CPSC 483 Data Mining and Pattern Recognition



Department of Computer Science

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Group Project

Submitted by:

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1. Introduction

Kaggle competition is a data science competition where different companies put their data for predication and analysis and data miners from all over the world participate and produce best models using the given data. In Kaggle, we choose a particular competition and we download the training data for the same. Next step is, building a model using our choice of methods or tools. Finally, the predications are uploaded and Kaggle scores the solution, which are then displayed on the leaderboard.

The Kaggle competitions can be found on this url: https://www.kaggle.com/competitions

We had to choose a competition which was active on Kaggle. Therefore, we looked at different competitions and found one which was on San Francisco Crime Classification: https://www.kaggle.com/c/sf-crime

This dataset is brought by SF Open Data, the central clearinghouse for data published by the City and County of San Francisco. This dataset contains incidents derived from SFPD Crime Incident Reporting system. The data ranges from 1/1/2003 to 5/13/2015. The training set and test set rotate every week, meaning week 1,3,5,7... belong to test set, week 2,4,6,8 belong to training set.

1.1 Environment:

Python -3.5

1.2 Libraries:

- 1. **Pandas:** It offers data structures and operations for manipulating numerical tables and time series
- 2. **Sklearn:** They have all algorithm with their functions.
- 3. **Numpy:** It helps in mathematical computation.
- 4. Matplotlib: This library is used to plot graphs in python, it has inbuilt functions for it.
- 5. **Math:** This library is used to access the mathematical function.

1.3 Tools Used:

- 1. Visual Studio Code.
- 2. RapidMiner

2. Installation of Python and it libraries

Step 1:

Download python: - https://www.python.org/downloads/

Step 2:

Install all the libraries needed:

- 1. Install pip(This will help us install other libraries)
- 2. Install numpy (pip install numpy)
- 3. Install sklearn (pip install sklearn)
- 4. Install pandas (pip install pandas)
- 5. Install matplotlib (pip install matplotlib)
- 6. Install math (pip install math)

3. Download data from Kaggle

Data: https://www.kaggle.com/c/sf-crime/data

- Download all the files on this link.
- Train.csv: this data will help us to model the data using the algorithm.
- Test.csv: the modeled algorithm will help us to predict on the test data.
- samplesubmission.csv: the predicted values need to be stored in the format shown in this file.

Data: -

- Dates timestamp of thse crime incident
- Category category of the crime incident (only in train.csv). This is the target variable you are going to predict.
- Descript detailed description of the crime incident (only in train.csv)
- DayOfWeek the day of the week
- PdDistrict name of the Police Department District
- Resolution how the crime incident was resolved (only in train.csv)
- Address the approximate street address of the crime incident
- X Longitude
- Y Latitude

4. Preprocessing of the Data

• Date: Data we got from kaggle has date in String format. So we used parse_dates to convert into it in date time format. Then we used get dummies from Pandas library

to extract hour.

- Categories: We used label_encoder to convert crime categories to unique integer values.
- **Day of week:** We used get_dummies function from Pandas to convert days into binarized array.
- **PdDistrict:** We used get_dummies function from Pandas to convert districts into binarized array.

```
import pandas as pd

train =
  pd.read_csv("/Users/nikunjpatel/Desktop/DataMiningGroup/train.csv",parse_dates
  = ['Dates'])
test = pd.read_csv("/Users/nikunjpatel/Desktop/DataMiningGroup/test.csv",
  parse_dates = ['Dates'])

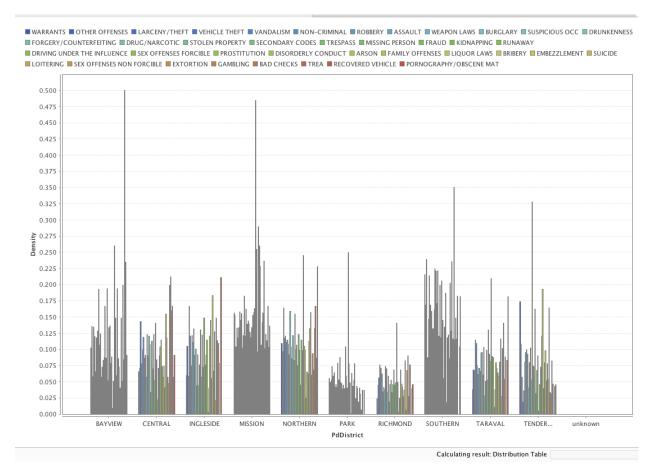
le_crime = preprocessing.LabelEncoder()
  crime = le_crime.fit_transform(train.Category)

days = pd.get_dummies(test.DayOfWeek)
  district = pd.get_dummies(test.PdDistrict)

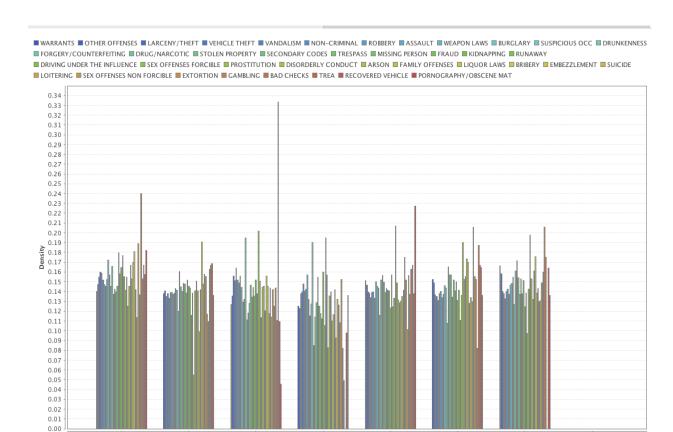
hour = test.Dates.dt.hour
  hour = pd.get_dummies(hour)
test_data = pd.concat([hour, days, district], axis=1)
```

