

LAMBTON
COLLEGE



A Project on
[Ecommerce Shipping Stride]

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Analysis on Shipping data (Project 25)

Big Data Analytics
DSMM-WIL Project

Under the supervision of
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Ecommerce Shipping Stride Project: CPL26-DSMM_WIL

About Company Stride

Stride is a logistics company that offers fast and reliable shipping services for businesses and individuals. They have a network of local and international partners and a state-of-the-art logistics system to track shipments in real-time. Stride also offers value-added services such as warehousing, distribution, and customs clearance. Their analytics department is responsible for providing insights and data-driven decision-making to support the company's growth and success. They analyze data from various sources to identify trends and patterns that can inform strategic business decisions and support the development of new products and services. The analytics department is a critical component of The company has stored the data for every shipment, and they want to analyze this data Stride's success, driving informed decision-making and business growth.

now to answer the following questions:

- ☐ Was the product delivered on the expected time and what was the customer rating?
- ☐ Was the customer's query answered ?
- ☐ If Product importance is high. having the highest rating or being delivered on time?

Analysis of Shipping data set:

Context

An international e-commerce company based wants to discover key insights from their customer database. They want to use some of the most advanced machine learning techniques to study their customers. The company sells electronic products.

Content

The dataset used for model building contained 10999 observations of 12 variables.

The data contains the following information:

- ID: ID Number of Customers.
- Warehouse block: The Company have big Warehouse which is divided in to block such as A,B,C,D,E.
- Mode of shipment:The Company Ships the products in multiple way such as Ship, Flight and Road.
- Customer care calls: The number of calls made from enquiry for enquiry of the shipment.
- Customer rating: The company has rated from every customer. 1 is the lowest (Worst), 5 is the highest (Best).
- Cost of the product: Cost of the Product in US Dollars.
- Prior purchases: The Number of Prior Purchase.
- Product importance: The company has categorized the product in the various parameter such as low, medium, high.
- Gender: Male and Female.

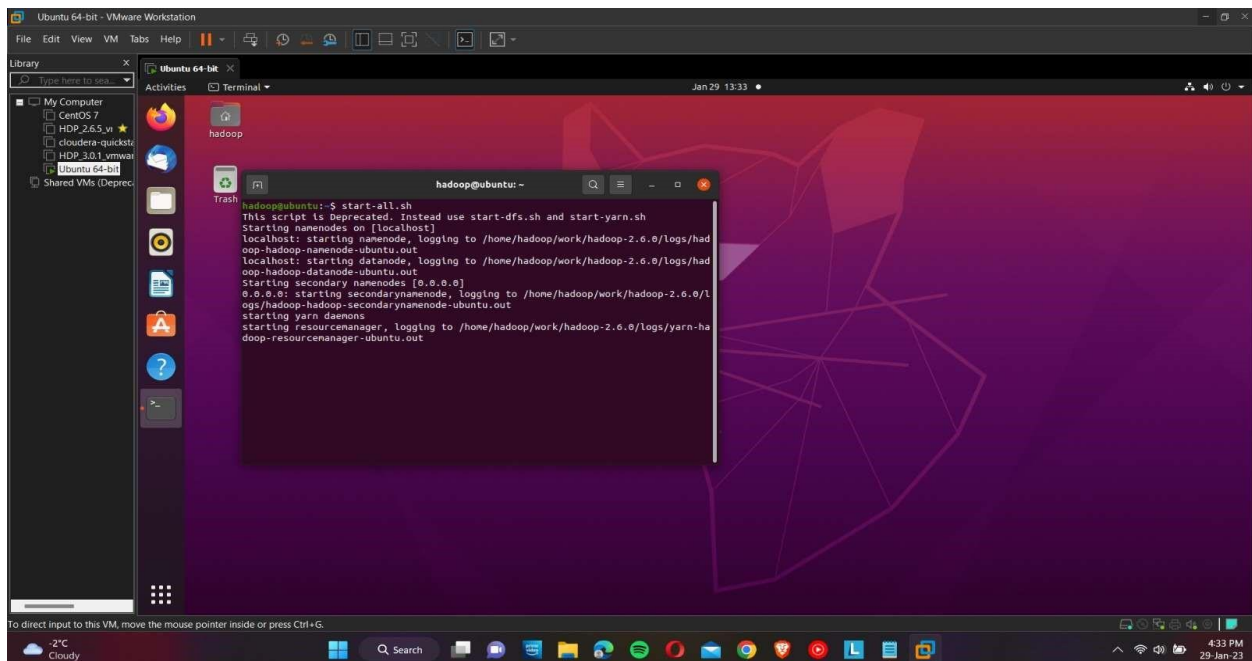
- Discount offered: Discount offered on that specific product.
- Weight in gms: It is the weight in grams.
- Reached on time: It is the target variable, where 1 Indicates that the product has NOT reached on time and 0 indicates it has reached on time.

1. Data Collection and Preprocessing:

Collecting the Data

To aid in analysis, data from Stride's Hadoop ecosystem needs to be transferred to a computer using Sqoop, which moves data between Hadoop and databases. After connecting to the Hadoop cluster, specifying data location, authorization, and Sqoop version, the data can be exported. Then it can be analyzed and transformed, including machine learning techniques to uncover insights and make predictions.

