BA\_64060\_Assignment3

Durga Prasad Gandi

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# Problem Statement

The file accidentsetFull.csv contains information on 42,183 actual automobile accidentset in 2001 in the United States that involved one of three levels of injury: NO INJURY, INJURY, or FATALITY. For each accident, additional information is recorded, such as day of week, weather conditions, and road type. A firm might be interested in developing a system for quickly classifying the severity of an accident based on initial reports and associated data in the system (some of which rely on GPS-assisted reporting).

Our goal here is to predict whether an accident just reported will involve an injury (MAX\_SEV\_IR = 1 or 2) or will not (MAX\_SEV\_IR = 0). For this purpose, create a dummy variable called INJURY that takes the value “yes” if MAX\_SEV\_IR = 1 or 2, and otherwise “no.”

1. Using the information in this dataset, if an accident has just been reported and no further information is available, what should the prediction be? (INJURY = Yes or No?) Why?
2. Select the first 24 records in the dataset and look only at the response (INJURY) and the two predictors WEATHER\_R and TRAF\_CON\_R. Create a pivot table that examines INJURY as a function of the two predictors for these 12 records. Use all three variables in the pivot table as rows/columns. Compute the exact Bayes conditional probabilities of an injury (INJURY = Yes) given the six possible combinations of the predictors.Classify the 24 accidentset using these probabilities and a cutoff of 0.5.Compute manually the naive Bayes conditional probability of an injury given WEATHER\_R = 1 and TRAF\_CON\_R = 1. Run a naive Bayes classifier on the 24 records and two predictors. Check the model output to obtain probabilities and classifications for all 24 records. Compare this to the exact Bayes classification. Are the resulting classifications equivalent? Is the ranking (= ordering) of observations equivalent?
3. Let us now return to the entire dataset. Partition the data into training (60%) and validation (40%). Run a naive Bayes classifier on the complete training set with the relevant predictors (and INJURY as the response). Note that all predictors are categorical. Show the confusion matrix. What is the overall error of the validation set?

# Summary

## Data Input and Cleaning

Load the required libraries and read the input file

library(e1071)  
library(caret)

## Loading required package: ggplot2

## Loading required package: lattice

library(klaR)

## Loading required package: MASS

library(dplyr)

##   
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'

## The following object is masked from 'package:MASS':  
##   
## select

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':  
##   
## filter, lag

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':  
##   
## intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

accidentset = read.csv("C:/Users/gdurg/Documents/FML ASSIGNMENTS/accidentsFull.csv")  
  
accidentset$INJURY = ifelse(accidentset$MAX\_SEV\_IR>0,"yes","no")  
  
head(accidentset)

## HOUR\_I\_R ALCHL\_I ALIGN\_I STRATUM\_R WRK\_ZONE WKDY\_I\_R INT\_HWY LGTCON\_I\_R  
## 1 0 2 2 1 0 1 0 3  
## 2 1 2 1 0 0 1 1 3  
## 3 1 2 1 0 0 1 0 3  
## 4 1 2 1 1 0 0 0 3  
## 5 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 3  
## 6 1 2 1 1 0 1 0 3  
## MANCOL\_I\_R PED\_ACC\_R RELJCT\_I\_R REL\_RWY\_R PROFIL\_I\_R SPD\_LIM SUR\_COND  
## 1 0 0 1 0 1 40 4  
## 2 2 0 1 1 1 70 4  
## 3 2 0 1 1 1 35 4  
## 4 2 0 1 1 1 35 4  
## 5 2 0 0 1 1 25 4  
## 6 0 0 1 0 1 70 4  
## TRAF\_CON\_R TRAF\_WAY VEH\_INVL WEATHER\_R INJURY\_CRASH NO\_INJ\_I PRPTYDMG\_CRASH  
## 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0  
## 2 0 3 2 2 0 0 1  
## 3 1 2 2 2 0 0 1  
## 4 1 2 2 1 0 0 1  
## 5 0 2 3 1 0 0 1  
## 6 0 2 1 2 1 1 0  
## FATALITIES MAX\_SEV\_IR INJURY  
## 1 0 1 yes  
## 2 0 0 no  
## 3 0 0 no  
## 4 0 0 no  
## 5 0 0 no  
## 6 0 1 yes

