Aprendizagem Automática - Trabalho Prático - Estimating Aerosols

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Leitura dos dados

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.metrics import precision score, recall score,
accuracy score
#carregar dados
train = pd.read csv("train.csv")
test = pd.read csv("test.csv")
print(train.info())
print(test.info())
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 11177 entries, 0 to 11176
Data columns (total 24 columns):
#
     Column
                        Non-Null Count
                                        Dtype
- - -
     -----
 0
     id
                        11177 non-null
                                        int64
 1
     elevation
                        11177 non-null int64
 2
                        11177 non-null
     ozone
                                        int64
 3
     N02
                        11177 non-null float64
 4
     azimuth
                        11177 non-null float64
 5
                        11177 non-null float64
     zenith
 6
     B1
                        11177 non-null float64
 7
                        11177 non-null
                                        float64
     B2
 8
     B3
                        11177 non-null float64
 9
     B4
                        11177 non-null float64
 10
    B5
                        11177 non-null float64
 11
    B6
                        11177 non-null float64
 12
    B7
                        11177 non-null
                                        float64
 13
    B8
                        11177 non-null float64
 14
    B8A
                        11177 non-null
                                        float64
 15
    B9
                        11177 non-null float64
 16
    B10
                        11177 non-null
                                        float64
 17
    B11
                        11177 non-null float64
 18 B12
                        11177 non-null float64
 19 water_vapor
                        11177 non-null int64
 20 scene
                        11177 non-null
                                        obiect
                        11177 non-null
 21
    incidence azimuth
                                        float64
 22
    incidence zenith
                        11177 non-null
                                        float64
 23 AOT 550
                        11177 non-null float64
```

```
dtypes: float64(19), int64(4), object(1)
memory usage: 2.0+ MB
None
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1973 entries, 0 to 1972
Data columns (total 23 columns):
                        Non-Null Count
     Column
                                        Dtype
     -----
- - -
                                        int64
 0
     id
                        1973 non-null
 1
     elevation
                        1973 non-null
                                        int64
 2
                        1973 non-null
                                        int64
     ozone
 3
     N02
                        1973 non-null
                                        float64
 4
                        1973 non-null
                                        float64
     azimuth
 5
     zenith
                        1973 non-null
                                        float64
 6
     B1
                        1973 non-null
                                        float64
 7
                        1973 non-null
     B2
                                        float64
 8
     B3
                        1973 non-null
                                        float64
 9
     B4
                        1973 non-null
                                        float64
 10
    B5
                                        float64
                        1973 non-null
                        1973 non-null
                                        float64
 11
    B6
                                        float64
12
    B7
                        1973 non-null
 13
    В8
                        1973 non-null
                                        float64
 14
    B8A
                        1973 non-null
                                        float64
 15 B9
                        1973 non-null
                                        float64
 16 B10
                        1973 non-null
                                        float64
 17 B11
                        1973 non-null
                                        float64
 18 B12
                        1973 non-null
                                        float64
 19 water vapor
                                        int64
                        1973 non-null
20 scene
                        1973 non-null
                                        object
21
    incidence azimuth 1973 non-null
                                        float64
    incidence zenith 1973 non-null
                                        float64
dtypes: float64(18), int64(4), object(1)
memory usage: 354.7+ KB
None
```

Tratamento dos Dados

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

# Definir a coluna id como Index
train = train.set_index('id')
test = test.set_index('id')

# Split data
X = train.drop(['AOT_550'], axis=1)
y = train['AOT_550']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.30, random_state=42)
```

```
# Conversão dos valores de "scene" para inteiros
le = LabelEncoder()
X train['scene'] = le.fit transform(X train['scene'])
X test['scene'] = le.transform(X test['scene'])
test['scene'] = le.transform(test['scene'])
X train.head(3)
      elevation ozone NO2 azimuth zenith
                                                B1
                                                       B<sub>2</sub>
B3 \
id
10523
            25
                  308 0.200
                              165.3 47.5 0.1336 0.0960
0.0629
9586
            93
                  273 0.133
                               32.2
                                       40.8 0.2408 0.1961
0.1799
2130
            59
                  324 0.199
                              155.5 49.0 0.1405 0.1084
0.0897
          B4
                 B5 ... B8 B8A
                                           B9
                                                  B10 B11
B12 \
id
10523 0.0391 0.0325 ... 0.0229 0.0216 0.0096 0.0023 0.0077
0.0042
9586
      0.1768 0.1831 ... 0.2615 0.3079 0.0794 0.0014 0.2478
0.1836
2130
      0.0844 0.1023 ... 0.1495 0.1632 0.0895 0.0018 0.2169
0.1580
      water vapor scene incidence azimuth incidence zenith
id
10523
                     5
            1365
                                   166.1
                                                     2.8
9586
            1562
                     4
                                   216.1
                                                     3.3
                     4
                                   179.4
2130
             382
                                                     2.8
[3 rows x 22 columns]
X test.head(3)
      elevation ozone NO2 azimuth zenith
                                                B1
                                                       B<sub>2</sub>
B3 \
id
9639
                  288 0.218
                                       54.4 0.1286 0.0999
           631
                              164.8
0.0943
10687
            520
                  360 0.184
                               128.2
                                       38.6 0.3949 0.4137
0.3652
           423
7022
                  321 0.188
                               163.6
                                       68.4 0.1569 0.1194
0.0866
```

```
B4
                  B5 ...
                              B8
                                     B8A
                                              B9
                                                     B10
                                                            B11
B12 \
id
      0.0757 0.1277 ... 0.2795 0.2983 0.1099 0.0015 0.1911
9639
0.1018
10687 0.3719 0.3888 ... 0.4432 0.4325 0.3083 0.0433 0.3978
0.3512
7022
      0.0744 0.0753 ... 0.0775 0.0902 0.0409 0.0015 0.0977
0.0788
      water vapor scene incidence azimuth incidence zenith
id
9639
              725
                       3
                                     120.6
                                                         3.7
              490
                       8
10687
                                     107.4
                                                         6.6
7022
              776
                       1
                                     286.8
                                                         9.8
[3 rows x 22 columns]
```