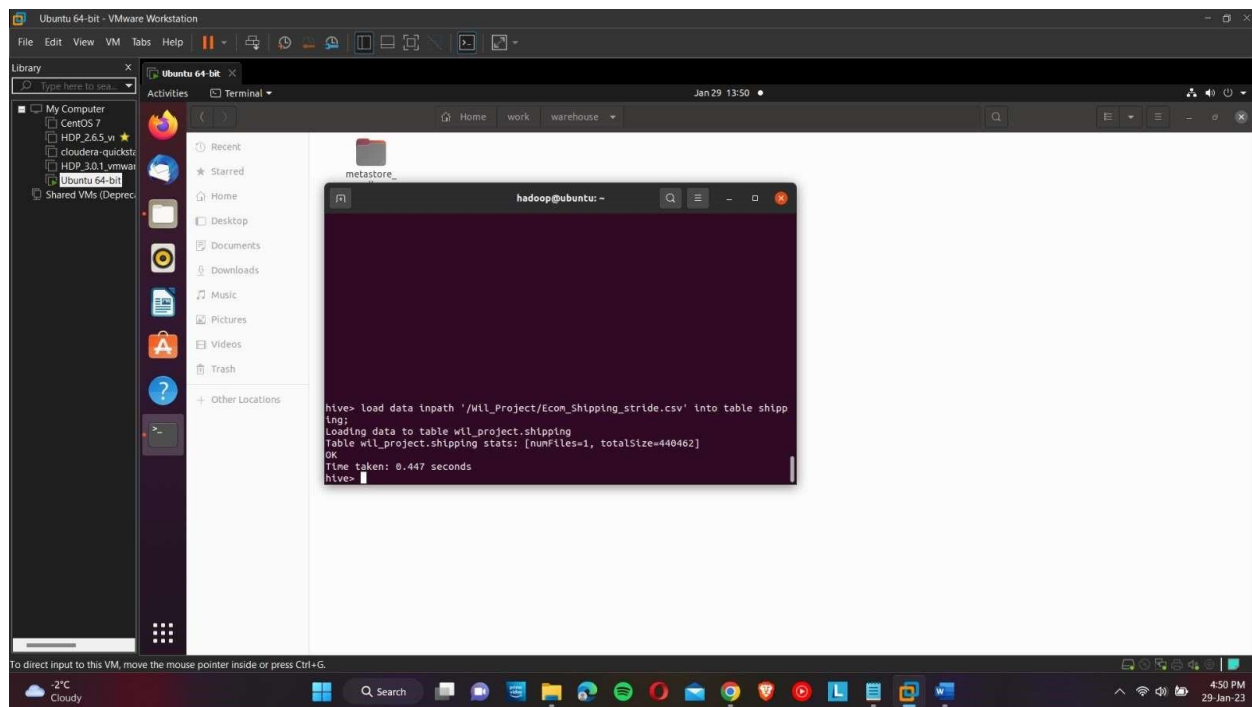
1. Install Hadoop and its ecosystem.



```

hadoop@ubuntu:~$ start-all.sh
This script is deprecated. Instead use start-dfs.sh and start-yarn.sh
Starting namenodes on [localhost]
localhost: starting namenode, logging to /home/hadoop/work/hadoop-2.6.0/logs/hadoop-hadoop-namenode-ubuntu.out
localhost: starting datanode, logging to /home/hadoop/work/hadoop-2.6.0/logs/hadoop-hadoop-datanode-ubuntu.out
Starting secondary namenodes [0.0.0.0]
0.0.0.0: starting secondarynamenode, logging to /home/hadoop/work/hadoop-2.6.0/logs/hadoop-hadoop-secondarynamenode-ubuntu.out
Starting yarn daemons
Starting resourcemanager, logging to /home/hadoop/work/hadoop-2.6.0/logs/yarn-hadoop-resourcemanager-ubuntu.out
  
```

2. Connected to the Hadoop cluster and verified access to the data that needs to be used.



Importing the Libraries and importing and displaying the data into the notebook:

Libraries such as numpy, matplotlib, pd and other necessary libraries are imported for the analysis and data are imported.

Importing Libraries

```
[ ] import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
pal = sns.color_palette()

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

Loading dataset

```
shipping_data = pd.read_csv('/content/Ecom_Shipping_stride.csv')
shipping_data.head()
```

	ID	Warehouse_block	Mode_of_Shipment	Customer_care_calls	Customer_rating	Cost_of_the_Product	Prior_purchases	Product_importance	Gender	Discount_offered	Weight_in_gms
0	1	D	Flight	4	2	177	3	low	F	44	1233
1	2	F	Flight	4	5	216	2	low	M	59	3088
2	3	A	Flight	2	2	183	4	low	M	48	3374
3	4	B	Flight	3	3	176	4	medium	M	10	1177

Exploratory data analysis and pre-processing

Develop data pipelines to extract, transform, and load the data on an ongoing basis.

1. Extract

Before we can do any sort of data transformation, we need to have data! The data is collected from Stride shipping company.

2. Transform

We now have a list of direct links to our csv files! We can read these urls directly using `pandas.read_csv(url)`.

Loading dataset

```
1 shipping_data = pd.read_csv('Ecom_Shipping_stride.csv')
2 shipping_data.head()
```

	ID	Warehouse_block	Mode_of_Shipment	Customer_care_calls	Customer_rating	Cost_of_the_Product	Prior_purchases	Product_importance	Gender	Discou
0	1	D	Flight	4	2	177	3	low	F	
1	2	F	Flight	4	5	216	2	low	M	
2	3	A	Flight	2	2	183	4	low	M	
3	4	B	Flight	3	3	176	4	medium	M	
4	5	C	Flight	2	2	184	3	medium	F	

We will remove the Id column because it does not Provide any value in our dataset.

Removing ID Column

```
1 shipping_data.drop(columns=['ID'], inplace=True)
2
```

After that we are transforming our column name in easier name.

Issues List For the Dataset

Rename columns to be more workable Other than this, the dataset is very clean

