

Naive-Bayes

Using the library “e1071”, I ran the function naiveBayes on the data and used the test data to make the predictions.

```
##Libraries-----
library(tree)
library(ISLR)
library(boot)
library(xgboost)
library(tidyverse)

## — Attaching packages ————— tidyverse 1.2.1 —

## ✓ ggplot2 3.1.0      ✓ purrr 0.3.0
## ✓ tibble 2.0.1       ✓ dplyr 0.7.8
## ✓ tidyr 0.8.2        ✓ stringr 1.4.0
## ✓ readr 1.3.1        ✓ forcats 0.3.0

## — Conflicts —————
tidyverse_conflicts() —
## ✗ dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## ✗ dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()
## ✗ dplyr::slice() masks xgboost::slice()

library(leaflet)
library(stringr)
library(rgdal)

## Loading required package: sp

## rgdal: version: 1.4-3, (SVN revision 828)
## Geospatial Data Abstraction Library extensions to R successfully loaded
## Loaded GDAL runtime: GDAL 2.1.3, released 2017/20/01
## Path to GDAL shared files:
## /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.5/Resources/library/rgdal/gdal
## GDAL binary built with GEOS: FALSE
## Loaded PROJ.4 runtime: Rel. 4.9.3, 15 August 2016, [PJ_VERSION: 493]
## Path to PROJ.4 shared files:
## /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.5/Resources/library/rgdal/proj
## Linking to sp version: 1.3-1

library(lubridate)

##
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:base':
##
##     date

library(forecast)
library(DT)
library(prophet)

## Loading required package: Rcpp

## Loading required package: rlang

##
## Attaching package: 'rlang'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:purrr':
##
##     %@%, as_function, flatten, flatten_chr, flatten_dbl,
##     flatten_int, flatten_lgl, flatten_raw, invoke, list_along,
##     modify, prepend, splice

library(caret)

## Loading required package: lattice

##
## Attaching package: 'lattice'

## The following object is masked from 'package:boot':
##
##     melanoma

##
## Attaching package: 'caret'

## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':
##
##     lift

library(fastDummies)
library(caret)
library(class)
library(e1071)
library(ROCR)

## Loading required package: gplots

##
## Attaching package: 'gplots'

## The following object is masked from 'package:stats':
##
##     lowess
```

```

library(ggplot2)
library(lattice)

##Read the data
mergedf <-
read.csv("~/Desktop/GitAdd/Data_Mining/Files/Outputs/CrimeRentData.csv")

##Remove columns
mergedf <- within(mergedf, rm("X"))
mergedf <- within(mergedf, rm("AreaName"))
mergedf <- within(mergedf, rm("CrimeCodeDescription"))
mergedf <- within(mergedf, rm("DRNumber"))
mergedf <- within(mergedf, rm("Location.x"))
mergedf <- within(mergedf, rm("PremiseDescription"))
mergedf <- within(mergedf, rm("Variable"))
mergedf <- within(mergedf, rm("Location.y"))
mergedf <- within(mergedf, rm("Date"))
mergedf <- within(mergedf, rm("VictimDescent"))
#mergedf <- within(mergedf, rm("Neighborhood"))

mergedf = na.omit(mergedf)
mergedf$Year <- as.factor(mergedf$Year)
mergedf$CrimeCode <- as.factor(mergedf$CrimeCode)
mergedf$Neighborhood <- as.factor(mergedf$Neighborhood)

##Remove extra columns
mergedf<-within(mergedf, rm("DateOccurred"))
mergedf<-within(mergedf, rm("Tract"))
mergedf<-within(mergedf, rm("ReportingDistrict"))
mergedf<-within(mergedf, rm("TimeOccured"))
mergedf<-within(mergedf, rm("VictimAge"))
mergedf<-within(mergedf, rm("VictimSex"))
mergedf<-within(mergedf, rm("PremiseCode"))

##Create Amount categories
mergedf$Amount <- as.numeric(mergedf$Amount)

ra <- range(mergedf$Amount)
div <- (ra[2]-ra[1])/10
ini <- ra[1]
br <- rep(0,11)
br[1]<-ra[1]
for(i in 2:11){
  ini<-ini+div
  br[i]<-ini
}

