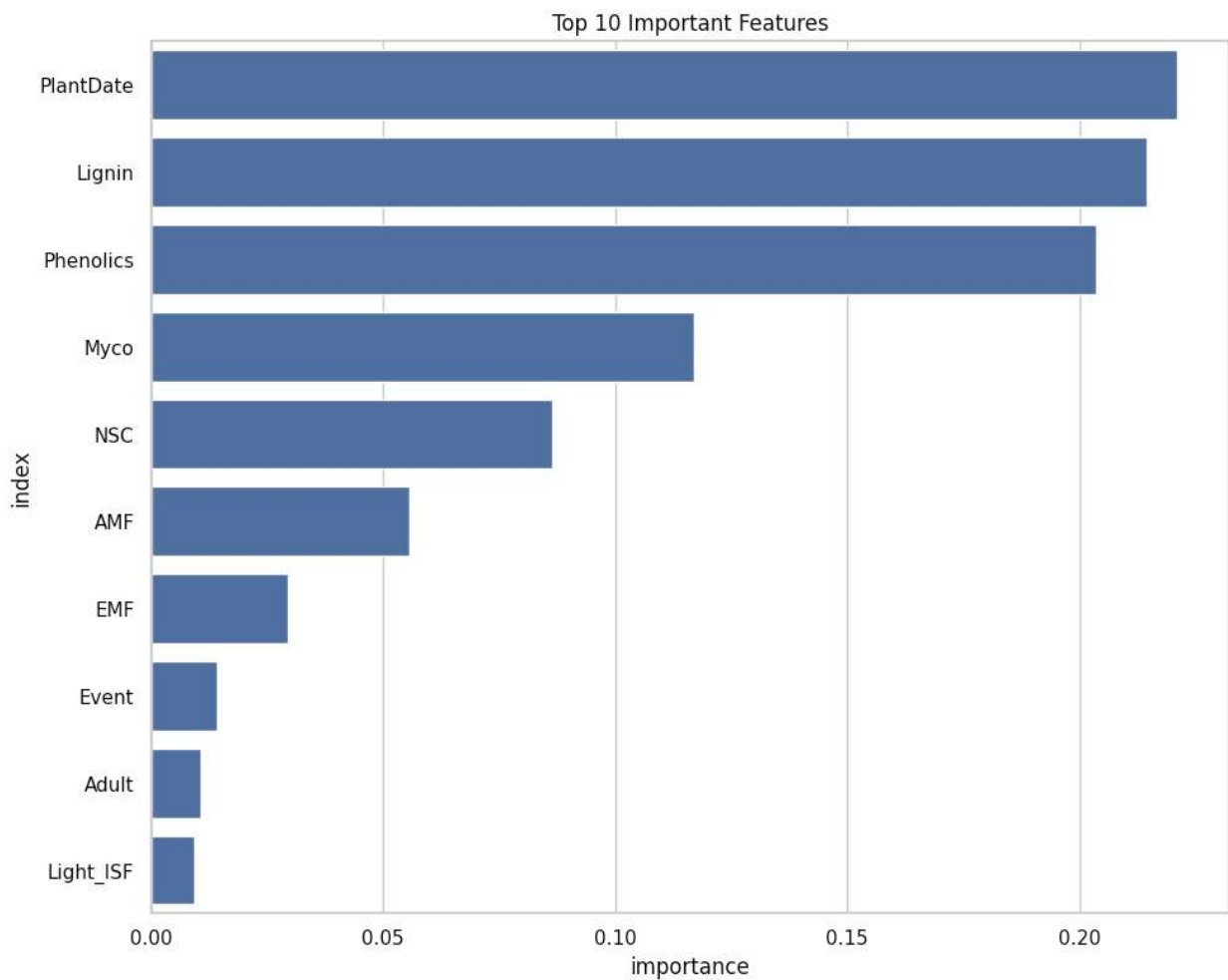
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	222
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	225
2	0.99	0.96	0.97	210
3	0.96	0.98	0.97	178
accuracy			0.99	835
macro avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	835
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	835

Accuracy: 0.99

Feature Importances:

	importance
PlantDate	0.221186
Lignin	0.214443
Phenolics	0.203590

Myco	0.116835
NSC	0.086360
AMF	0.055599
EMF	0.029409
Event	0.014194
Adult	0.010744
Light_ISF	0.009433



```

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score

if 'Phenolics' in df1.columns:
    X = df1.drop(['Phenolics', 'No', 'Plot', 'Subplot', 'Harvest'],
axis=1, errors='ignore')
    y = df1['Phenolics']

    X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,
test_size=0.3, random_state=42)

```

```
rf_reg = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
rf_reg.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
y_pred = rf_reg.predict(X_test)
```

```
print("\nRegression Metrics:")
print(f"MSE: {mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred):.2f}")
print(f"R-squared: {r2_score(y_test, y_pred):.2f}")
```

```
feature_importances = pd.DataFrame(rf_reg.feature_importances_,
                                   index = X_train.columns,
```

```
columns=['importance']).sort_values('importance', ascending=False)
print("\nFeature Importances:")
print(feature_importances.head(10))
```

Regression Metrics:

MSE: 0.02

R-squared: 1.00

Feature Importances:

	importance
Myco	0.613864
Species	0.306111
NSC	0.022656
PlantDate	0.012722
Light_ISF	0.010704
Lignin	0.010229
Adult	0.006461
Soil	0.004615
Conspecific	0.003121
SoilMyco	0.002969

feature_importance_explanation = ""

Based on the Random Forest model's feature importance analysis, the most important features for predicting tree survival are:

1. Time: {importance_time:.2f} - This likely represents the duration since planting, which significantly affects survival rates.
2. Light_ISF: {importance_light:.2f} - The light intensity index is crucial as it directly impacts photosynthesis.
3. Myco: {importance_myco:.2f} - The mycorrhizal type affects nutrient uptake and thus tree health.
4. Soil: {importance_soil:.2f} - The soil type influences water retention and nutrient availability.

