Final Project

Python for Data Analysis

Drug Consumption Analysis & Predictions

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Drug Consumption Dataset presentation

Main information about the dataset and its organization



Data Pre-Processing

How we processed the dataset to use it efficiently

Summary



Data Visualizations

Visualizations of the dataset's principal information and the links between the variables and the target



Data Modeling

Different algorithms applied to the dataset

B Drug Consumption Dataset

Link: https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Drug+consumption+%28quantified%29#

1885 responses



5 demographic features:

- Age
- Gender
- Level of education
- Country
- Ethnicity



7 personality features:

- Neuroticism
- Extraversion
- Opennes to experience
- Agreeableness
- Conscientiousness
- Impulsiveness
- Sensation seeking

All input attributes are originally categorical and are quantified. After quantification, values of all input features can be considered as real-valued.

B Drug Consumption Dataset

Link: https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Drug+consumption+%28quantified%29#

18 drugs:

- Alcohol
- Amphetamines
- Amyl nitrite
- Benzodiazepine
- Caffeine

- Chocolate
- Cocaïne
- Crack
- Ecstasy
- Heroin

- Ketamine
- Legal highs
- LSD
- Methadone
- Mushrooms

- Nicotine
- Volatile substance
- Semeron (fictitious drug)

Each of these drug variables can take 6 different values:

CL0: Never Used

CL1: Used over a Decade

CL2: Used in the Last Decade

CL3: Used in the Last Year

CL4: Used in the Last Month

CL5: Used in the Last Week

CL6: Used in the Last Day

Data Pre-Processing

Encoding columns into numeric data & One Hot Encoding

```
for column in col_drogue:
    le = LabelEncoder()
    df[column] = le.fit_transform(df[column])

for column in col_démographie:
    le = LabelEncoder()
    df[column] = le.fit_transform(df[column])

for column in col_personnalité:
    le = LabelEncoder()
    df[column] = le.fit_transform(df[column])
```

```
oh_data= pd.get_dummies(data_regulier, columns = ['Age', 'Education'])
      oh data.drop(['Age 2.59171'], axis=1,inplace = True)
      oh data.rename(columns = { 'Age -0.95197': 'Age: 18-24',
                                 'Age_-0.07854':'Age: 25-34',
                                 'Age 0.49788':'Age: 35-44',
                                 'Age 1.09449': 'Age: 45-54',
                                 'Age 1.82213': 'Age: 55-64',
                                 'Education -2.43591': 'Décrochage avant 16 ans',
                                 'Education -1.7379': 'Décrochage à 16 ans',
                                 'Education -1.43719': 'Décrochage à 17 ans',
                                 'Education -1.22751': 'Décrochage à 18 ans',
                                 'Education -0.61113': 'Ecole supérieure ou Université',
                                 'Education -0.05921':'Certificat professionnel',
                                 'Education 0.45468': 'Diplômé universitaire',
                                 'Education 1.16365': 'Diplômé de master',
                                 'Education 1.98437': 'Diplômé de doctorat'
                                }, inplace = True)
```

- **Dropping irrelevant feature columns**
- Dropping rows where people answered they took the ficticious drug (Semeron) to identify overclaimers and exclude their other answers
- Dropping ficticious drug column for the rest of the analysis

Data Pre-Processing

for classification

Binary Classification Problem for each drug:

```
def tester(f):
    if ((f==6) or (f==5) or (f==4) or (f==3) or (f==2) or (f==1)):
        f = 1
    elif (f==0):
        f = 0
    return f

def regulier(f):
    if ((f==6) or (f==5)):
        f = 1
    elif ((f==0) or (f==1) or (f==2) or (f==3) or (f==4)):
        f = 0
    return f
```

```
data_test=data.copy()
for col in col_drogue:
    data_test[col]=data_test[col].map(tester)
```

Tested the drug at least once (value 1):