Aplicação de algoritmos

```
# Aplicação do modelo Random Forest
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
# Inicializar o modelo Random Forest
RF Model = RandomForestRegressor(random state=42)
# Treinar o modelo
RF Model.fit(X train, y train)
# Fazer previsões
RF y pred = RF Model.predict(X test)
# Calcular as métricas
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
# Calculate Mean Squared Error (MSE)
mse = mean squared error(y test, RF y pred)
# Calculate Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)
rmse RF = np.sqrt(mse)
print(f'Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): {rmse RF}')
Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): 0.11711433079444178
# Aplicação do modelo KNN
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor
```

```
# Inicializar o modelo KNN para regressão
knn model = KNeighborsRegressor(n neighbors=7)
# Treinar o modelo
knn model.fit(X train, y train)
# Fazer previsões
knn y pred = knn model.predict(X test)
# Calcular as métricas
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
# Calculate Mean Squared Error (MSE)
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, knn_y_pred)
# Calculate Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)
rmse knn = np.sqrt(mse)
print(f'Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): {rmse knn}')
Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): 0.14934347070257378
# Aplicação do modelo Gradient Boosting
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor
# Inicializar o modelo Gradient Boosting
gbr = GradientBoostingRegressor()
# Treinar o modelo
gbr.fit(X_train, y_train)
# Fazer previsões
gbr_y_pred = gbr.predict(X_test)
# Calcular as métricas
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error
# Calculate Mean Squared Error (MSE)
mse = mean squared error(y test, gbr y pred)
# Calculate Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)
rmse gbr = np.sqrt(mse)
print(f'Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): {rmse gbr}')
Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): 0.12623399681401584
# Aplicação do modelo Decision Tree Regressor
```

```
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
# Inicializar o modelo Decision Tree
dt = DecisionTreeRegressor()
# Treinar o modelo
dt.fit(X train, y train)
# Fazer previsões
dt_y_pred = dt.predict(X_test)
# Calcular as métricas
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error
# Calculate Mean Squared Error (MSE)
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, dt_y_pred)
# Calculate Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)
rmse dt = np.sqrt(mse)
print(f'Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): {rmse dt}')
Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): 0.17254393199270002
# Aplicação do modelo Logistic Regression
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
# Initialize the Linear Regression model
lr = LinearRegression()
# Train the model
lr.fit(X train, y train)
# Make predictions
lr y pred = lr.predict(X test)
# Calcular as métricas
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error
# Calculate Mean Squared Error (MSE)
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, lr_y_pred)
# Calculate Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)
rmse_lr = np.sqrt(mse)
print(f'Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): {rmse_lr}')
Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): 0.14258843618471465
```

```
# Comparação dos Modelos Testados para averiquação de qual o possivel
a ser usado
models = pd.DataFrame({
    'Modelo' : ['RandomForestClassifier', 'KNN',
'DecisionTreeClassifier', 'Gradient Boosting Classifier', 'Logistic
Regression'],
    'RSME': [rmse RF, rmse knn, rmse dt, rmse gbr, rmse lr]})
models.sort values(by='RSME', ascending=True)
                         Modelo
                                     RSME
         RandomForestClassifier
0
                                 0.117114
3
  Gradient Boosting Classifier 0.126234
            Logistic Regression 0.142588
1
                            KNN
                                 0.149343
2
         DecisionTreeClassifier 0.172544
```

