

Predict Crime Category - KNN

```
In [88]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
% matplotlib inline
```

```
In [89]: df = pd.read_csv("train_crime.csv")
```

```
In [90]: df.head()
```

Out[90]:

	Dates	Category	Descript	DayOfWeek	PdDistrict	Resolution	Address	X	Y
0	2015-05-13 23:53:00	WARRANTS	WARRANT ARREST	Wednesday	NORTHERN	ARREST, BOOKED	OAK ST / LAGUNA ST	-122.425892	37.774599
1	2015-05-13 23:53:00	OTHER OFFENSES	TRAFFIC VIOLATION ARREST	Wednesday	NORTHERN	ARREST, BOOKED	OAK ST / LAGUNA ST	-122.425892	37.774599
2	2015-05-13 23:33:00	OTHER OFFENSES	TRAFFIC VIOLATION ARREST	Wednesday	NORTHERN	ARREST, BOOKED	VANNESS AV / GREENWICH ST	-122.424363	37.800414
3	2015-05-13 23:30:00	LARCENY/THEFT	GRAND THEFT FROM LOCKED AUTO	Wednesday	NORTHERN	NONE	1500 Block of LOMBARD ST	-122.426995	37.800873
4	2015-05-13 23:30:00	LARCENY/THEFT	GRAND THEFT FROM LOCKED AUTO	Wednesday	PARK	NONE	100 Block of BRODERICK ST	-122.438738	37.771541

```
In [91]: df.shape
```

```
Out[91]: (878049, 9)
```

Understanding the data It's important to understand all the columns before we move further. Train data has the following columns: Dates - timestamp of the crime incident Category - category of the crime incident (only in train.csv). This is the target variable you are going to predict. Descript - detailed description of the crime incident (only in train.csv) DayOfWeek - the day of the week PdDistrict - name of the Police Department District Resolution - how the crime incident was resolved (only in train.csv) Address - the approximate street address of the crime incident X - Longitude Y - Latitude

```
In [92]: df.columns.isnull()
```

```
Out[92]: array([False, False, False, False, False, False, False, False, False])
```

```
In [93]: ##### Target value

target = df['Category'].unique()
print(target)

# There are multiple Categorical values

['WARRANTS' 'OTHER OFFENSES' 'LARCENY/THEFT' 'VEHICLE THEFT' 'VANDALISM'
'NON-CRIMINAL' 'ROBBERY' 'ASSAULT' 'WEAPON LAWS' 'BURGLARY'
'SUSPICIOUS OCC' 'DRUNKENNESS' 'FORGERY/COUNTERFEITING' 'DRUG/NARCOTIC'
'STOLEN PROPERTY' 'SECONDARY CODES' 'TRESPASS' 'MISSING PERSON' 'FRAUD'
'KIDNAPPING' 'RUNAWAY' 'DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE'
'SEX OFFENSES FORCIBLE' 'PROSTITUTION' 'DISORDERLY CONDUCT' 'ARSON'
'FAMILY OFFENSES' 'LIQUOR LAWS' 'BRIBERY' 'EMBEZZLEMENT' 'SUICIDE'
'LOITERING' 'SEX OFFENSES NON FORCIBLE' 'EXTORTION' 'GAMBLING'
'BAD CHECKS' 'TREA' 'RECOVERED VEHICLE' 'PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENE MAT']
```

Lets read test data

In [94]: df_test = pd.read_csv("test_crime.csv")
df_test.head()

Out[94]:

	Id	Dates	DayOfWeek	PdDistrict	Address	X	Y
0	0	2015-05-10 23:59:00	Sunday	BAYVIEW	2000 Block of THOMAS AV	-122.399588	37.735051
1	1	2015-05-10 23:51:00	Sunday	BAYVIEW	3RD ST / REVERE AV	-122.391523	37.732432
2	2	2015-05-10 23:50:00	Sunday	NORTHERN	2000 Block of GOUGH ST	-122.426002	37.792212
3	3	2015-05-10 23:45:00	Sunday	INGLESIDE	4700 Block of MISSION ST	-122.437394	37.721412
4	4	2015-05-10 23:45:00	Sunday	INGLESIDE	4700 Block of MISSION ST	-122.437394	37.721412

In [95]: df_test.shape

Out[95]: (884262, 7)

In [96]: df_test.columns.isnull()

Out[96]: array([False, False, False, False, False, False, False])

Changing Category, Days, District to numerical values

In [97]:

```
# Category data
data_dict = {}
count = 1
for data in target:
    data_dict[data] = count
    count += 1
df["Category"] = df["Category"].replace(data_dict)
```

In [98]: df["DayOfWeek"].unique()

Out[98]: array(['Wednesday', 'Tuesday', 'Monday', 'Sunday', 'Saturday', 'Friday',
 'Thursday'], dtype=object)

In [99]:

```
# Day data
data_week_dict = {
    "Monday": 1,
    "Tuesday":2,
    "Wednesday":3,
    "Thursday":4,
    "Friday":5,
    "Saturday":6,
    "Sunday":7
}
df["DayOfWeek"] = df["DayOfWeek"].replace(data_week_dict)
```

