Analyse prédictive des sinistres automobiles corporels

Comréhension métien

En 2017, 3 448 personnes ont perdu la vie dans un accident de la route en France métropolitaine. Avec 29 décès de moins, la mortalité routière est en légère baisse (-0,8%) par rapport à 2016, après deux années d'augmentation, en 2014 (+3,5%) et en 2015 (+2,3%) et une stabilisation en 2016 (+0,46%).</br>

Les autres indicateurs de l'accidentalité sont en légère hausse : le nombre de personnes blessées sur les routes augmente de +1,0%, soit au total 73 384 personnes blessées dans les 58 613 accidents corporels (+1,9%). 27 732 de ces personnes ont dû être hospitalisées (+2,0% par rapport à 2016) parmi lesquelles une sur dix gardera des séquelles lourdes.

Mais on doit se poser les questions suivantes : Dans quels cas on a des accidents graves ? Les accidents graves sont faits par les femmes ou les hommes ? Quels sont leurs âges, leurs catégories ?</br>

Si un accident auto est déclaré, et le gestionnaire a besoin d'estimer la gravité de l'accident. A-t-il besoin ainsi d'un algorithme pour lui aider.</br>

En effet, pour attribuer un tarif à ses clients , une assurance a besoin d'estimer le nombre d'accidents qu'il pourrait y avoir lieu en prenant en compte plusieurs criteres :</br>

- +La durée d'un contrat d'assurance automobile est généralement d'un an, renouvelable par tacite reconduction ==> on peut donc avoir recours à une une alalyse des données sur une année par commune ou departement</br>
- +le type de vehicule est un facteur à prendre en consideration : on peut diviser nos données en tranches d'age</br>
- +age du conducteur</br>
- +utilisation du vehicule </br>
- +dispositif de securité</br>
- +type du vehicule</br>
- +sexe de l'utilisateur</br>
- +lieu de residence (Pour cela on va se baser sur la commune où reside le conducteur)</br>
- +heures d'utilisation du véhicule les plus fréquente (aube , matin , soir)</br>
- </br> Objectif Metier</br>

Indice sur lesquels on va travailler :</br>

- _Probabilité d'avoir un accident pour une année choisie en prenant en consideration tout les criteres mentionnés ci-dessus.</br>
- _Probabilité d'avoir un accident grave (avec mort)</br>
- _Gravité des accidents</br>

Pour estimer la valeur des dégats en cas d'accident , et en prenant compte des critére mentionnés ci dessus on peut par exemple calculer la probabilité que le choc initial soit :</br>

_à l'arriere _à l'avant _sur les cotés ou multiple</br>

Pour savoir le nombre d'ambulancier qu'un hôpital doit mobiliser on pourrait s'amuser à calculer le nombre d'accident qui peuvent avoir lieu durant la nuit / jour </br>

On va aussi travailler sur la segmentation des zones géographiques

- _Segmentation les zones géographiques
- _Déterminer les conditions environnementales des communes

In [1]:

```
In [2]:

In [2]:

lieux=pd.DataFrame()
for i in range(2005,2017):
    l=pd.io.parsers.read_csv(r"lieux-"+str(i)+".csv")
    l["Annee"]=i
    lieux=pd.concat([lieux,l])
```

C:\Users\Njeimi Amal\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\IPython\core\interactiveshell.py:2785: DtypeWarning: Columns (2) have mixed types. Specify dtype option on import or set low_memory=False.

interactivity=interactivity, compiler=compiler, result=result)

In [3]:

```
vehicules = pd.io.parsers.read_csv(r"vehicules-2017.csv",sep=",");
caract = pd.io.parsers.read_csv(r"caracteristiques-2017.csv",sep=",",encoding="latin1");
lieux = pd.io.parsers.read_csv(r"lieux-2017.csv",sep=",",low_memory=False);
usagers =pd.io.parsers.read_csv(r"usagers-2017.csv",sep=",");
#for i in range(2005,2016):
# vehicules = vehicules+ pd.io.parsers.read_csv(r"vehicules-"+str(i)+".csv",sep=",");
# if(i!=2009):
# caract =caract+ pd.io.parsers.read_csv(r"caracteristiques-"+str(i)+".csv",encoding = "ISO-8859-1",sep=",");
# else:
# caract =caract+ pd.io.parsers.read_csv(r"caracteristiques-"+str(i)+".csv",encoding = "ISO-8859-1",sep="\t");
# usagers = usagers+pd.io.parsers.read_csv(r"usagers-"+str(i)+".csv",sep=",");
```

In [4]:

```
#joindre les données dans une seule table , clé de jointure : Numéro de l'accident
df= pd.merge(left=vehicules,right=caract,on="Num_Acc")
df= pd.merge(left=df,right=lieux,on="Num_Acc")
df= pd.merge(left=df,right=usagers,on=["Num_Acc","num_veh"])
df.shape
```

Out[4]: (136021, 51)

Visualisation des données

Ces dataViz sont réalisés par tableau

Gravité des accidents

Comparer les niveaux de gravité des accidents et le nombre des accidents en fonction de quelques paramètres

1.Sexe

L'idée est d'avoir une comparaison visuelle entre le nombre des accidents réalisés par les femmes et les hommes en tenant compte de la gravité

Conclusion: On peut voir que le nombre des accidents mortels est très faible pour les femmes ainsi que les hommes par rapport aux autres gravités.</br>
On peut voir également que le grand nombre des accidents correspond au gravité "indemne" mais pour les femmes la gravité fréquente est Blessé Leger

2. Catégorie d'usagers

On veut voir le nombre d'accident en prenant en compte la catégorie des usagers, le sexe et la gravité

Conclusion On remarque que la modalitée la plus fréquente en nombre des accidents est conducteur pour les hommes et les femmes sachant tout les gravités.

