

# Assignment 3 FML

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```
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
```

## Summary

Q1. Using the information in this dataset, if an accident has just been reported and no further information is available, what should the prediction be? (INJURY = Yes or No?) Why? Ans:-According to the given dataset, if an accident has just been reported and no further information is available, there is a 50.88% chance that the injury has taken place, because data suggests that previously out of 42,183 cases, 21,462 cases have reported “injury=yes”.

Q2. Select the first 24 records in the dataset and look only at the response (INJURY) and the two predictors WEATHER\_R and TRAF\_CON\_R. Create a pivot table that examines INJURY as a function of the two predictors for these 12 records. Use all three variables in the pivot table as rows/columns. Compute the exact Bayes conditional probabilities of an injury (INJURY = Yes) given the six possible combinations of the predictors. A: The exact Bayes conditional probabilities of an injury (INJURY = Yes) for the six possible combinations of the predictors are:

Predictor combination Probability WEATHER\_R = 1 and TRAF\_CON\_R = 1 0.6666667 WEATHER\_R = 2 and TRAF\_CON\_R = 0 0.1818182 WEATHER\_R = 1 and TRAF\_CON\_R = 1 0.0000000 WEATHER\_R = 2 and TRAF\_CON\_R = 1 0.0000000 WEATHER\_R = 1 and TRAF\_CON\_R = 2 0.0000000 WEATHER\_R = 2 and TRAF\_CON\_R = 2 1.0000000

2.2:-Classify the 24 accidents using these probabilities and a cutoff of 0.5. A: The Classification of the 24 accidents using their probabilities and a cutoff of 0.5 quantitatively are:

[0.6666667 0.1818182 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.6666667 0.1818182 0.1818182 0.6666667 0.1818182 0.1818182 0.1818182 0.0000000 0.6666667 0.6666667 0.6666667 0.6666667 0.1818182 0.1818182 0.1818182 0.1818182 0.6666667 0.6666667 1.0000000 0.1818182]

qualitatively are:

["yes" "no" "no" "no" "yes" "no" "no" "yes" "no" "no" "no" "no" "yes" "yes" "yes" "yes" "no" "no" "no" "no" "yes" "yes" "yes" "no"]

2.3:-Compute manually the naive Bayes conditional probability of an injury given WEATHER\_R = 1 and TRAF\_CON\_R = 1. A. The Computation of the naive Bayes conditional probability of an injury given WEATHER\_R = 1 and TRAF\_CON\_R = 1 manually the output is “0”.

2.4:-Run a naive Bayes classifier on the 24 records and two predictors. Check the model output to obtain probabilities and classifications for all 24 records. Compare this to the exact Bayes classification. Are the resulting classifications equivalent? Is the ranking (= ordering) of observations equivalent? A. Now, after applying the naïve Bayes classifier to the 24 records and two predictors, checking the model output to get

probabilities and classifications for all 24 records, it was identified that the result of classification and ranks were not equal as the Exact Bayes calculation.

3.1:-Let us now return to the entire dataset. Partition the data into training (60%) and validation (40%). Run a naive Bayes classifier on the complete training set with the relevant predictors (and INJURY as the response). Note that all predictors are categorical. Show the confusion matrix. A. When we applied the naive Bayes classifier to the full training set with the key predictors and used “INJURY” as the response, the results shows us confusion matrix and statistics. The accuracy of the model turned out to be 53.7%. This tells us that the model predicts whether an accident causes injury or not.

Confusion Matrix and Statistics

#### Reference

Prediction no yes no 3444 4866 yes 2947 5617

Accuracy : 0.537

3.2:-What is the overall error of the validation set? A. The overall error of the validation set is “46.3”.

---

## Problem Statement

The file accidentsFull.csv contains information on 42,183 actual automobile accidents in 2001 in the United States that involved one of three levels of injury: NO INJURY, INJURY, or FATALITY. For each accident, additional information is recorded, such as day of week, weather conditions, and road type. A firm might be interested in developing a system for quickly classifying the severity of an accident based on initial reports and associated data in the system (some of which rely on GPS-assisted reporting).

Our aim is to predict whether an accident just reported will involve an injury ( $\text{MAX\_SEV\_IR} = 1$  or  $2$ ) or will not ( $\text{MAX\_SEV\_IR} = 0$ ). For this purpose, create a dummy variable called INJURY that takes the value “yes” if  $\text{MAX\_SEV\_IR} = 1$  or  $2$ , and otherwise “no.”

---

## Data Input and Cleaning

Loading the required libraries and reading the input file

