CLASSIFICATION TECHNIQUES

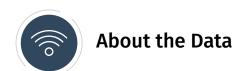
CU Boulder, DaSSA Hackathon 2

Team Members:

Sasi Bonu, Aman Rathi, Divya Nallawar, Taahaa Dawe, Ghizlane Rehioui



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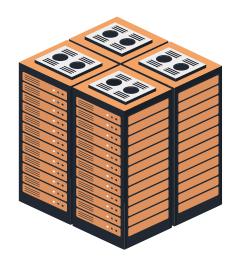








About the Data



Data is about Aluminum decoating.

Timely alarms of poor quality decoating cycles are critical and potentially **avoid business losses**.



Train data

.csv file with 22 columns and a total of 15,175 rows



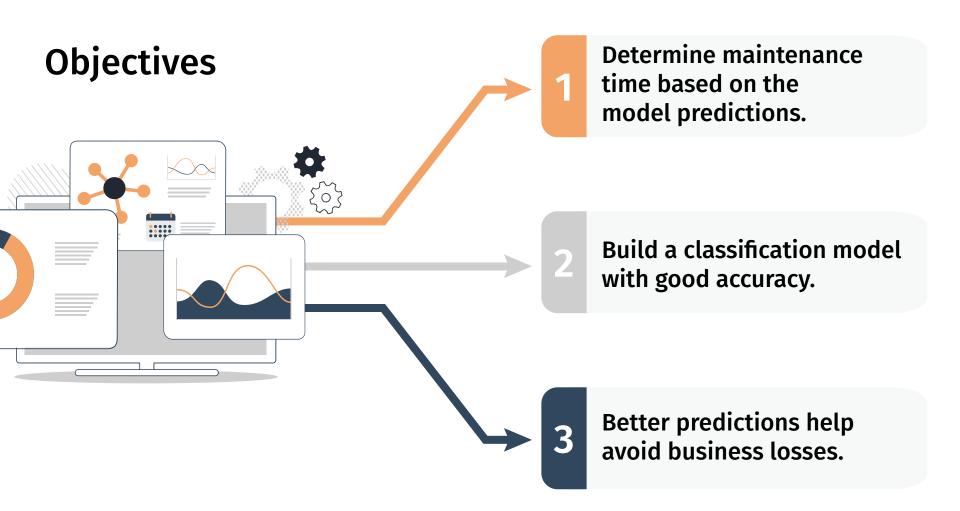
Test data

.csv file with 21 columns and a total of 5059 rows



Content

timestamp, Period Code, Cycle ID, Censor B_index (18 censors), and Good/Bad.



Data Pre-processing & Cleaning



Step 2

Correcting misplaced values of Period Code using order of time



Step 4

Replacing nulls and misplaced by average and removing columns with repeated rows



Step 1

Sort the dataframe in ascending order by timestamp



Step 3

Correcting misplaced values of Cycle ID using sequential order





Data Pre-processing & Cleaning



100% of the 15,175 rows retained



14 out of 21 columns retained



No missing/null values & correctly formatted columns

	Period Code	Cycle ID	B_2	В_3	B_15	в_16	B_17	B_18	B_19	B_21	B_24	B_25	timestamp	Good/Bad
0	1	1	-0.0007	-0.0004	47.47	521.66	2388.02	8138.62	8.4195	392.0	39.06	23.4190	1/3/2020 00:00	0
1	1	3	-0.0043	0.0003	47.27	522.42	2388.03	8133.23	8.4178	390.0	38.95	23.3442	1/3/2020 00:10	0
2	1	4	0.0007	0.0000	47.13	522.86	2388.08	8133.83	8.3682	392.0	38.88	23.3739	1/3/2020 00:15	0