```

```

}

mergedf$Renth <- cut(mergedf$Amount,
                     breaks=br,
                     labels=c("1","2","3","4","5","6","7","8","9","10"))

mergedf <- within(mergedf,rm("Amount"))

#Split the data
set.seed(12345)
inTrain <- createDataPartition(mergedf$Renth, p=0.7, list=FALSE)
dftrain <- data.frame(mergedf[inTrain,])
dfptest <- data.frame(mergedf[-inTrain,])

##Regression
fit1<- naiveBayes(Renth~., data=mergedf)

```

```

##Confusion Matrix
ActualData <- dfptest$Renth
PredictedData<- predict(fit1,newdata=dfptest[, -5])
(table1 <- table(ActualData,PredictedData))

```

```

##          PredictedData
## ActualData    1     2     3     4     5     6     7     8     9
##      1    3305    440    1054    50    669    36     0     0     0
##      2    1313   12710   18519    639    840    286     6    40     0
##      3     158    5648  121163    7907    491   1088     8    22     2
##      4     998     820   21748   21937   3746   3373    209    43    47
##      5    1888     191    3968    7221   7570   3924    412    63    43
##      6     396     147    4143    5773   2528  11457    321    14     4
##      7        0        0     27     42    148     9    511    67     4
##      8        0        0     23      0        0     5     49   129     0
##      9        0        0      1     32     25    16     31     0    31
##     10        0        0      0      9     75    16     35     5     3
##          PredictedData
## ActualData    10
##      1         0
##      2         0
##      3         0
##      4        70
##      5        53
##      6         1
##      7         6
##      8         6
##      9         2
##     10        43

