projecthing

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```
library(pROC)
```

```
## Type 'citation("pROC")' for a citation.

##
## Attaching package: 'pROC'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

##
## cov, smooth, var

# binary response variable is 1, and 0 where 1 is yes and 0 is no for attrition.

pacman::p_load(tidyverse, MASS, car)

Employee_Attrition <- read.csv("/Users/michaelchen/downloads/HR Employee Attrition.csv")

ggplot(Employee_Attrition, aes(EnvironmentSatisfaction,Attrition )) + geom_point() + geom_smooth(method = "glm", method.args = list(family = "binomial"), se=F)

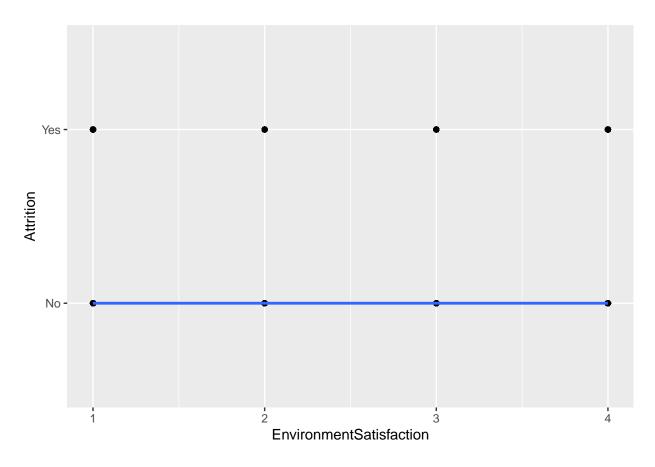
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'

## Warning: glm.fit: algorithm did not converge

## Warning: Failed to fit group 2.

## Caused by error:

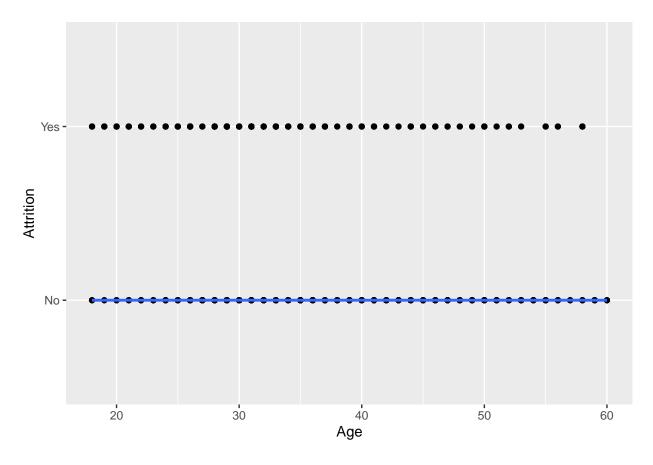
## ! y values must be 0 <= y <= 1</pre>
```



```
ggplot(Employee_Attrition, aes(Age,Attrition)) + geom_point() +
geom_smooth(method = "glm", method.args = list(family = "binomial"), se=F)

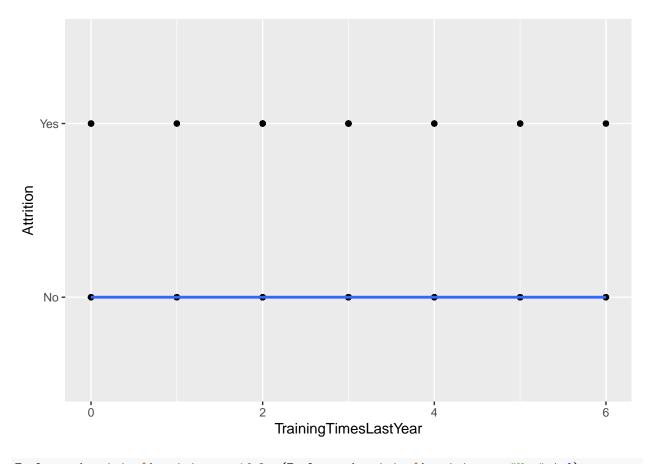
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'