Estratégia de escolha do modelo utilizado:

A escolha do RandomForestClassifier como modelo final foi baseada na métrica RSME, onde o modelo obteve o valor mais baixo entre os modelos considerados, sendo que os valores mais próximos de zero indicam um desempenho superior.

Resultados

Ao analisar a tabela, fica evidente que o algoritmo Random Forest apresentou os melhores resultados em termos de Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE). Diante desse desempenho superior, optaremos por utilizar este algoritmo para realizar os testes nos dados.

```
# Lista de valores para n estimators que deseja testar
n estimators values = [100, 300, 500, 800, 1000]
# Dicionário para armazenar os resultados
results = {}
# Loop sobre os diferentes valores de n estimators
for n estimators in n estimators values:
    # Inicializar o modelo Random Forest com o valor atual de
n estimators
    RF Model = RandomForestRegressor(n estimators=n estimators,
random state=42)
    # Treinar o modelo
    RF Model.fit(X train, y train)
    # Fazer previsões
    RF y pred = RF Model.predict(X test)
    # Avaliar o desempenho (usando RMSE neste exemplo)
    rmse = np.sqrt(mean squared error(y test, RF y pred))
```

```
# Armazenar os resultados no dicionário
    results[n_estimators] = rmse

# Exibir os resultados
for n_estimators, rmse in results.items():
    print(f'n_estimators={n_estimators}: RMSE={rmse}')

n_estimators=100: RMSE=0.11711433079444178
n_estimators=300: RMSE=0.11629121231470844
n_estimators=500: RMSE=0.11606342629360607
n_estimators=800: RMSE=0.11593064713238105
n_estimators=1000: RMSE=0.11593425268787118
```

Escolha do n_estimator:

Optámos por escolher n_estimador=500 pois ao comparar o RMSE para 500 estimadores com 800 estimadores, notou-se uma diferença mínima, indicando que o ganho adicional de precisão não justificava o aumento substancial no custo computacional, e, pensámos que a escolha de 500 estimadores tenha sido uma decisão equilibrada.

```
# Lista de valores para max_depth que deseja testar
max depth values = [5, 10, 20, 50]
# Lista de valores para max leaf nodes que deseja testar
max_leaf_nodes_values = [50, 100, 250, 500, 1000]
# Dicionário para armazenar os resultados
results = \{\}
# Loop sobre os diferentes valores de max depth e max leaf nodes
for max depth in max depth values:
    for max_leaf_nodes in max_leaf_nodes_values:
        # Inicializar o modelo Random Forest com os valores atuais
        RF Model = RandomForestRegressor(
            n estimators=500,
            max depth=max depth,
            max leaf nodes=max leaf nodes,
            random state=42
        )
        # Treinar o modelo
        RF_Model.fit(X_train, y_train)
        # Fazer previsões
        RF_y_pred = RF_Model.predict(X_test)
        # Avaliar o desempenho (usando RMSE neste exemplo)
        rmse = np.sqrt(mean squared error(y test, RF y pred))
```

```
# Armazenar os resultados no dicionário
        results[(max depth, max leaf nodes)] = rmse
# Exibir os resultados
for (max depth, max leaf nodes), rmse in results.items():
    print(f'max depth={max depth}, max leaf nodes={max leaf nodes}:
RMSE={rmse}')
max depth=5, max leaf nodes=50: RMSE=0.13210711467369438
max depth=5, max leaf nodes=100: RMSE=0.13210711467369438
max depth=5, max leaf nodes=250: RMSE=0.13210711467369438
max depth=5, max leaf nodes=500: RMSE=0.13210711467369438
max depth=5, max leaf nodes=1000: RMSE=0.13210711467369438
max depth=10, max leaf_nodes=50: RMSE=0.126334146171218
max depth=10, max leaf nodes=100: RMSE=0.12317489068546965
max depth=10, max leaf nodes=250: RMSE=0.1208120223279038
max_depth=10, max_leaf_nodes=500: RMSE=0.12066586745717256
max depth=10, max leaf nodes=1000: RMSE=0.12066582873131025
max depth=20, max leaf nodes=50: RMSE=0.12633521871369655
max_depth=20, max_leaf_nodes=100: RMSE=0.12307291514388707
max depth=20, max leaf nodes=250: RMSE=0.11908499259287132
max_depth=20, max_leaf_nodes=500: RMSE=0.11740016976407742
max depth=20, max leaf nodes=1000: RMSE=0.11652639128861028
max depth=50, max leaf nodes=50: RMSE=0.12633521871369655
max depth=50, max leaf nodes=100: RMSE=0.12307234231789918
max depth=50, max leaf nodes=250: RMSE=0.11909032723757794
max depth=50, max leaf nodes=500: RMSE=0.11739467715367563
max depth=50, max leaf nodes=1000: RMSE=0.11647427410106698
```

Estratégia de escolha dos modelos submetidos no Kaggle:

Optámos por submeter os dois modelos com os parâmetros max_depth=20, max_leaf_nodes=1000 e max_depth=50, max_leaf_nodes=1000 no Kaggle pois essas configurações específicas resultaram nos menores valores de RMSE em comparação com outras combinações de hiperparâmetros testadas.

```
max_depth_values = [20, 50]

for max_depth in max_depth_values:
    RF_Model = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=500,
max_depth=max_depth, max_leaf_nodes=1000, random_state=42)
    RF_Model.fit(X_train, y_train)
    final_pred = RF_Model.predict(test)

# Resultadoss
    results_df = pd.DataFrame({'id': test.index, 'AOT_550':
final_pred})
    file_name = f'predicted_max_depth_{max_depth}.csv'
    results_df.to_csv(file_name, index=False)
```

5 Melhores submissões no Kaggle:

- RandomForest (n_estimators=500, max_depth=20, max_leaf_nodes=1000), com score de 0.1396
- RandomForest (n_estimators=500, max_depth=50, max_leaf_nodes=1000), com score de 0.1395
- RandomForest (n_estimators=100 random_state=42), com score de 0.1352
- RandomForest (random_state=42), com score de 0.1355
- KNN (n_neighbors=7), com score de 0.1656

Escolhemos os dois primeiros modelos Random Forest (Max_depth=20 e Max_depth=50) como nossas principais submissões no Kaggle. Embora esses modelos não tenham obtido a melhor pontuação pública na plataforma, optamos por eles porque acreditamos que apresentam uma melhor capacidade de generalização, sendo assim mais adequados para lidar com uma quantidade maior de dados, conforme evidenciado pelos resultados de rmse.