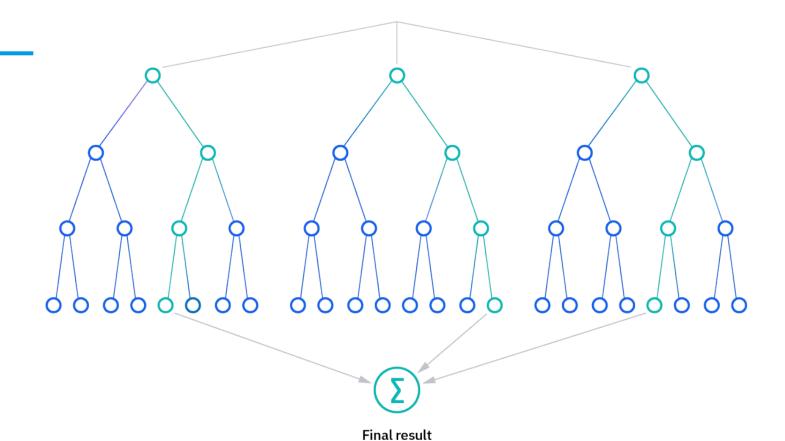
Random Forest

Sophie Harrison

Utilizing Random Forest for Predictive Analysis



Data Collection

Global Education

Key features:

```
'Countries and areas', 'Latitude', 'Longitude',
'OOSR Pre0Primary Age Male', 'OOSR Pre0Primary Age,
FemaleOOSR Primary Age Male OOSR Primary Age Female,
OOSR Lower Secondary Age Male
OOSR Lower Secondary Age Female,
OOSR Upper Secondary Age Male,
OOSR Upper Secondary Age Female,
Completion Rate Primary Male,
Completion Rate Primary Female,
Completion Rate Lower Secondary Male,
Completion Rate Lower Secondary Female,
Completion Rate Upper Secondary Male,
Completion Rate Upper Secondary Female,
Grade 2 3 Proficiency Reading, Grade 2 3 Proficiency Math,
Primary End Proficiency Reading,
Primary End Proficiency Math,
Lower Secondary End Proficiency Reading,
Lower Secondary End Proficiency Math,
Youth 15 24 Literacy Rate Male,
Youth 15 24 Literacy Rate Female, Birth Rate,
Gross Primary Education Enrollment,
Gross Tertiary Education Enrollment, Unemployment Rate
```

Data Preprocessing

Handled missing values, converted categories to numbers, scaled features. Ensured a clean, structured dataset for analysis

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report, confusion_matrix
lpip install graphviz
```

Handling Missing Data

- Dropped missing values
- 'Str'
- Visualization

Model Design

Selected Features

Target variable: Unemployment_Rate

Split dataset into training and testing sets (75% / 25%)

One-hot encoding for categorical features

```
X = pd.get_dummies(X)

X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.25, random_state=42)

rf_regressor = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)

rf_regressor.fit(X_train, Y_train)

RandomForestRegressor(random_state=42)
```

Optimization/Calculation Process

- Optimized decision criteria in each tree node. Tuned parameters like tree count for performance without sacrificing efficiency
- Grid Search

```
File display

rf_regressor = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
```

```
# Grid Search for Hyperparameter Tuning
# from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
grid_search = GridSearchCV(RandomForestRegressor(random_state=42), param_grid, cv=5)
grid_search.fit(X_train, Y_train)
best_params = grid_search.best_params_
print("Best Hyperparameters:", best_params)