```

```

##Accuracy
sum=0
er<-rep(0,10)
for(i in 1:10){
  er[i]<-table1[i,i]
  sum=sum+table1[i,i]
}

(acc= sum/nrow(dftest))

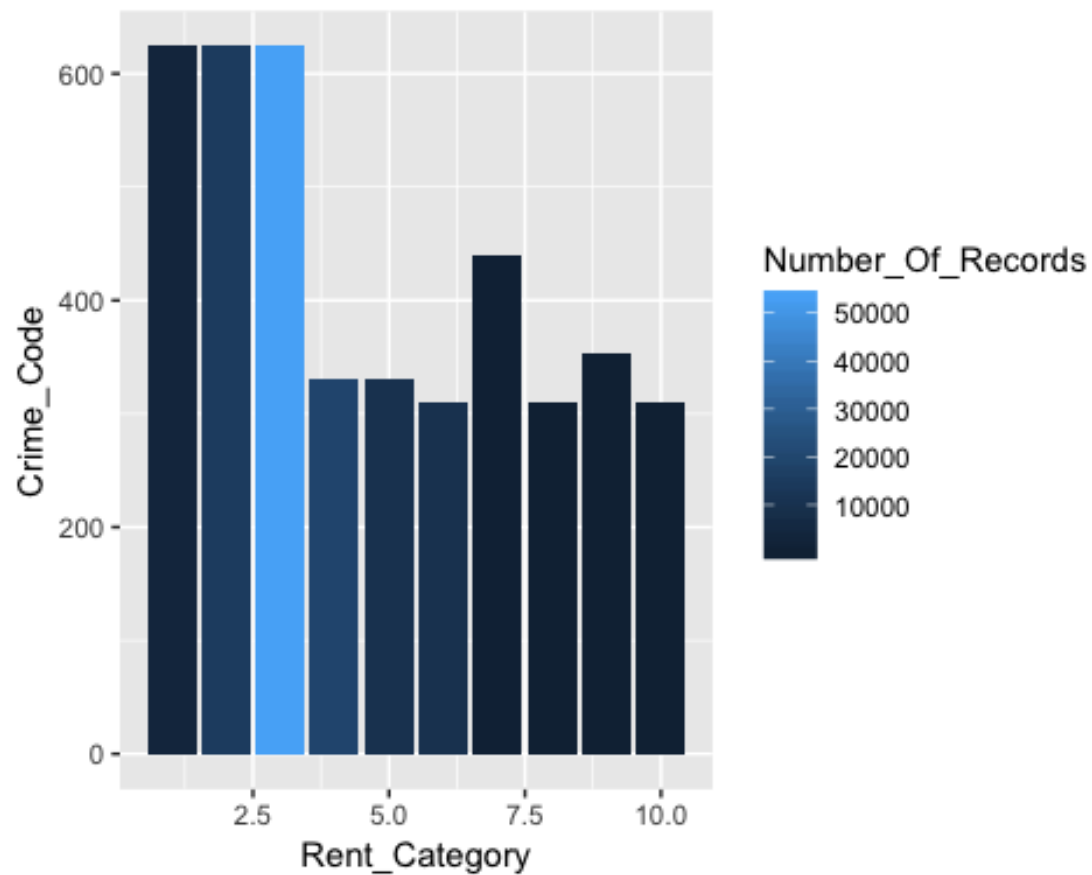
## [1] 0.6367203

##Graph

##Graph for max crime type for each rent category
Rent_Category<- c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)
Crime_Code<- c(624,624,624,330,330,310,440,310,354,310)
Number_Of_Records <- c(3385,15032,53317,19151,9764,9958,343,101,72,94)
d <- data.frame(Rent_Category,Crime_Code,Number_Of_Records)

#visualize training set
a<-ggplot(d,aes(x=Rent_Category,y=Crime_Code,fill=Number_Of_Records))+
  geom_bar(stat="identity")
a

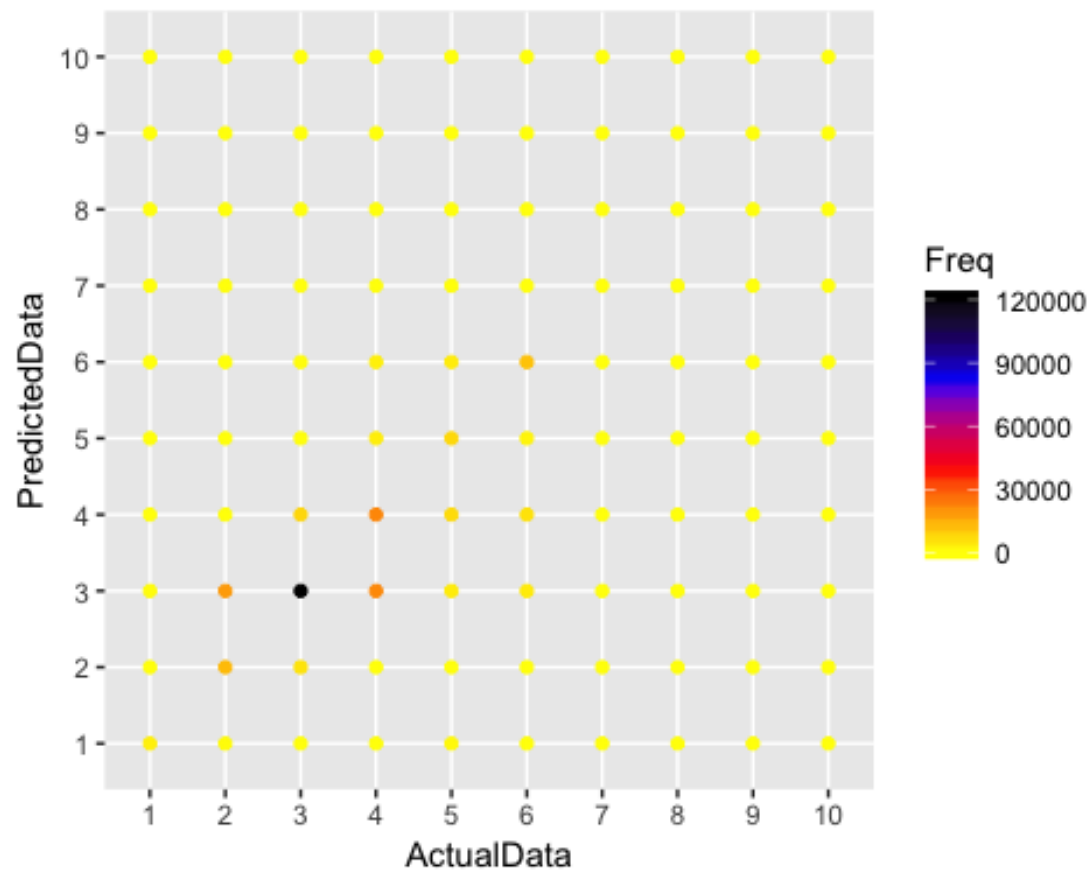
```



```
##Graph for visual representation of confusion matrix
```