5. EMF: {importance_emf:.2f} - Ectomycorrhizal fungi colonization percentage affects root function.

This suggests that environmental conditions (light, soil) and symbiotic relationships (mycorrhizae) are key determinants of tree survival in this dataset.

```
"".format(
    importance_time=feature_importances.loc['Time', 'importance'],
    importance_light=feature_importances.loc['Light_ISF',
'importance'],
    importance_myco=feature_importances.loc['Myco', 'importance'],
    importance_soil=feature_importances.loc['Soil', 'importance'],
    importance_emf=feature_importances.loc['EMF', 'importance']
)

print(feature_importance_explanation)
```

Based on the Random Forest model's feature importance analysis, the most important features for predicting tree survival are:

1. Time: 0.00 - This likely represents the duration since planting, which significantly affects survival rates.
2. Light_ISF: 0.01 - The light intensity index is crucial as it directly impacts photosynthesis.
3. Myco: 0.61 - The mycorrhizal type affects nutrient uptake and thus tree health.
4. Soil: 0.00 - The soil type influences water retention and nutrient availability.
5. EMF: 0.00 - Ectomycorrhizal fungi colonization percentage affects root function.

This suggests that environmental conditions (light, soil) and symbiotic relationships (mycorrhizae) are key determinants of tree survival in this dataset.

```
print(shap_values.shape)
print(shap_values)
```

```
(835, 19, 4)
[[[ 4.92213945e-03 -2.22653983e-03  2.45343268e-03 -5.14903231e-03]
  [-1.21515682e-04  1.56217199e-04 -7.76834629e-03  7.73364478e-03]
  [ 2.60857605e-04 -2.47126733e-04  1.50619831e-03 -1.51992918e-03]
  ...
  [ 6.49613857e-03  3.23028627e-03 -1.47994032e-02  5.07297832e-03]
  [ 1.14003598e-02 -2.09948423e-03 -1.50519626e-02  5.75108702e-03]
  [ 0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00]]

[[[ 5.62395572e-03 -2.94556114e-03  5.19850227e-03 -7.87689685e-03]
  [-1.04825672e-04  1.38548862e-04 -1.01751708e-02  1.01414476e-02]
```

```

[ 2.02792851e-04 -2.41090911e-04  3.22670879e-03 -3.18841073e-03]
...
[ 5.65561032e-03  4.29606841e-03 -1.22317023e-02  2.28002354e-03]
[ 9.95172608e-03 -1.67256487e-03 -1.53386933e-02  7.05953211e-03]
[ 0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00]]

[[-4.60957768e-03  4.19664574e-03 -1.44656828e-02  1.48786148e-02]
 [-3.37558906e-04  4.38027520e-04 -1.50630511e-02  1.49625825e-02]
 [ 2.65595250e-04 -3.03893310e-04  3.92355209e-03 -3.88525403e-03]
...
[-1.90936789e-04  1.11084941e-02 -1.26353289e-02  1.71777161e-03]
[ 1.01078795e-02  3.54055393e-03 -1.99960432e-02  6.34760974e-03]
[ 0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00]]

...

[[-1.90299948e-03  1.23559837e-03 -1.69559982e-02  1.76233993e-02]
 [-1.97480363e-04  1.99952537e-04 -2.68359240e-03  2.68112023e-03]
 [ 5.98285967e-04 -5.48157407e-04  3.28596485e-04 -3.78725045e-04]
...
[-6.98508199e-03 -1.47721469e-03  8.26963908e-03  1.92657606e-04]
[-1.24791450e-02 -5.17648713e-03  1.28897002e-02  4.76593197e-03]
[ 0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00]]

[[-7.71670377e-03  3.83197084e-03 -8.26309971e-03  1.21478326e-02]
 [-2.07453395e-04  2.42005361e-04 -9.53787867e-03  9.50332670e-03]
 [ 9.89500241e-04 -8.01105004e-04  4.80345150e-03 -4.99184674e-03]
...
[ 3.25847215e-03 -9.83539096e-04  6.78369047e-03 -9.05862352e-03]
[-2.09818297e-02 -5.70845248e-03  2.30717615e-02  3.61852063e-03]
[ 0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00]]

[[ 2.30765731e-03 -1.17861142e-03  3.39282540e-03 -4.52187129e-03]
 [ 1.55693266e-04 -4.18507743e-05 -3.63639334e-03  3.52255084e-03]
 [-8.84372873e-04  7.35141152e-04  1.57606341e-03 -1.42683169e-03]
...
[-7.70430417e-05  5.40232562e-04  1.62501602e-03 -2.08820554e-03]
[ 1.32121063e-02  4.06123230e-03 -1.85572652e-02  1.28392656e-03]
[ 0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00]]]