```
1 # Renaming columns
2
3 shipping_data.rename(columns={'Warehouse_block': 'block',
4                               'Mode_of_Shipment': 'ship_method',
5                               'Customer_care_calls': 'num_calls',
6                               'Customer_rating': 'rating',
7                               'Cost_of_the_Product': 'cost',
8                               'Prior_purchases': 'num_prev_orders',
9                               'Product_importance': 'priority',
10                              'Gender': 'gender',
11                              'Discount_offered': 'discount',
12                              'Weight_in_gms': 'weight',
13                              'Reached.on.Time_Y.N': 'on_time'},
14                      inplace=True)
```

We are transforming the categorical variables into numerical values

```
1 # Step 3: Encode any categorical variables into numerical values
2 label_encoder = LabelEncoder()
3 data["block"] = label_encoder.fit_transform(data["block"])
4 data["ship_method"] = label_encoder.fit_transform(data["ship_method"])
5 data["priority"] = label_encoder.fit_transform(data["priority"])
6
```

```
1 data.head()
```

	block	ship_method	num_calls	rating	cost	num_prev_orders	priority	discount	weight	on_time
0	3	0	4	2	177	3	1	44	1233	1
1	4	0	4	5	216	2	1	59	3088	1
2	0	0	2	2	183	4	1	48	3374	1
3	1	0	3	3	176	4	2	10	1177	1
4	2	0	2	2	184	3	2	46	2484	1

The code above transform the already collected data as a Pandas DataFrame add makes the DataFrames consistent by adding and relabelling columns. With our data cleaned, filtered and processed, the next step is to load the data into a database.

3. Load

```
1 import pickle
```

```
1 # Save the model to disk
2 filename = 'lr_model.pkl'
3 pickle.dump(lr_model, open(filename, 'wb'))
```

```
1 # Load the saved model from disk
2 loaded_model = pickle.load(open(filename, 'rb'))
3
4 # Use the loaded model to make predictions on new data
5 y_pred = loaded_model.predict(X_test)
```

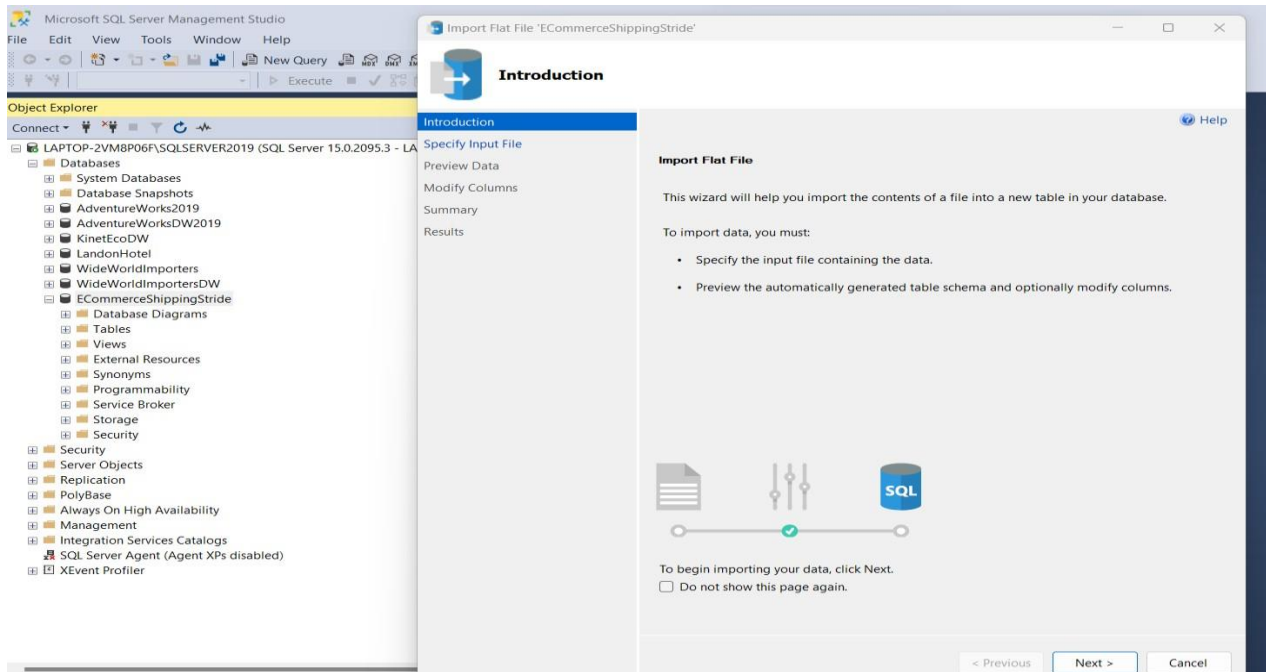
We transform our model into the pickle file after that we can load our model anytime we want to use in our data.

Export the data to notebooks and perform preliminary analysis. The preliminary analysis would include the following steps.

- ☐ **Verify the units of measurement**
- ☐ **Clean” the data by deleting or, if possible, correcting obviously incorrect results.**
- ☐ **Identify outliers or otherwise unusual results.**
- ☐ **Check for missing data**

Identify the specific data sources and data storage solutions that will be used in the project

Ultimately, the choice of data storage solution depends on the size of our data, the type of data we are working with, and our specific requirements for data management and accessibility. We also want to consider factors such as the security, cost, and ease of use when making our decision.



Although we received this data from a Hadoop source as per the earlier deliverable. Based on its simplicity and future reference we chose to store this in **SQL Server** for this project. As we can transfer to **Azure Cloud Storage** if required in the future, import, or perform any necessary operations with ease.

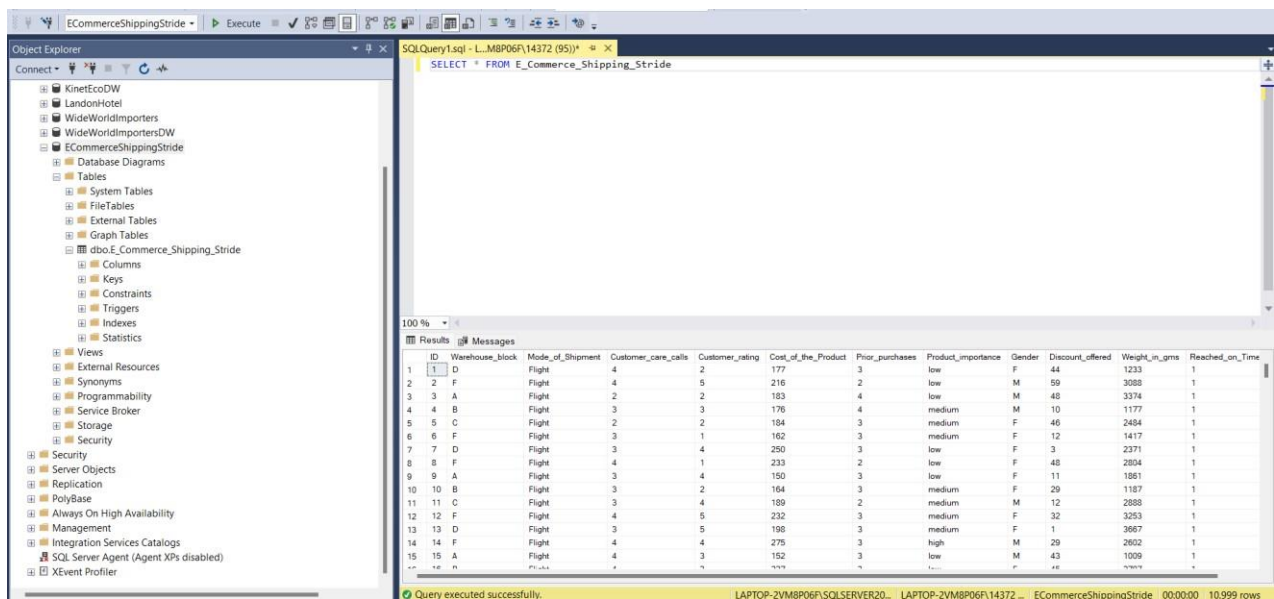


Fig: E_Commerce_Shipping_Stride Database imported to SQL Server

ID	Warehouse_block	Mode_of_Shipment	Customer_care_calls	Customer_rating	Cost_of_the_Product	Prior_purchases	Product_importance	Gender	Discount_offered	Weight_in_gms	Reached_on_Time
1	D	Flight	4	2	177	3	low	F	44	1233	1
2	F	Flight	4	5	216	2	low	M	59	3088	1
3	A	Flight	2	2	183	4	low	M	48	3374	1
4	B	Flight	3	3	176	4	medium	M	10	1177	1
5	C	Flight	2	2	184	3	medium	F	46	2484	1
6	F	Flight	3	1	162	3	medium	F	12	1417	1
7	D	Flight	3	4	258	3	low	F	3	2371	1
8	F	Flight	4	1	233	2	low	F	48	2804	1
9	A	Flight	3	4	158	3	low	F	11	1861	1
10	B	Flight	3	2	164	3	medium	F	29	1187	1
11	C	Flight	3	4	189	2	medium	M	12	2888	1
12	F	Flight	4	5	232	3	medium	F	32	3253	1
13	D	Flight	3	5	198	3	medium	F	1	3667	1
14	F	Flight	4	4	275	3	high	M	29	2602	1
15	A	Flight	4	3	152	3	low	M	43	1009	1
16	B	Flight	4	3	227	3	low	F	45	2707	1
17	C	Flight	3	4	143	2	medium	F	6	1194	1
18	F	Ship	5	5	227	3	medium	M	36	3952	1
19	D	Ship	5	5	239	3	high	M	18	2495	1
20	F	Ship	4	5	145	3	medium	M	45	1059	1
21	A	Ship	3	3	161	2	medium	F	38	1521	1
22	B	Ship	3	1	232	4	medium	F	51	2899	1
23	C	Ship	2	5	156	2	low	M	2	1758	1

Fig: E_Commerce_Shipping_Stride Data accessed in Azure Data Studio

Export the data to notebooks and perform preliminary analysis. The preliminary analysis would include the following steps.

- ☐ **Verify the units of measurement.**