3. Ages

On va voir la gravité des accidents en fonction de l'âge et le nombre des accidents

Conclusion En voyant toutes les gravités on remarque que le nombre d'accidents est élevé chez les personnes entres 19 et 24

Préparation des données

dtype='object')

```
In [5]:
#ne garder que les données qui concernent le conducteur
df=df.loc[df.catu==1,]
df.shape
Out[5]:
(100534, 51)
In [6]:
df.secu.head()
Out[6]:
      13.0
0
       13.0
     11.0
3
     22.0
     11.0
Name: secu, dtype: float64
In [7]:
df.columns
Out[7]:
Index(['Num_Acc', 'senc', 'catv', 'occutc', 'obs', 'obsm', 'choc', 'manv',
           'num_veh', 'an', 'mois', 'jour', 'hrmn', 'lum', 'agg', 'int', 'atm',
          'col', 'com', 'adr', 'gps', 'lat', 'long', 'dep', 'catr', 'voie', 'v1', 'v2', 'circ', 'nbv', 'pr', 'pr1', 'vosp', 'prof', 'plan', 'lartpc', 'larrout', 'surf', 'infra', 'situ', 'env1', 'place', 'catu', 'grav', 'sexe', 'trajet', 'secu', 'locp', 'actp', 'etatp', 'an_nais'],
```

In [8]:

```
#voir si nos données contiennent des NA df.isna().sum()
```

Out[8]:

0 Num_Acc senc 49 0 catv 0 occutc 37 obs obsm 26 choc 16 13 manv num_veh 0 an 0 mois jour 0 hrmn 0 0 lum agg 0 int 0 17 atm col 10 com 0 1360 adr 7535 gps 13295 lat long 13295 dep 0 Ω catr 15323 voie v1 99891 95914 v2 631 742 circ nbv 54185 pr pr1 54576 1050 vosp 781 prof plan 1461 3624 lartpc larrout 3402 surf 810 infra 6537 situ 6207 6621 env1 place 0 catu 0 0 grav 0 4 sexe trajet 27 secu 29 locp actp 30 48 etatp

In [9]:

an nais

dtype: int64

23

```
\#v1, v2, pr, pr1 ont + >50\% de valeurs manquantes on va les négliger df.drop(columns=["num_veh","v1","v2","pr","pr1"],inplace=True) df.head()
```

Out[9]:

	Num_Acc	senc	catv	occutc	obs	obsm	choc	manv	an	mois	 place	catu	grav	sexe	trajet	secu	Іоср	actp
0	201700000001	0.0	7	0	0.0	2.0	3.0	9.0	17	1	 1.0	1	3	1	9.0	13.0	0.0	0.0
2	201700000001	0.0	10	0	0.0	2.0	3.0	13.0	17	1	 1.0	1	3	1	1.0	13.0	0.0	0.0

	3	201 7/0000<u>0</u>/0002	9 @nc	¢ atv	O ccutc	010 s	0 l0sm	¢h(oc	116a0i∨	аñ	ĝnois	 pl@ce	¢atu	grav	\$exe	trajet	\$ ¢ @u	(ocp	0¢tp
Ī	4	201700000002	0.0	1	0	0.0	0.0	7.0	1.0	17	2	 1.0	1	3	1	5.0	22.0	0.0	0.0
Ī	5	201700000003	0.0	10	0	0.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	17	3	 1.0	1	1	1	1.0	11.0	0.0	0.0

5 rows × 46 columns

In [10]:

```
#on remplace les autres na par les valeurs du mode de chaque variable
df['senc'].fillna(df.senc.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['obs'].fillna(df.obs.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['obsm'].fillna(df.obsm.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['choc'].fillna(df.choc.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['manv'].fillna(df.manv.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['atm'].fillna(df.atm.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['col'].fillna(df.col.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['adr'].fillna(df.adr.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['gps'].fillna(df.gps.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['lat'].fillna(df.lat.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['long'].fillna(df.long.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['voie'].fillna(df.voie.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['circ'].fillna(df.circ.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['nbv'].fillna(df.nbv.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['vosp'].fillna(df.vosp.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['prof'].fillna(df.prof.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['plan'].fillna(df.plan.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['lartpc'].fillna(df.lartpc.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['larrout'].fillna(df.larrout.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['surf'].fillna(df.surf.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['infra'].fillna(df.infra.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['situ'].fillna(df.situ.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['env1'].fillna(df.env1.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['trajet'].fillna(df.trajet.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['secu'].fillna(df.secu.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['locp'].fillna(df.locp.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['actp'].fillna(df.actp.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['etatp'].fillna(df.etatp.mode()[0],inplace=True)
df['an_nais'].fillna(df.an_nais.mode()[0],inplace=True)
```

In [11]:

#d'aprés la description des données , on peut voir que les départements sont suivis par un zero , on doit supprimer ce zero df['dep'] = df['dep']/10

In [12]:

```
#remplaceer l'année de naissance par l'age du conducteur
df.an_nais=df.an+2000-df.an_nais
```

In [13]:

```
df.loc[df.an_nais<=18,"an_nais"].value_counts().sort_index()</pre>
```