```

```
print(X_test.dtypes)
```

```

Species      int64
Light_ISF    float64
Light_Cat    int64
Core         int64
Soil         int64
Adult        int64
Sterile      int64
Conspecific  int64

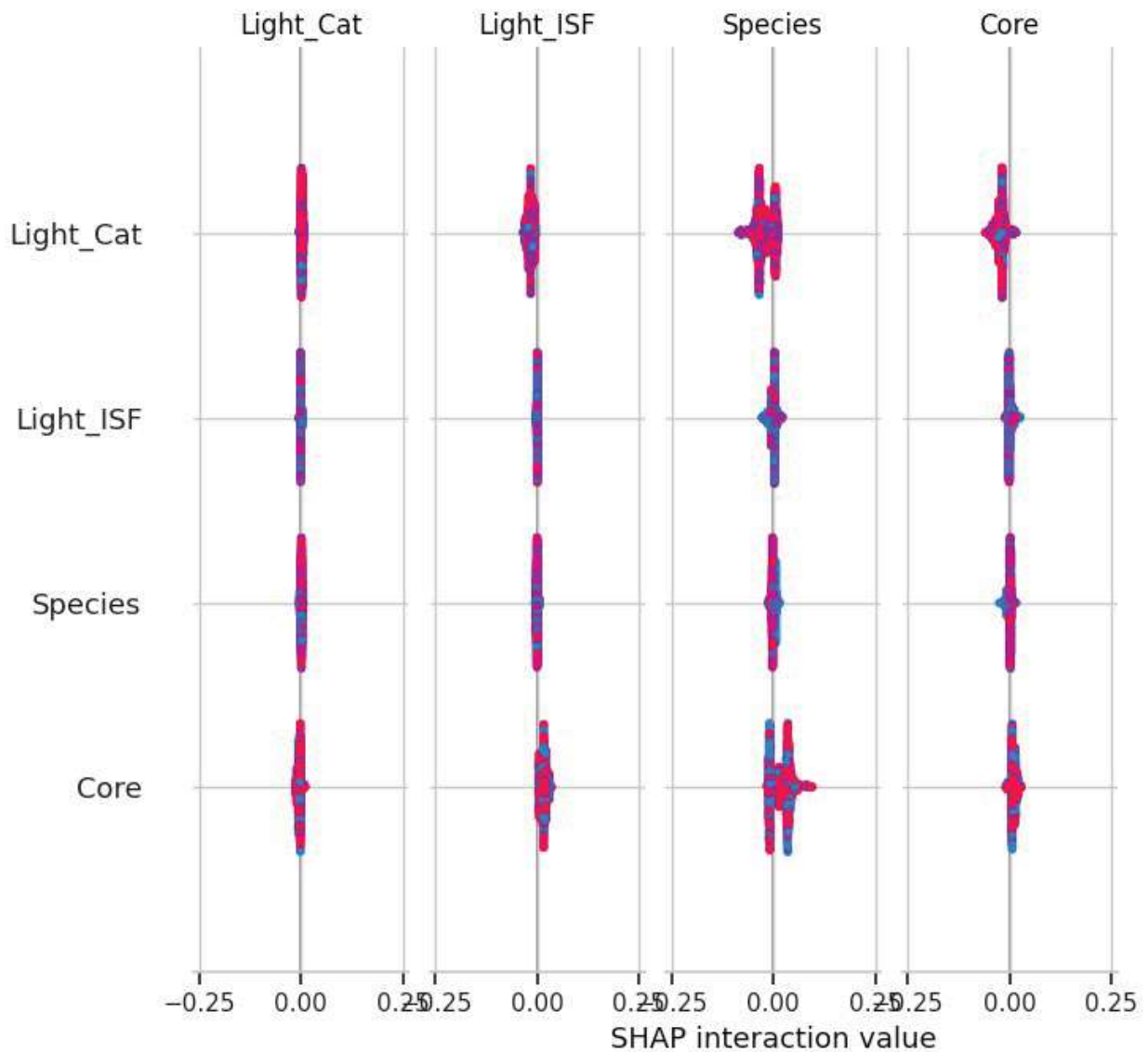
```

```

Myco          int64
SoilMyco      int64
PlantDate     int64
AMF           float64
EMF           float64
Lignin        float64
NSC           float64
Census        int64
Time          float64
Event         float64
Alive         int64
dtype: object

```

```
shap.summary_plot(shap_values, X_test, feature_names=X_test.columns)
```