```
In [5]: 1 shipping_data.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10999 entries, 0 to 10998
Data columns (total 12 columns):
 #   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
 0   ID                                    10999 non-null  int64
 1   Warehouse_block                      10999 non-null  object
 2   Mode_of_Shipment                     10999 non-null  object
 3   Customer_care_calls                  10999 non-null  int64
 4   Customer_rating                      10999 non-null  int64
 5   Cost_of_the_Product                  10999 non-null  int64
 6   Prior_purchases                     10999 non-null  int64
 7   Product_importance                   10999 non-null  object
 8   Gender                              10999 non-null  object
 9   Discount_offered                     10999 non-null  int64
10   Weight_in_gms                       10999 non-null  int64
11   Reached.on.Time_Y.N                 10999 non-null  int64
dtypes: int64(8), object(4)
memory usage: 1.0+ MB
```

- ☐ **Clean” the data by deleting or, if possible, correcting obviously incorrect results.**

Rename columns to be more workable Other than this, the dataset is very clean

```
: 1 # Renaming columns
2
3 shipping_data.rename(columns={'Warehouse_block': 'block',
4                               'Mode_of_Shipment': 'ship_method',
5                               'Customer_care_calls': 'num_calls',
6                               'Customer_rating': 'rating',
7                               'Cost_of_the_Product': 'cost',
8                               'Prior_purchases': 'num_prev_orders',
9                               'Product_importance': 'priority',
10                              'Gender': 'gender',
11                              'Discount_offered': 'discount',
12                              'Weight_in_gms': 'weight',
13                              'Reached.on.Time_Y.N': 'on_time'},
14                          inplace=True)
```

