

Andrew Vu - CS156_HW5

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1 CS156 (Introduction to AI), Spring 2022

2 Homework 5 submission

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Any special notes or anything you would like to communicate to me about this homework submission goes in here.

2.1 References and sources

List all your references and sources here. This includes all sites/discussion boards/blogs/posts/etc. where you grabbed some code examples. - decisiontreesbreast file - <https://datagy.io/reorder-pandas-columns/>

2.2 Solution

Load libraries and set random number generator seed

```
[23]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.metrics import plot_confusion_matrix
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn import tree
```

```
[24]: np.random.seed(42)
```

Code the solution

```
[25]: airline_file = pd.read_csv(r'C:\Users\Andrew\CS156 Jupyter_
↳Files\hw5input\homework5_input_data.csv')
```

2.2.1 1. Load Dataset

```
[26]: df = pd.DataFrame(airline_file, columns=airline_file.columns)
df.head()
columns = df.columns[:-1]
X = df[columns]
Y = df['satisfaction']
df['satisfaction'] = Y

class_names = ['neutral or dissatisfied', 'satisfied']

print(X.shape, Y.shape)
```

(103594, 22) (103594,)

```
[27]: df.describe()
```

```
[27]:
```

	Age	Flight Distance	Inflight wifi service \
count	103594.000000	103594.000000	103594.000000
mean	39.380466	1189.325202	2.729753
std	15.113125	997.297235	1.327866
min	7.000000	31.000000	0.000000
25%	27.000000	414.000000	2.000000
50%	40.000000	842.000000	3.000000
75%	51.000000	1743.000000	4.000000
max	85.000000	4983.000000	5.000000

	Departure/Arrival time convenient	Ease of Online booking \
count	103594.000000	103594.000000
mean	3.060081	2.756984
std	1.525233	1.398934
min	0.000000	0.000000
25%	2.000000	2.000000
50%	3.000000	3.000000
75%	4.000000	4.000000
max	5.000000	5.000000

	Gate location	Food and drink	Online boarding	Seat comfort \
count	103594.000000	103594.000000	103594.000000	103594.000000
mean	2.977026	3.202126	3.250497	3.439765
std	1.277723	1.329401	1.349433	1.318896
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	2.000000	2.000000	2.000000	2.000000
50%	3.000000	3.000000	3.000000	4.000000
75%	4.000000	4.000000	4.000000	5.000000
max	5.000000	5.000000	5.000000	5.000000

	Inflight entertainment	On-board service	Leg room service \
--	------------------------	------------------	--------------------

count	103594.000000	103594.000000	103594.000000
mean	3.358341	3.382609	3.351401
std	1.333030	1.288284	1.315409
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	2.000000	2.000000	2.000000
50%	4.000000	4.000000	4.000000
75%	4.000000	4.000000	4.000000
max	5.000000	5.000000	5.000000

	Baggage handling	Checkin service	Inflight service	Cleanliness \
count	103594.000000	103594.000000	103594.000000	103594.000000
mean	3.631687	3.304323	3.640761	3.286397
std	1.181051	1.265396	1.175603	1.312194
min	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	3.000000	3.000000	3.000000	2.000000
50%	4.000000	3.000000	4.000000	3.000000
75%	5.000000	4.000000	5.000000	4.000000
max	5.000000	5.000000	5.000000	5.000000

	Departure Delay in Minutes	Arrival Delay in Minutes
count	103594.000000	103594.000000
mean	14.747939	15.178678
std	38.116737	38.698682
min	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	0.000000
50%	0.000000	0.000000
75%	12.000000	13.000000
max	1592.000000	1584.000000

2.2.2 2. Convert categorical variables -> numeric format

```
[28]: unconverted = ['Gender', 'Customer Type', 'Type of Travel', 'Class']

# print(df.dtypes)

int_df = df.select_dtypes(include=['int64', 'float64']).copy()
# print(int_df)

df_numeric = pd.get_dummies(df, columns=unconverted, prefix=unconverted)
df_numeric

# new_df = pd.concat([df_numeric, int_df])

# print(new_df)
```

```
[28]:      Age  Flight Distance  Inflight wifi service \
0      13           460           3
```

1	25	235	3
2	26	1142	2
3	25	562	2
4	61	214	3
...
103589	23	192	2
103590	49	2347	4
103591	30	1995	1
103592	22	1000	1
103593	27	1723	1

	Departure/Arrival time convenient	Ease of Online booking	\
0	4	3	
1	2	3	
2	2	2	
3	5	5	
4	3	3	
...	
103589	1	2	
103590	4	4	
103591	1	1	
103592	1	1	
103593	3	3	

	Gate location	Food and drink	Online boarding	Seat comfort	\
0	1	5	3	5	
1	3	1	3	1	
2	2	5	5	5	
3	5	2	2	2	
4	3	4	5	5	
...	
103589	3	2	2	2	
103590	4	2	4	5	
103591	3	4	1	5	
103592	5	1	1	1	
103593	3	1	1	1	