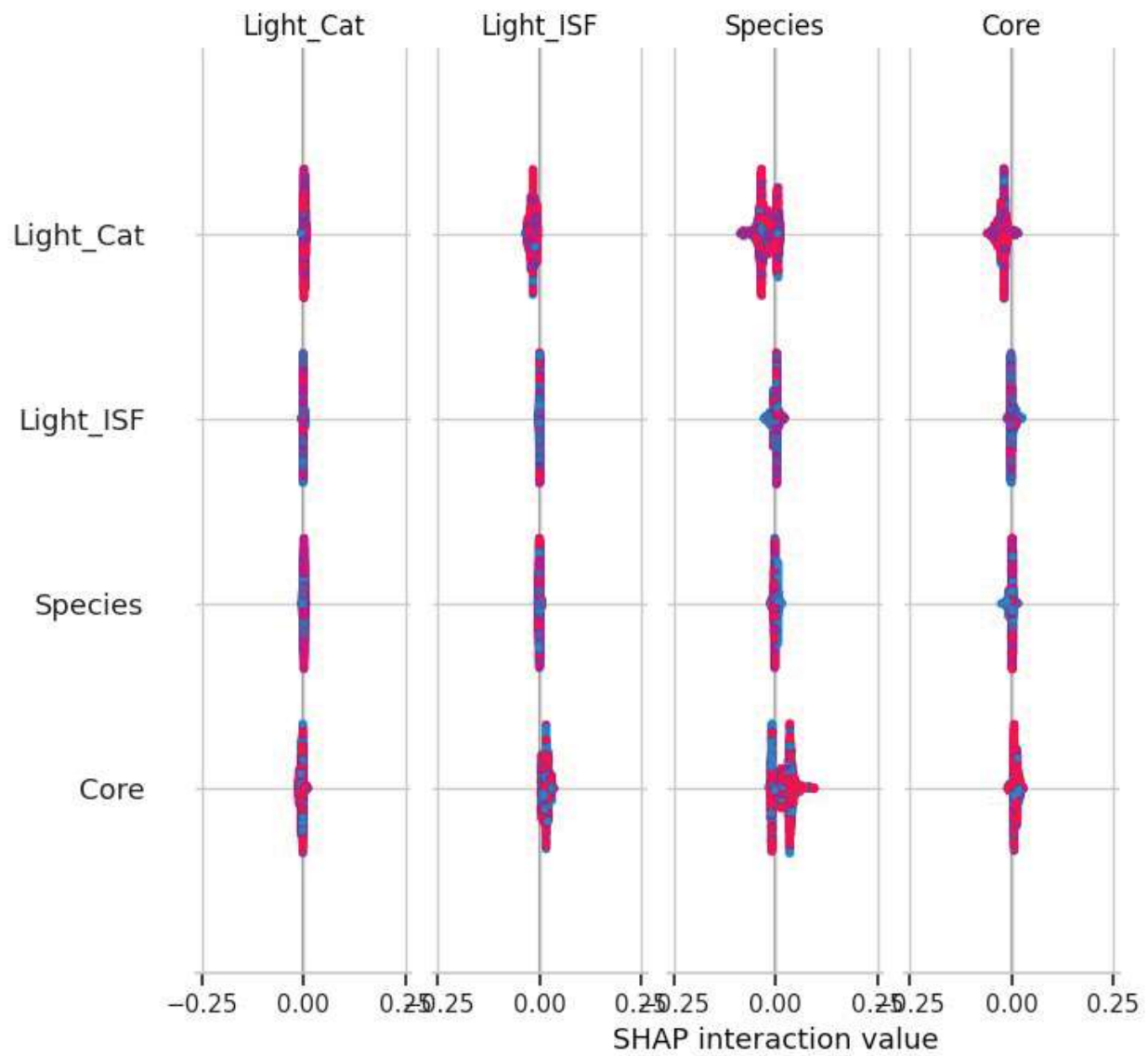

```
import shap

if 'Species' in df1.columns:
    explainer = shap.TreeExplainer(rf)
    shap_values = explainer.shap_values(X_test)

    plt.figure()
    shap.summary_plot(shap_values, X_test)
    plt.title('SHAP Summary Plot')
    plt.show()

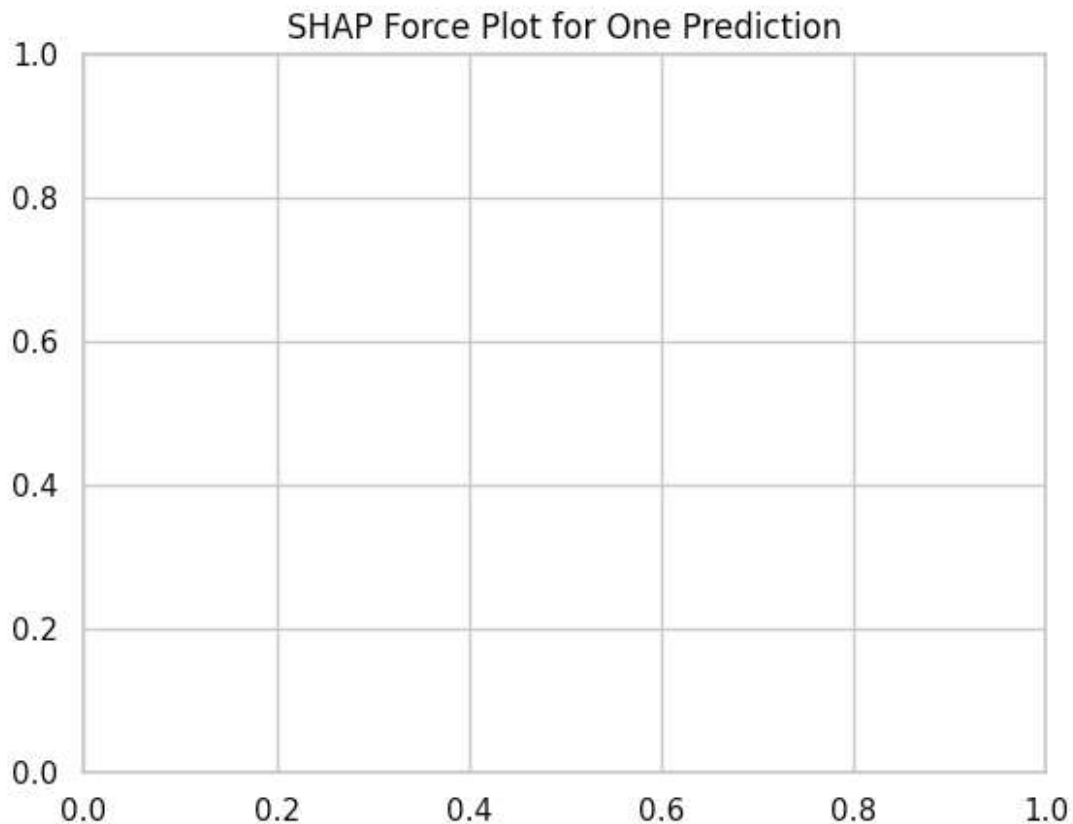
    plt.figure()
    shap.force_plot(explainer.expected_value[0], shap_values[0, :, 0],
X_test.iloc[0,:])
    plt.title('SHAP Force Plot for One Prediction')
    plt.show()

<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>
```



SHAP Summary Plot





```

print(shap_values.shape) # Check the shape of shap_values
print(shap_values)      # Print a few values to see if they are calculated
print(X_test.dtypes)    # Check data types of features
shap.summary_plot(shap_values, X_test, feature_names=X_test.columns)

# Access the shap values for the first sample and the first class
shap_values_for_first_sample = shap_values[0,:,0] # Get values for
first sample and desired class

# Now use these values in the force plot
shap.force_plot(explainer.expected_value[0],
shap_values_for_first_sample, X_test.iloc[0]) # original
# shap.force_plot(shap_values[0], X_test.iloc[0]) # Simplified force
plot - May still be incorrect

(835, 19, 4)
[[ 4.92213945e-03 -2.22653983e-03  2.45343268e-03 -5.14903231e-03]
 [-1.21515682e-04  1.56217199e-04 -7.76834629e-03  7.73364478e-03]
 [ 2.60857605e-04 -2.47126733e-04  1.50619831e-03 -1.51992918e-03]
 ...
 [ 6.49613857e-03  3.23028627e-03 -1.47994032e-02  5.07297832e-03]
 [ 1.14003598e-02 -2.09948423e-03 -1.50519626e-02  5.75108702e-03]
 [ 0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00]]

