Sri Lanka Institute of Information

Technology



Transaction Cancellation Prediction Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning IT2011

Year 2 semester 1 (2025)

Group ID :- 2025-Y2-S1-MLB-B11G1-06

Group Members

Jayasinghe T T A	IT24102807	
Nayakarathne R.M.U.K	IT24102939	
Nayakarathna N.M.S.S	IT24102925	
Rasanjana S.P	IT24102936	
Maheepala S A D A O	IT24102901	
Sivasankar P	IT24102973	

Table of Contents

Member 1: IT24102901 – Decision Tree and Random Forest models	3
Variant 1:	3
Variant 2:	5
Variant 3:	

Member 1: IT24102901 – Decision Tree and Random Forest models

First of all, after the pre-processing was done on the dataset, another 1000 records were separated for further testing purposes.

Variant 1:

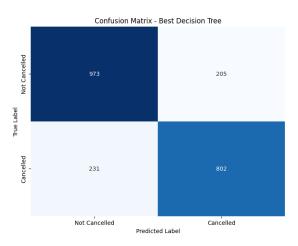
The best fit combination of the hyper-parameter for the decision tree was found from the following parameter grid.

'criterion': ['gini', 'entropy']

'max_depth': [5, 10, 15, None]

'min samples split': [2, 5, 10]

GridSearch CV was used for validation with 5 folds for each 24 candidates, totaling 120 fits. The best combination was found to be: 'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 15, 'min_samples_split': 2.



Evaluating the	best Decis	ion Tree I	model on th	e test set	
Accuracy: 0.86					
Precision: 0.7					
Recall: 0.7764					
F1-Score: 0.7863					
ROC AUC Score: 0.8019					
Confusion Matr	ix:				
[[973 205]					
[231 802]]					
63 .6					
Classification			c-		
	precision	recall	†1-score	support	
False	0.81	0.83	0.82	1178	
True	0.80	0.78	0.79	1033	
accuracy			0.80	2211	
macro avg	0.80	0.80	0.80	2211	
weighted avg	0.80	0.80	0.80	2211	

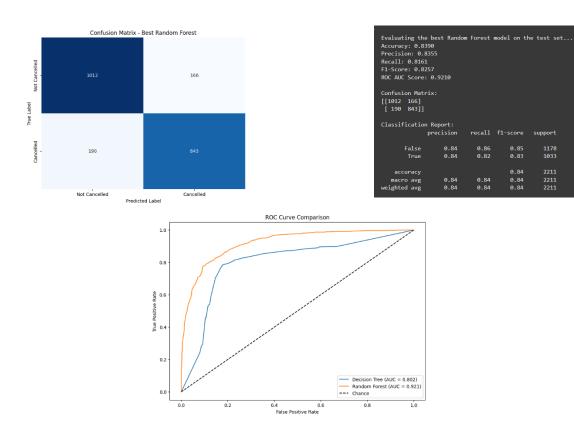
The same was done for the Random Forest model as well. GridSearch CV was used for validation with 5 folds for each 12 candidate, totaling 60 fits.

'n_estimators': [100, 200]

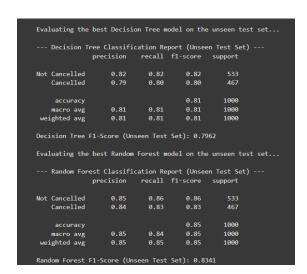
'max depth': [10, 20, None]

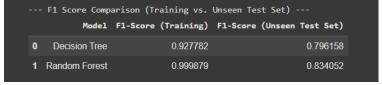
'min samples split': [2, 5]

The best combination was found to be: 'max_depth': None, 'min_samples_split': 2, 'n_estimators': 200.



Finally, the models were tested on the unseen data which was separated earlier. Through the evaluation metrics it was visible that the models were overfitted as they did not generalize well.





Variant 2:

Since the model was found out to be overfitted previously, necessary precautions were taken to mitigate them.

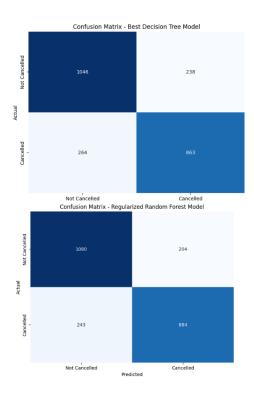
There is high dimensionality in the encoded TF-IDF columns, therefore dimensionality reduction has been done using PCA to shrink many TF-IDF text columns down to just 50 components. This captures the most important patterns from the text data in a much smaller, simpler format.

In addition, GridSearchCV was used here as well for further cross-validation and to stop over-fitting.

Furthermore, model complexity was reduced as the previous hyperparameters allowed the tree to grow thereby allowing it to memorize data.

```
# Parameter grid for Decision Tree
param_grid_dt = {
  'criterion': ['gini', 'entropy'],
  'max_depth': [10, 15, 20],
  'min_samples_split': [2, 5, 10]
}
```

```
# Parameter grid for Random Forest
param_grid_rf_regularized = {
    'n_estimators': [100, 200],
    'max_depth': [5, 8, 10],
    'min_samples_split': [10, 20, 40]
}
Best parameters for Regularized Random Forest:
    {'max_depth': 10, 'min_samples_split': 10,
    'n estimators': 200}
```

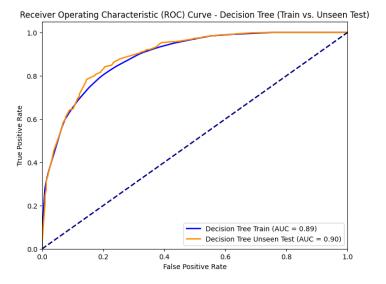


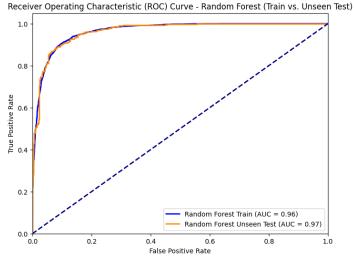
Later through manual tunning it was found that the best parameters for Regularized Decision Tree: 'criterion': 'entropy', 'max depth': 8, 'min samples split': 60.