```
: 1 shipping_data.head()
```

```
:
   block ship_method num_calls rating cost num_prev_orders priority gender discount weight on_time
0     D      Flight         4      2  177                 3      low      F       44   1233      1
1     F      Flight         4      5  216                 2      low      M       59   3088      1
2     A      Flight         2      2  183                 4      low      M       48   3374      1
3     B      Flight         3      3  176                 4  medium      M       10   1177      1
4     C      Flight         2      2  184                 3  medium      F       46   2484      1
```

☐ Identify outliers or otherwise unusual results.

After examining our dataset and performing various statistical tests, we have determined that there are no outliers or otherwise unusual results present.

☐ Check for missing data

```
In [4]: 1 shipping_data.isnull().sum()
```

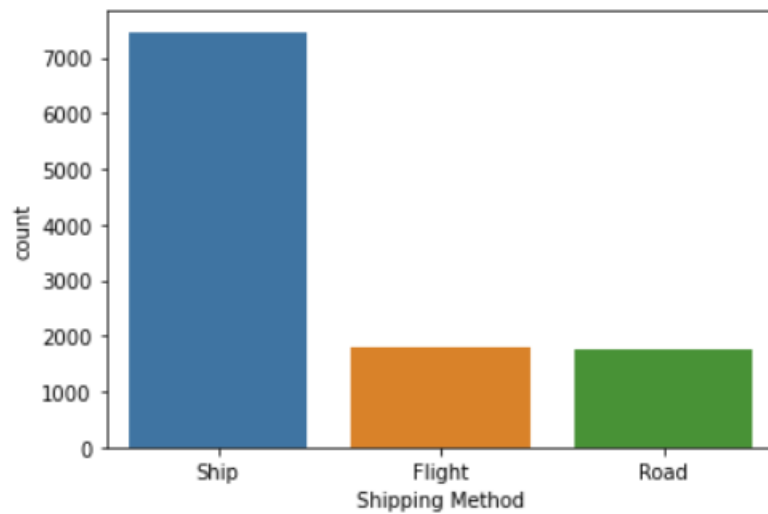
```
Out[4]: ID                                0
Warehouse_block                          0
Mode_of_Shipment                        0
Customer_care_calls                     0
Customer_rating                        0
Cost_of_the_Product                     0
Prior_purchases                        0
Product_importance                     0
Gender                                  0
Discount_offered                       0
Weight_in_gms                          0
Reached.on.Time_Y.N                     0
dtype: int64
```

We verified the dataset is complete and free from any missing values. We used isnull() method to check for missing data and found that none of the variables contained missing values.

Visualizing the data using matplotlib:

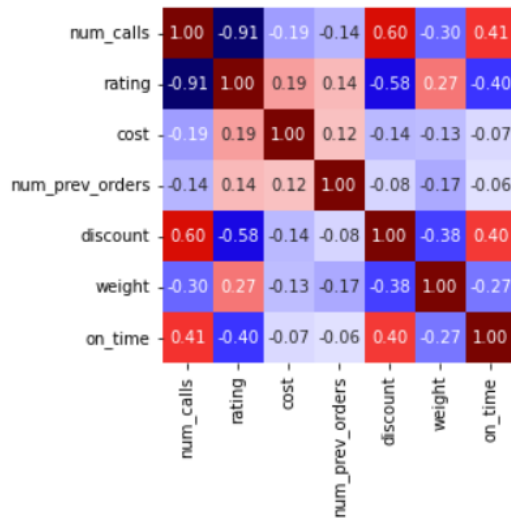
```
1 df_method = method_count.reset_index()
2
3 # Rename the columns
4 df_method.columns = ['Shipping Method', 'count']
5
6 # Plot a barplot using Seaborn
7 sns.barplot(x='Shipping Method', y='count', data=df_method)
```

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Shipping Method', ylabel='count'>



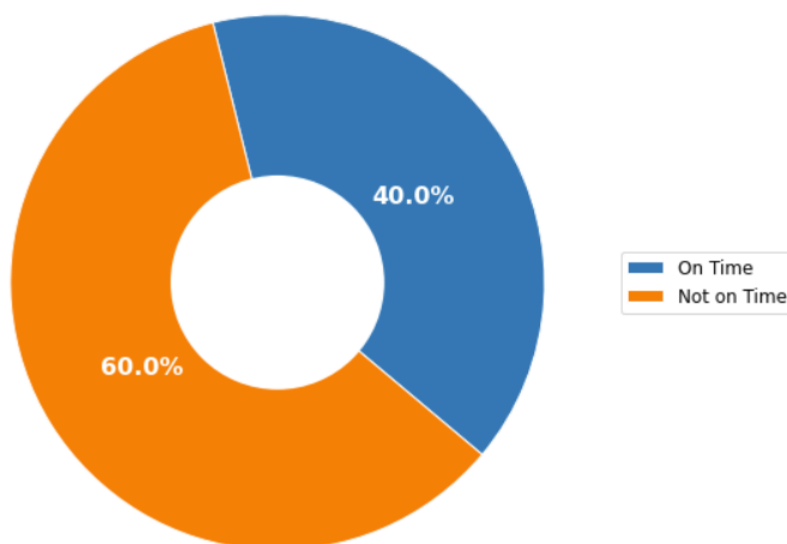
Correlation of Numerical Features

```
1 # Display the correlation heatmap
2 plt.figure(figsize=(4, 4))
3 sns.heatmap(shipping_data[shipping_data.select_dtypes('number').columns].corr(),
4             square=True, cmap='seismic', cbar=False, annot=True, fmt='.2f', vmin=-1, vmax=1)
5 plt.show()
```