```
library(e1071)
library(caret)
```

```
## Loading required package: ggplot2
```

```
## Loading required package: lattice
```

```
library(ggplot2)
```

Q1. Using the information in this dataset, if an accident has just been reported and no further information is available, what should the prediction be? (INJURY = Yes or No?) Why?

```
accidents_24 <- read.csv("/Users/sudarshan/Desktop/FML/dataset/accidentsFull.csv")
accidents_24$INJURY = ifelse(accidents_24$MAX_SEV_IR>0,"yes","no")
injury_table <- table(accidents_24$INJURY)
injury_table
```

```
##
##      no    yes
## 20721 21462
```

```
head(accidents_24)
```

```
##      HOUR_I_R ALCHL_I ALIGN_I STRATUM_R WRK_ZONE WKDY_I_R INT_HWY LGTCON_I_R
## 1           0         2         2         1         0         1         0         3
## 2           1         2         1         0         0         1         1         3
## 3           1         2         1         0         0         1         0         3
## 4           1         2         1         1         0         0         0         3
## 5           1         1         1         0         0         1         0         3
## 6           1         2         1         1         0         1         0         3
##      MANCOL_I_R PED_ACC_R RELJCT_I_R REL_RWY_R PROFIL_I_R SPD_LIM SUR_COND
## 1           0         0         1         0         1         40         4
## 2           2         0         1         1         1         70         4
## 3           2         0         1         1         1         35         4
## 4           2         0         1         1         1         35         4
## 5           2         0         0         1         1         25         4
## 6           0         0         1         0         1         70         4
##      TRAF_CON_R TRAF_WAY VEH_INVL WEATHER_R INJURY_CRASH NO_INJ_I PRPTYDMG_CRASH
## 1           0         3         1         1         1         1         0
## 2           0         3         2         2         0         0         1
## 3           1         2         2         2         0         0         1
## 4           1         2         2         1         0         0         1
## 5           0         2         3         1         0         0         1
## 6           0         2         1         2         1         1         0
##      FATALITIES MAX_SEV_IR INJURY
## 1           0         1    yes
## 2           0         0    no
## 3           0         0    no
## 4           0         0    no
## 5           0         0    no
## 6           0         1    yes
```

```
probability_injury <- (injury_table["yes"] / sum(injury_table))*100
probability_injury
```