5. Analysis of the data (using RapidMiner)

Here are some graphs produced using RapidMiner for analyzing the data. After analyzing the data, we can say that crime rates are high in Bayview, Southern and Mission districts.



By analyzing data for the week days we can say that crime rate is high on Fridays.



Sunday

DayOfWeek

Thursday

Friday

Monday

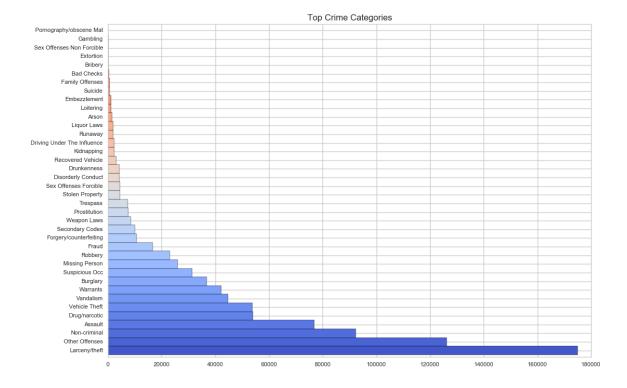
Saturday

Calculating result: Distribution Table

Wednesday

unknown

Tuesday



6. Implemented Algorithms:

1. K nearest neighbor algorithm:

For this algorithm we have considered

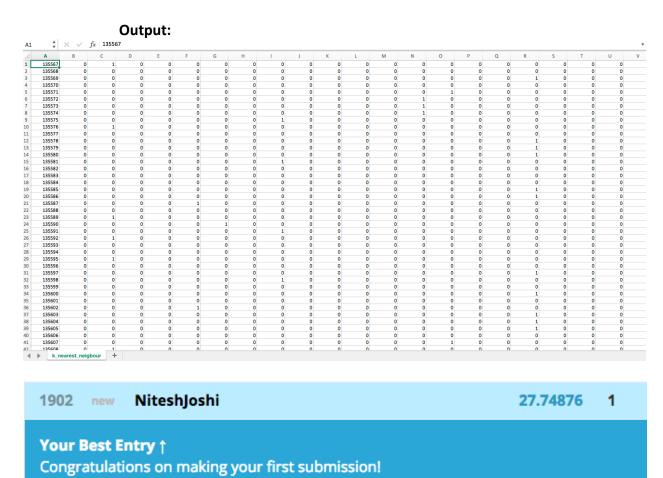
- Category
- Dates
- x and y axis.

We took these features so that we might get the exact location, but when we tried it on real algorithm it gave us some astonishing results as follows.

Output:

```
zipfile.ZipFile('/Users/nikunjpatel/Desktop/DataMiningGroup/newData.zip')
test = pd.read_csv(open('test.csv'), parse_dates=['Dates'])
x_test = test[['DayOfWeek', 'PdDistrict']]
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3)
knn.fit(x, y)
outcomes = knn.predict(x_test)
submit = pd.DataFrame({'Id': test.Id.tolist()})
for category in y.cat.categories:
submit[category] = np.where(outcomes == category, 1, 0)
```

print("Printing")
submit.to_csv('k_nearest_neigbour.csv', index = False)



For KNN we tried changing the K value ranging from 1 to 20. But we got the best results for these features when k=3.