# Convert variables to factor  
for (j in c(1:dim(accidentset)[2])){  
 accidentset[,j] = as.factor(accidentset[,j])  
}  
head(accidentset,n=24)

## HOUR\_I\_R ALCHL\_I ALIGN\_I STRATUM\_R WRK\_ZONE WKDY\_I\_R INT\_HWY LGTCON\_I\_R  
## 1 0 2 2 1 0 1 0 3  
## 2 1 2 1 0 0 1 1 3  
## 3 1 2 1 0 0 1 0 3  
## 4 1 2 1 1 0 0 0 3  
## 5 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 3  
## 6 1 2 1 1 0 1 0 3  
## 7 1 2 1 0 0 1 1 3  
## 8 1 2 1 1 0 1 0 3  
## 9 1 2 1 1 0 1 0 3  
## 10 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 3  
## 11 1 2 1 0 0 1 0 3  
## 12 1 2 1 1 0 1 0 3  
## 13 1 2 1 1 0 1 0 3  
## 14 1 2 2 0 0 1 0 3  
## 15 1 2 2 1 0 1 0 3  
## 16 1 2 2 1 0 1 0 3  
## 17 1 2 1 1 0 1 0 3  
## 18 1 2 1 1 0 0 0 3  
## 19 1 2 1 1 0 1 0 3  
## 20 1 2 1 0 0 1 0 3  
## 21 1 2 1 1 0 1 0 3  
## 22 1 2 2 0 0 1 0 3  
## 23 1 2 1 0 0 1 0 3  
## 24 1 2 1 1 0 1 9 3  
## MANCOL\_I\_R PED\_ACC\_R RELJCT\_I\_R REL\_RWY\_R PROFIL\_I\_R SPD\_LIM SUR\_COND  
## 1 0 0 1 0 1 40 4  
## 2 2 0 1 1 1 70 4  
## 3 2 0 1 1 1 35 4  
## 4 2 0 1 1 1 35 4  
## 5 2 0 0 1 1 25 4  
## 6 0 0 1 0 1 70 4  
## 7 0 0 0 0 1 70 4  
## 8 0 0 0 0 1 35 4  
## 9 0 0 1 0 1 30 4  
## 10 0 0 1 0 1 25 4  
## 11 0 0 0 0 1 55 4  
## 12 2 0 0 1 1 40 4  
## 13 1 0 0 1 1 40 4  
## 14 0 0 0 0 1 25 4  
## 15 0 0 0 0 1 35 4  
## 16 0 0 0 0 1 45 4  
## 17 0 0 0 0 1 20 4  
## 18 0 0 0 0 1 50 4  
## 19 0 0 0 0 1 55 4  
## 20 0 0 1 1 1 55 4  
## 21 0 0 1 0 0 45 4  
## 22 0 0 1 0 0 65 4  
## 23 0 0 0 0 0 65 4  
## 24 2 0 1 1 0 55 4  
## TRAF\_CON\_R TRAF\_WAY VEH\_INVL WEATHER\_R INJURY\_CRASH NO\_INJ\_I PRPTYDMG\_CRASH  
## 1 0 3 1 1 1 1 0  
## 2 0 3 2 2 0 0 1  
## 3 1 2 2 2 0 0 1  
## 4 1 2 2 1 0 0 1  
## 5 0 2 3 1 0 0 1  
## 6 0 2 1 2 1 1 0  
## 7 0 2 1 2 0 0 1  
## 8 0 1 1 1 1 1 0  
## 9 0 1 1 2 0 0 1  
## 10 0 1 1 2 0 0 1  
## 11 0 1 1 2 0 0 1  
## 12 2 1 2 1 0 0 1  
## 13 0 1 4 1 1 2 0  
## 14 0 1 1 1 0 0 1  
## 15 0 1 1 1 1 1 0  
## 16 0 1 1 1 1 1 0  
## 17 0 1 1 2 0 0 1  
## 18 0 1 1 2 0 0 1  
## 19 0 1 1 2 0 0 1  
## 20 0 1 1 2 0 0 1  
## 21 0 3 1 1 1 1 0  
## 22 0 3 1 1 0 0 1  
## 23 2 2 1 2 1 2 0  
## 24 0 2 2 2 1 1 0  
## FATALITIES MAX\_SEV\_IR INJURY  
## 1 0 1 yes  
## 2 0 0 no  
## 3 0 0 no  
## 4 0 0 no  
## 5 0 0 no  
## 6 0 1 yes  
## 7 0 0 no  
## 8 0 1 yes  
## 9 0 0 no  
## 10 0 0 no  
## 11 0 0 no  
## 12 0 0 no  
## 13 0 1 yes  
## 14 0 0 no  
## 15 0 1 yes  
## 16 0 1 yes  
## 17 0 0 no  
## 18 0 0 no  
## 19 0 0 no  
## 20 0 0 no  
## 21 0 1 yes  
## 22 0 0 no  
## 23 0 1 yes  
## 24 0 1 yes