```
##      yes
## 50.87832
```

```

#Converting variables into factor
for (i in c(1:dim(accidents_24)[2])){
  accidents_24[,i] <- as.factor(accidents_24[,i])
}
head(accidents_24,n=24)

```

	HOURL_I_R	ALCHL_I	ALIGN_I	STRATUM_R	WRK_ZONE	WKDY_I_R	INT_HWY	LGTCN_I_R
## 1	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	3
## 2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	3
## 3	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	3
## 4	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	3
## 5	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
## 6	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	3
## 7	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	3
## 8	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	3
## 9	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	3
## 10	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
## 11	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	3
## 12	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	3
## 13	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	3
## 14	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	3
## 15	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	3
## 16	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	3
## 17	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	3
## 18	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	3
## 19	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	3
## 20	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	3
## 21	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	3
## 22	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	3
## 23	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	3
## 24	1	2	1	1	0	1	9	3
	MANCOL_I_R	PED_ACC_R	RELJCT_I_R	REL_RWY_R	PROFIL_I_R	SPD_LIM	SUR_COND	
## 1	0	0	1	0	1	40	4	
## 2	2	0	1	1	1	70	4	
## 3	2	0	1	1	1	35	4	
## 4	2	0	1	1	1	35	4	
## 5	2	0	0	1	1	25	4	
## 6	0	0	1	0	1	70	4	
## 7	0	0	0	0	1	70	4	
## 8	0	0	0	0	1	35	4	
## 9	0	0	1	0	1	30	4	
## 10	0	0	1	0	1	25	4	
## 11	0	0	0	0	1	55	4	
## 12	2	0	0	1	1	40	4	
## 13	1	0	0	1	1	40	4	
## 14	0	0	0	0	1	25	4	
## 15	0	0	0	0	1	35	4	
## 16	0	0	0	0	1	45	4	
## 17	0	0	0	0	1	20	4	
## 18	0	0	0	0	1	50	4	
## 19	0	0	0	0	1	55	4	
## 20	0	0	1	1	1	55	4	
## 21	0	0	1	0	0	45	4	

## 22	0	0	1	0	0	65	4
## 23	0	0	0	0	0	65	4
## 24	2	0	1	1	0	55	4
##	TRAF_CON_R	TRAF_WAY	VEH_INVL	WEATHER_R	INJURY_CRASH	NO_INJ_I	PRPTYDMG_CRASH
## 1	0	3	1	1	1	1	0
## 2	0	3	2	2	0	0	1
## 3	1	2	2	2	0	0	1
## 4	1	2	2	1	0	0	1
## 5	0	2	3	1	0	0	1
## 6	0	2	1	2	1	1	0
## 7	0	2	1	2	0	0	1
## 8	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
## 9	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
## 10	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
## 11	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
## 12	2	1	2	1	0	0	1
## 13	0	1	4	1	1	2	0
## 14	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
## 15	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
## 16	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
## 17	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
## 18	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
## 19	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
## 20	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
## 21	0	3	1	1	1	1	0
## 22	0	3	1	1	0	0	1
## 23	2	2	1	2	1	2	0
## 24	0	2	2	2	1	1	0
##	FATALITIES	MAX_SEV_IR	INJURY				
## 1	0	1	yes				
## 2	0	0	no				
## 3	0	0	no				
## 4	0	0	no				
## 5	0	0	no				
## 6	0	1	yes				
## 7	0	0	no				
## 8	0	1	yes				
## 9	0	0	no				
## 10	0	0	no				
## 11	0	0	no				
## 12	0	0	no				
## 13	0	1	yes				
## 14	0	0	no				
## 15	0	1	yes				
## 16	0	1	yes				
## 17	0	0	no				
## 18	0	0	no				
## 19	0	0	no				
## 20	0	0	no				
## 21	0	1	yes				
## 22	0	0	no				
## 23	0	1	yes				
## 24	0	1	yes				

---

**Q2.** Select the first 24 records in the dataset and look only at the response (INJURY) and the two predictors WEATHER\_R and TRAF\_CON\_R. Create a pivot table that examines INJURY as a function of the two predictors for these 12 records. Use all three variables in the pivot table as rows/columns.

```
accidents_24_Df <- accidents_24[1:24,c("INJURY","WEATHER_R","TRAF_CON_R")]
head(accidents_24_Df)
```

```
##      INJURY WEATHER_R TRAF_CON_R
## 1      yes          1           0
## 2      no           2           0
## 3      no           2           1
## 4      no           1           1
## 5      no           1           0
## 6      yes          2           0
```

```
Pt1 <- ftable(accidents_24_Df)
Pt2 <- ftable(accidents_24_Df[,-1]) # print table only for conditions
Pt1
```

```
##              TRAF_CON_R 0 1 2
## INJURY WEATHER_R
## no      1              3 1 1
##          2              9 1 0
## yes     1              6 0 0
##          2              2 0 1
```

```
Pt2
```

```
##              TRAF_CON_R 0 1 2
## WEATHER_R
## 1              9 1 1
## 2             11 1 1
```

**2.1:-** Compute the exact Bayes conditional probabilities of an injury (INJURY = Yes) given the six possible combinations of the predictors.