## Warning: glm.fit: algorithm did not converge
## Warning: Failed to fit group 2.
```



```
ggplot(Employee_Attrition, aes(TrainingTimesLastYear,Attrition)) + geom_point() +
geom_smooth(method = "glm", method.args = list(family = "binomial"), se=F)
```

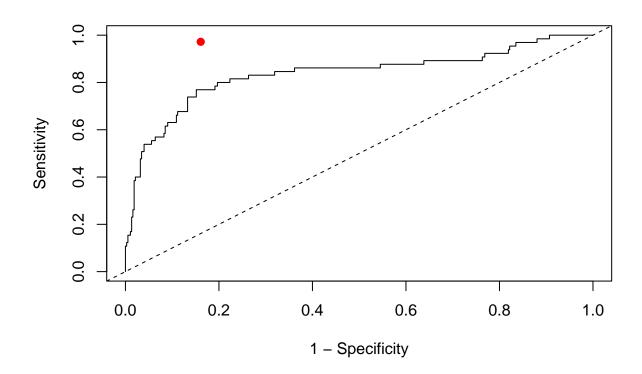
```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'
## Warning: glm.fit: algorithm did not converge
## Warning: Failed to fit group 2.
```



```
Employee_Attrition$Attrition <- ifelse(Employee_Attrition$Attrition == "Yes",1,0)</pre>
Employee_Attrition$BusinessTravel <- as.factor(Employee_Attrition$BusinessTravel)</pre>
Employee_Attrition$Department <- as.factor(Employee_Attrition$Department)</pre>
Employee_Attrition$EducationField <- as.factor(Employee_Attrition$EducationField)</pre>
Employee_Attrition$Gender <- as.factor(Employee_Attrition$Gender)</pre>
Employee_Attrition$JobRole <- as.factor(Employee_Attrition$JobRole)</pre>
Employee_Attrition$MaritalStatus <- as.factor(Employee_Attrition$MaritalStatus)</pre>
Employee_Attrition$Over18 <- as.factor(Employee_Attrition$Over18)</pre>
Employee_Attrition$OverTime<- as.factor(Employee_Attrition$OverTime)</pre>
## dim(Employee_Attrition)
glm1 <- glm(Attrition ~ Age + BusinessTravel + DistanceFromHome +</pre>
            EducationField + EnvironmentSatisfaction + Gender + HourlyRate + JobInvolvement +
            JobLevel + JobRole + JobSatisfaction + MaritalStatus + MonthlyIncome +
            MonthlyRate + NumCompaniesWorked + OverTime + PercentSalaryHike +
            PerformanceRating + RelationshipSatisfaction + StockOptionLevel +
            TotalWorkingYears + TrainingTimesLastYear + WorkLifeBalance +
```

```
YearsAtCompany + YearsInCurrentRole + YearsSinceLastPromotion +
            YearsWithCurrManager,
            data = Employee Attrition, family = binomial)
library(rpart)
glm3 <- glm(Attrition ~ Age + BusinessTravel + DistanceFromHome + EnvironmentSatisfaction + JobInvolvem
    OverTime + RelationshipSatisfaction +
    TotalWorkingYears + TrainingTimesLastYear + WorkLifeBalance +
    YearsAtCompany + YearsInCurrentRole + YearsSinceLastPromotion +
    YearsWithCurrManager, family = binomial, data = Employee_Attrition)
glm4 <- step(glm3, trace=0)</pre>
glm4 <- step(glm3, trace=0)</pre>
set.seed(999)
n <- nrow(Employee_Attrition); n</pre>
## [1] 1470
floor(0.7*n) # 70% of data used for training, 30 % is used for prediction
## [1] 1029
train <- sample(1:n,1029)
glm_train <-glm ( Attrition ~ Age + BusinessTravel + DistanceFromHome +</pre>
    EnvironmentSatisfaction + JobInvolvement + JobSatisfaction +
    NumCompaniesWorked + OverTime + RelationshipSatisfaction +
    TotalWorkingYears + TrainingTimesLastYear + WorkLifeBalance +
    YearsAtCompany + YearsInCurrentRole + YearsSinceLastPromotion +
    YearsWithCurrManager,data=Employee_Attrition,subset= train, family= binomial)
Employee_Attrition_test<- Employee_Attrition[-train, ]</pre>
probs_test <- predict(glm_train, newdata = Employee_Attrition_test,</pre>
type = "response")
length(probs_test)
## [1] 441
preds_test <- rep(0, 441)</pre>
preds_test[probs_test > 0.5] <- 1</pre>
head(probs_test)
                       12
                                  15
                                              16
## 0.47342759 0.12418196 0.63345144 0.09478628 0.12055382 0.12325812
```

```
tb <- table(prediction = preds_test,</pre>
actual = Employee_Attrition_test$Attrition)
addmargins(tb)
##
             actual
## prediction 0 1 Sum
         0 364 39 403
##
##
          1
             12 26 38
##
         Sum 376 65 441
(tb[1,1] + tb[2,2]) / 441
## [1] 0.8843537
tb[2,2] / 70
## [1] 0.3714286
tb[1,1] / 371
## [1] 0.9811321
roc_obj <- roc(Employee_Attrition_test$Attrition, probs_test)</pre>
## Setting levels: control = 0, case = 1
## Setting direction: controls < cases
plot(1 - roc_obj$specificities, roc_obj$sensitivities, type="l",
xlab = "1 - Specificity", ylab = "Sensitivity")
# plot red point corresponding to 0.5 threshold:
points(x = 24/149, y = 763/785, col="red", pch=19)
abline(0, 1, lty=2) # 1-1 line
```