Out[13]:

```
2.0
            1
3.0
           1
           10
5.0
6.0
           11
7.0
           14
8.0
           21
9.0
           27
10.0
          30
11.0
          62
12.0
          56
13.0
          96
14.0
          235
15.0
          556
16.0
          807
```

```
17.0
       1133
18.0
      1437
Name: an_nais, dtype: int64
In [14]:
#Suppression des lignes où 1 age du conducteur est inferieur à 18 ans , vu q'il ne peuvent pas con
dui re
df=df.loc[df.an nais>=16,]
In [15]:
#décomposer l'age en tranches d'age [18-23] [24-35] [36-49] [50-69] [70+]
df.loc[(df.an nais>=16)&(df.an nais<=23), "an nais"]=1</pre>
df.loc[(df.an_nais>=24)&(df.an_nais<=35),"an_nais"]=2</pre>
df.loc[(df.an nais>=36)&(df.an nais<=49), "an nais"]=3</pre>
df.loc[(df.an_nais>=50)&(df.an_nais<=69),"an_nais"]=4</pre>
df.loc[(df.an nais>=70), "an nais"]=5
df.rename(columns={"an nais":"age"},inplace=True)
In [16]:
#correction anomalies au niveau de secu:
df.loc[df.secu==40].secu
Out[16]:
Series([], Name: secu, dtype: float64)
In [17]:
df.loc[df.secu==31,"secu"]=df.secu.mode()[0]
In [18]:
#transformation de secu en : dispositif de securité utilisé ou non (binaire)
df.loc[df.secu%10==1,"secu"]=1
df.loc[df.secu%10!=1, "secu"]=0
In [19]:
#transformation de lum en trois catégories (utilisation la plus frequente à 1 aube , le jour , ou
bien la nuit ?)
df.loc[df.lum==2,"lum"]=1 #aube
df.loc[df.lum==1,"lum"]=2 #matin
df.loc[df.lum!=2,"lum"]=3 #soir
In [20]:
#elimination des moyens de transport commun (vu que notre etude concerne une assurance privée)
df=df[(df.catv!=18) & (df.catv!=19) & (df.catv!=37) & (df.catv!=38) & (df.catv!=39) & (df.catv!=40)
df.shape
Out[20]:
(98317, 46)
In [21]:
df2=pd.DataFrame(df)
df2.head()
Out[21]:
```

Num_Acc | senc | catv | occutc | obs | obsm | choc | manv | an | mois | ... | place | catu | grav | sexe | trajet | secu | locp | actp

	U	2017000000001 Num Acc		/ catv	occutc	0.0 obs	2.0 obsm		9.0 many	17 an	1 mois	 1.0 place	1 catu	3 grav	1 sexe	9.0 traiet	U.U secu	0.0 locp	0.0 actn
-	2	2017000000001	0.0	10	0	0.0	2.0	3.0	13.0	17	1	 1.0	1	3	1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	3	201700000002	0.0	7	0	0.0	0.0	1.0	16.0	17	2	 1.0	1	1	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Ī	4	201700000002	0.0	1	0	0.0	0.0	7.0	1.0	17	2	 1.0	1	3	1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	5	201700000003	0.0	10	0	0.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	17	3	 1.0	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0

5 rows × 46 columns

In [59]:

#ne garder que les variables dont on a besoin pour nos indices à savoir : An_nais (date de naissa nce) , trajet (utilisation du vehicule) , secu (utilisation du dispositif de securité) , catv (cat egorie du vehicule) , sexe , com (commune de residence) , lum (heures d'utilisation les plus freq.) , an (annee) df.drop(columns=["Num_Acc","agg","atm","int","col","adr","gps","lat","long","catr","voie","circ","v osp","prof","plan","surf","infra","situ","envl","senc","mois","jour","nbv","obs","obsm","choc","man v","occutc","place","catu","locp","actp","etatp","hrmn","lartpc","larrout"],inplace=True)

In [100]:

```
#groupper et agréger les données par an et par commune
df['nbacc']=1
df=df.groupby(['catv','an','lum','com','dep','sexe','trajet','secu','age','grav'],as_index=False).a
gg({"nbacc":"count"})
```

In [101]:

df=pd.get_dummies(df,columns=['catv','lum','sexe','trajet','secu','age','grav'])

In [102]:

#charger un jeu de données contenant de informations géograpphques et démographiques
population = pd.read_csv(r"populat.csv",sep=";")
population.head(2)

Out[102]:

	Code INSEE	Code Postal	Commune	Département	Région	Statut	Altitude Moyenne	Superficie	Population	geo_point_2d
0	32460	32720	VERGOIGNAN	GERS	MIDI- PYRENEES	Commune simple	126.0	1056.0	0.3	43.7235746425, - 0.188266221507
1	51141	51240	LA CHAUSSEE- SUR-MARNE	MARNE	CHAMPAGNE- ARDENNE	Commune simple	130.0	2240.0	0.7	48.8433156105, 4.54286173009
4)

In [103]:

#garder les colonnes qui concernent : la superficie de la region , poupulation , code commune et d
epartement (pour la jointure)
et l altitude moyenne
col_list=['Code INSEE','Altitude Moyenne','Superficie','Population','Code Commune','Code
Département']
population=population[col_list]

In [104]:

```
#jointure des données par code commune et departement
population.rename(columns={"Code Commune":"com","Code Département":"dep","Code INSEE":"code_insee"
,"Altitude Moyenne":"altitude_moy"},inplace=True)
population.loc[population.dep=="2A"]=20.1
population.loc[population.dep=="2B"]=20.2
```

```
population.dep=population.dep.astype(float)
df=pd.merge(left=df,right=population,on=["com","dep"])
```

C:\Users\Njeimi Amal\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\pandas\core\reshape\merge.py:969: UserWarning: Yo u are merging on int and float columns where the float values are not equal to their int representation

