## Classification

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This notebook explores smoke detector data from Kaggle.

Load the smoke\_detection\_iot.csv. Simplify variables

```
df <- read.csv("smoke_detection_iot.csv")</pre>
df \leftarrow df[,c(3:14,16)]
df \leftarrow df [-c(8,9)]
str(df)
## 'data.frame':
                   62630 obs. of 11 variables:
##
   $ Temperature.C.: num 20 20 20 20 20.1 ...
  $ Humidity...
                   : num
                          57.4 56.7 56 55.3 54.7 ...
  $ TVOC.ppb.
                          0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
                   : int
## $ eCO2.ppm.
                          : int
## $ Raw.H2
                          12306 12345 12374 12390 12403 12419 12432 12439 12448 12453 ...
                   : int
  $ Raw.Ethanol
                   : int
                          18520 18651 18764 18849 18921 18998 19058 19114 19155 19195 ...
## $ Pressure.hPa. : num
                          940 940 940 940 ...
## $ NCO.5
                          0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
                   : num
## $ NC1.0
                          0 0 0 0 0 ...
                   : num
## $ NC2.5
                          0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2.78 ...
                   : num
                          0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
   $ Fire.Alarm
                   : int
Check for null values.
sapply(df, function(x) sum(is.na(x)))
```

```
## Temperature.C.
                      Humidity...
                                         TVOC.ppb.
                                                         eCO2.ppm.
                                                                            Raw.H2
##
                                 0
                                                                                  0
                 0
                                                                 0
##
      Raw.Ethanol Pressure.hPa.
                                             NCO.5
                                                             NC1.0
                                                                             NC2.5
##
                                                                                  0
       Fire.Alarm
##
##
```

#A.Divide into 80/20 train/test.

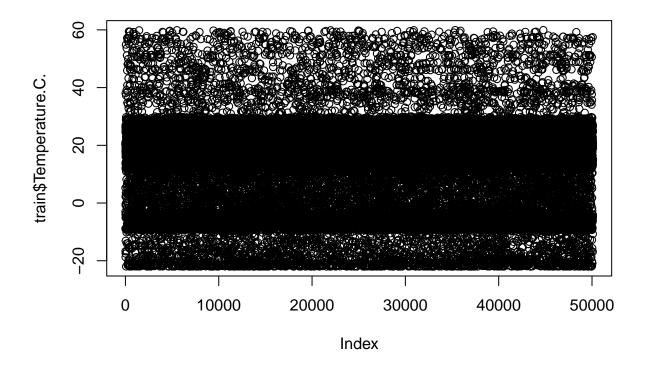
```
set.seed(12345)
i <- sample(1:nrow(df), nrow(df)*.8, replace=FALSE)</pre>
train <- df[i,]</pre>
test <- df[-i,]</pre>
```

#B.Explore data.

## summary(train\$Temperature.C.)

```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## -22.01 10.91 20.15 15.93 25.41 59.93
```

plot(train\$Temperature.C.)