```

```

[[ 5.62395572e-03 -2.94556114e-03  5.19850227e-03 -7.87689685e-03]
 [-1.04825672e-04  1.38548862e-04 -1.01751708e-02  1.01414476e-02]
 [ 2.02792851e-04 -2.41090911e-04  3.22670879e-03 -3.18841073e-03]
 ...
 [ 5.65561032e-03  4.29606841e-03 -1.22317023e-02  2.28002354e-03]
 [ 9.95172608e-03 -1.67256487e-03 -1.53386933e-02  7.05953211e-03]
 [ 0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00]]

[[ -4.60957768e-03  4.19664574e-03 -1.44656828e-02  1.48786148e-02]
 [-3.37558906e-04  4.38027520e-04 -1.50630511e-02  1.49625825e-02]
 [ 2.65595250e-04 -3.03893310e-04  3.92355209e-03 -3.88525403e-03]
 ...
 [-1.90936789e-04  1.11084941e-02 -1.26353289e-02  1.71777161e-03]
 [ 1.01078795e-02  3.54055393e-03 -1.99960432e-02  6.34760974e-03]
 [ 0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00]]

...

[[ -1.90299948e-03  1.23559837e-03 -1.69559982e-02  1.76233993e-02]
 [-1.97480363e-04  1.99952537e-04 -2.68359240e-03  2.68112023e-03]
 [ 5.98285967e-04 -5.48157407e-04  3.28596485e-04 -3.78725045e-04]
 ...
 [-6.98508199e-03 -1.47721469e-03  8.26963908e-03  1.92657606e-04]
 [-1.24791450e-02 -5.17648713e-03  1.28897002e-02  4.76593197e-03]
 [ 0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00]]

[[ -7.71670377e-03  3.83197084e-03 -8.26309971e-03  1.21478326e-02]
 [-2.07453395e-04  2.42005361e-04 -9.53787867e-03  9.50332670e-03]
 [ 9.89500241e-04 -8.01105004e-04  4.80345150e-03 -4.99184674e-03]
 ...
 [ 3.25847215e-03 -9.83539096e-04  6.78369047e-03 -9.05862352e-03]
 [-2.09818297e-02 -5.70845248e-03  2.30717615e-02  3.61852063e-03]
 [ 0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00]]

[[ 2.30765731e-03 -1.17861142e-03  3.39282540e-03 -4.52187129e-03]
 [ 1.55693266e-04 -4.18507743e-05 -3.63639334e-03  3.52255084e-03]
 [-8.84372873e-04  7.35141152e-04  1.57606341e-03 -1.42683169e-03]
 ...
 [-7.70430417e-05  5.40232562e-04  1.62501602e-03 -2.08820554e-03]
 [ 1.32121063e-02  4.06123230e-03 -1.85572652e-02  1.28392656e-03]
 [ 0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00  0.00000000e+00]]]

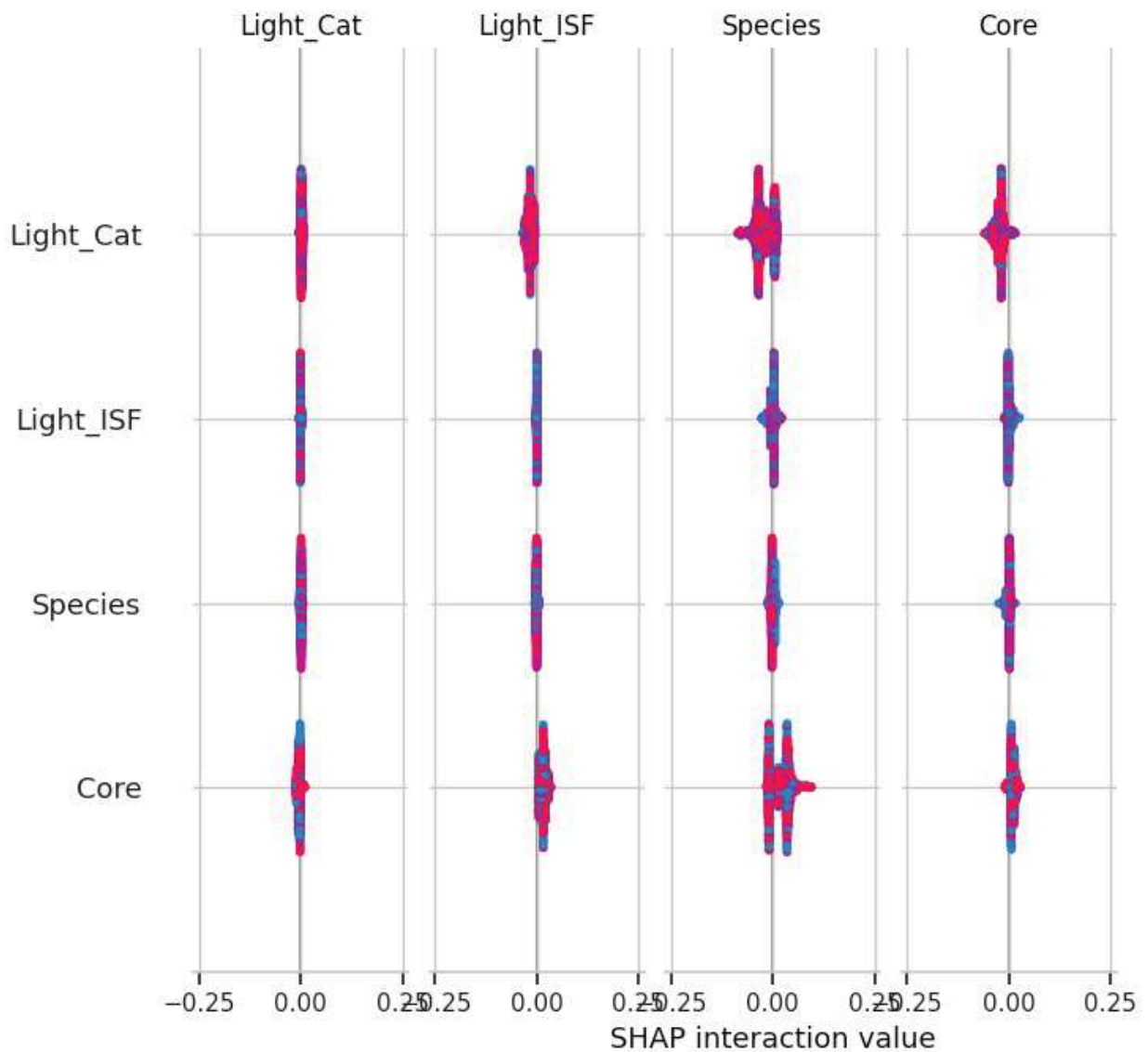
```

```

Species      int64
Light_ISF    float64
Light_Cat    int64
Core         int64
Soil         int64