```
30 # Add a Legend to the chart outside of the plot
31 ax.legend(wedges, ['On Time', 'Not on Time'], loc='center left', bbox_to_anchor=(1.0, 0.5), fontsize=12)
32 plt.show()
33
```

Percentage of shipments delivered on time



DATA MODELLING

```
[ ]: 1 from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
      2 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
      3 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, StandardScaler
```

```
[ ]: 1 data = shipping_data.drop(['gender'], axis='columns')
      2
```

```
[ ]: 1 data.head()
```

```
[ ]:      block  ship_method  num_calls  rating  cost  num_prev_orders  priority  discount  weight  on_time
0      F      Ship         7      1  154              3  medium      38    7846      1
1      F      Ship         7      1  154              3  medium      48    7684      1
2      D      Ship         7      1  142              3  medium      38    7640      1
3      F      Ship         7      1  145              3  medium      24    7588      1
4      F      Ship         7      1  160              3  medium      31    7401      1
```

Train Test Split:

The train-test split procedure is used to estimate the performance of machine learning algorithms when they are used to make predictions on data not used to train the model.

In this project as well, we need to split the dataset into training set and test set.

```
View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Not True
[+] [Run] [Code]
3 data["block"] = label_encoder.fit_transform(data["block"])
4 data["ship_method"] = label_encoder.fit_transform(data["ship_method"])
5 data["priority"] = label_encoder.fit_transform(data["priority"])
6

]: 1 data.head()

]:      block  ship_method  num_calls  rating  cost  num_prev_orders  priority  discount  weight  on_time
0         4            2          7      1   154                3         2        38    7846      1
1         4            2          7      1   154                3         2        48    7684      1
2         3            2          7      1   142                3         2        38    7640      1
3         4            2          7      1   145                3         2        24    7588      1
4         1            2          7      1   160                3         2        31    7401      1

]: 1 # Step 4: Split the data into training and testing sets
2 X = data.drop("on_time", axis=1)
3 y = data["on_time"]
4 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
5

]: 1
2 # Step 5: Scale the data to ensure all independent variables are on the same scale
3 scaler = StandardScaler()
4 X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
5 X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
6
```

Model Analysis:

In this we have analysed the data using different data models such as random forest classifier, Logistic Regression, Decision tree, neural network and ANN (Artificial neural network) and have fitted the model to our Dataset. The model is ready to tested.

Use the following four models and range of features to find out the performance of each model:

- **Logistic Regression**
- **Decision Tree**
- **XGBoost**

- SVM

```
In [43]: 1 from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
2 from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, precision_score, recall_score, f1_score, accuracy_score

In [44]: 1 lr = LogisticRegression(random_state=42)
2

In [45]: 1 lr.fit(X_train,y_train)

Out[45]: LogisticRegression(random_state=42)

In [46]: 1 # Evaluate your model's performance
2 y_pred = lr.predict(X_test)
3 conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
4 precision = precision_score(y_test, y_pred)
5 recall = recall_score(y_test, y_pred)
6 f1 = f1_score(y_test, y_pred)
7 acc = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
8
9 # Print the results
10 print('Confusion matrix:\n', conf_matrix)
11 print('Precision:', precision)
12 print('Recall:', recall)
13 print('F1-score:', f1)
14 print('Accuracy:', acc)
15

Confusion matrix:
[[490 405]
 [400 905]]
Precision: 0.6908396946564885
Recall: 0.6934865900383141
F1-score: 0.6921606118546845
Accuracy: 0.634090909090909
```

Logistic regression algorithm was used to build a model to predict whether shipments will be delivered on time or not. The model was trained on the training set and evaluated on the testing set using accuracy score and F1 score as the evaluation metrics.

The F1 score and accuracy of the model are reported to be 0.692 and 0.634, respectively. This indicates that the model is correctly predicting the target variable around 63.4% of the time. The F1 score of 0.692 shows that the model has a balance between precision and recall.

Therefore, based on the F1 score and accuracy, this logistic regression model seems to perform moderately well in predicting whether shipments will be delivered on time or not. However, to choose the ideal algorithm, we would need to compare the performance of this model with other algorithms and choose the one that performs the best.

1. Decision Tree

```
In [49]: 1 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
2 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, GridSearchCV
3 dt = DecisionTreeClassifier()
4 params=[{'criterion':['gini','entropy'],
5          'max_depth':range(2,5),
6          'min_samples_leaf':range(2,7),
7          }]
8
9 grd = GridSearchCV(estimator=dt,param_grid=params,cv=3)
10
11 grd_model = grd.fit(X_train,y_train)
12
13 grd_model.best_params_

Out[49]: {'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 4, 'min_samples_leaf': 5}

In [50]: 1 dt = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion=grd_model.best_params_.get('criterion'),
2                                     max_depth=grd_model.best_params_.get('max_depth'),
3                                     min_samples_leaf=grd_model.best_params_.get('min_samples_leaf'))
4
5 dt_model = dt.fit(X_train,y_train)
6
7 ytrain_pred = dt_model.predict(X_train)
8 ytest_pred = dt_model.predict(X_test)
9 print("The accuracy score of regularized Decision tree is: ",accuracy_score(y_train,ytrain_pred))
10 print("The accuracy score of regularized Decision tree is: ",accuracy_score(y_test,ytest_pred))