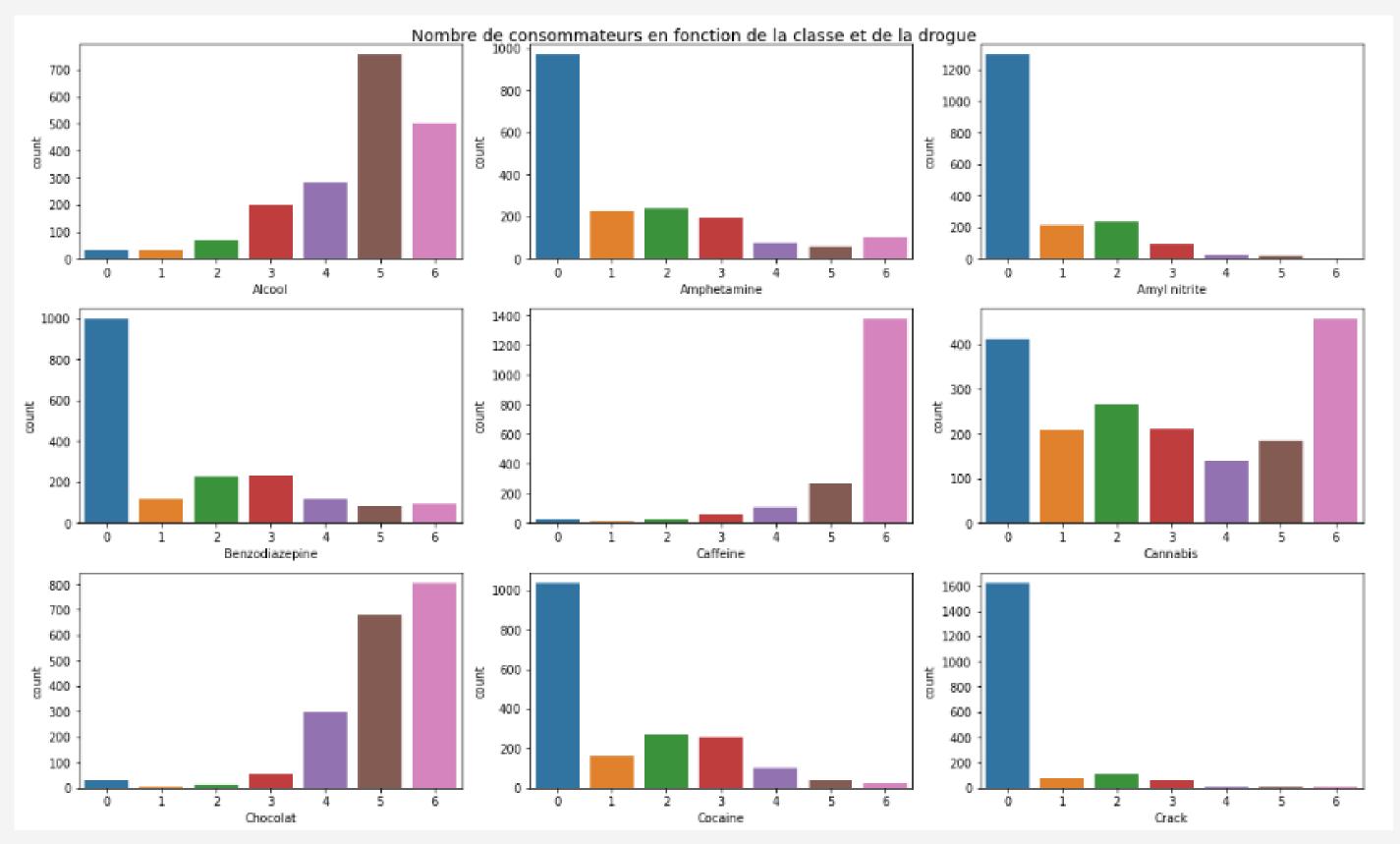
- CL1: Used over a Decade
- CL2: Used in the Last Decade
- CL3: Used in the Last Year
- CL4: Used in the Last Month
- CL5: Used in the Last Week
- CL6: Used in the Last Day

Never tested the drug (value 0):