	Inflight entertainment	...	satisfaction	Gender_Female	\
0	5	...	neutral or dissatisfied	0	
1	1	...	neutral or dissatisfied	0	
2	5	...	satisfied	1	
3	2	...	neutral or dissatisfied	1	
4	3	...	satisfied	0	
...	
103589	2	...	neutral or dissatisfied	1	
103590	5	...	satisfied	0	
103591	4	...	neutral or dissatisfied	0	

103592	1 ... neutral or dissatisfied	1
103593	1 ... neutral or dissatisfied	0

	Gender_Male	Customer Type_Loyal	Customer \
0	1		1
1	1		0
2	0		1
3	0		1
4	1		1
...
103589	0		0
103590	1		1
103591	1		0
103592	0		0
103593	1		1

	Customer Type_disloyal	Customer	Type of Travel_Business	travel \
0		0		0
1		1		1
2		0		1
3		0		1
4		0		1
...	
103589		1		1
103590		0		1
103591		1		1
103592		1		1
103593		0		1

	Type of Travel_Personal	Travel	Class_Business	Class_Eco	\
0		1	0	0	
1		0	1	0	
2		0	1	0	
3		0	1	0	
4		0	1	0	
...		
103589		0	0	1	
103590		0	1	0	
103591		0	1	0	
103592		0	0	1	
103593		0	1	0	

	Class_Eco Plus
0	1
1	0
2	0
3	0

```

4          0
...
103589      0
103590      0
103591      0
103592      0
103593      0

```

[103594 rows x 28 columns]

```

[29]: # reordering the df so that satisfaction is at the end
satisfaction_col = df_numeric['satisfaction']
df_numeric = df_numeric.drop(columns=['satisfaction'])
df_numeric.insert(loc=27, column='satisfaction', value=satisfaction_col)

print(df_numeric)

new_columns = df_numeric.columns[:-1]
X_new = df_numeric[new_columns]
Y_new = df_numeric['satisfaction']

print(Y_new)
df_numeric['satisfaction'] = Y_new

```

	Age	Flight Distance	Inflight wifi service	\
0	13	460		3
1	25	235		3
2	26	1142		2
3	25	562		2
4	61	214		3
...	
103589	23	192		2
103590	49	2347		4
103591	30	1995		1
103592	22	1000		1
103593	27	1723		1

	Departure/Arrival time convenient	Ease of Online booking	\
0	4		3
1	2		3
2	2		2
3	5		5
4	3		3
...	
103589	1		2
103590	4		4
103591	1		1
103592	1		1

103593

3

3

	Gate location	Food and drink	Online boarding	Seat comfort	\
0	1	5	3	5	
1	3	1	3	1	
2	2	5	5	5	
3	5	2	2	2	
4	3	4	5	5	
...	
103589	3	2	2	2	
103590	4	2	4	5	
103591	3	4	1	5	
103592	5	1	1	1	
103593	3	1	1	1	

	Inflight entertainment	...	Gender_Female	Gender_Male	\
0	5	...	0	1	
1	1	...	0	1	
2	5	...	1	0	
3	2	...	1	0	
4	3	...	0	1	
...	
103589	2	...	1	0	
103590	5	...	0	1	
103591	4	...	0	1	
103592	1	...	1	0	
103593	1	...	0	1	

	Customer Type_Loyal	Customer	Customer Type_disloyal	Customer	\
0		1		0	
1		0		1	
2		1		0	
3		1		0	
4		1		0	
...		
103589		0		1	
103590		1		0	
103591		0		1	
103592		0		1	
103593		1		0	

	Type of Travel_Business travel	Type of Travel_Personal Travel	\
0	0	1	
1	1	0	
2	1	0	
3	1	0	
4	1	0	
...	

103589	1	0
103590	1	0
103591	1	0
103592	1	0
103593	1	0

	Class_Business	Class_Eco	Class_Eco Plus	satisfaction
0	0	0	1	neutral or dissatisfied
1	1	0	0	neutral or dissatisfied
2	1	0	0	satisfied
3	1	0	0	neutral or dissatisfied
4	1	0	0	satisfied
...
103589	0	1	0	neutral or dissatisfied
103590	1	0	0	satisfied
103591	1	0	0	neutral or dissatisfied
103592	0	1	0	neutral or dissatisfied
103593	1	0	0	neutral or dissatisfied

```
[103594 rows x 28 columns]
0      neutral or dissatisfied
1      neutral or dissatisfied
2              satisfied
3      neutral or dissatisfied
4              satisfied
...
103589  neutral or dissatisfied
103590              satisfied
103591  neutral or dissatisfied
103592  neutral or dissatisfied
103593  neutral or dissatisfied
Name: satisfaction, Length: 103594, dtype: object
```

2.2.3 3. Break data into training & test datasets

```
[30]: X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X_new, Y_new, test_size=0.
↪2, random_state=0)
X_train.shape, Y_train.shape, X_test.shape, Y_test.shape
```

```
[30]: ((82875, 27), (82875,), (20719, 27), (20719,))
```