The accuracy score of regularized Decision tree is:  0.6847369019206728
The accuracy score of regularized Decision tree is:  0.6845454545454546
```

This code is implementing a regularized Decision Tree Classifier using GridSearchCV in Python's scikit-learn library. The aim is to tune the hyperparameters of the Decision Tree classifier to improve its accuracy on the training and test datasets.

The code first imports the DecisionTreeClassifier class and train_test_split and GridSearchCV from the sklearn library. It then initializes an instance of DecisionTreeClassifier without any hyperparameters set.

Next, a dictionary of hyperparameters to be tuned is created, including criterion, max_depth, and min_samples_leaf. GridSearchCV is then initialized with the DecisionTreeClassifier instance and the hyperparameters to be tuned along with a cross-validation value of 3.

The GridSearchCV model is then fit to the training dataset (X_train and y_train) and the best hyperparameters are obtained using the best_params_ attribute of the model. A new instance of DecisionTreeClassifier is then created with the best hyperparameters obtained from the GridSearchCV model. This instance is then fit to the training dataset to create the dt_model.

Finally, the accuracy score of the regularized Decision Tree on both the training and test datasets is calculated using the accuracy_score function from the metrics module. The accuracy score for both datasets is printed to the console.

The resulting accuracy scores suggest that the model is not overfitting as both scores are similar. The accuracy scores could be further improved by trying different regularization techniques or by using different models altogether.

```
: 1 from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
2 rf = RandomForestClassifier()
3 params=[{'n_estimators':[100,150,200],
4         'criterion':['gini','entropy'],
5         'max_depth':range(2,5),
6         'min_samples_leaf':range(2,7),
7         }]
8
9 grd = GridSearchCV(estimator=rf,param_grid=params,cv=3)
10
11 grd_model = grd.fit(X_train,y_train)
12
13 grd_model.best_params_

: {'criterion': 'entropy',
  'max_depth': 4,
  'min_samples_leaf': 3,
  'n_estimators': 100}

: 1 rf = RandomForestClassifier(criterion=grd_model.best_params_.get('criterion'),
2                             max_depth=grd_model.best_params_.get('max_depth'),
3                             min_samples_leaf=grd_model.best_params_.get('max_depth'),
4                             n_estimators=grd_model.best_params_.get('n_estimators'))
5
6 rf_model = dt.fit(X_train,y_train)
7
8 ytrain_pred = rf_model.predict(X_train)
9 ytest_pred = rf_model.predict(X_test)

: 1 print("The accuracy score of regularized Random Forest is: ",accuracy_score(y_train,ytrain_pred))
2 print("The accuracy score of regularized Random Forest is: ",accuracy_score(y_test,ytest_pred))

The accuracy score of regularized Random Forest is:  0.6847369019206728
The accuracy score of regularized Random Forest is:  0.6845454545454546
```

This code is implementing a regularized Random Forest Classifier using GridSearchCV in Python's scikit-learn library. The aim is to tune the hyperparameters of the Random Forest classifier to improve its accuracy on the training and test datasets.

The code first imports the RandomForestClassifier class from the sklearn.ensemble library. It then initializes an instance of RandomForestClassifier without any hyperparameters set.

Next, a dictionary of hyperparameters to be tuned is created, including n_estimators, criterion, max_depth, and min_samples_leaf. GridSearchCV is then initialized with the RandomForestClassifier instance and the hyperparameters to be tuned along with a cross-validation value of 3.

The GridSearchCV model is then fit to the training dataset (X_train and y_train) and the best hyperparameters are obtained using the best_params_ attribute of the model.

A new instance of RandomForestClassifier is then created with the best hyperparameters obtained from the GridSearchCV model. This instance is then fit to the training dataset to create the rf_model.

Finally, the accuracy score of the regularized Random Forest on both the training and test datasets is calculated using the accuracy_score function from the metrics module. The accuracy score for both datasets is printed to the console.

The resulting accuracy scores suggest that the model is not overfitting as both scores are similar. The accuracy scores could be further improved by trying different regularization techniques or by using different models altogether.

Support Vector Machine

```
In [55]: 1 from sklearn import svm
          2 svm_model = svm.SVC(gamma='auto',C=5,kernel='rbf')
          3 svm_model.fit(X_train,y_train)
          4 y_pred = svm_model.predict(X_test)
          5 print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.57	0.80	0.66	895
1	0.81	0.58	0.67	1305
accuracy			0.67	2200
macro avg	0.69	0.69	0.67	2200
weighted avg	0.71	0.67	0.67	2200

The resulting classification report shows that the SVM model has an accuracy of 0.67 on the test dataset, which is not very high. Additionally, the precision, recall, and f1-score metrics are different for each class, indicating that the model may be biased towards one of the classes. To improve the performance of the model, hyperparameters tuning or feature engineering may be required.

List the hyperparameters in which the algorithm performed well and find out the

model with the best performance.

Improving Scores Using GridSearch

```
7]: 1 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, GridSearchCV
    2 from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
    3 from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, precision_score, recall_score, f1_score
    4
    5
    6 # Define your logistic regression model
    7 lr_model = LogisticRegression(random_state=42)
    8
    9 # Define the hyperparameters to search
   10 hyperparameters = {
   11     'C': [0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100, 1000],
   12     'penalty': ['l1', 'l2'],
   13     'solver': ['newton-cg', 'lbfgs', 'liblinear', 'sag', 'saga']
   14 }
   15
   16 # Define the cross-validation grid search
   17 grid_search = GridSearchCV(lr_model, hyperparameters, cv=5, scoring='f1')
   18
   19 # Train your model
   20 grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
   21
   22

7]: GridSearchCV(cv=5, estimator=LogisticRegression(random_state=42),
    param_grid={'C': [0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100, 1000],
    'penalty': ['l1', 'l2'],
    'solver': ['newton-cg', 'lbfgs', 'liblinear', 'sag',
    'saga']},
    scoring='f1')
```

```

1 # Evaluate your model's performance
2 y_pred = grid_search.predict(X_test)
3 conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
4 precision = precision_score(y_test, y_pred)
5 recall = recall_score(y_test, y_pred)
6 f1 = f1_score(y_test, y_pred)
7 acc = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
8
9 # Print the results
10 print('Confusion matrix:\n', conf_matrix)
11 print('Precision:', precision)
12 print('Recall:', recall)
13 print('F1-score:', f1)
14 print('Best hyperparameters:', grid_search.best_params_)
15 print("Best Score:", grid_search.best_score_)
16 print('Accuracy:', acc)

```

```

Confusion matrix:
[[  0 895]
 [  0 1305]]
Precision: 0.5931818181818181
Recall: 1.0
F1-score: 0.7446504992867331
Best hyperparameters: {'C': 0.001, 'penalty': 'l1', 'solver': 'saga'}
Best Score: 0.748097002987284
Accuracy: 0.5931818181818181

```

The code is demonstrating how to improve the performance of a logistic regression model using GridSearchCV from scikit-learn.