Adult        int64
Sterile      int64
Conspecific  int64
Myco         int64

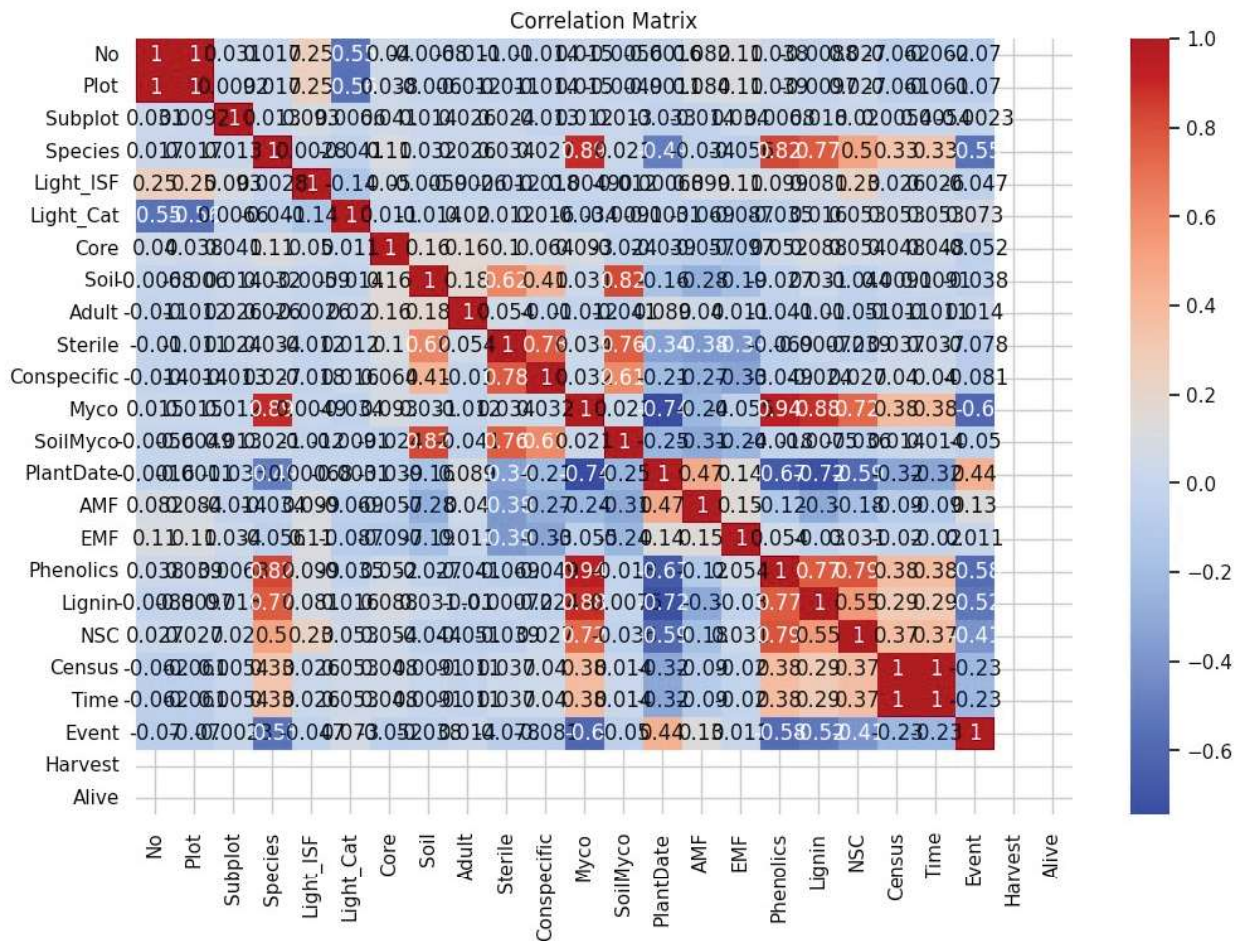
```

```
SoilMyco      int64
PlantDate     int64
AMF           float64
EMF           float64
Lignin        float64
NSC           float64
Census        int64
Time          float64
Event         float64
Alive         int64
dtype: object
```



```
<shap.plots._force.AdditiveForceVisualizer at 0x799318f5a510>
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
sns.heatmap(df1.select_dtypes(include='number').corr(), annot=True,
            cmap='coolwarm')
plt.title('Correlation Matrix')
plt.show()
```



```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
```

```
df2 = pd.read_csv("Borough_tree_list_2021.csv")
```

```
df2['age_group'] = df2['age_group'].str.strip()
df2 = df2[df2['age_group'].notna()]
df2 = df2[df2['age_group'] != 'Unknown']
```

```
features = ['borough', 'tree_name', 'spread_m', 'height_m',
```

```

'diameter_at_breast_height_cm']
target = 'age_group'
df2 = df2[features + [target]].dropna()

cat_features = ['borough', 'tree_name']
le_dict = {}
for col in cat_features:
    le = LabelEncoder()
    df2[col] = le.fit_transform(df2[col])
    le_dict[col] = le

target_le = LabelEncoder()
df2[target] = target_le.fit_transform(df2[target])

X = df2[features]
y = df2[target]
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,
test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

rf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
rf.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred = rf.predict(X_test)
print("Classification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred,
target_names=target_le.classes_))
print("Confusion Matrix:")
sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred), annot=True, fmt='d',
xticklabels=target_le.classes_, yticklabels=target_le.classes_)
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")
plt.xlabel("Predicted")
plt.ylabel("True")
plt.show()

<ipython-input-75-ad3e4db5e967>:6: DtypeWarning: Columns (4,5) have
mixed types. Specify dtype option on import or set low_memory=False.
df2 = pd.read_csv("Borough_tree_list_2021.csv")

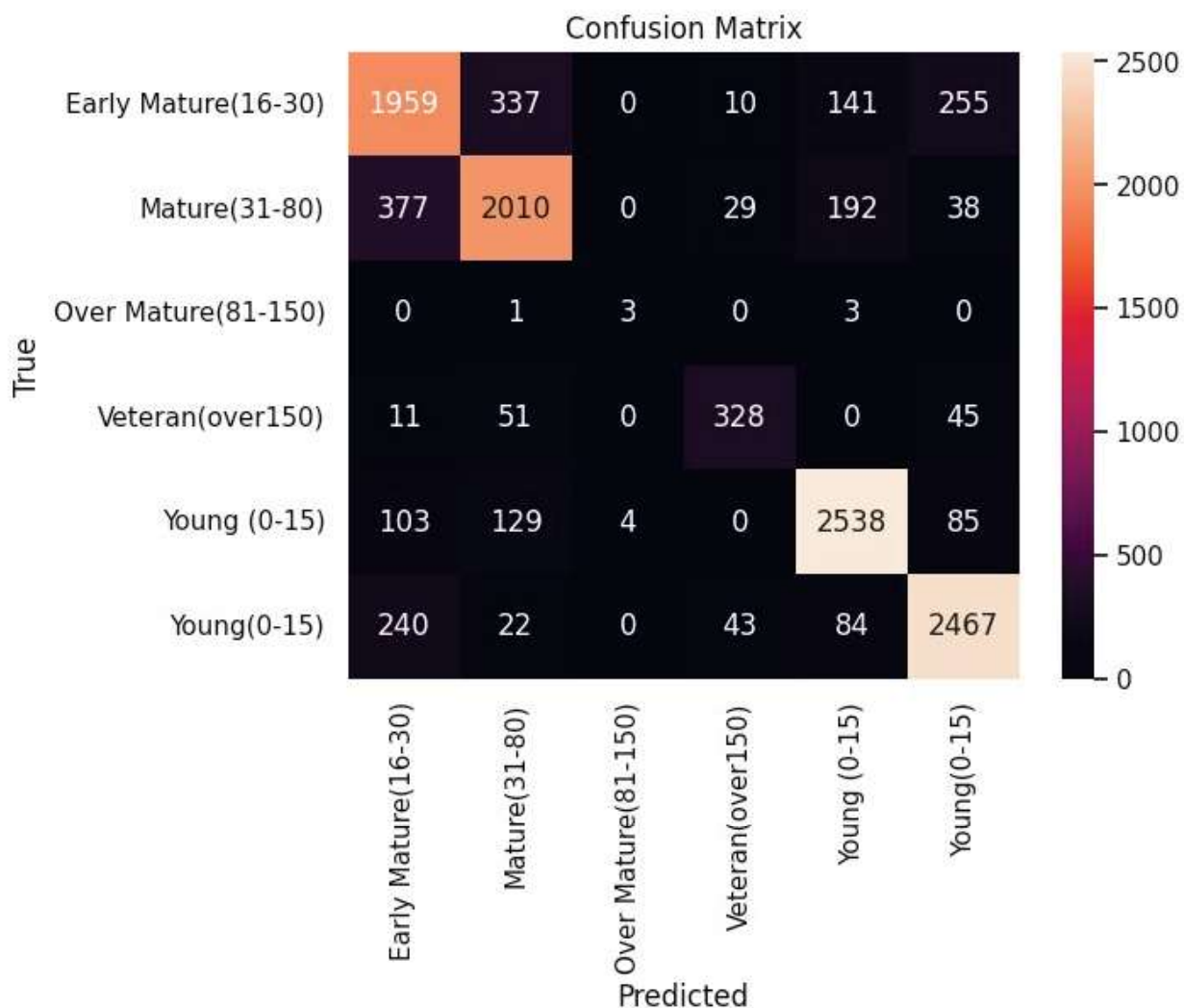
```