Exploratory Data Analysis

Good/Bad

0.5

Histograms of variables

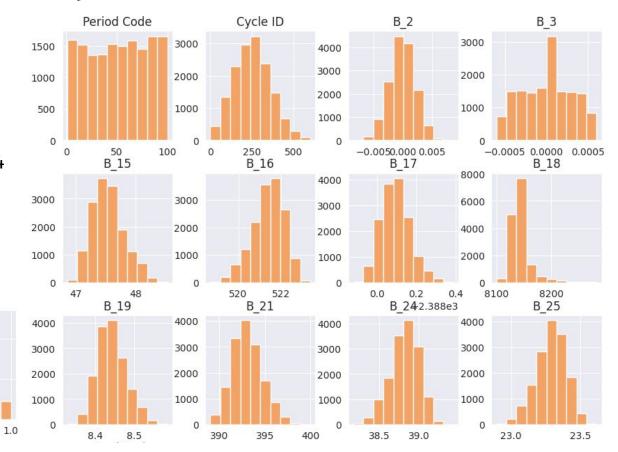
1. Numeric Distributions with Histograms

The histograms for each of the 14 retained variables show us how they are distributed.

10000

5000

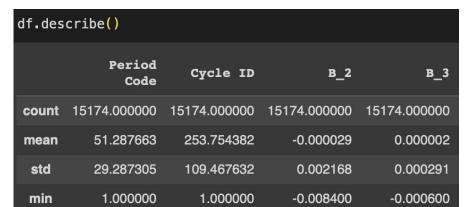
0.0



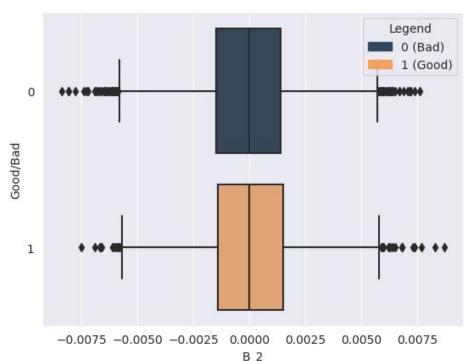
Exploratory Data Analysis

2. Numeric Distributions with Boxplots

Box plots allow us to visualize python's *describe* function, the characteristics of data, and locate outliers.



Box plot of variable B_2



Correlation matrix

3. Interactions between numeric features with Correlation Matrix

Highly positively correlated

B15 - B16

B16 - B17

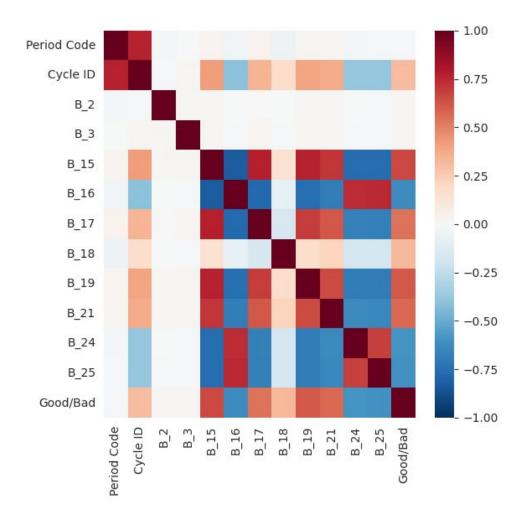
B24 - B15

B25 - B15

Highly negatively correlated

B15 - B17

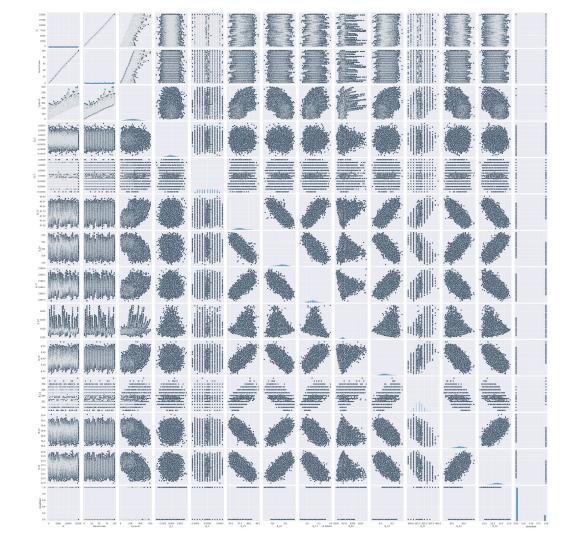
B15 - B19



4. Pair plots

Pair plots visualize the relationship between variables.

