

Predictive Modeling - Part 1

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Data

target	Pclass	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Fare	Embarked
0	3	male	22.00000	1	0	7.2500	S
1	1	female	38.00000	1	0	71.2833	С
1	3	female	26.00000	0	0	7.9250	S
1	1	female	35.00000	1	0	53.1000	S
0	3	male	35.00000	0	0	8.0500	S
0 (3	male	29.69912	0	0	8.4583	Q

- Passengers in the Titanic
- Target = 1 means the passenger was survived
- Target = 0 means the passenger was not survived

Prediction Problem

target	Pclass	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Fare	Embarked
0	3	male	22.00000	1	0	7.2500	S
1	1	female	38.00000	1	0	71.2833	С
1	3	female	26.00000	0	0	7.9250	S
1	1	female	35.00000	1	0	53.1000	S
0	3	male	35.00000	0	0	8.0500	S
0	3	male	29.69912	0	0	8.4583	Q

• We want to predict the target given the information of other variables.

Import and Clean the data

```
# Read in the data
library(tidyverse)
df = read_csv("https://bryantstats.github.io/math421/data/titanic.csv")
```

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Set the Target Variable

• It's a common practice that the target variable named target

```
# Take out some columns
df ← df %>% select(-PassengerId, -Ticket, -Name, -Cabin)
# Set the target variable
df ← df %>% rename(target=Survived)
```

Correct Variables' Types

• Make sure all categorical variables are factors.

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Handle Missing Values

• Make sure there are no missing values

```
# Replace NA of Age by its mean
mean_age ← mean(df$Age, na.rm=TRUE)
df$Age ← replace_na(df$Age, mean_age)

# Drop all rows that has an NA
df = drop_na(df)
```

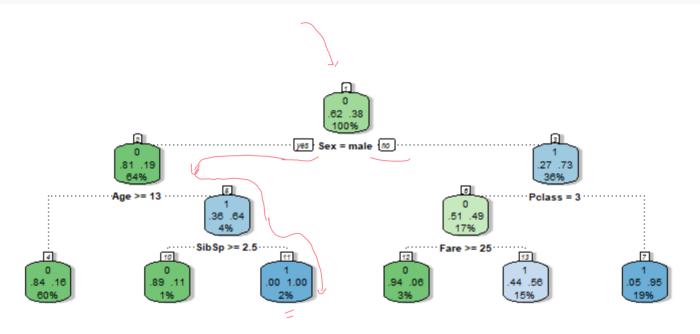
Split the data to training and testing

• Make sure to set.seed to that the results are reproducible.

Create a tree

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library(rattle)
fancyRpartPlot(tree_model)



Rattle 2022-Oct-16 19:37:02 sonou

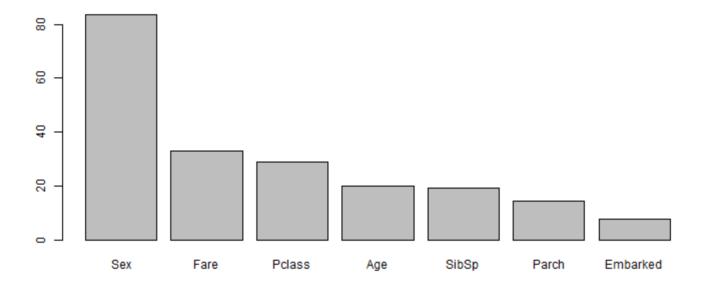
Variable importances

tree_model\$variable.importance

```
## Sex Fare Pclass Age SibSp Parch Embarked ## 83.761904 32.854400 28.807881 19.954127 19.287469 14.431109 7.625484
```

Variable importances

barplot(tree_model\$variable.importance)



Evaluate the tree

Accuracy ## 0.8383459

Evaluate the tree

	Metric
Accuracy	0.8383459
Карра	0.6483429
AccuracyLower	0.7884950
AccuracyUpper	0.8804722
AccuracyNull	0.6165414
AccuracyPValue	0.0000000
McnemarPValue	0.0327626

Evaluate the tree

	Metric
Sensitivity	0.7156863
Specificity	0.9146341
Pos Pred Value	0.8390805
Neg Pred Value	0.8379888
Precision	0.8390805
Recall	0.7156863
F1	0.7724868
Prevalence	0.3834586
Detection Rate	0.2744361
Detection Prevalence	0.3270677
Balanced Accuracy	0.8151602

Random Forest

- Random Forest is a collection of decision trees
- Random Forest predict by the majority vote between the trees
- For example: if 51 trees in a forest of 100 trees predict passenger A survived, then the forest also predict passenger A survived
- Trees are trained only a subset of the original data
- Only random of few variables are considered at each split

Random Forest

```
library(randomForest)
forest_model = randomForest(target ~ ., data=df_train, ntree = 500)
pred ← predict(forest_model, df_test, type = "class")

cm ← confusionMatrix(data = pred, reference = df_test$target, positive = "1")

cm$overall[1]
```

Accuracy ## 0.8270677

Variable importances

importance(forest_model)

##		MeanDecreaseGini
##	Pclass	23.497310
##	Sex	69.014066
##	Age	38.661926
##	SibSp	10.796182
##	Parch	9.727980
##	Fare	49.767591
##	Embarked	7.816245

Evaluate the Forest

	Metric
Accuracy	0.8270677
Карра	0.6187212
AccuracyLower	0.7761558
AccuracyUpper	0.8705225
AccuracyNull	0.6165414
AccuracyPValue	0.0000000
McnemarPValue	0.0019596

Evaluate the Forest

	Metric
Sensitivity	0.6666667
Specificity	0.9268293
Pos Pred Value	0.8500000
Neg Pred Value	0.8172043
Precision	0.8500000
Recall	0.6666667
F1	0.7472527
Prevalence	0.3834586
Detection Rate	0.2556391
Detection Prevalence	0.3007519
Balanced Accuracy	0.7967480