2.2.4 4. Train Decision Tree Model and Report 5-fold cross-validation accuracy & mean accuracy

```
[31]: model = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=0)

cross_vals = cross_val_score(model, X_train, Y_train, cv=5)
```



```
print('Individual cross-validation accuracies: ' + str(cross_vals))
print('Mean cross validation accuracy: ' + str(cross_vals.mean()))
```

Individual cross-validation accuracies: [0.94365008 0.94129713 0.94449472
0.94533937 0.94292609]

Mean cross validation accuracy: 0.9435414781297133

2.2.5 5. Train Tree on Training Data and Report Prediction Accuracy on Test Data

```
[32]: model.fit(X_train, Y_train)

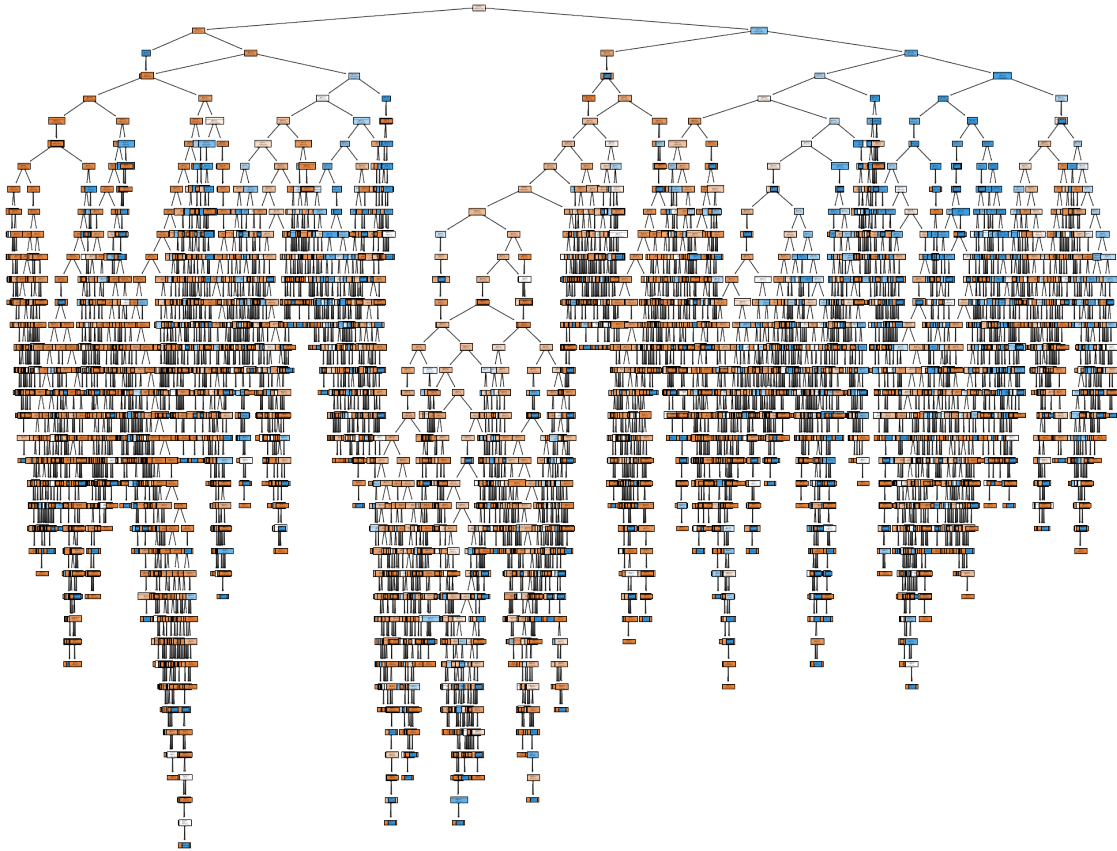
print('Accuracy of decision tree model on training set: {:.2f}'.format(model.
    ↳score(X_train, Y_train)))

print('Accuracy of decision tree model on test set: {:.2f}'.format(model.
    ↳score(X_test, Y_test)))
```

Accuracy of decision tree model on training set: 1.00

Accuracy of decision tree model on test set: 0.95

```
[33]: # Plotting tree
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(25,20))
_ = tree.plot_tree(model, feature_names=new_columns, class_names=class_names,
    ↳filled=True)
```



2.2.6 6. Plot confusion matrices

```
[34]: # this code is adopted from this example:
# https://scikit-learn.org/stable/auto_examples/model_selection/
# plot_confusion_matrix.html

np.set_printoptions(precision=2)
titles_options = [("Confusion matrix, without normalization", None),
                  ("Normalized confusion matrix", 'true')]
for title, normalize in titles_options:
    disp = plot_confusion_matrix(model, X_test, Y_test,
                                display_labels=class_names,
                                cmap=plt.cm.Blues,
                                normalize=normalize)

    disp.ax_.set_title(title)

    print(title)
    print(disp.confusion_matrix)

plt.show()
```

Confusion matrix, without normalization

```
[[11174  546]  
 [ 554 8445]]
```

Normalized confusion matrix

```
[[0.95 0.05]  
 [0.06 0.94]]
```