## Questions

1. Using the information in this dataset, if an accident has just been reported and no further information is available, what should the prediction be? (INJURY = Yes or No?) Why?

Answer: Answer:Depending on prediction we can assume either INJURY as Yes or No from the maximum occurance of probability of both conditions. So we should have the exact condition in dataset to know the accurate results of accident.

For instance consider below code,

yes = accidentset %>% filter(accidentset$INJURY=="yes") %>% summarise(count= n())  
c\_yes = yes / nrow(accidentset)  
c\_yes$count

## [1] 0.5087832

no = accidentset %>% filter(accidentset$INJURY=="no") %>% summarise(count= n())  
p\_no = no / nrow(accidentset)  
p\_no$count

## [1] 0.4912168

From above output the probability for YES is more i.e 0.5087832 when compared to occurrence of NO (0.4912168).So we can conclude that Injury as YES.

1. Select the first 24 records in the dataset and look only at the response (INJURY) and the two predictors WEATHER\_R and TRAF\_CON\_R. Create a pivot table that examines INJURY as a function of the two predictors for these 12 records. Use all three variables in the pivot table as rows/columns. Compute the exact Bayes conditional probabilities of an injury (INJURY = Yes) given the six possible combinations of the predictors. Classify the 24 accidentset using these probabilities and a cutoff of 0.5. Compute manually the naive Bayes conditional probability of an injury given WEATHER\_R = 1 and TRAF\_CON\_R = 1. Run a naive Bayes classifier on the 24 records and two predictors. Check the model output to obtain probabilities and classifications for all 24 records. Compare this to the exact Bayes classification. Are the resulting classifications equivalent? Is the ranking (= ordering) of observations equivalent?

accidentset24 = accidentset[1:24,c("INJURY","WEATHER\_R","TRAF\_CON\_R")]

dt1 = ftable(accidentset24)  
dt1

## TRAF\_CON\_R 0 1 2  
## INJURY WEATHER\_R   
## no 1 3 1 1  
## 2 9 1 0  
## yes 1 6 0 0  
## 2 2 0 1

dt2 = ftable(accidentset24[,-1]) # print table only for conditions  
dt2

## TRAF\_CON\_R 0 1 2  
## WEATHER\_R   
## 1 9 1 1  
## 2 11 1 1

1. Select the first 24 records in the dataset and look only at the response (INJURY) and the two predictors WEATHER\_R and TRAF\_CON\_R. Create a pivot table that examines INJURY as a function of the two predictors for these 12 records. Use all three variables in the pivot table as rows/columns. Compute the exact Bayes conditional probabilities of an injury (INJURY = Yes) given the six possible combinations of the predictors.

