Stay Alert! The Ford Challenge

-2011 kaggle competition

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Background

Data Desciption

Data Preprocessing

Evaluation

Models

Results

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30 independent variables604329 observations

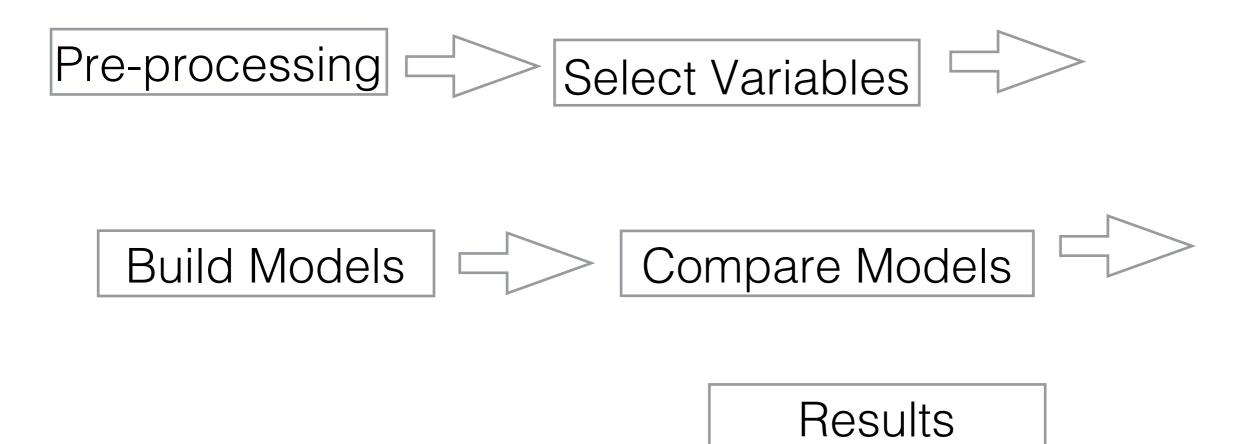
- √ Physiological (8) P1, P2,, P8
- ✓ Environmental (11) E1, E2,, E11
- √ Vehicular (11) V1, V2,, V11

Goal:

Predict response variable "IsAlert"

- IsAlert = 1 if the driver is alert
- IsAlert = 0 if the driver is not alert

Workflow



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Types of bad data:

- 1. missing values: NA, Unknow, NULL
- 2. Typos: 0 (numeric), negative values, possibility>1

Methods:

Data Deletion: easy to implement and fast Data Imputation: complicated but more accurate Here, <0.1% missing values, use data deletion

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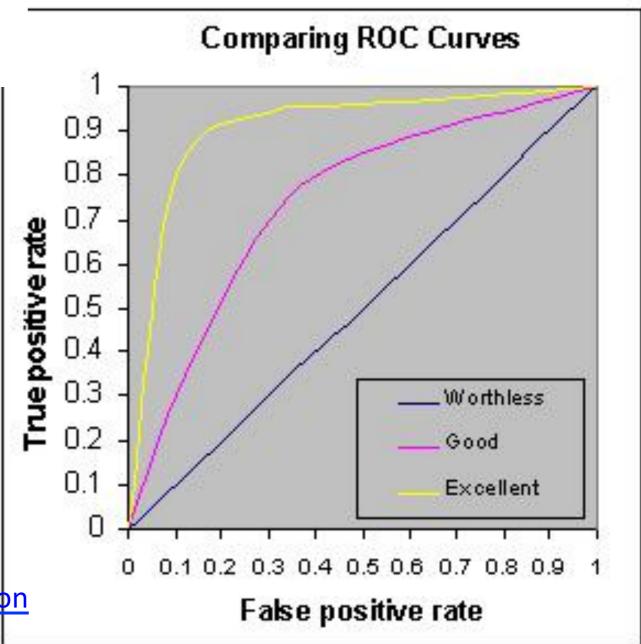
Models

Results

	P' (Predicted)	n' (Predicted)
P (Actual)	True Positive	False Negative
n (Actual)	False Positive	True Negative