In [100]: df.columns

Out[100]: Index(['Dates', 'Category', 'Descript', 'DayOfWeek', 'PdDistrict',
 'Resolution', 'Address', 'X', 'Y'],
 dtype='object')

```
In [101]: # District Data
district = df["PdDistrict"].unique()
data_district = {}
count = 1
for data in district:
    data_district[data] = count
    count += 1
df["PdDistrict"] = df["PdDistrict"].replace(data_district)
```

```
In [102]: df.head()
```

Out[102]:

	Dates	Category	Descript	DayOfWeek	PdDistrict	Resolution	Address	X	Y
0	2015-05-13 23:53:00	1	WARRANT ARREST	3	1	ARREST, BOOKED	OAK ST / LAGUNA ST	-122.425892	37.774599
1	2015-05-13 23:53:00	2	TRAFFIC VIOLATION ARREST	3	1	ARREST, BOOKED	OAK ST / LAGUNA ST	-122.425892	37.774599
2	2015-05-13 23:33:00	2	TRAFFIC VIOLATION ARREST	3	1	ARREST, BOOKED	VANNESS AV / GREENWICH ST	-122.424363	37.800414
3	2015-05-13 23:30:00	3	GRAND THEFT FROM LOCKED AUTO	3	1	NONE	1500 Block of LOMBARD ST	-122.426995	37.800873
4	2015-05-13 23:30:00	3	GRAND THEFT FROM LOCKED AUTO	3	2	NONE	100 Block of BRODERICK ST	-122.438738	37.771541

```
In [103]: data_week_dict = {
    "Monday": 1,
    "Tuesday":2,
    "Wednesday":3,
    "Thursday":4,
    "Friday":5,
    "Saturday":6,
    "Sunday":7
}
df_test["DayOfWeek"] = df_test["DayOfWeek"].replace(data_week_dict)
```

```
In [104]: district = df_test["PdDistrict"].unique()
data_district = {}
count = 1
for data in district:
    data_district[data] = count
    count += 1
df_test["PdDistrict"] = df_test["PdDistrict"].replace(data_district)
```

```
In [105]: df_test.head()
```

Out[105]:

	Id	Dates	DayOfWeek	PdDistrict	Address	X	Y
0	0	2015-05-10 23:59:00	7	1	2000 Block of THOMAS AV	-122.399588	37.735051
1	1	2015-05-10 23:51:00	7	1	3RD ST / REVERE AV	-122.391523	37.732432
2	2	2015-05-10 23:50:00	7	2	2000 Block of GOUGH ST	-122.426002	37.792212
3	3	2015-05-10 23:45:00	7	3	4700 Block of MISSION ST	-122.437394	37.721412
4	4	2015-05-10 23:45:00	7	3	4700 Block of MISSION ST	-122.437394	37.721412

try to find some correlations between the target variable and the numeric variables but before that first remove the resolution column and describe the numeric columns to look for any missing values in the data.

```
In [106]: train_cols = df.columns
train_cols
```

Out[106]: Index(['Dates', 'Category', 'Descript', 'DayOfWeek', 'PdDistrict', 'Resolution', 'Address', 'X', 'Y'], dtype='object')

```
In [107]: test_cols = df_test.columns
test_cols
```

Out[107]: Index(['Id', 'Dates', 'DayOfWeek', 'PdDistrict', 'Address', 'X', 'Y'], dtype='object')

```
In [108]: cols = train_cols.drop("Resolution")
cols
```

Out[108]: Index(['Dates', 'Category', 'Descript', 'DayOfWeek', 'PdDistrict', 'Address', 'X', 'Y'], dtype='object')

```
In [109]: train_new = df[cols]
train_new.head()
```

Out[109]:

	Dates	Category	Descript	DayOfWeek	PdDistrict	Address	X	Y
0	2015-05-13 23:53:00	1	WARRANT ARREST	3	1	OAK ST / LAGUNA ST	-122.425892	37.774599
1	2015-05-13 23:53:00	2	TRAFFIC VIOLATION ARREST	3	1	OAK ST / LAGUNA ST	-122.425892	37.774599
2	2015-05-13 23:33:00	2	TRAFFIC VIOLATION ARREST	3	1	VANNESS AV / GREENWICH ST	-122.424363	37.800414
3	2015-05-13 23:30:00	3	GRAND THEFT FROM LOCKED AUTO	3	1	1500 Block of LOMBARD ST	-122.426995	37.800873
4	2015-05-13 23:30:00	3	GRAND THEFT FROM LOCKED AUTO	3	2	100 Block of BRODERICK ST	-122.438738	37.771541

```
In [110]: train_new.describe()
```

Out[110]:

	Category	DayOfWeek	PdDistrict	X	Y
count	878049.000000	878049.000000	878049.000000	878049.000000	878049.000000
mean	7.224975	3.992691	6.037957	-122.422616	37.771020
std	6.111544	1.972023	3.114945	0.030354	0.456893
min	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	-122.513642	37.707879
25%	3.000000	2.000000	3.000000	-122.432952	37.752427
50%	5.000000	4.000000	6.000000	-122.416420	37.775421
75%	10.000000	6.000000	9.000000	-122.406959	37.784369
max	39.000000	7.000000	10.000000	-120.500000	90.000000

```
In [111]: # Finding Correlation of Output column with other column
corr = train_new.corr()
corr["Category"]
# There is no strong correlation of Category with other
```

```
Out[111]: Category      1.000000
DayOfWeek    -0.016263
PdDistrict    0.007643
X              0.000147
Y            -0.005303
Name: Category, dtype: float64
```

```
In [112]: #Calculate the skew
```

```
skew = train_new.skew()
skew
```

```
Out[112]: Category      1.662607
DayOfWeek    -0.005572
PdDistrict    -0.232137
X             18.685494
Y            113.984988
dtype: float64
```

Applying KNN model

```
In [144]: #Let's use knn algorithm on numeric columns

features = ["DayOfWeek", "PdDistrict", "X", "Y"]
X_train = train_new[features]
y_train = train_new["Category"]
X_test = df_test[features]
```

```
In [114]: from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
```

```
In [115]: knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=1)
```

```
In [116]: knn.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
Out[116]: KNeighborsClassifier(algorithm='auto', leaf_size=30, metric='minkowski',
                               metric_params=None, n_jobs=1, n_neighbors=1, p=2,
                               weights='uniform')
```

```
In [117]: features
```

```
Out[117]: ['DayOfWeek', 'PdDistrict', 'X', 'Y']
```

In [118]: X_test.head()

Out[118]:

	DayOfWeek	PdDistrict	X	Y
0	7	1	-122.399588	37.735051
1	7	1	-122.391523	37.732432
2	7	2	-122.426002	37.792212
3	7	3	-122.437394	37.721412
4	7	3	-122.437394	37.721412

In [119]: pred = knn.predict(X_test)

Predictions and Evaluations

Let's evaluate our KNN model!

In [151]: **from collections import** OrderedDict
data_dict_new = OrderedDict(sorted(data_dict.items()))
print(data_dict_new)

OrderedDict([('ARSON', 26), ('ASSAULT', 8), ('BAD CHECKS', 36), ('BRIBERY', 29), ('BURGLARY', 10), ('DISORDERLY CONDUCT', 25), ('DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE', 22), ('DRUG/NARCOTIC', 14), ('DRUNKENNESS', 12), ('EMBEZZLEMENT', 30), ('EXTORTION', 34), ('FAMILY OFFENSES', 27), ('FORGERY/COUNTERFEITING', 13), ('FRAUD', 19), ('GAMBLING', 35), ('KIDNAPPING', 20), ('LARCENY/THEFT', 3), ('LIQUOR LAWS', 28), ('LOITERING', 32), ('MISSING PERSON', 18), ('NON-CRIMINAL', 6), ('OTHER OFFENSES', 2), ('PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENE MAT', 39), ('PROSTITUTION', 24), ('RECOVERED VEHICLE', 38), ('ROBBERY', 7), ('RUNAWAY', 21), ('SECONDARY CODES', 16), ('SEX OFFENSES FORCIBLE', 23), ('SEX OFFENSES NON FORCIBLE', 33), ('STOLEN PROPERTY', 15), ('SUICIDE', 31), ('SUSPICIOUS OCC', 11), ('TREA', 37), ('TRESPASS', 17), ('VANDALISM', 5), ('VEHICLE THEFT', 4), ('WARRANTS', 1), ('WEAPON LAWS', 9)])

In [155]: *#print type prediction*

```
result = pd.DataFrame({"Id": df_test["Id"]})
for key,value in data_dict_new.items():
    result[key] = 0
count = 0
for item in pred:
    for key,value in data_dict.items():
        if value == item:
            result[key][count] = 1
    count += 1
result.to_csv("submission_knn.csv", index=False)
```

In [157]: *#Logistic Regression*
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
lgr = LogisticRegression()
lgr.fit(X_train, y_train)

Out[157]: LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_intercept=True, intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1, penalty='l2', random_state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001, verbose=0, warm_start=False)

In [158]: pred = knn.predict(X_test)

```
In [161]: #print(type(predictions))
result = pd.DataFrame({"Id": df_test["Id"]})
for key,value in data_dict_new.items():
    result[key] = 0
count = 0
for item in pred:
    for key,value in data_dict.items():
        if(value == item):
            result[key][count] = 1
        count+=1
result.to_csv("submission_logistic.csv", index=False)
```

```
In [ ]: from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
log = LogisticRegression()
log.fit(X_train, y_train)
pred = log.predict(X_test)
```

```
In [ ]: for key,value in data_dict_new.items():
    result_dataframe[key] = 0
count = 0
for item in predictions:
    for key,value in data_dict.items():
        if(value == item):
            result_dataframe[key][count] = 1
        count+=1
result.to_csv("submission_logistic.csv", index=False)
```