'representation', UserWarning)

In [105]:

```
#chargement d'un jeu de donnée contenant des données socio démographiques socioD=pd.read_excel(r"MDB-INSEE-V2.xls") socioD.head(2)
```

WARNING *** OLE2 inconsistency: SSCS size is 0 but SSAT size is non-zero

Out[105]:

	CODGEO pa	Nb Pharmacies et parfumerie	Entrepreneuriale	Dynamique Entrepreneuriale Service et Commerce	Synergie Médicale	Urientation	Fiscal	Score Fiscal	Indice Evasion Client	
0	01001	0.0	57.0	23.0	114	Bassin Industriel	101.93878	59.04139	0.0	0.0
1	01002	0.0	45.0	4.0	143	Bassin Résidentiel	101.93878	59.04139	0.0	0.0

2 rows × 101 columns

In [106]:

```
#jointure de socioD avec notre jeu de données principale
ind_list=['CODGEO','Score Démographique','Score Ménages','Evolution Population','Nb Femme','Nb
Homme','Nb Mineurs','Nb Majeurs','Nb Etudiants','Reg Moyenne Salaires Horaires','Score Urbanité','
Nb Education, santé, action sociale','Score Croissance Population']
socioD=socioD[ind_list]
socioD.rename(columns={"CODGEO":"code_insee"},inplace=True)
df=pd.merge(left=df,right=socioD,on="code_insee")
```

Modélisation

Linear regression

```
In [107]:
```

```
#Calcul de l'indice : Probabilité que le profil de l'assuré ait un accident par rapport à tout les accidents ayant eu lieu dans la meme commune

#pteNbAcc contiendra cet indice ==> elle représente donc notre variable cible

df["pteNbAcc"]=1

aux=[]

for row in df.iterrows():
    aux.append(df.loc[(df.dep==row[1]["dep"])&(df.com==row[1]["com"]),].nbacc.sum())

df.pteNbAcc=aux

df.pteNbAcc=df.nbacc/df.pteNbAcc
```

In [108]:

```
df.drop(columns=["nbacc"],inplace=True)
```

```
x=df.drop(columns=['pteNbAcc'])
y=df['pteNbAcc']
In [110]:
from sklearn.cross_validation import train test split
X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(x,y,test size=0.25, random state=0)
# Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X train = sc.fit transform(X train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)
In [111]:
from sklearn import datasets, linear_model
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error, r2 score
r = linear model.LinearRegression()
r.fit(X train, y train)
print('Intercept: \n', r.intercept_)
print('Coefficients: \n', r.coef)
Intercept:
0.1682770661439111
Coefficients:
[3.93597798e-15 -1.91662574e+09 -2.83917557e+11 -1.72998991e+09]
 -1.52936004e+09 -5.65009707e+08 -4.01658658e+09 -1.90555003e+09
 -5.95558659e+08 -8.62403445e+08 -9.02878914e+08 -2.31640592e+08
-9.10908023e+08 -2.72950485e+08 -4.75389743e+08 -1.20533698e+09
 -1.35924898e+09 -7.48852105e+08 -2.48473445e+09 -9.96933592e+08
 -1.72684023e+08 -3.72084834e+08 -5.14301544e+08 -2.13108152e+10
 -2.13108152e+10 7.31955600e+10 7.31955600e+10 -1.40561997e+11
 -1.36157746e+11 -4.39825470e+10 -6.16493846e+10 -1.10045489e+11
 -1.74377864e+11 -9.82825279e+10 2.36756928e+10 2.36756928e+10
 1.56380090e+10 1.78027214e+10 1.73809522e+10 1.68425006e+10
 1.06279983e+10 9.41438525e+10 3.46347678e+10 8.01143105e+10
 8.69409623e+10 2.83697775e+11 1.09386444e-02 -2.95753479e-02
 4.69436646e-02 -6.46209717e-03 -1.21444702e-01 2.36053467e-02
 -3.70750427e-02]
Regression logistique
In [105]:
from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
In [106]:
from scipy.stats import multinomial
In [22]:
round(df2)
```

Out[22]:

df2.head()

In [109]:

	Num_Acc	senc	catv	occutc	obs	obsm	choc	manv	an	mois	 place	catu	grav	sexe	trajet	secu	Іоср	actp
0	201700000001	0.0	7	0	0.0	2.0	3.0	9.0	17	1	 1.0	1	3	1	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	201700000001	0.0	10	0	0.0	2.0	3.0	13.0	17	1	 1.0	1	3	1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