```
#Injury = yes
p1 = Pt1[3,1] / Pt2[1,1] # Injury, Weather=1 and Traf=0
p2 = Pt1[4,1] / Pt2[2,1] # Injury, Weather=2, Traf=0
```

```

p3 = Pt1[3,2] / Pt2[1,2] # Injury, W=1, T=1
p4 = Pt1[4,2] / Pt2[2,2] # I, W=2, T=1
p5 = Pt1[3,3] / Pt2[1,3] # I, W=1, T=2
p6 = Pt1[4,3] / Pt2[2,3] # I, W=2, T=2

# Injury = no
n1 = Pt1[1,1] / Pt2[1,1] # Weather=1 and Traf=0
n2 = Pt1[2,1] / Pt2[2,1] # Weather=2, Traf=0
n3 = Pt1[1,2] / Pt2[1,2] # W=1, T=1
n4 = Pt1[2,2] / Pt2[2,2] # W=2, T=1
n5 = Pt1[1,3] / Pt2[1,3] # W=1, T=2
n6 = Pt1[2,3] / Pt2[2,3] # W=2, T=2
print(c(p1,p2,p3,p4,p5,p6))

## [1] 0.6666667 0.1818182 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.0000000 1.0000000

print(c(n1,n2,n3,n4,n5,n6))

## [1] 0.3333333 0.8181818 1.0000000 1.0000000 1.0000000 0.0000000

```

**2.2:-Classify the 24 accidents using these probabilities and a cutoff of 0.5.**

```

prob.inj <- rep(0,24)

for (i in 1:24) {
  print(c(accidents_24_Df$WEATHER_R[i],accidents_24_Df$TRAF_CON_R[i]))
  if (accidents_24_Df$WEATHER_R[i] == "1") {
    if (accidents_24_Df$TRAF_CON_R[i]=="0"){
      prob.inj[i] = p1
    }
    else if (accidents_24_Df$TRAF_CON_R[i]=="1") {
      prob.inj[i] = p3
    }
    else if (accidents_24_Df$TRAF_CON_R[i]=="2") {
      prob.inj[i] = p5
    }
  }
  else {
    if (accidents_24_Df$TRAF_CON_R[i]=="0"){
      prob.inj[i] = p2
    }
    else if (accidents_24_Df$TRAF_CON_R[i]=="1") {
      prob.inj[i] = p4
    }
    else if (accidents_24_Df$TRAF_CON_R[i]=="2") {
      prob.inj[i] = p6
    }
  }
}
}

```

```

## [1] 1 0
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 2 0
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 2 1
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 1 1
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 1 0
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 2 0
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 2 0
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 1 0
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 2 0
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 2 0
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 2 0
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 2 0
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 1 2
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 1 0
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 1 0
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 1 0
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 1 0
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 1 0
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 2 0
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 2 0
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 2 0
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 2 0
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 1 0
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 1 0
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 2 2
## Levels: 1 2 0
## [1] 2 0
## Levels: 1 2 0

```

```

accidents_24_Df$prob.inj <- prob.inj
accidents_24_Df$prob.inj

```

```

## [1] 0.6666667 0.1818182 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.6666667 0.1818182 0.1818182
## [8] 0.6666667 0.1818182 0.1818182 0.1818182 0.0000000 0.6666667 0.6666667

```



```
## [15] 0.6666667 0.6666667 0.1818182 0.1818182 0.1818182 0.1818182 0.6666667
## [22] 0.6666667 1.0000000 0.1818182
```

```
accidents_24_Df$pred.prob <- ifelse(accidents_24_Df$prob.inj>0.5, "yes", "no")
accidents_24_Df$pred.prob
```