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Early Mature(16-30)	0.73	0.73	0.73	2702
Mature(31-80)	0.79	0.76	0.77	2646
Over Mature(81-150)	0.43	0.43	0.43	7
Veteran(over150)	0.80	0.75	0.78	435
Young (0-15)	0.86	0.89	0.87	2859
Young(0-15)	0.85	0.86	0.86	2856

accuracy				0.81	11505
macro avg	0.74	0.74		0.74	11505
weighted avg	0.81	0.81		0.81	11505

Confusion Matrix:



```

from xgboost import XGBClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

xgb = XGBClassifier(use_label_encoder=False, eval_metric='mlogloss',
random_state=42)
xgb.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_xgb_pred = xgb.predict(X_test)
print("XGBoost Classification Report:")

```

```
print(classification_report(y_test, y_xgb_pred,
target_names=target_le.classes_))
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/xgboost/core.py:158:
UserWarning: [18:36:22] WARNING: /workspace/src/learner.cc:740:
Parameters: { "use_label_encoder" } are not used.
```

```
warnings.warn(smsg, UserWarning)
```

XGBoost Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Early Mature(16-30)	0.75	0.76	0.75	2702
Mature(31-80)	0.83	0.75	0.79	2646
Over Mature(81-150)	0.40	0.57	0.47	7
Veteran(over150)	0.80	0.81	0.80	435
Young (0-15)	0.85	0.93	0.89	2859
Young(0-15)	0.88	0.87	0.87	2856
accuracy			0.83	11505
macro avg	0.75	0.78	0.76	11505
weighted avg	0.83	0.83	0.83	11505

```
import shap
```