4	ZO I /NUMM/_AKEE	genc	čatv	Bccutc	8 68	88sm	êhoc	infanv	åñ	mois	:::	рядсе	datu	grav	\$exe	thaljet	åecu	Ю ер	actp
	201700000002	0.0	1	0	0.0	0.0	7.0	1.0	17	2		1.0	1	3	1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
;	201700000003	0.0	10	0	0.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	17	3		1.0	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
r	ows × 46 column	าร																	
																			<u> </u>
n	[42]:																		
lf	3=pd.DataFra	me(df	2)																
_	[116]:																		
lf	2.drop(colum	ns=["	Num_2	Acc","s	enc"	,"tra	jet",'	'gps",	"ad	r","v	oie	"],in	place	e=True	e)				
'n	[109]:																		
	=df2.drop(co	lumns	=['q:	rav'])															
	=df2['grav']		- 5	,															
	[182]:	/1.53																	
ΊÍ	2=df2.astype	('tlo	at')																
Γn	[110]:																		
	om sklearn.c	ross	wali	dation	impo	rt tra	ain te	aet en	1:+										
	train1,X_tes							-56_56	- I I C										
				, y_te	STI=	train_	_test_	_split	(x1		est	_size	=0.25	,ran	dom_s	tate=	0)		
				.ii,y_ce	STI=	train_	_test_	_split	(x1		est	_size	=0.25	,ran	dom_s	state=	0)		
_	[121]:			, y_te	estl=	train_	_test_	_split	(x1		est	_size	=0.25	,ran	dom_s	tate=	0)		
#	[121]: import the com sklearn.1										est	z_size	=0.25	, ran	dom_s	tate=	0)		
# E r	import the com sklearn.l	inear	_model	el impo	ort I	ogist:	icRegi	ressio	n	,y1,t	est	z_size	=0.25	, ran	dom_s	tate=	0)		
# Er # Lo	import the comm sklearn.l instantiate greg = Logis fit the mode	inear the n ticRe	c_model gress	el impo (using sion(so	ort I	ogist:	icRegi	ressio	n	,y1,t	est	_size	=0.25	, ran	dom_s	tate=	0)		
# fr # lo	import the com sklearn.l instantiate greg = Logis	inear the n ticRe	c_model gress	el impo (using sion(so	ort I	ogist:	icRegi	ressio	n	,y1,t	est	_size	=0.25	, ran	dom_s	tate=	0)		
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# fr # lo c:	import the community sklearn.1 instantiate greg = Logis fit the mode greg.fit(X_t \Users\Njeim nvergenceWar	inear the m ticRe l wit rain1 i Ama ning:	c_model nodel gress th da ,y_t1	el impo (using sion(so ta cain1) aconda3 max_it	ort I g the lver	ogist: e defa ="saga	icRegiult po	ressio aramet ages\s which	en ers	,y1,t	ine	ear_mc	odel\s	sag.p	y:320	5:	0)		
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# # # lo # lo C:	import the community sklearn.1 instantiate greg = Logis fit the mode greg.fit(X_t \Users\Njeim nvergenceWar "the coef_ d	inear the m ticRe l wit rain1 i Ama ning: id no i Ama ning:	c_model gressth da ,y_ti l\Ana The t con l\Ana	el impo (using sion (so ta cain1) aconda3 max_it nverge" aconda3 max_it	ort I g the lver S\lib er w l, Co	ogist: e defa ="saga \site- as rea nverge	icRegult poult pou	ressio aramet ages\s which arning ages\s which	kle me	<pre>,y1,t s) arn\l ans t arn\l</pre>	ine he	ear_mc coef_ ear_mc	odel\s did	sag.p not	y:320 conve y:320	5: erge	0)		
# fr # lo :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::	import the common sklearn.1 instantiate greg = Logis fit the mode greg.fit(X_t \USers\Njeim nvergenceWar "the coef_ d \USers\Njeim nvergenceWar "the coef_ d \USers\Njeim nvergenceWar "the coef_ d	inear the n ticRe l wit rainl i Ama ning: id no i Ama ning: id no i Ama	c_model gressch da ,y_ti l\Ana The t con l\Ana t con l\Ana	el impo (using sion (so ta cain1) aconda3 max_it nverge" aconda3 max_it nverge"	ort I y the liver Co Lib Cr Co Lib Cr Cr Cr Lib Cr Cr Lib Lib	ogist: e defa ="saga \site- as rea nverge \site- as rea nverge \site-	icRegult poult pou	ressionaramet ages\s which arning ages\s which arning	kle me	arn\lans tarn\lans tarn\la	ine he ine he	ear_mc coef_ ear_mc coef_ ear_mc	del\s did del\s did	sag.p not sag.p not	y:326 conve y:326 conve y:326	5: erge 5: erge	0)		
# fr # lo # c : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	import the common sklearn.1 instantiate greg = Logis fit the mode greg.fit(X_t \USers\Njeim nvergenceWar "the coef_ d	inear the n ticRe l wit rain1 i Ama ning: id no i Ama ning: id no i Ama ning: id no i Ama ning:	c_model gressth da ,y_ti l\Ana The t con l\Ana The t con	el impo (using sion (so ta cain1) aconda3 max_it nverge" aconda3 max_it nverge" aconda3	ort I y the liver Co Lib er w Co Lib er w Co Lib er w Co Lib er w Co	ogist: e defa ="saga \site- as rea nverge \site- as rea nverge \site- as rea	icRegult poult pou	ression aramet ages\s which arning ages\s which arning ages\s which arning ages\s which arning	kle me () kle me ()	arn\lans t arn\lans t arn\lans t	ine he ine he	ear_mc coef_ ear_mc coef_ ear_mc coef_	del\s did del\s did del\s	sag.p not sag.p not sag.p	y:326 conve y:326 conve conve	5: erge 5: erge	0)		
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# Er # Lo C:	import the common sklearn. I instantiate greg = Logis fit the mode greg.fit(X_t	inear the n ticRee l wit rainl i Ama ning: id nc i Ama sid nc i Ama ning:	model gress th da ,y_ti l\Ana The t con l\Ana The t con c=1.0	el impo (using sion (so ta cain1) aconda3 max_it nverge" aconda3 max_it nverge" aconda3 max_it nverge" aconda3	ort I y the lver %\lik eer w , Cc \lik eer w , Cc \lik eer w , Cc	ogist: e defa ="saga" \site- as rea nverge \site- as rea nverge \site- as rea nverge	icRegiult pour le la	ression aramet ages\s which arning	kleen me ()	arn\lans t arn\lans t arn\lans t arn\lans t arn\lans t arn\lans t	ine he ine he it_ovr	ear_mc coef_ ear_mc coef_ ear_mc coef_	del\s did del\s did del\s did del\s did	sag.p not sag.p not sag.p not	y:326 conve y:326 conve y:326 conve conve	5: erge 5: erge 5:	0)		
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In [134]:

```
from sklearn import metrics
cnf_matrix = metrics.confusion_matrix(y_test1, y_pred1)
```