```
## [1] "yes" "no" "no" "no" "yes" "no" "no" "yes" "no" "no" "no" "no"
## [13] "yes" "yes" "yes" "yes" "no" "no" "no" "no" "yes" "yes" "yes" "no"
```

## 2.3 Compute manually the naive Bayes conditional probability of an injury given WEATHER\_R = 1 and TRAF\_CON\_R = 1.

Answer:- Probability(Injury=Yes/WEATHER\_R=1,TRAF\_CON\_R=1)

$$= \frac{[ \text{Probability}(W=1/\text{Injury}=\text{Yes}) * \text{Probability}(\text{TRAF\_CON\_R}=1/\text{Injury}=\text{Yes}) * \text{Probability}(\text{Injury}=\text{Yes}) ]}{[ \text{Probability}(W=1/\text{Injury}=\text{Yes}) * \text{Probability}(\text{TRAF\_CON\_R}=1/\text{Injury}=\text{Yes}) * \text{Probability}(\text{Injury}=\text{Yes}) + \text{Probability}(\text{WEATHER\_R}=1/\text{Injury}=\text{No}) * \text{Probability}(\text{TRAF\_CON\_R}=1/\text{Injury}=\text{No}) * \text{Probability}(\text{Injury}=\text{No}) ]}$$

= [ 6/9 \* 0/9 \* 9/24 ] / [ 6/9 \* 0/9 \* 9/24 + 5/15 \* 2/15 \* 15/24 ] = The result will be “0” Because the numerator is zero.

**2.4:- Run a naive Bayes classifier on the 24 records and two predictors. Check the model output to obtain probabilities and classifications for all 24 records. Compare this to the exact Bayes classification. Are the resulting classifications equivalent? Is the ranking (= ordering) of observations equivalent?**

```
nb <- naiveBayes(INJURY ~ TRAF_CON_R + WEATHER_R,
                 data = accidents_24_Df)

nbt <- predict(nb, newdata = accidents_24_Df, type = "raw")
accidents_24_Df$nbpred.prob <- nbt[,2] # Transfer the "Yes" nb prediction
accidents_24_Df$nbpred.prob
```

```
## [1] 0.571428571 0.250000000 0.002244949 0.008919722 0.571428571 0.250000000
## [7] 0.250000000 0.571428571 0.250000000 0.250000000 0.250000000 0.666666667
## [13] 0.571428571 0.571428571 0.571428571 0.571428571 0.250000000 0.250000000
## [19] 0.250000000 0.250000000 0.571428571 0.571428571 0.333333333 0.250000000
```

```
library(klaR)
```

```
## Loading required package: MASS
```

```
#Loading the klaR package
```

```
# Creating a variable named formula
```

```
formula <- INJURY ~ TRAF_CON_R + WEATHER_R
```

```
# Training the Naive Bayes model with Laplace
```

```
accidents_24_Df$INJURY <- as.factor(accidents_24_Df$INJURY)
```

```
nb2 <- NaiveBayes(formula,data = accidents_24_Df, laplace = 1)
```

```
# Making predictions with the model
```

```
predict(nb2, newdata = accidents_24_Df[, c("INJURY", "WEATHER_R", "TRAF_CON_R")])
```

```
## $class
```

```
## 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
```

```
## yes no no no yes no no yes no no no yes yes yes yes yes no no no no
```

```
## 21 22 23 24
```

```
## yes yes no no
```

```
## Levels: no yes
```

```
##
```

```
## $posterior
```

```
## no yes
```

```
## 1 0.4285714 0.571428571
```

```
## 2 0.7500000 0.250000000
```

```
## 3 0.9977551 0.002244949
```

```
## 4 0.9910803 0.008919722
```

```
## 5 0.4285714 0.571428571
```

```
## 6 0.7500000 0.250000000
```

```
## 7 0.7500000 0.250000000
```

```
## 8 0.4285714 0.571428571
```

```
## 9 0.7500000 0.250000000
```

```
## 10 0.7500000 0.250000000
```

```
## 11 0.7500000 0.250000000
```

```
## 12 0.3333333 0.666666667
```

```
## 13 0.4285714 0.571428571
```

```
## 14 0.4285714 0.571428571
```

```
## 15 0.4285714 0.571428571
```

```
## 16 0.4285714 0.571428571
```

```
## 17 0.7500000 0.250000000
```

```
## 18 0.7500000 0.250000000
```

```
## 19 0.7500000 0.250000000
```

```
## 20 0.7500000 0.250000000
```

```
## 21 0.4285714 0.571428571
```

```
## 22 0.4285714 0.571428571
```

```
## 23 0.6666667 0.333333333
```

```
## 24 0.7500000 0.250000000
```

```
predict(nb2, newdata = accidents_24_Df[, c("INJURY", "WEATHER_R", "TRAF_CON_R")], type = "raw")
```