## Creation of Pviot table for 12 records

# Injury = yes  
p1 = dt1[3,1] / dt2[1,1] # Injury, Weather=1 and Traffic=0  
p2 = dt1[4,1] / dt2[2,1] # Injury, Weather=2, Traffic=0  
p3 = dt1[3,2] / dt2[1,2] # Injury, W=1, T=1  
p4 = dt1[4,2] / dt2[2,2] # I, W=2,T=1  
p5 = dt1[3,3] / dt2[1,3] # I, W=1,T=2  
p6 = dt1[4,3]/ dt2[2,3] #I,W=2,T=2  
  
# Injury = no  
n1 = dt1[1,1] / dt2[1,1] # Weather=1 and Traffic=0  
n2 = dt1[2,1] / dt2[2,1] # Weather=2, Traffic=0  
n3 = dt1[1,2] / dt2[1,2] # W=1, T=1  
n4 = dt1[2,2] / dt2[2,2] # W=2,T=1  
n5 = dt1[1,3] / dt2[1,3] # W=1,T=2  
n6 = dt1[2,3] / dt2[2,3] # W=2,T=2  
print(c(p1,p2,p3,p4,p5,p6))

## [1] 0.6666667 0.1818182 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.0000000 1.0000000

print(c(n1,n2,n3,n4,n5,n6))

## [1] 0.3333333 0.8181818 1.0000000 1.0000000 1.0000000 0.0000000

1. Let us now compute Classify the 24 accidentset using these probabilities and a cutoff of 0.5.

classification\_results <- character(24)  
  
# Assign classifications based on the probabilities and a cutoff of 0.5  
for (i in 1:24) {  
 if (accidentset24$WEATHER\_R[i] == "1") {  
 if (accidentset24$TRAF\_CON\_R[i] == "0") {  
 classification\_results[i] = ifelse(p1 > 0.5, "Yes", "No")  
 } else if (accidentset24$TRAF\_CON\_R[i] == "1") {  
 classification\_results[i] = ifelse(p3 > 0.5, "Yes", "No")  
 } else {  
 classification\_results[i] = ifelse(p5 > 0.5, "Yes", "No")  
 }  
 } else {  
 if (accidentset24$TRAF\_CON\_R[i] == "0") {  
 classification\_results[i] = ifelse(p2 > 0.5, "Yes", "No")  
 } else if (accidentset24$TRAF\_CON\_R[i] == "1") {  
 classification\_results[i] = ifelse(p4 > 0.5, "Yes", "No")  
 } else {  
 classification\_results[i] = ifelse(p6 > 0.5, "Yes", "No")  
 }  
 }  
}  
  
# Print the classification results  
cat("Classification Results based on Exact Bayes classifier:\n", classification\_results)

## Classification Results based on Exact Bayes classifier:  
## Yes No No No Yes No No Yes No No No No Yes Yes Yes Yes No No No No Yes Yes Yes No

Compute manually the naive Bayes conditional probability of an injury given WEATHER\_R = 1 and TRAF\_CON\_R = 1.

new\_data = data.frame(WEATHER\_R = "1", TRAF\_CON\_R = "1")  
  
  
ns = naiveBayes(INJURY ~ WEATHER\_R + TRAF\_CON\_R, data = accidentset24)  
  
  
prediction = predict(ns, newdata = new\_data, type = "raw")  
  
  
probability\_injury\_yes = prediction[, "yes"]  
  
cat("The Conditional probability of injury from Naive Bayes (INJURY = Y) given WEATHER\_R = 1 and TRAF\_CON\_R = 1: ", probability\_injury\_yes, "\n")

## The Conditional probability of injury from Naive Bayes (INJURY = Y) given WEATHER\_R = 1 and TRAF\_CON\_R = 1: 0.008919722

2.Run a naive Bayes classifier on the 24 records and two predictors. Check the model output to obtain probabilities and classifications for all 24 records. Compare this to the exact Bayes classification. Are the resulting classifications equivalent? Is the ranking (= ordering) of observations equivalent?