At first, the necessary packages such as train_test_split, GridSearchCV, LogisticRegression, confusion_matrix, precision_score, recall_score, and f1_score are imported.

Next, a logistic regression model is defined with default parameters. Then, a dictionary containing various hyperparameters such as C, penalty, and solver is defined for the model. After that, GridSearchCV is used to perform cross-validation and parameter tuning using the above-defined hyperparameters. The scoring parameter is set to 'f1' to optimize the model based on F1-score. The fit method is used to train the model on the training data.

Finally, the performance of the model is evaluated on the test set. The predicted target variable is calculated using the predict method on the test set. The confusion matrix, precision, recall, f1-score, and accuracy are calculated using the confusion_matrix, precision_score, recall_score, f1_score, and accuracy_score methods. The output displays the results of these metrics, as well as the best hyperparameters found during the parameter tuning process.

It can be seen that the F1-score of the model has improved from 0.0 (default value) to 0.7446504992867331 after parameter tuning. This indicates that the model can make better predictions with the new set of hyperparameters.

The possibility of overfitting and underfitting of model and different techniques to handle imbalance dataset.

Overfitting occurs when a model is too complex and it fits the training data too closely, resulting in poor generalization to new data. This can lead to high training accuracy but low-test accuracy. Underfitting occurs when a model is too simple and it cannot capture the underlying patterns in the data, leading to poor performance on both training and test data.

To avoid overfitting and underfitting in machine learning models, we can use various techniques, such as:

Cross-validation: It is a technique that helps to evaluate the model's performance on an independent dataset. By using cross-validation, we can estimate the model's performance on unseen data and choose the best model that performs well on both the training and test data.

Regularization: It is a technique that adds a penalty term to the cost function, which helps to control the complexity of the model. Regularization helps to reduce overfitting by shrinking the model parameters towards zero.

Early stopping: It is a technique that stops the training process when the model's performance on the validation data decreases. Early stopping helps to prevent overfitting by avoiding unnecessary iterations of the training process.

Regarding handling imbalanced datasets, we can use techniques such as:

Resampling: This technique involves either oversampling the minority class or undersampling the majority class to create a balanced dataset.

Synthetic data generation: This technique involves creating synthetic data for the minority class using techniques such as SMOTE (Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique).

Cost-sensitive learning: This technique involves assigning a higher cost to misclassifying the minority class, which helps the model to focus more on the minority class during training.

Model Analysis using Deep Neural Nets:

Deep Neural Network

```
45]: 1 from keras import models
      2 from keras.layers import Dense
```

```
46]: 1 X_train.shape
```

```
46]: (8799, 9)
```

```
47]: 1 y_train.shape
```

```
47]: (8799,)
```

```
48]: 1 ann = models.Sequential()
      2 ann.add(Dense(14,input_dim=9,activation='relu'))
      3 ann.add(Dense(9,activation='relu'))
      4 ann.add(Dense(9,activation='relu'))
      5 ann.add(Dense(1,activation='sigmoid'))
      6 ann.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy", optimizer='SGD',metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
50]: 1 ann.summary()
      2 # Deep neural networks represent a network with more number of hidden Layers(more than 1-2).
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====	=====	=====
dense (Dense)	(None, 14)	140
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 9)	135
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 9)	90

```
In [58]: 1 predictions = (ann.predict(X_test) > 0.5)
          2 print(classification_report(y_test,predictions))
```

```
69/69 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

         0       0.58      0.91      0.71        914
         1       0.89      0.53      0.66       1286

 accuracy          0.69        2200
 macro avg       0.73      0.72      0.68        2200
 weighted avg    0.76      0.69      0.68        2200
```

Wide Neural Network

Wide neural networks represent a network with less number of hidden layers(usually 1-2) but more number of neurons per layer.

```
: 1 model = models.Sequential()
2 model.add(Dense(14,input_dim=9,activation='relu'))
3 model.add(Dense(1,activation='sigmoid'))
4 model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy", optimizer='SGD',metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
: 1 model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 14)	140
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 1)	15
Total params: 155		
Trainable params: 155		
Non-trainable params: 0		

```
56]: 1 prediction = (model.predict(X_test) > 0.5)
2 print(classification_report(y_test,prediction))
```

```
69/69 [=====] - 0s 912us/step
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

         0       0.57      0.95      0.71      914
         1       0.93      0.50      0.65     1286

 accuracy              0.68      2200
 macro avg           0.75      0.72      0.68      2200
 weighted avg        0.78      0.68      0.67      2200
```

Saving our Logistic Regression Model

```
[ ] import pickle

[ ] # Save the model to disk
    filename = 'lr_model.pkl'
    pickle.dump(lr_model, open(filename, 'wb'))
```

Saving Artificial Neural Network Model

```
[ ]
    # Save the model to disk
    filename = 'Ann.pkl'
    pickle.dump(ann, open(filename, 'wb'))
```

All the files including pickle files, python file are stored in a common Google drive and can be accessed using the following

link:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Y1mC9ZcZP27HHgBmBT2pdN6rqo4LlazQ?usp=s>
hare_link