Kaggle username: Arterx **Imports** In [57]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier from sklearn.model selection import train test split, GridSearchCV, RandomizedSearchCV from sklearn.metrics import f1 score from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler from scipy import stats

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import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import pandas as pd import seaborn as sns import numpy as np Reading data In [23]: raw_data = pd.read_csv('train.csv') # Naming the train data "raw_data" test_data = pd.read_csv('test.csv') # Naming the test data "test_data" Data exploration and visualisation In [3]: # Histograms below raw data.hist()

plt.tight layout() plt.show() # Pairplots below sns.pairplot(raw data, hue='target') nswdemand index nswprice 20000 2000 20000 0 0 20000 -2.5 0.0 -20 vicprice vicdemand transfer 20000 20000 20000 -10-20target 20000

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x2550d169a30> Out[3]: 35000 30000 25000 20000 15000 10000 5000 -5 nswdemand -10 -15 1.0 0.8 0.6 0.2 0.0 0 -5 -10 -15-10 -15

-10

vicprice

0.003422

0.010215

-0.229600

0.002277

0.003467

0.003467

1.000000

vicprice

0.003218

0.001326

0.000000

0.002270

0.003467

0.003467

0.022781

nswdemand

0.5

transfer

5000

10000

0.0

33642.000000 33642.000000

33994.000000

0.0

vicdemand

33994.000000

0.418636

0.293709

-17.996896

0.373123

0.422915

0.468863

1.000000

vicdemand

0.421993

0.119613

0.000000

0.371828

0.422915

0.467115

0.991196

0.5

transfer

0.496951

0.288964

-19.382464

0.414912

0.414912

0.605702

1.000000

transfer

0.501606

0.153075

0.000000

0.414912

0.414912

0.606579

1.000000

33642.000000 33642.000000

33994.000000

1.0

-io

target

0.424604

0.494290

0.000000

0.000000

0.000000

1.000000

1.000000

target

0.419268

0.493447

0.000000

0.000000

0.000000

1.000000

1.000000

33994.000000

-io

-2020000 40000 In [4]: raw_data.describe() # Descriptive stats Out[4]: index 33994.000000 33994.000000 count mean 16996.500000 9813.366862 std 0.000000 -3.354880 min 25% 8498.250000 **50**% 16996.500000 25494.750000 33993.000000 Data cleaning In [50]: # Using Z-scores to filter out the outliers. Z-score < 2 is 95% of the data

nswprice

0.057260

0.052392

0.035127

0.048667

0.074306

0.979975

nswdemand

33994.000000

0.422004

0.319866

-20.103552

0.310213

0.444808

0.537303

0.980809

z scores = stats.zscore(raw data) abs_z_scores = np.abs(z_scores) filtered_entries = (abs_z_scores < 2).all(axis=1)</pre> # outliers = (abs_z_scores >= 2).all(axis=1) Was used with the IterativeImputer but did not prove useful data = raw_data[filtered_entries] data.describe() # Descriptive stats index nswprice nswdemand 33642.000000 33642.000000 33642.000000 count 0.055558 16996.972148 0.424460 mean 9812.622196 0.025612 0.162032 std

0.000000

plt.tight_layout()

index

plt.show()

min

Out[51]:

In [49]:

Out[49]:

> 0.150 0.125

0.100 0.075 0.050 0.025 0.000

> 0.8 0.6

0.020 0.015 0.010 0.005 0.000 1.0 0.8 0.6 vicden 0.4 0.2 0.0 1.0 0.8

0.6 0.4

0.0

y = data.target

sc = StandardScaler()

sc.fit(X_train)

training data

Modelling

Evaluation

In [87]:

In [81]:

In [82]:

Train test split

Scaling

In [84]:

In [85]:

In [83]:

20000

8499.250000 0.034947 0.308688 25% 16999.500000 0.048367 0.443023 **50**% 0.073316 **75**% 25489.750000 0.535406 **max** 33993.000000 0.161643 0.948974 Data exploration after cleaning # Histograms below data.hist()

sns.pairplot(data, hue='target')

10000

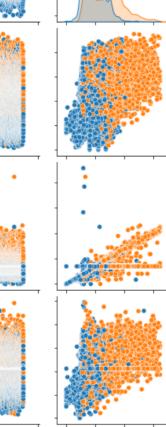
0.000000

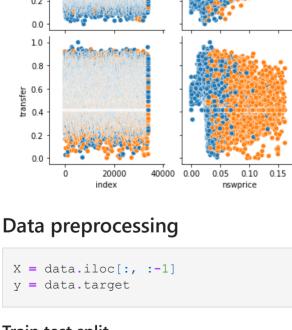
0.000000

We see that the z-score method removed the worst outliers.

nswprice

2000 20000 0.0 vicprice vicdemand 20000 10000 0.02 0.00 target 20000 <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x25532105be0> 35000 30000





X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=1, stratify=y)

forest = RandomForestClassifier(criterion='entropy',

(23549, 6) (10093, 6) (23549,) (10093,)

X train sc = sc.transform(X train) X test sc = sc.transform(X test)

forest.fit(X_train_sc, y_train)

Forest training data accuracy: 1.00 Forest test data accuracy: 0.79

pred_forest = forest.predict(X_test_sc)

Random Forest Score: 0.7949193690926537

submission_16 = forest.predict(test_data) df_submission_16 = pd.DataFrame(submission_16) df_submission_16.reset_index(level=0, inplace=True)

df_submission_16.columns = ['index', 'target']

df submission 16.to csv('submission 16.csv', index=False)

print(f'\nRandom Forest Score: {score forest}\n')

forest = RandomForestClassifier(criterion='entropy',

Kaggle submission

forest.fit(X, y)

print(X_train.shape, X_test.shape, y_train.shape, y_test.shape)

Transform (standardise) both X train and X test with mean and STD from

Below I am using the relevant values I had gotten from the grid search

max_features='auto', $n_{estimators=250}$, random_state=1, $n_{jobs=-1}$ bootstrap=True

print('Forest training data accuracy: {0:.2f}'.format(forest.score(X_train_sc, y_train)))

print('Forest test data accuracy: {0:.2f}'.format(forest.score(X_test_sc, y_test)))

max features='auto', n_estimators=250, random_state=1, $n_{jobs=-1}$ bootstrap=True)

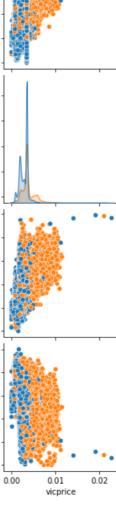
Predicting and inserting the results into a file named "submission_n"

RandomForestClassifier(bootstrap=False, criterion='entropy', n_estimators=250,

n jobs=-1, random state=1)

score_forest = f1_score(y_test, pred_forest, average='weighted')

I did not use the scaled data at first, but after some testing, I ended up with a slightly better result when # Furthermore, I tried to do a grid search but it took me 4 hours and did not increase the accuracy by much





1.0