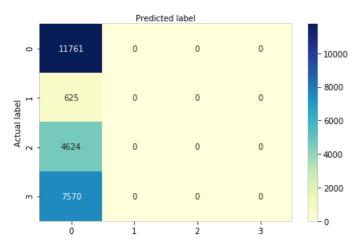
In [135]:

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
class names=[0,1] # name of classes
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
tick_marks = np.arange(len(class_names))
plt.xticks(tick_marks, class_names)
plt.yticks(tick_marks, class_names)
# create heatmap
sns.heatmap(pd.DataFrame(cnf matrix), annot=True, cmap="YlGnBu",fmt='g')
ax.xaxis.set label position("top")
plt.tight layout()
plt.title('Confusion matrix', y=1.1)
plt.ylabel('Actual label')
plt.xlabel('Predicted label')
```

Out[135]:

Text(0.5,257.44,'Predicted label')

Confusion matrix



In [219]:

logreg.score(x1,y1)

Out[219]:

0.47853372255052534

In [141]:

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
print(classification_report(y_test1,y_pred1))

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
1	0.48	1.00	0.65	11761
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	625
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	4624
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	7570
avg / total	0.23	0.48	0.31	24580

C:\Users\Njeimi Amal\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics\classification.py:1135: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.

'precision', 'predicted', average, warn for)

```
print('Intercept: \n', logreg.intercept_)
print('Coefficients: \n', logreg.coef_)
```

Stepwise selection

```
In [111]:
```

```
from sklearn.datasets import load_boston
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import statsmodels.api as sm
```

In [205]:

```
def stepwise selection(X, y,
                       initial list=[],
                       threshold in=0.01,
                       threshold out = 0.05,
                       verbose=True):
    included = list(initial_list)
    while True:
       changed=False
        # forward step
        excluded = list(set(X.columns)-set(included))
        new_pval = pd.Series(index=excluded)
        for new column in excluded:
            model = sm.OLS(y, sm.add constant(pd.DataFrame(X[included+[new column]]))).fit()
            new_pval[new_column] = model.pvalues[new_column]
        best pval = new pval.min()
        if best pval < threshold in:</pre>
            best_feature = new_pval.argmin()
            included.append(best feature)
            changed=True
            if verbose:
                print('Add {:30} with p-value {:.6}'.format(best feature, best pval))
        # backward step
        model = sm.OLS(y, sm.add_constant(pd.DataFrame(X[included]))).fit()
        # use all coefs except intercept
       pvalues = model.pvalues.iloc[1:]
        worst_pval = pvalues.max() # null if pvalues is empty
        if worst_pval > threshold_out:
            changed=True
            worst feature = pvalues.argmax()
            included.remove(worst feature)
            if verbose:
                print('Drop {:30} with p-value {:.6}'.format(worst feature, worst pval))
        if not changed:
            break
    return included
```

In [206]:

```
result = stepwise selection(x1, y1)
print('resulting features:')
print(result)
C:\Users\Njeimi Amal\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\base\model.py:1100: RuntimeWarning: i
nvalid value encountered in true divide
 return self.params / self.bse
C:\Users\Njeimi Amal\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\scipy\stats\ distn infrastructure.py:879:
RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in greater
 return (self.a < x) & (x < self.b)
C:\Users\Njeimi Amal\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\scipy\stats\ distn infrastructure.py:879:
RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in less
 return (self.a < x) & (x < self.b)
C:\Users\Njeimi Amal\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\scipy\stats\ distn infrastructure.py:1821:
RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in less equal
 cond2 = cond0 & (x \le self.a)
C:\Users\Njeimi Amal\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\ipykernel launcher.py:18: FutureWarning: 'argmin'
```

```
will be corrected to return the positional minimum in the future.
Use 'series.values.argmin' to get the position of the minimum now.
Add obs
                                     with p-value 0.0
                                     with p-value 0.0
Add an
Add cat.v
                                     with p-value 0.0
Add catu
                                     with p-value 0.0
Add sexe
                                     with p-value 1.3472e-182
                                     with p-value 5.29512e-161
Add col
Add age
                                     with p-value 5.63856e-150
Add manv
                                     with p-value 4.89755e-148
                                     with p-value 6.62087e-86
Add obsm
Add agg
                                     with p-value 1.24024e-73
Add secu
                                     with p-value 3.80525e-33
Add situ
                                     with p-value 4.07753e-28
Add
     hrmn
                                     with p-value 9.03766e-22
Add lum
                                     with p-value 2.74298e-23
Add plan
                                     with p-value 1.22628e-13
                                     with p-value 8.88005e-10
Add dep
                                     with p-value 1.58218e-08
Add mois
Add surf
                                     with p-value 1.2383e-08
Add place
                                     with p-value 5.92251e-05
                                     with p-value 0.00422366
Add nbv
                                     with p-value 0.00871278
Add larrout
resulting features:
['obs', 'an', 'catv', 'catu', 'sexe', 'col', 'age', 'manv', 'obsm', 'agg', 'secu', 'situ', 'hrmn',
'lum', 'plan', 'dep', 'mois', 'surf', 'place', 'nbv', 'larrout']
In [ ]:
#On va garder seulement 'sexe', 'col', 'age', 'manv', 'obsm', 'agg', 'secu', 'hrmn', 'lum', 'plan'
, 'dep', 'mois', 'surf', 'place', 'senc', 'infra', 'situ'
In [207]:
X_train2,X_test2,y_train2,y_test2=train_test_split(x1[['sexe', 'col', 'age', 'manv', 'obsm', 'agg',
'secu', 'situ', 'hrmn', 'lum', 'plan', 'dep', 'mois', 'surf', 'place', 'nbv', 'larrout']],y1,test s
ize=0.25,random state=0)
In [208]:
logreg2 = LogisticRegression()
logreg2.fit(X_train2,y_train2)
Out[208]:
LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_intercept=True,
          intercept scaling=1, max iter=100, multi class='ovr', n jobs=1,
          penalty='12', random state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
          verbose=0, warm start=False)
In [200]:
y pred2=logreg2.predict(X test2)
In [218]:
logreg2.score(x1[['sexe', 'col', 'age', 'manv', 'obsm', 'agg', 'secu', 'situ', 'hrmn', 'lum', 'plan
', 'dep', 'mois', 'surf', 'place', 'nbv', 'larrout']],y1)
Out[218]:
0.5012764832124658
In [202]:
print('Intercept: \n', logreg2.intercept )
print('Coefficients: \n', logreg2.coef )
```

is deprecated, use 'idxmin' instead. The behavior of 'argmin'