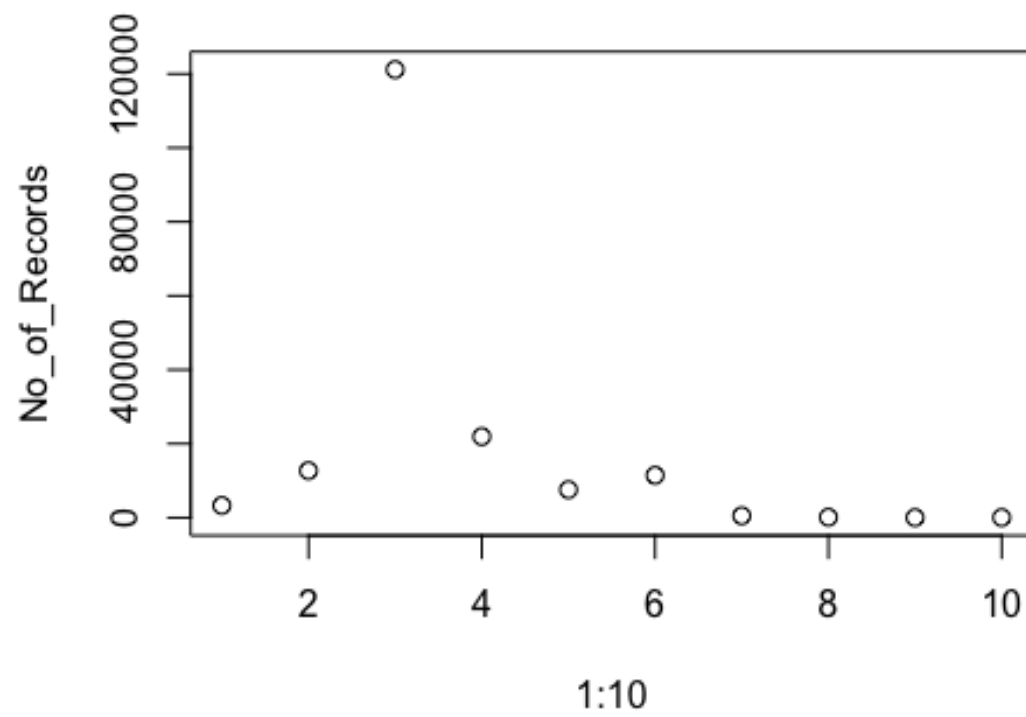
```
cbp1 <- c("yellow","red","blue","black")
table2 <- data.frame(table1)
a<- ggplot(table2, aes(ActualData, PredictedData,color=Freq)) +
  geom_point()

a+scale_color_gradientn(colours=cbp1)
```



```
No_of_Records<-rep(0,10)
for(i in 1:10){
  No_of_Records[i]<- table1[i,i]
}

plot(1:10,No_of_Records)
```



```
#write.csv(counts, "~/Desktop/DMPProject/NBGraph1.csv")
```