Best Hyperparameters: {'max_depth': 20, 'n_estimators': 150}
```

Model Evaluation

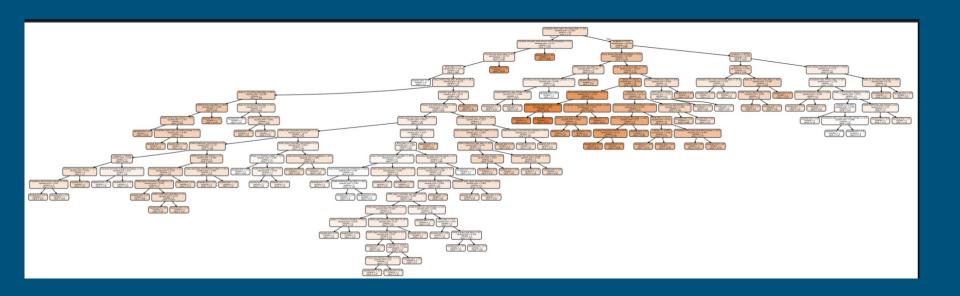
- Accuracy on the test set: 85%
- Regression
 - Mae (average absolute difference between predicted values and actual values)

Code Snippet

```
import pandas as pd
  import numpy as np
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
  from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
  from sklearn.metrics import mean absolute error
  from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report, confusion_matrix
  !pip install graphviz
Requirement already satisfied: graphviz in /home/soph/Desktop/anaconda3/envs/cutting-stock/lib/python3.10/site-pack ages (0.20.1)
[notice] A new release of pip is available: 23.2.1 -> 23.3.1
[notice] To update, run: pip install --upgrade pip
  encodings to try = ['utf-8', 'latin1', 'ISO-8859-1']
  for encoding in encodings to try:
         globaled = pd.read_csv("Global_Education.csv", encoding=encoding)
      except UnicodeDecodeError:
          print(f"Failed with encoding {encoding}. Trying the next one.")
  print(globaled.head())
  print(globaled.columns)
  globaled.columns = globaled.columns.str.strip()
  print(globaled.columns)
```

```
rf_regressor = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100, max_depth=None, random_state=42)
 rf_regressor.fit(X_train, Y_train)
RandomForestRegressor(random_state=42)
In a Jupyter environment, please rerun this cell to show the HTML representation or trust the notebook.
On GitHub, the HTML representation is unable to render, please try loading this page with nbyiewer.org.
 from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
 cross val scores - cross_val_score(rf_regressor, X_train, Y_train, cv=5)
 print("Cross-validation Scores:", cross_val_scores)
ross-validation Scores: [ 0.33107466 -0.04330026  0.05684317  0.29308416 -0.05246898]
 # Visualize Decision Tree
 from sklearn.tree import export_graphviz
 # Choose a tree to visualize (e.g., the first tree)
 tree to visualize = rf regressor.estimators [0]
 # Export as dot file
 dot data = export qraphviz(tree to visualize, out file=None, feature names=list(X.columns), class names=list(map(
 # Visualize the graph
 graph = graphviz.Source(dot_data)
 graph.render("decision tree")
 graph.view("decision_tree")
 'decision_tree.pdf'
           ['Countries and areas', 'Latitude', 'Longitude', 'OOSR_Pre0Primary_Age_Male', 'OOSR_Pre0Primary_Age_Fe
File display baled[features]
 Y = globaled['Unemployment_Rate']
 X = pd.get_dummies(X)
 X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.25, random_state=42)
 rf_regressor = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
 rf_regressor.fit(X_train, Y_train)
 RandomForestRegressor(random state=42)
In a Jupyter environment, please rerun this cell to show the HTML representation or trust the notebook.
On GitHub, the HTML representation is unable to render, please try loading this page with noviewer, org.
 predictions = rf regressor.predict(X test)
 mae - mean absolute error(Y test, predictions)
 print(f"Mean Absolute Error: {mae}")
dean Absolute Error: 3.6954000000000000
 feature importances = rf regressor.feature importances
 feature_importance_df = pd.DataFrame({'Feature': X.columns, 'Importance': feature_importances})
 feature_importance_df = feature_importance_df.sort_values(by='Importance', ascending=False)
 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
 plt.bar(feature_importance_df['Feature'], feature_importance_df['Importance'])
 plt.xlabel('Feature')
 plt.ylabel('Importance')
 plt.title('Feature Importances')
  plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')
```

Graphs



Graphs

