MET CS 677 O2 Final Project

Conrad Korzon | 4/21/2024

# Overview

For this project I use the Star Classification data set from Kaggle3, produced by the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, which consists of 100,000 observations of cosmic entities with 8 features each, in which each entity is either a Star, Galaxy, or Quasar. Specifically, the observation rows in the data set consist of 21,594 Stars, 59,445 Galaxies, and 18,961 Quasars, thus more than half of the data set is made up of Galaxy observations while Stars and Quasars are less represented.

The selected features in the data set which will be used for classification models are as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Feature | Description |
| Alpha | Right Ascension angle |
| Delta | Declination angle |
| U | Ultraviolet filter in the photometric system |
| G | Green filter in the photometric system |
| R | Red filter in the photometric system |
| I | Near infrared filter in the photometric system |
| Z | Infrared filter in the photometric system |
| Redshift | Redshift value based on the increase in wavelength |

The goal of this project is to find an effective classifier for predicting the type of stellar entity given an observation, thus the following classifiers are trained, tested, and compared using the data set:

1. K-Nearest Neighbors
2. Logistic Regression
3. Guassian Naïve Bayes
4. Random Forest

The K-Nearest Neighbors and Random Forest classifiers undergo hyperparameter tuning to select the optimal hyperparameter(s) before moving on to predictions analysis and model comparison.

# K-Nearest Neighbors

K-NN is chosen as a simple classification algorithm which can classify the cosmic entities in our data set. To find the optimal K, several values for K are tested, the accuracies of the classifiers for each K are compared, and the K value with the highest overall classifier accuracy is chosen­­1.

A graph of blue bars

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

As an outcome of K value testing, K=3 was selected as the parameter with the highest overall classifier accuracy.

A close-up of a color scheme

Description automatically generated

Overall Accuracy: 94.42%

<TODO: Add Observations>

# Logistic Regression

While logistic regression is often used as a binary classifier, meaning it predicts whether data belongs to a single class or not1, the SciKit Learn LogisticRegression module can be used for multi-class cases such as the Star Classification data set. It does this by using a one-vs-rest technique (OVR) in which it calculates the probability of each class individually then normalizing the values4, effectively splitting the problem into several layers of binary classification.

A close-up of a colorful grid

Description automatically generated

Overall Accuracy: 94.42%

<TODO: Add Observations>

# Naïve Bayes

Since the Star Classification data is continuous, Gaussian Naïve Bayes is used to predict cosmic entity classes.

A close-up of a color scheme

Description automatically generated

Overall Accuracy: 73.65%

<TODO: Add Observations>

# Random Forest

< TODO Add Intro>

A graph of blue bars

Description automatically generated

As an outcome of hyperparameter selection, the combination of D=9 and N=9 produced the highest overall accuracy and thus were used in the classifier moving forward.

A close-up of a colorful background

Description automatically generated

Overall accuracy: 97.50%

<TODO: Add Observations>

# Comparisons

Confusion Matrix & Accuracy Comparisons by Classifier:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | K-Nearest Neighbors (K=3) | Logistic Regression | Naïve Bayes | Random Forest (N=9, D=9) |
| TS | 5,193 | **5,485** | 718 | **5,485** |
| FS-G | 296 | 2 | 3,951 | 4 |
| FS-Q | 0 | 2 | 820 | 0 |
| TG | 14,182 | 14,235 | 13,547 | **14,562** |
| FG-S | 404 | 312 | 8 | 58 |
| FG-Q | 202 | 241 | 1233 | 168 |
| TQ | 4230 | 4127 | 4148 | **4329** |
| FQ-S | 9 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| FQ-G | 484 | 593 | 575 | 392 |
| TSR | 0.946074 | **0.999271** | 0.130807 | **0.999271** |
| TGR | 0.959021 | 0.962605 | 0.916081 | **0.984717** |
| TQR | 0.895617 | 0.873809 | 0.878255 | **0.916578** |
| Accuracy | 0.944200 | 0.953880 | 0.736520 | **0.975040** |

*\*See Terminology section below for row-labels.*

<TODO: Add Observations>

# Terminology

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Term | Description |
| TS | True Stars. Classifier predicted ‘STAR’ and was correct. |
| TG | True Galaxy. Classifier predicted ‘GALAXY’ and was correct. |
| TQ | True Quasar. Classifier predicted ‘QSO’ and was correct. |
| FS-G | False Star - actual Galaxy. Classifier predicted ‘STAR’, but entity was Galaxy. |
| FS-Q | False Star - actual Quasar. Classifier predicted ‘STAR’, but entity was Quasar. |
| FG-S | False Galaxy - actual Star. Classifier predicted ‘GALAXY’, but entity was Star. |
| FG-Q | False Galaxy - actual Quasar. Classifier predicted ‘GALAXY’, but entity was Quasar. |
| FQ-S | False Quasar - actual Star. Classifier predicted ‘QSO’, but entity was Star. |
| FQ-G | False Quasar - actual Galaxy. Classifier predicted ‘QSO’, but entity was Galaxy. |
| TSR | True Star Rate |
| TGR | True Galaxy Rate |
| TQR | True Quasar Rate |

# Sources

[1] Enxing, J. (2024, March 28). MET CS 677 Module 3 Live Classrooms. Boston, MA, USA.

[2] Enxing, J. (2024, April 10). MET CS 677 Module 5 Live Classrooms. Boston, MA, USA.

[3] fedesoriano. (January 2022). Stellar Classification Dataset - SDSS17. Retrieved April 10, 2024, from <https://www.kaggle.com/fedesoriano/stellar-classification-dataset-sdss17> .

[4] scikit-learn developers. (2024). LogisticRegression. scikit-learn. <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear_model.LogisticRegression.html>