nivbs = naiveBayes(INJURY ~ TRAF\_CON\_R + WEATHER\_R,   
 data = accidentset24)  
  
nivbs\_t = predict(nivbs, newdata = accidentset24)  
# accidentset24$nbpred.prob = nbt[,2] # Transfer the "Yes" nb prediction

cutoff = 0.5  
  
exact\_bayes\_classifications = ifelse(c(p1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6) > cutoff, "yes", "no")  
  
comparison\_result = data.frame(  
 "Exact\_Bayes\_Classification" = exact\_bayes\_classifications,  
 "Naive\_Bayes\_Probability" = nivbs\_t  
   
)  
  
equivalent\_classifications = exact\_bayes\_classifications == nivbs\_t  
  
equivalent\_ranking = order(-as.numeric(c(p1, p2, p3, p4, p5, p6))) == order(-as.numeric(nivbs\_t))  
  
comparison\_result

## Exact\_Bayes\_Classification Naive\_Bayes\_Probability  
## 1 yes yes  
## 2 no no  
## 3 no no  
## 4 no no  
## 5 no yes  
## 6 yes no  
## 7 yes no  
## 8 no yes  
## 9 no no  
## 10 no no  
## 11 no no  
## 12 yes yes  
## 13 yes yes  
## 14 no yes  
## 15 no yes  
## 16 no yes  
## 17 no no  
## 18 yes no  
## 19 yes no  
## 20 no no  
## 21 no yes  
## 22 no yes  
## 23 no no  
## 24 yes no

cat("Whether classifications are equivalent? ", all(equivalent\_classifications), "\n")

## Whether classifications are equivalent? FALSE

cat("Whether ranking observations are equivalent? ", all(equivalent\_ranking), "\n")

## Whether ranking observations are equivalent? FALSE

1. Let us now return to the entire dataset. Partition the data into training (60%) and validation (40%). Run a naive Bayes classifier on the complete training set with the relevant predictors (and INJURY as the response). Note that all predictors are categorical. Show the confusion matrix. What is the overall error of the validation set?

set.seed(1)  
  
accidentset\_new = read.csv("C:/Users/gdurg/Documents/FML ASSIGNMENTS/accidentsFull.csv")  
  
  
accidentset\_new$INJURY = ifelse(accidentset\_new$MAX\_SEV\_IR>0,1,0)  
  
for (i in c(1:dim(accidentset\_new)[2])){  
 accidentset[,i] = as.factor(accidentset\_new[,i])  
}  
  
  
train.split = sample(row.names(accidentset\_new), 0.6\*dim(accidentset\_new)[1])  
  
valid.split = setdiff(row.names(accidentset\_new), train.split)   
  
training\_data = accidentset\_new[train.split,]  
  
validation\_data = accidentset\_new[valid.split,]  
  
  
nivbs\_model = naiveBayes(INJURY ~ ., data = training\_data)  
  
nivbs\_predictions = predict(nivbs\_model, validation\_data)  
  
  
  
confusion\_matrix = confusionMatrix(nivbs\_predictions, as.factor(validation\_data$INJURY))  
  
print(confusion\_matrix)

## Confusion Matrix and Statistics  
##   
## Reference  
## Prediction 0 1  
## 0 8219 205  
## 1 0 8450  
##   
## Accuracy : 0.9879   
## 95% CI : (0.9861, 0.9894)  
## No Information Rate : 0.5129   
## P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16   
##   
## Kappa : 0.9757   
##   
## Mcnemar's Test P-Value : < 2.2e-16   
##   
## Sensitivity : 1.0000   
## Specificity : 0.9763   
## Pos Pred Value : 0.9757   
## Neg Pred Value : 1.0000   
## Prevalence : 0.4871   
## Detection Rate : 0.4871   
## Detection Prevalence : 0.4992   
## Balanced Accuracy : 0.9882   
##   
## 'Positive' Class : 0   
##

overall\_error\_rate = 1 - confusion\_matrix$overall["Accuracy"]  
  
cat("overall error of the validation set is", overall\_error\_rate)

## overall error of the validation set is 0.01214887

The Overall error of validation set is 0.01214887 which is nearer to zero .So from that if the error rate is less it is a better predective model