## R Notebook

Imports

```
library("dplyr")
## Warning: replacing previous import 'lifecycle::last_warnings' by
## 'rlang::last_warnings' when loading 'pillar'
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
       intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
##
library("DataExplorer")
## Warning: package 'DataExplorer' was built under R version 4.1.3
library("caret")
## Warning: package 'caret' was built under R version 4.1.3
## Loading required package: ggplot2
## Loading required package: lattice
library("randomForest")
## Warning: package 'randomForest' was built under R version 4.1.3
## randomForest 4.7-1.1
## Type rfNews() to see new features/changes/bug fixes.
##
## Attaching package: 'randomForest'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:ggplot2':
##
##
       margin
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##
       combine
library("Hmisc")
## Warning: package 'Hmisc' was built under R version 4.1.3
## Loading required package: survival
##
## Attaching package: 'survival'
## The following object is masked from 'package:caret':
##
##
       cluster
## Loading required package: Formula
##
## Attaching package: 'Hmisc'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##
       src, summarize
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
       format.pval, units
##
library("car")
## Warning: package 'car' was built under R version 4.1.3
## Loading required package: carData
## Warning: package 'carData' was built under R version 4.1.3
##
## Attaching package: 'car'
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##
       recode
```

```
library("glmnet")
## Warning: package 'glmnet' was built under R version 4.1.3
## Loading required package: Matrix
## Warning: package 'Matrix' was built under R version 4.1.3
## Loaded glmnet 4.1-4
library("pROC")
## Warning: package 'pROC' was built under R version 4.1.3
## Type 'citation("pROC")' for a citation.
## Attaching package: 'pROC'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       cov, smooth, var
library("gbm")
## Warning: package 'gbm' was built under R version 4.1.3
## Loaded gbm 2.1.8.1
Setting Up
df_train <- read.csv("joint_numeric.csv", header = TRUE , na.strings = c("na", "NA"),</pre>
                      stringsAsFactors = FALSE, sep = ",")
df_test <- read.csv("joint_test_numeric.csv", header = TRUE , na.strings = c("na", "NA"),</pre>
                      stringsAsFactors = FALSE, sep = ",")
df_test[is.na(df_test)] = 0
df_train$X<-NULL
df_test$X<-NULL</pre>
df_train$fraudulent<-as.factor(df_train$fraudulent)</pre>
df_test$fraudulent<-as.factor(df_test$fraudulent)</pre>
df_train$department_n_first_personp<-NULL</pre>
\#colnames(df\_train)[colSums(is.na(df\_train)) > 0]
\#colnames(df\_test)[colSums(is.na(df\_test)) > 0]
```

```
df_train = subset(df_train, select = c('has_company_logo', 'has_questions', 'fraudulent', 'has_department
df_test = subset(df_test, select = c('has_company_logo', 'has_questions', 'fraudulent', 'has_department
##IMPORTANTTTT
train_df <- df_train %>% select_if(function(col) length(unique(col))>1)
test_df <- df_test %>% select_if(function(col) length(unique(col))>1)
```

Original Logistic Regression Model

```
# Log reg with everything
set.seed(123)
fraud_glm0 <- glm(fraudulent~., family=binomial, data=df_train)</pre>
```

## Warning: glm.fit: fitted probabilities numerically 0 or 1 occurred

```
#summary(fraud_glm0)

#originally got this warning
#Warning: glm.fit: algorithm did not converge
#Warning: glm.fit: fitted probabilities numerically 0 or 1 occurred

# I found out it was due to ... Singularity means that your predictor variables are linearly dependent,
```

Correlation Plots

```
without_df = subset(train_df, select = -c(fraudulent))
#sum(is.na(train_df))

res2 <- rcorr(as.matrix(train_df))

corrdisp <- cor(without_df, method="s")

# find indices of highly correlated attributes
highlycorrelated <- findCorrelation(corrdisp, cutoff= 0.98)
#highlycorrelated

#count(highlycorrelated) --> 69 (with 0.5)
#without_df[highlycorrelated]

edit2_df = subset(train_df, select = -c(highlycorrelated))
edit3_df = subset(test_df, select = -c(highlycorrelated))
```

Revised Logistic

```
# from the correlation plot I noticed the below columns has a perfect colinearity so I got rid of one of
set.seed(123)

#This one surpasses all warnings after ridding of all perfect colinearity
fraud_glm5 <- glm(fraudulent~., family=binomial, data=edit2_df)
#summary(fraud_glm5)</pre>
```

```
# Revising model before testing
fraud glm6 = glm(fraudulent~
                   . - region cat SW - has industry -department sent vader
                - department_n_second_personp -company_profile_n_chars
                - company_profile_n_hashtags -company_profile_n_uq_words
                -company_profile_n_first_person -company_profile_n_prepositions
                -department n charsperword -description n nonasciis -description sent afinn
                -description_sent_vader -description_n_first_person -description_n_first_personp
                -requirements_n_hashtags -requirements_sent_vader -requirements_n_second_personp
                - benefits_sent_bing -benefits_sent_syuzhet -industry_top -employment_type_Full.time
                -title_customer -title_teacher -title_assistant -required_experience_Entry.level
                -required_experience_Mid.Senior.level -fn_Finance -fn_Production
                - required_education_Professional - has_department ,
                 data = edit2_df, family = binomial)
#summary(fraud_glm6)
Analysis of Model
predictTrain = predict(fraud_glm6, type = "response")
table(edit2_df$fraudulent, predictTrain >= 0.5)
##
##
      FALSE TRUE
    0 13518
              224
##
    1 476
accuracy = (244 + 13518) / nrow(edit2_df)
sensitivity = 244 / (244 + 476)
specificity = 13518 / (13518 + 86)
#sensitivity
#specificity
cat("accuracy: ", accuracy)
## accuracy: 0.9621085
threshold=0.5
predicted_values<-ifelse(predict(fraud_glm6,type="response")>threshold,1,0)
actual_values<-fraud_glm6$y
conf_matrix<-table(predicted_values,actual_values)</pre>
#conf matrix
#sensitivity(conf matrix)
#specificity(conf_matrix)
Applying Test
predictTest = predict(fraud_glm6, type = "response", newdata = edit3_df)
# no preference over error t = 0.5
edit3_df$fraudulent = as.numeric(predictTest >= 0.5)
table(edit3 df$fraudulent)
```

```
##
##
      0
           1
## 3508
          68
predicted_probabilities <- predict(fraud_glm5,</pre>
                            newdata=edit2_df,
                            type="response")
class_preds <- ifelse(predicted_probabilities >= 0.5, 1, 0)
# Make a table of predictions vs. actual
result_table <- table(class_preds,</pre>
                       edit2_df$fraudulent)
\#result\_table
confusionMatrix(data = factor(class_preds),
                reference = factor(edit2_df$fraudulent),
                positive = "1")
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##
             Reference
                  0
## Prediction
                         1
##
            0 13508
                       447
            1
##
                 96
                       253
##
##
                  Accuracy: 0.962
                    95% CI: (0.9588, 0.9651)
##
##
       No Information Rate: 0.9511
       P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 1.519e-10
##
##
##
                      Kappa: 0.4649
##
##
    Mcnemar's Test P-Value : < 2.2e-16
##
##
               Sensitivity: 0.36143
##
               Specificity: 0.99294
            Pos Pred Value: 0.72493
##
            Neg Pred Value: 0.96797
##
##
                Prevalence: 0.04894
            Detection Rate: 0.01769
##
##
      Detection Prevalence: 0.02440
##
         Balanced Accuracy: 0.67719
##
          'Positive' Class : 1
##
##
```