Looking at this plot, we can identify which variables might be correlated and in which direction.



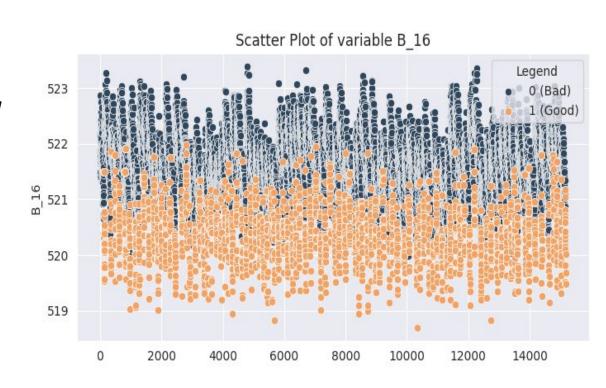
5. Scatter plots

This plot allows us to compare how high the values of B_16 are for the case of 0 (Bad) and 1 (Good).

We can also say that Good occurs less frequently (less points) than Bad for B_16.

In fact:

Bad	Good
12,887	2287



Modeling



Binary Time Series Classification



Definition

We have labeled time series data and we want to classify data into different categories or states.



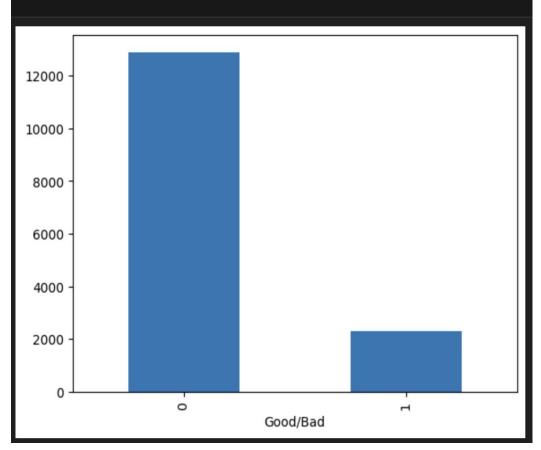
Why?

We have labeled time series data and a binary variable *Good/Bad*.

Results

```
DTC = DecisionTreeClassifier()
  DTC.fit(features_filtered_direct, y_train)
▼ DecisionTreeClassifier
DecisionTreeClassifier()
  KNN = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
  KNN.fit(features_filtered_direct,y_train)
▼ KNeighborsClassifier
KNeighborsClassifier()
```

target["Good/Bad"].value_counts().plot(kind="bar")
plt.show()



Random Forest



Definition

It is an ML algorithm used in time series analysis for forecasting and anomaly detection.



Why?

We have a mix of different types of features (temporal and non-temporal).

Results

Accuracy: 0.9447312481020346

Classification Report:

Classificación	Report.			
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.96	0.98	0.97	2757
1	0.87	0.84	0.86	482
Bad	0.00	0.00	0.00	6
I/0	0.00	0.00	0.00	9
Missing	0.00	0.00	0.00	9
No Data	0.00	0.00	0.00	6
no connection	0.00	0.00	0.00	7
no response	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
start	0.00	0.00	0.00	7
stop	0.00	0.00	0.00	6
accuracy			0.94	3293
macro avg	0.18	0.18	0.18	3293
weighted avg	0.93	0.94	0.94	3293

Thank you!

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