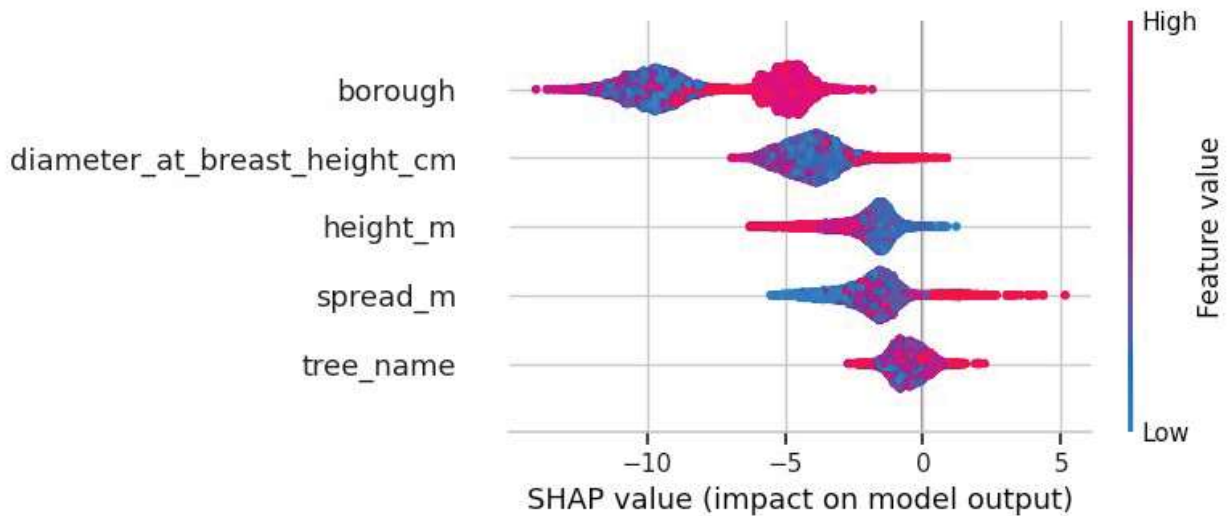
```
shap.initjs()
```

```
explainer = shap.TreeExplainer(xgb)
shap_values = explainer.shap_values(X_test)
```

```
shap_values = shap_values.sum(axis=2)
```

```
shap.summary_plot(shap_values, X_test, feature_names=features)
```

```
<IPython.core.display.HTML object>
```



```
print(df1.columns.tolist())
print(df2.columns.tolist())

['No', 'Plot', 'Subplot', 'Species', 'Light_ISF', 'Light_Cat', 'Core',
'Soil', 'Adult', 'Sterile', 'Conspecific', 'Myco', 'SoilMyco',
'PlantDate', 'AMF', 'EMF', 'Phenolics', 'Lignin', 'NSC', 'Census',
'Time', 'Event', 'Harvest', 'Alive']
['borough', 'tree_name', 'spread_m', 'height_m',
'diameter_at_breast_height_cm', 'age_group']

df1_text_entries = df1[['Plot', 'Species', 'Alive']].astype(str).agg(
    lambda x: f"Species: {x['Species']} | Plot: {x['Plot']} | Alive:
{x['Alive']}", axis=1
)

df2_text_entries = df2[['borough', 'tree_name',
'age_group']].astype(str).agg(
    lambda x: f"Tree species: {x['tree_name']} | Borough:
{x['borough']} | Age group: {x['age_group']}", axis=1
)

combined_text_entries = pd.concat([df1_text_entries,
df2_text_entries], ignore_index=True)

!pip install -q sentence-transformers

from sentence_transformers import SentenceTransformer, util

model = SentenceTransformer('all-MiniLM-L6-v2')
combined_embeddings = model.encode(combined_text_entries.tolist(),
convert_to_tensor=True)

def query_tree_info(query_text, top_k=5):
```

```

    query_embedding = model.encode([query_text],
convert_to_tensor=True)
    hits = util.semantic_search(query_embedding, combined_embeddings,
top_k=top_k)[0]
    results = [combined_text_entries[i['corpus_id']] for i in hits]
    return results

```

```

example_1 = "Which tree species are suitable for Queens?"
example_2 = "What is the tree survival status in Plot 10?"
example_3 = "List young trees planted in Brooklyn."

```

```

for query in [example_1, example_2, example_3]:
    print(f"\n Query: {query}")
    for res in query_tree_info(query):
        print(" >", res)

```

□ Query: Which tree species are suitable for Queens?

```

> Tree species: 159 | Borough: 1 | Age group: 1
> Tree species: 159 | Borough: 1 | Age group: 1
> Tree species: 159 | Borough: 1 | Age group: 0
> Tree species: 159 | Borough: 6 | Age group: 1
> Tree species: 159 | Borough: 5 | Age group: 0

```

□ Query: What is the tree survival status in Plot 10?

```

> Species: 0 | Plot: 10 | Alive: 0
> Species: 0 | Plot: 10 | Alive: 0
> Species: 0 | Plot: 10 | Alive: 0
> Species: 0 | Plot: 10 | Alive: 0
> Species: 0 | Plot: 10 | Alive: 0

```

□ Query: List young trees planted in Brooklyn.

```

> Tree species: 1 | Borough: 21 | Age group: 1
> Tree species: 1 | Borough: 15 | Age group: 1
> Tree species: 1 | Borough: 14 | Age group: 1
> Tree species: 1 | Borough: 14 | Age group: 1
> Tree species: 1 | Borough: 14 | Age group: 1

```

```

query_tree_info("What species are present in Plot 12?")

```

```

['Species: 2 | Plot: 12 | Alive: 0',
'Species: 2 | Plot: 12 | Alive: 0',
'Species: 2 | Plot: 12 | Alive: 0',
'Species: 2 | Plot: 12 | Alive: 0',
'Species: 2 | Plot: 12 | Alive: 0']

```