```
Intercept:
 [-0.00107757 -0.00508964  0.00117307 -0.00550273]
Coefficients:
 [[-1.51207406e-01 -1.83187328e-02 -7.21567142e-02 -1.07757251e-03
  -4.19760528e-01 1.57260156e-01 1.13563947e-01 2.13487765e-02
  1.26978000e-01 4.94762699e-01 3.92326761e-01 -2.47347702e-01
  1.31632498e-04 -2.10895531e-01 -8.70469449e-02 3.33656623e-03
  1.10279472e-02 -5.48699123e-02 -3.17434027e-01 4.68657551e-02
  4.05923564e-051
 3.91866428e-02 -8.65238615e-02 2.18257953e-02 -5.08963891e-03
  -6.04671428e-01 -5.46523710e-02 2.32725478e-01 6.74971386e-03
  -1.55565687e-01 -1.55267654e+00 -7.80503423e-01 3.93547629e-01
  -1.95338527e-04 3.96369682e-01 1.29311263e-01 -3.99984823e-03
  4.17241714e-03 9.65913670e-03 -1.94882061e-02 -1.86259024e-01
   8.38508600e-04]
 [ 7.73112441e-02 1.99421436e-02 3.88881546e-02 1.17306727e-03
  -8.23167106e-02 -1.08343988e-01 -1.11951407e-02 -9.00656878e-03
  -1.25589147e-01 -7.84988593e-01 -3.16282402e-01 2.86963731e-01
  -6.97783428e-06 1.10165822e-01 4.44483075e-02 -7.34435686e-03
  5.37816228e-03 2.80718526e-02 7.67036451e-03 -2.10466815e-01
   4.12376021e-04]
 [ 3.63106662e-02 -9.35464018e-02 2.84168746e-02 -5.50272952e-03
   5.13397939e-01 -9.50488719e-02 -1.49565558e-01 -1.76003479e-02
  -4.87978033e-02 2.12231029e-01 6.95669102e-03 -8.80199103e-02
  -1.17319666e-04 1.08668008e-01 2.62519834e-02 2.38991607e-03 -1.37119745e-02 2.86383694e-02 4.45573047e-03 1.13057534e-01
  -4.43130059e-04]]
```

In [209]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
print(classification_report(y_test2,y_pred2))
```

support	f1-score	recall	precision	
11761	0.72	0.90	0.60	1
625	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
4624	0.32	0.24	0.49	3
7570	0.40	0.33	0.52	4
24580	0.53	0.58	0.54	avg / total

C:\Users\Njeimi Amal\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics\classification.py:1135: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.

'precision', 'predicted', average, warn_for)

In [213]:

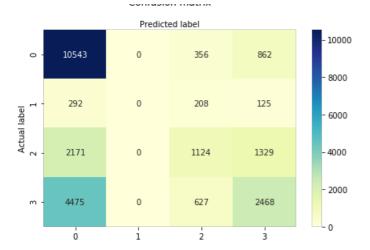
```
cnf_matrix2 = metrics.confusion_matrix(y_test2, y_pred2)
```

In [214]:

```
class_names2=[0,1] # name of classes
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
tick_marks = np.arange(len(class_names2))
plt.xticks(tick_marks, class_names2)
plt.yticks(tick_marks, class_names2)
# create heatmap
sns.heatmap(pd.DataFrame(cnf_matrix2), annot=True, cmap="YlGnBu",fmt='g')
ax.xaxis.set_label_position("top")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.title('Confusion matrix', y=1.1)
plt.ylabel('Actual label')
plt.xlabel('Predicted label')
```

Out[214]:

Text(0.5,257.44,'Predicted label')



Segmentation

déterminer le nombre optimal de clusters pour k-means

```
In [24]:
```

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

In [43]:

```
df3=pd.DataFrame(df2)
```

In [61]:

```
#on va supprimer l'adresse et la voie puisque on a déja la lat et long des lieux df3.drop(["adr","voie"],axis=1,inplace=True)
```

In [51]:

```
df3.head()
```

Out[51]:

	Num_Acc	senc	catv	occutc	obs	obsm	choc	manv	an	mois	 place	catu	grav	sexe	trajet	secu	Іоср	actp
0	201700000001	0.0	7	0	0.0	2.0	3.0	9.0	17	1	 1.0	1	3	1	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	201700000001	0.0	10	0	0.0	2.0	3.0	13.0	17	1	 1.0	1	3	1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	201700000002	0.0	7	0	0.0	0.0	1.0	16.0	17	2	 1.0	1	1	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
4	201700000002	0.0	1	0	0.0	0.0	7.0	1.0	17	2	 1.0	1	3	1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	201700000003	0.0	10	0	0.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	17	3	 1.0	1	1	1	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0

5 rows × 44 columns

In [55]:

```
df3["gps"]=df3["gps"].replace([1,2,3,4,5],["M","A","G","R","Y"], inplace=True)
```

In [56]:

```
df3["gps"] = df3.gps.astype(float)
```

In [37]:

```
round(df3,2)
df3.head()
```

Out[37]:

		Num_Acc	senc	catv	occutc	obs	obsm	choc	manv	an	mois	 place	catu	grav	sexe	trajet	secu	Іоср	actp
ſ	0	2.017000e+11	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	9.0	17.0	1.0	 1.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2	2.017000e+11	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	13.0	17.0	1.0	 1.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	3	2.017000e+11	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	16.0	17.0	2.0	 1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
	4	2.017000e+11	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	1.0	17.0	2.0	 1.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	5	2.017000e+11	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	17.0	3.0	 1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0

5 rows × 44 columns

In [57]:

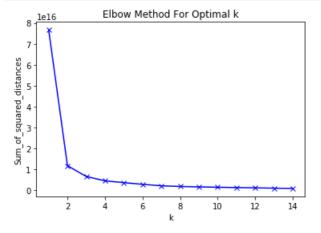
```
df3=df3.astype('float')
```

In [78]:

```
Sum_of_squared_distances = []
K = range(1,15)
for k in K:
    km = KMeans(n_clusters=k)
    km = km.fit(df3.iloc[:,1:df3.shape[1]])
    Sum_of_squared_distances.append(km.inertia_)
```

In [63]:

```
plt.plot(K, Sum_of_squared_distances, 'bx-')
plt.xlabel('k')
plt.ylabel('Sum_of_squared_distances')
plt.title('Elbow Method For Optimal k')
plt.show()
```



Dans le graphique ci-dessus, le coude est à k = 4, ce qui indique que k optimal 4.

In [92]:

```
#Cluster K-means
Mkmeans=KMeans(n_clusters=4)
#adapter le modèle de données
Mkmeans.fit(df3.iloc[:,1:df3.shape[1]])
```

In [82]:

```
df3['cluster']=Mkmeans.fit predict(df3.iloc[:.1:df3.shape[1]])
```

arof orgoon 1 inguestio.inc_breates/aro.inco[.l.raro.enabe[r]]/

In [83]:

```
df3.sort_values(by="cluster").tail()
```

Out[83]:

	Num_Acc	senc	catv	occutc	obs	obsm	choc	manv	an	mois	 catu	grav	sexe	trajet	secu	Іоср	actp	E
55384	2.017000e+11	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	16.0	17.0	3.0	 1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	c
55383	2.017000e+11	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	6.0	1.0	17.0	3.0	 1.0	1.0	2.0	9.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	С
55382	2.017000e+11	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	16.0	17.0	3.0	 1.0	4.0	1.0	9.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	С
55479	2.017000e+11	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	17.0	3.0	 1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	С
69328	2.017000e+11	2.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	8.0	9.0	17.0	12.0	 1.0	1.0	2.0	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	C

5 rows × 44 columns

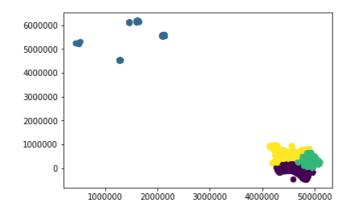
[4

In [104]:

```
colormap=np.array(['Red','green','blue','red'])
plt.scatter(df3.lat, df3.long, c=Mkmeans.labels_, s=40)
```

Out[104]:

<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x2c983a39588>



In []:

```
c1=df3[df3.cluster==0]
c2=df3[df3.cluster==1]
c3=df3[df3.cluster==2]
c4=df3[df3.cluster==3]
```

In []:

```
#c1.sort_values(by="lat",ascending=True)
#c1.sort_values(by="long",ascending=True)
#lat 4555195.0 - 5107423.0
#long -54782.0 - 699102.0
```

In []:

```
#c2.sort_values(by="lat",ascending=True)
#c2.sort_values(by="long",ascending=True)
#lat 434091.0 - 2138567.0
#long 4505711.0 - 6179073.0
```

In []:

```
#c3.sort values(by="lat",ascending=True)
```

```
#c3.sort_values(by="long",ascending=True)
#lat 4147009.0 - 4915682.0
#long 179166.0 - 954584.0
```

In []:

```
#c4.sort_values(by="lat",ascending=True)
#c4.sort_values(by="long",ascending=True)
#lat 4275118.0 - 24970738.0
#long -477098.0 - 231383.0
```

Donc cette segmentation nous a permis de distinguer les zones géographiques suivant

Cluster 1 </br>

lattitude entre 4555195 et 5107423 </br>

longitude entre -54782 et 699102

Cluster 2 </br>

lattitude entre 434091 et 2138567 </br>

longitude entre 4505711 et 6179073

Cluster 3 </br>

lattitude entre 4147009 et 4915682 </br>

longitude entre 179166 et 954584

Cluster 4 </br>

lattitude entre 4275118 et 24970738 </br>

longitude entre -477098 et 231383