CL0: Never Used

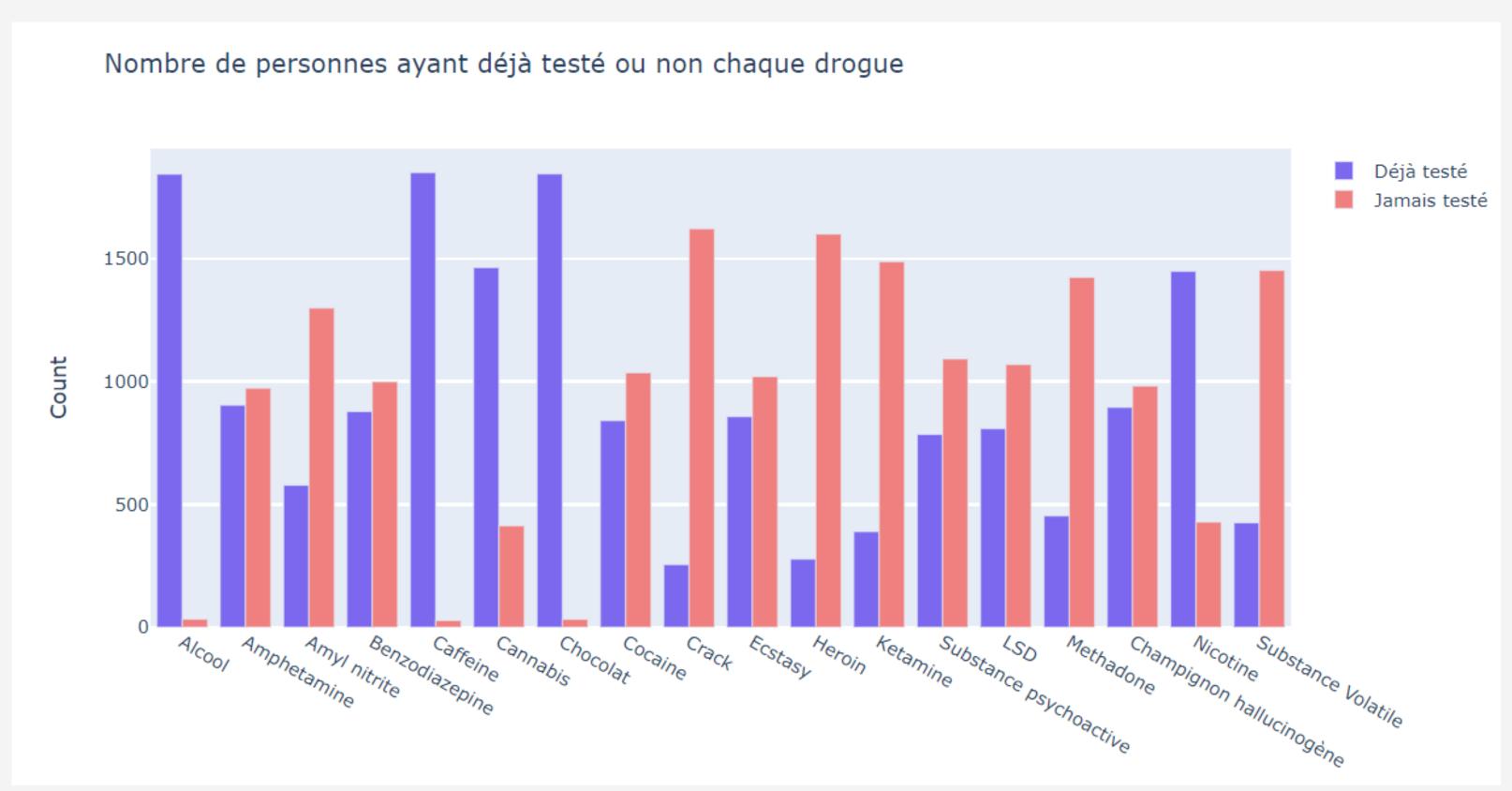
Data Visualizations

Visualizations of the number of users by category for each drug



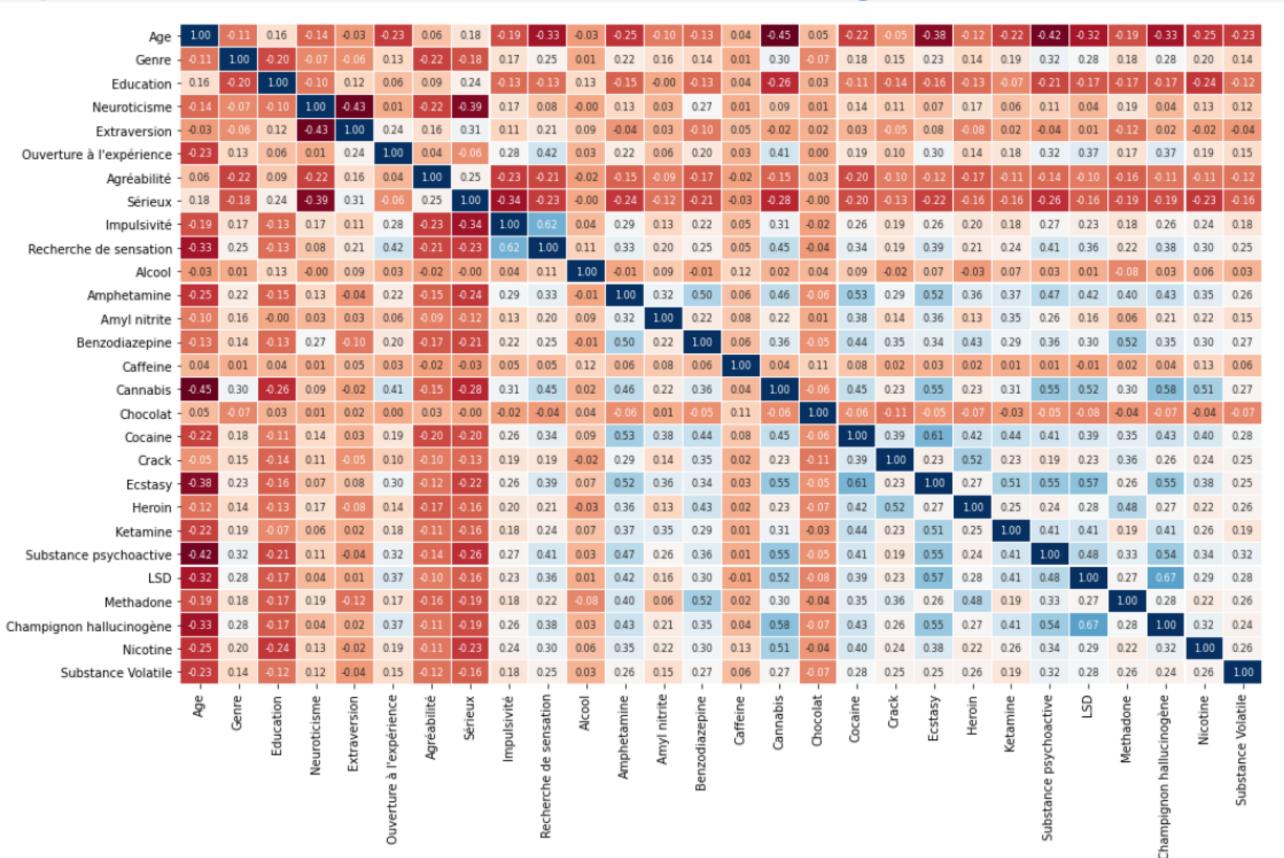
Data Visualizations

Visualizations of the number of people who tested or not each drug



Data Visualizations

Heatmap: Correlations between each feature and drug



- 0.8

- 0.6

- 0.4

- 0.2

- 0.0

- -0.2

Data Modeling

Predicting whether an individual has ever tested a drug or not

A few algorithms tested to analyze Cannabis, Ecstasy, Mushrooms and LSD consumption