#C.Regressions Linear Regression

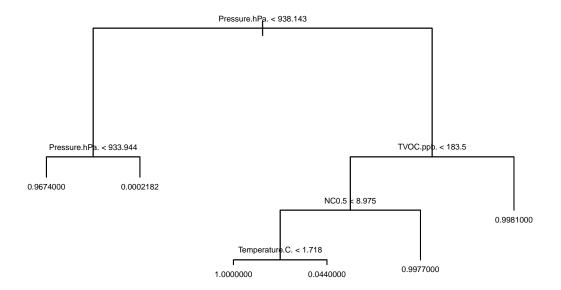
```
lm1 <- lm(Fire.Alarm ~., data=train)
summary(lm1)</pre>
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Fire.Alarm ~ ., data = train)
## Residuals:
##
       Min
                  1Q
                      Median
                                    ЗQ
                                            Max
  -1.51359 -0.09061 0.05031 0.16666 1.00714
##
##
## Coefficients:
##
                    Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                   1.008e+02 1.509e+00
                                          66.806
                                                   <2e-16 ***
## Temperature.C. -3.444e-03 9.707e-05 -35.478
                                                   <2e-16 ***
```

```
## Humidity... 1.518e-02 2.696e-04 56.308 <2e-16 ***
## TVOC.ppb. -2.993e-05 3.481e-07 -86.000 <2e-16 ***
## eCO2.ppm.
                 2.096e-05 1.173e-06 17.861 <2e-16 ***
                  6.415e-04 8.453e-06 75.891
## Raw.H2
                                                    <2e-16 ***
## Raw.Ethanol -7.461e-04 3.521e-06 -211.887
                                                   <2e-16 ***
## Pressure.hPa. -1.005e-01 1.641e-03 -61.217 <2e-16 ***
## NCO.5 -8.113e-01 8.370e-02 -9.694 <2e-16 ***
## NC1.0
                  5.401e+00 5.571e-01 9.694
                                                    <2e-16 ***
## NC2.5
                 -8.754e+00 9.031e-01 -9.694 <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 0.2977 on 50093 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.5652, Adjusted R-squared: 0.5651
## F-statistic: 6511 on 10 and 50093 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
pred1 <- predict(lm1, newdata = test)</pre>
cor_lm1 <- cor(pred1, test$Fire.Alarm)</pre>
mse_lm1 <- mean((pred1-test$Fire.Alarm)^2)</pre>
print(paste("cor1=",cor_lm1))
## [1] "cor1= 0.760397709942583"
print(paste("mse1=",mse_lm1))
## [1] "mse1= 0.086322708311021"
kNN Regression
library(caret)
## Loading required package: ggplot2
## Loading required package: lattice
fit <- knnreg(train[,1:10], train[,11],k=3)</pre>
pred2 <- predict(fit, test[1:10])</pre>
cor_knn1 <- cor(pred2, test$Fire.Alarm)</pre>
mse_knn1 <- mean((pred2 - test$Fire.Alarm)^2)</pre>
print(paste("cor2=", cor_knn1))
## [1] "cor2= 0.999761574023808"
print(paste("mse2=", mse_knn1))
## [1] "mse2= 9.75748221477105e-05"
```

Decision tree regression

```
library(tree)
tree1 <- tree(Fire.Alarm ~., data=train)</pre>
summary(tree1)
##
## Regression tree:
## tree(formula = Fire.Alarm ~ ., data = train)
## Variables actually used in tree construction:
## [1] "Pressure.hPa." "TVOC.ppb."
                                                           "Temperature.C."
## Number of terminal nodes: 6
## Residual mean deviance: 0.006362 = 318.7 / 50100
## Distribution of residuals:
        Min. 1st Qu.
                            Median
                                          Mean
                                                   3rd Qu.
## -0.9981000 -0.0002182 0.0018920 0.0000000 0.0018920 0.9998000
pred3 <- predict(tree1, newdata=test)</pre>
cor_tree <- cor(pred3, test$Fire.Alarm)</pre>
mse_tree <- mean((pred3 - test$Fire.Alarm)^2)</pre>
print(paste("cor3=", cor_tree))
## [1] "cor3= 0.985649579620211"
print(paste("mse3=", mse_tree))
## [1] "mse3= 0.00583144627210529"
plot(tree1)
text(tree1, cex=0.5, pretty=0)
```



## Comparison

```
print(paste("corlr=",cor_lm1))

## [1] "corlr= 0.760397709942583"

print(paste("corknn=", cor_knn1))

## [1] "corknn= 0.999761574023808"

print(paste("cortree=", cor_tree))
```

## [1] "cortree= 0.985649579620211"

#D.Analysis knn performed the best followed by decision trees and then linear regression. This is probably due to the data set being easily separated into fire detected or not which was favored by them.