```
## $class
```

```
## 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
```

```
## yes no no no yes no no yes no no no yes yes yes yes yes no no no no
```

```
## 21 22 23 24
```

```
## yes yes no no
## Levels: no yes
##
## $posterior
##      no      yes
## 1 0.4285714 0.571428571
## 2 0.7500000 0.250000000
## 3 0.9977551 0.002244949
## 4 0.9910803 0.008919722
## 5 0.4285714 0.571428571
## 6 0.7500000 0.250000000
## 7 0.7500000 0.250000000
## 8 0.4285714 0.571428571
## 9 0.7500000 0.250000000
## 10 0.7500000 0.250000000
## 11 0.7500000 0.250000000
## 12 0.3333333 0.666666667
## 13 0.4285714 0.571428571
## 14 0.4285714 0.571428571
## 15 0.4285714 0.571428571
## 16 0.4285714 0.571428571
## 17 0.7500000 0.250000000
## 18 0.7500000 0.250000000
## 19 0.7500000 0.250000000
## 20 0.7500000 0.250000000
## 21 0.4285714 0.571428571
## 22 0.4285714 0.571428571
## 23 0.6666667 0.333333333
## 24 0.7500000 0.250000000
```

```
#predictions
#raw_probabilities
```

```
# Comparing Both naive Bayes model and exact Bayes classification
classification_match <- all(accidents_24_Df$nbpred.prob == accidents_24_Df$prob.inj)
probability_match <- all.equal(accidents_24_Df$nbpred.prob, accidents_24_Df$prob.inj)

# Checking if classifications and rankings are equal
if (classification_match && is.na(probability_match)) {
  cat("The resulting classifications and rankings are equal.\n")
} else {
  cat("The resulting classifications and rankings are not equal.\n")
}
```

```
## The resulting classifications and rankings are not equal.
```

---

Q3, Let us now return to the entire dataset. Partition the data into training (60%) and validation (40%).  
 3.1, Run a naive Bayes classifier on the complete training set with the relevant predictors (and INJURY as the response). Note that all predictors are categorical. Show the confusion matrix.

```

set.seed(1)
train.index <- sample(c(1:dim(accidents_24)[1]), dim(accidents_24)[1]*0.6)
train.df <- accidents_24[train.index,]
valid.df <- accidents_24[-train.index,]
#Identifying a variable to use
vars <- c("INJURY", "HOUR_I_R", "ALIGN_I", "WRK_ZONE", "WKDY_I_R",
          "INT_HWY", "LGTCN_I_R", "PROFIL_I_R", "SPD_LIM", "SUR_COND",
          "TRAF_CON_R", "TRAF_WAY", "WEATHER_R")

nbTotal <- naiveBayes(INJURY~., data = train.df[,vars])
nbTotal

```

```

##
## Naive Bayes Classifier for Discrete Predictors
##
## Call:
## naiveBayes.default(x = X, y = Y, laplace = laplace)
##
## A-priori probabilities:
## Y
##      no      yes
## 0.4939745 0.5060255
##
## Conditional probabilities:
##      HOUR_I_R
## Y      0      1
## no 0.5689490 0.4310510
## yes 0.5703131 0.4296869
##
##      ALIGN_I
## Y      1      2
## no 0.8712206 0.1287794
## yes 0.8652300 0.1347700
##
##      WRK_ZONE
## Y      0      1
## no 0.97664374 0.02335626
## yes 0.97727805 0.02272195
##
##      WKDY_I_R
## Y      0      1
## no 0.2194049 0.7805951
## yes 0.2381510 0.7618490
##
##      INT_HWY
## Y      0      1      9
## no 0.8513837786 0.1481362982 0.0004799232
## yes 0.8593737800 0.1397673147 0.0008589053
##
##      LGTCN_I_R
## Y      1      2      3
## no 0.6870101 0.1251000 0.1878899
## yes 0.7014914 0.1096275 0.1888811

```