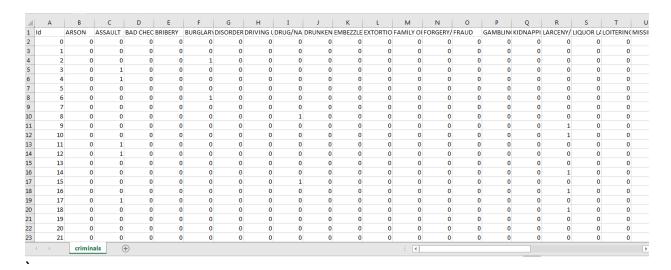
2. Random Forest:

For this algorithm we have considered

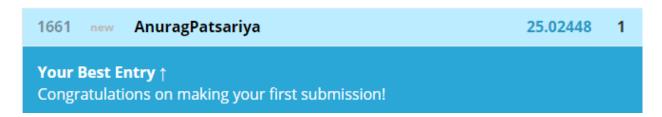
- Category
- Dates
- x and y axis.

We took these features so that we might get the exact location, but when we tried it on real algorithm it gave us some astonishing results as follows.

Output:



Kaggle Ranking:



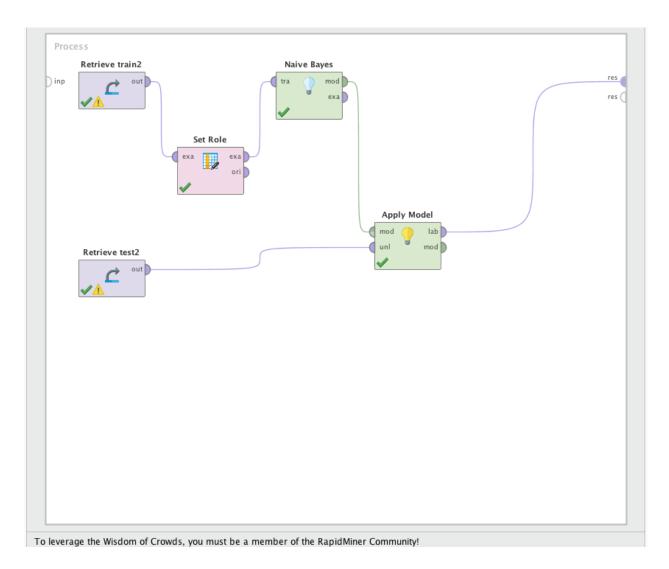
3. Naïve bayes:

For the first run of kaggle submission we used Naïve Bayes with two feature.

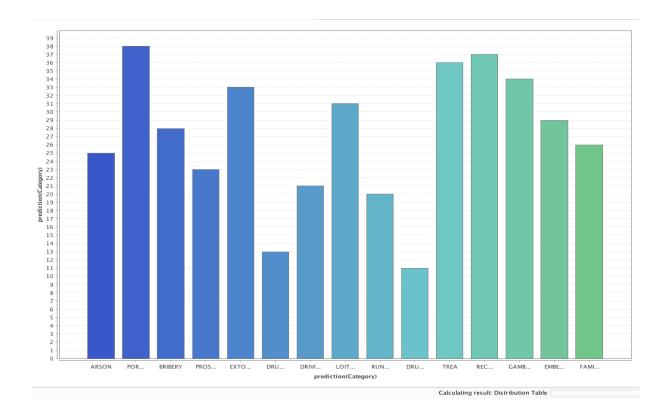
Feature used:

Day of the week: As in our analyzed data we can see that crime rates become high on a specific day so we choose this feature for our algorithm

PdDistrict: Crime rates can be different based on the location, so instead of choosing exact X & Y coordinates for the location we choose PdDistrict so that crime location can be more generalized.



After running the above model for Naïve Bayes algorithm we got the following output.



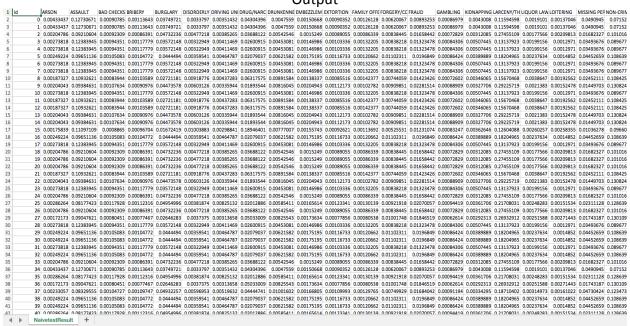
Below is the small part of code to apply Naïve Bayes algorithm in python:

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.naive_bayes import BernoulliNB
.
.
features = ['Friday', 'Monday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday', 'Thursday', 'Tuesday',
    'Wednesday', 'BAYVIEW', 'CENTRAL', 'INGLESIDE', 'MISSION',
    'NORTHERN', 'PARK', 'RICHMOND', 'SOUTHERN', 'TARAVAL', 'TENDERLOIN']
model = BernoulliNB()
model.fit(train_data[features], train_data['crime'])
predicted = model.predict_proba(test_data[features])