Regularized Classification R		Tree Mode	l Evaluatio	on on Test Se	t
pr	ecision	recall	f1-score	support	
False	0.79	0.79	0.79	1284	
True	0.76	0.76	0.76	1127	
accuracy			0.78	2411	
macro avg	0.78	0.77	0.77	2411	
weighted avg	0.78	0.78	0.78	2411	
Confusion Matrix					
[[1020 264] [276 851]]					
ROC AUC Score: 0.8558847960151147					
Average Precision Score: 0.8177324606160715					
Accuracy Score:	0.7760265	450020738			

This variant had the best score for the metrics so far with proper generalization and no over-fitting. The two models were tested against the separated unseen dataset and yielded the following results.

Tuned Decisi	ion Tree Mo	odel Evalua	tion on U	nseen Test S	Set
Classification F	Report:				
pr	recision	recall f	1-score	support	
False	0.83	0.82	0.83	533	
True	0.80	0.81	0.80	467	
accuracy			0.82	1000	
macro avg	0.82	0.82	0.82	1000	
weighted avg	0.82	0.82	0.82	1000	
F1 Score on Unse					
ROC AUC Score or	ı Unseen Te	est Data (D	ecision T	ree): 0.8962	2
Regularized		rest Model	Evaluation	n on Unseen	lest Set
Classification F					
		11 4	a		
pr		recall f	1-score	support	
·	recision				
False	ecision 0.90	0.91	0.91	533	
·	recision				
False True	ecision 0.90	0.91	0.91	533	
False True accuracy	ecision 0.90	0.91	0.91 0.89 0.90	533 467	
False True accuracy macro avg	0.90 0.90	0.91 0.89	0.91 0.89	533 467 1000	
False True accuracy	0.90 0.90 0.90	0.91 0.89 0.90	0.91 0.89 0.90 0.90	533 467 1000 1000	
False True accuracy macro avg	0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90	0.91 0.89 0.90 0.90	0.91 0.89 0.90 0.90 0.90	533 467 1000 1000 1000	
False True accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90	0.91 0.89 0.90 0.90	0.91 0.89 0.90 0.90 0.90	533 467 1000 1000 1000 0.8937	





```
--- Performance Comparison (Train vs. Unseen Test) ---
Decision Tree - F1 Score (Training): 0.8700
Decision Tree - F1 Score (Unseen Test): 0.8038
Decision Tree - ROC AUC Score (Training): 0.9400
Decision Tree - ROC AUC Score (Unseen Test): 0.8962

Random Forest - F1 Score (Training): 0.9000
Random Forest - F1 Score (Unseen Test): 0.8937
Random Forest - ROC AUC Score (Training): 0.9700
Random Forest - ROC AUC Score (Unseen Test): 0.9651
```

Variant 3:

For the third variant, the dataset version including StockCode-based features was utilized, which introduced additional encoded variables and consequently higher dimensionality.

As with the previous iteration, PCA was applied to reduce the large number of TF-IDF text features to 50 principal components, retaining the most informative variance while simplifying the feature space.

GridSearchCV was again employed for hyperparameter optimization and to maintain robust cross-validation performance. The model's complexity was carefully controlled to prevent overfitting through the use of regularization and parameter constraints.

The best hyper-parameters were found to be the same values as in the variant 2. Since they yielded good performance results they were retained.

However, despite these optimizations, Variant 3 showed slightly inferior generalization performance compared to Variant 2. T

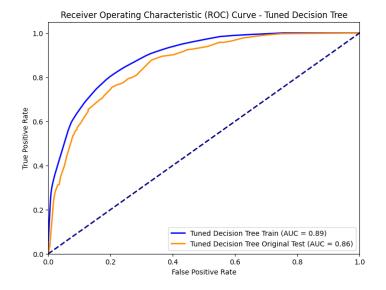
he inclusion of StockCode features likely added redundant or weakly correlated information, introducing mild noise into the learning process.

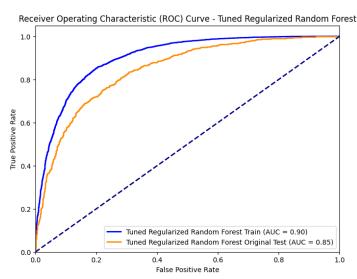
As a result, while the model still demonstrated solid predictive capability, its ROC AUC scores on unseen data were slightly lower, indicating that Variant 2's feature representation was cleaner and more efficient for capturing the underlying patterns without unnecessary complexity.

```
--- Performance Comparison (Training vs. Original Test) ---

Decision Tree:
   F1 Score (Training): 0.7885
   ROC AUC Score (Training): 0.8900
   F1 Score (Original Test): 0.7591
   ROC AUC Score (Original Test): 0.8564

Random Forest:
   F1 Score (Training): 0.7771
   ROC AUC Score (Training): 0.9017
   F1 Score (Original Test): 0.7070
   ROC AUC Score (Original Test): 0.8457
```





In conclusion, the variant 2 of the random forest model is the optimum model out of all the other variations.

Best Regularized Random Forest: 'max_depth': 10, 'min_samples_split': 10, 'n_estimators': 200.