- **Logistic regression**
- **Decision Tree**
- **Random Forest**

- KNN
- **Support Vector Machine**

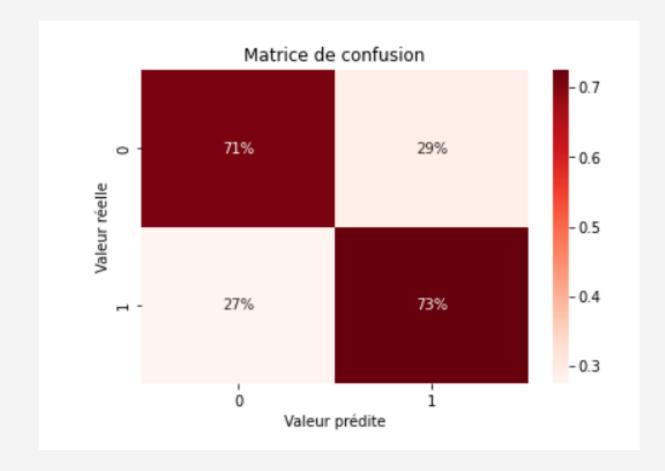


Predicting whether an individual has ever tested ecstasy or not

Grid Search to find the best parameters

Best params: {'criterion': 'entr Train f1 score: 0.69 Test f1 score: 0.704	96	oth': 7, 'ma	ax_features':	'auto',	'n_estimators'	: 500}
precis	sion recall	f1-score	support			
0 0	0.75	0.73	302			
1 6	0.68 0.73	0.70	262			
accuracy		0.72	564			
macro avg 0	0.72	0.72	564			
weighted avg 0	0.72	0.72	564			