```
##
##      PROFIL_I_R
## Y      0      1
## no  0.7531595 0.2468405
## yes 0.7633326 0.2366674
##
##      SPD_LIM
## Y      5      10      15      20      25
## no  0.0000799872 0.0004799232 0.0043992961 0.0085586306 0.1121420573
## yes 0.0001561646 0.0003123292 0.0040602795 0.0039041149 0.0906535488
##      SPD_LIM
## Y      30      35      40      45      50
## no  0.0860662294 0.1896496561 0.0962246041 0.1553351464 0.0407934730
## yes 0.0860466932 0.2123057703 0.1068946670 0.1574139143 0.0394315609
##      SPD_LIM
## Y      55      60      65      70      75
## no  0.1590145577 0.0355143177 0.0645496721 0.0409534474 0.0062390018
## yes 0.1549152807 0.0430233466 0.0621535098 0.0311548372 0.0075739830
##
##      SUR_COND
## Y      1      2      3      4      9
## no  0.774196129 0.176931691 0.016717325 0.028155495 0.003999360
## yes 0.815725775 0.151245413 0.010697275 0.016709612 0.005621926
##
##      TRAF_CON_R
## Y      0      1      2
## no  0.6566149 0.1902096 0.1531755
## yes 0.6213009 0.2191770 0.1595221
##
##      TRAF_WAY
## Y      1      2      3
## no  0.57998720 0.36690130 0.05311150
## yes 0.56063090 0.39743890 0.04193019
##
##      WEATHER_R
## Y      1      2
## no  0.8390657 0.1609343
## yes 0.8744437 0.1255563
```

3

```
## [1] 3
```

```
#Creating the confusion matrix using the train.df, the prediction and the classes
confusionMatrix(train.df$INJURY, predict(nbTotal, train.df[, vars]), positive = "yes")
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##      Reference
## Prediction  no  yes
##      no  5097 7405
##      yes 4230 8577
##
```

```
##               Accuracy : 0.5403
##               95% CI : (0.5341, 0.5464)
##      No Information Rate : 0.6315
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 1
##
##               Kappa : 0.0776
##
##      McNemar's Test P-Value : <2e-16
##
##               Sensitivity : 0.5367
##               Specificity : 0.5465
##               Pos Pred Value : 0.6697
##               Neg Pred Value : 0.4077
##               Prevalence : 0.6315
##               Detection Rate : 0.3389
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.5060
##               Balanced Accuracy : 0.5416
##
##      'Positive' Class : yes
##
```

### 3.2, What is the overall error of the validation set?

```
confusionMatrix(valid.df$INJURY, predict(nbTotal, valid.df[, vars]), positive = "yes")
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##               Reference
## Prediction    no  yes
##          no  3203 5016
##          yes 2862 5793
##
##               Accuracy : 0.5331
##               95% CI : (0.5256, 0.5407)
##      No Information Rate : 0.6406
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 1
##
##               Kappa : 0.0594
##
##      McNemar's Test P-Value : <2e-16
##
##               Sensitivity : 0.5359
##               Specificity : 0.5281
##               Pos Pred Value : 0.6693
##               Neg Pred Value : 0.3897
##               Prevalence : 0.6406
##               Detection Rate : 0.3433
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.5129
##               Balanced Accuracy : 0.5320
##
##      'Positive' Class : yes
```

```
##
```

```
#Calculating the overall error
```

```
ver=1-0.5331
```

```
verp=ver
```

```
paste("Overall Error: ",verp)
```

```
## [1] "Overall Error: 0.4669"
```