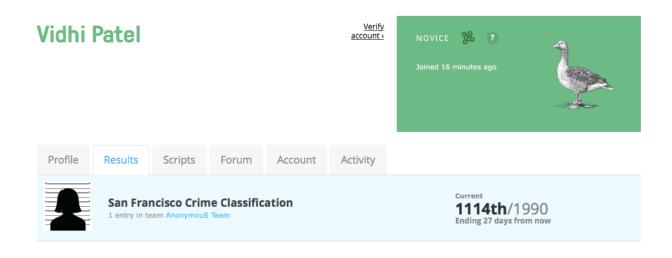
#Write results

result=pd.DataFrame(predicted, columns=le_crime.classes_)
result.to_csv('NaivetestResult14.csv', index = True, index_label = 'Id')
```

Output



Kaggle Ranking on submission:



After getting the above results we tried the same code for three features given below:

- hour
- day of week
- PdDistrict

For the second run, we used time, days of Week and PdDistrict. This time we choose "Time" as a feature because there are possibilities of happening certain crimes at a particular time. e.g. drunk and drive happens specially in the night.

We changed the python code for Naïve Bayes as shown below:

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.naive_bayes import BernoulliNB
.
.
features = ['Friday', 'Monday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday', 'Thursday', 'Tuesday',
'Wednesday', 'BAYVIEW', 'CENTRAL', 'INGLESIDE', 'MISSION',
'NORTHERN', 'PARK', 'RICHMOND', 'SOUTHERN', 'TARAVAL', 'TENDERLOIN']

features2 = [x for x in range(0,24)]
features = features + features2

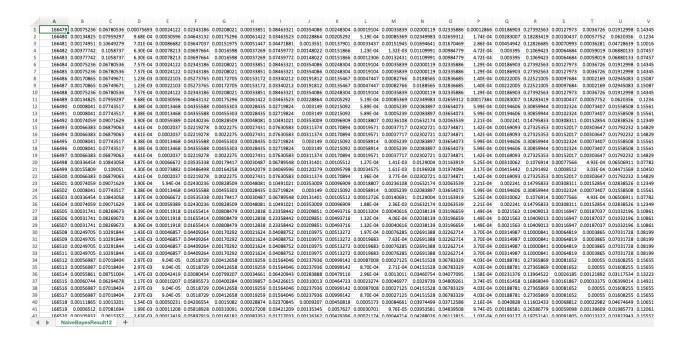
model = BernoulliNB()
model.fit(train_data[features], train_data['crime'])
predicted = model.predict_proba(test_data[features])

#Write results

result=pd.DataFrame(predicted, columns=le_crime.classes_)
result.to_csv('NaivetestResult14.csv', index = True, index_label = 'Id')
```

Here we created sparse matrix of days of week, time and PdDistrict.

Output from algorithm:

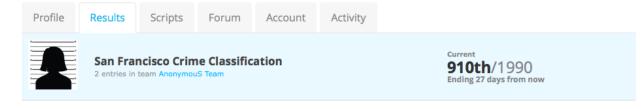


Kaggle Ranking Run#2:



Verify NOVICE 9% ? account >



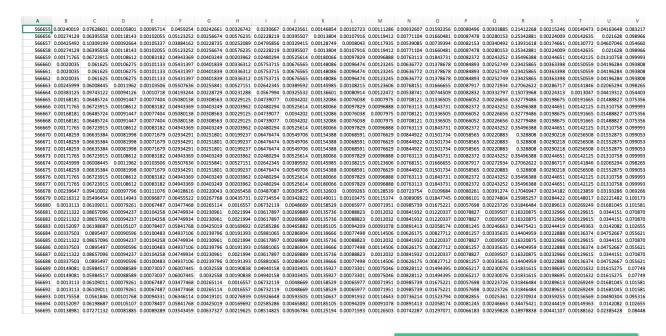


4.Logistic Regression

For this algorithm we used same feature which we selected for the second run of Naïve Bayes.

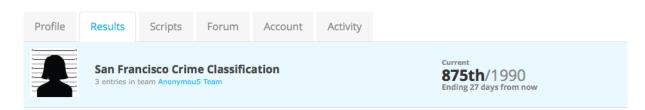
- Days of week
- PdDistrict
- Time

Output:



Vidhi Patel





6. Conclusion:

For this competition we tried these four algorithms. Out of which logistic regression with three features

- PdDistrict
- Hour
- Days of week

Gives us the best results and out ranking bumped up to 875 from 1902.

Algorithm	Kaggle Ranking
K Nearest Neighbor (k = 3)	1902
Random Forest	1667
Naïve Bayes	1114
Naïve Bayes (three features)	910
Logistic Regression	875

We can conclude that good feature selection and good algorithm can improve the ranking at Kaggle competition.

7. References:

- 1. http://efavdb.com/predicting-san-francisco-crimes/
- 2. http://scikit-learn.org/stable/
- 3. https://www.kaggle.com/c/sf-crime
- 4. http://docs.rapidminer.com/studio/operators/modeling/predictive/bayesian/naive bayes.html