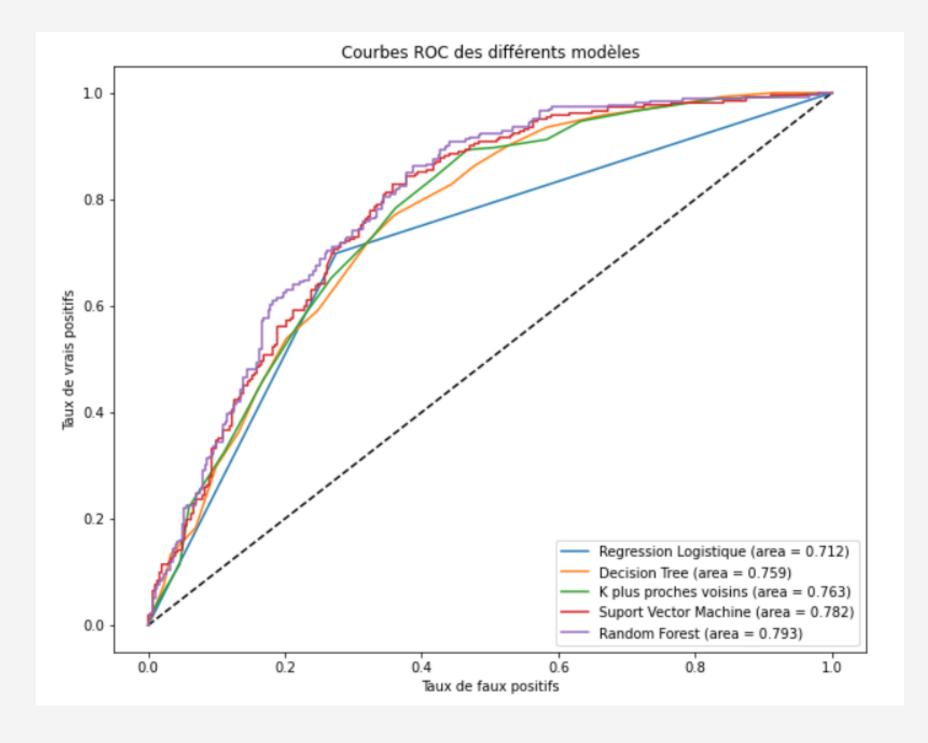
Confusion Matrix





Predicting whether an individual has ever tested ecstasy or not

Comparison of the models with ROC curves



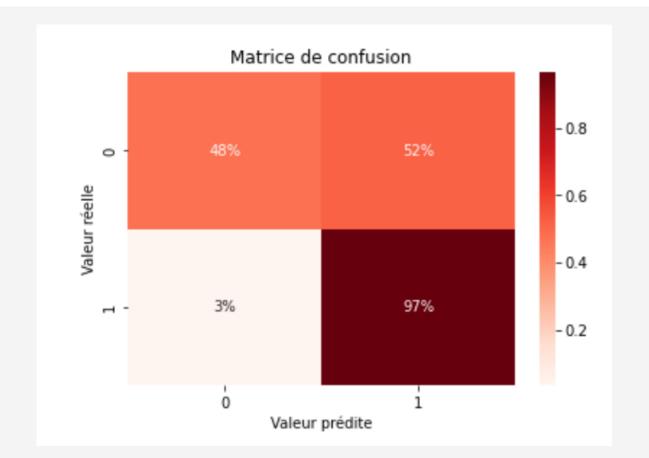
F1 Scores of the models

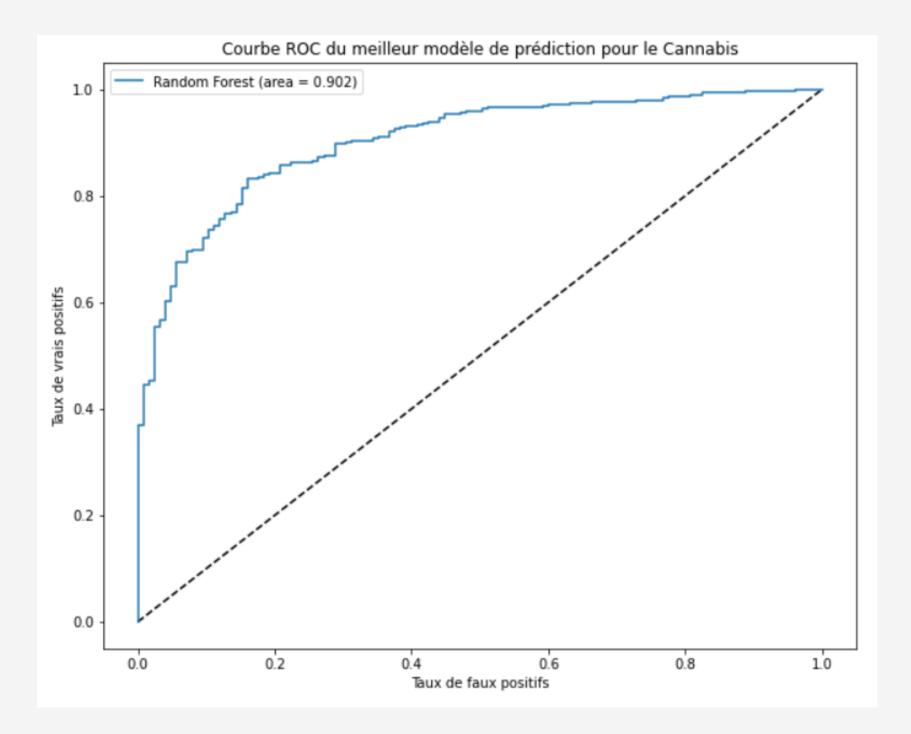
	f1-score
Random Forest	0.703704
Suport Vector Machine	0.697936
K plus proches voisins	0.692029
Regression Logistique	0.691871
Decision Tree	0.690909



Same steps for other target variables Results for Cannabis:

Best params: {'criterion': Train f1 score Test f1 score	e: 0.911	'max_dep	th': 5, 'ma	ax_features':	'auto',	'n_estimator	`s': 500}
	precision	recall	f1-score	support			
0	0.80	0.48	0.60	125			
1	0.87	0.97	0.91	439			
accuracy			0.86	564			
macro avg	0.83	0.72	0.76	564			
weighted avg	0.85	0.86	0.84	564			





Thank you!