```
## Area under the curve: 0.8346

library(randomForest)

## randomForest 4.7-1.2

## Type rfNews() to see new features/changes/bug fixes.

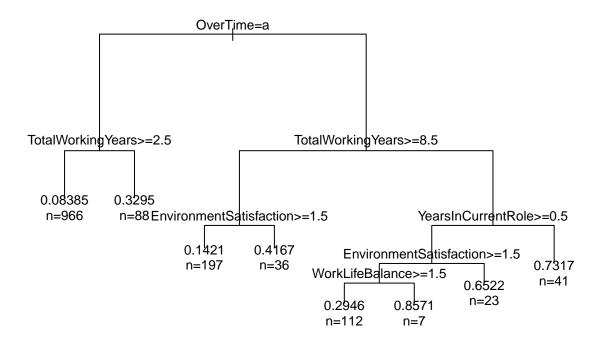
## Attaching package: 'randomForest'

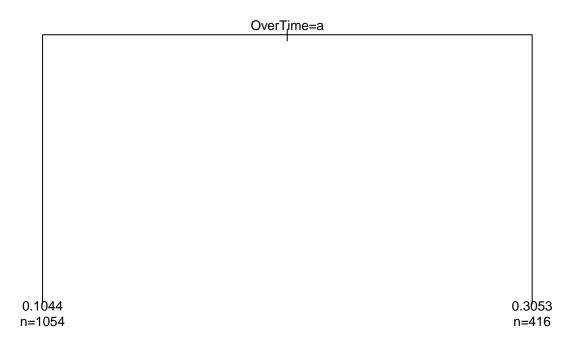
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':

## combine

## The following object is masked from 'package:ggplot2':

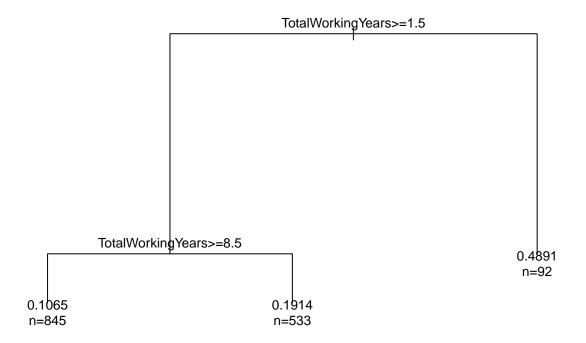
## ## margin
```

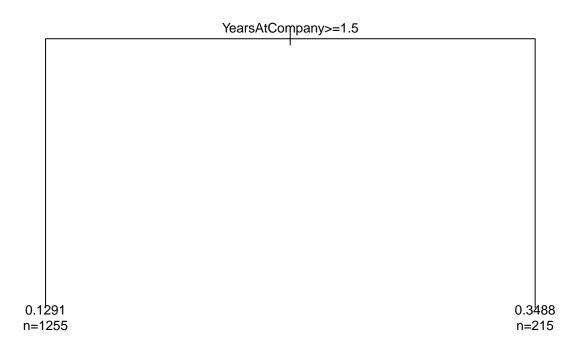




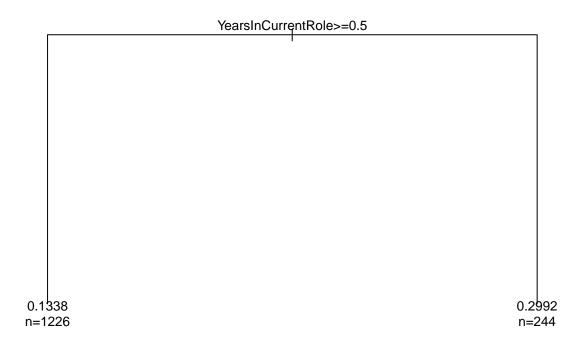
```
#Relationship Satisfaction not important
t3<- rpart(Attrition ~
    TotalWorkingYears, data=Employee_Attrition)
par(cex=0.8, xpd=NA)
plot(t3)

text(t3, use.n=T)</pre>
```





```
t5<- rpart(Attrition ~
    YearsInCurrentRole, data=Employee_Attrition)
par(cex=0.8, xpd=NA)
plot(t5)
text(t5, use.n=T)</pre>
```



YearsSinceLastPromotion not important