ROC Curve

AUC Score



https://www.kaggle.com/c/stayalert/details/Evaluation

http://gim.unmc.edu/dxtests/roc3.htm

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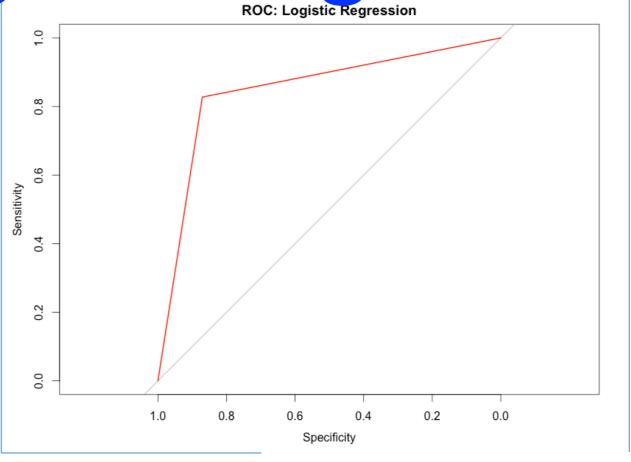
Evaluation

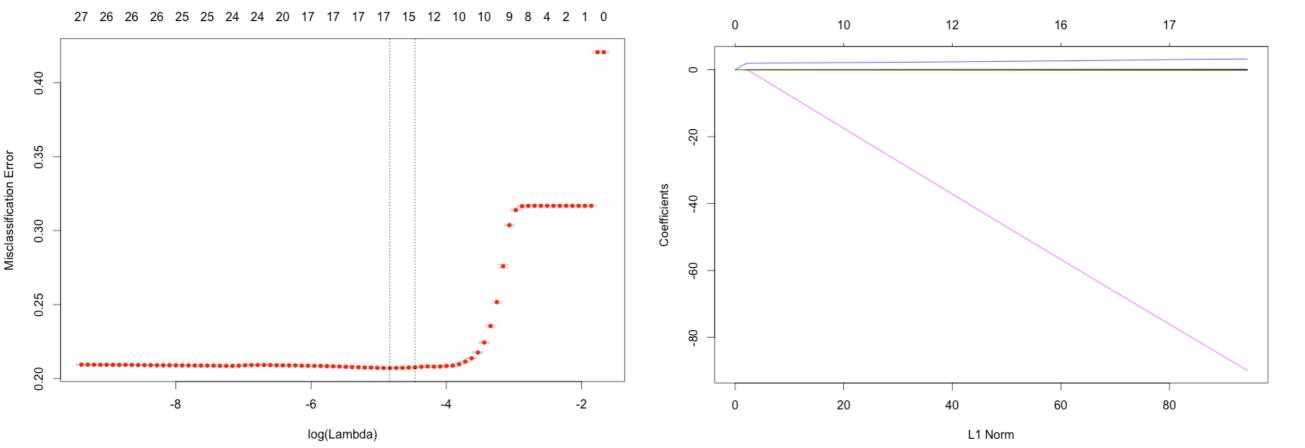
Models

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Logistic Regression

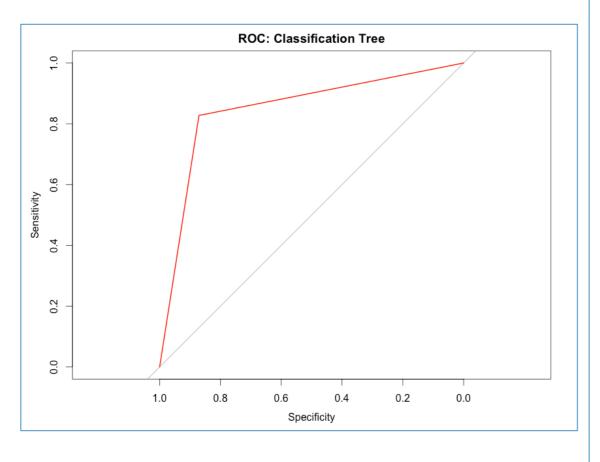
Library(glmnet)

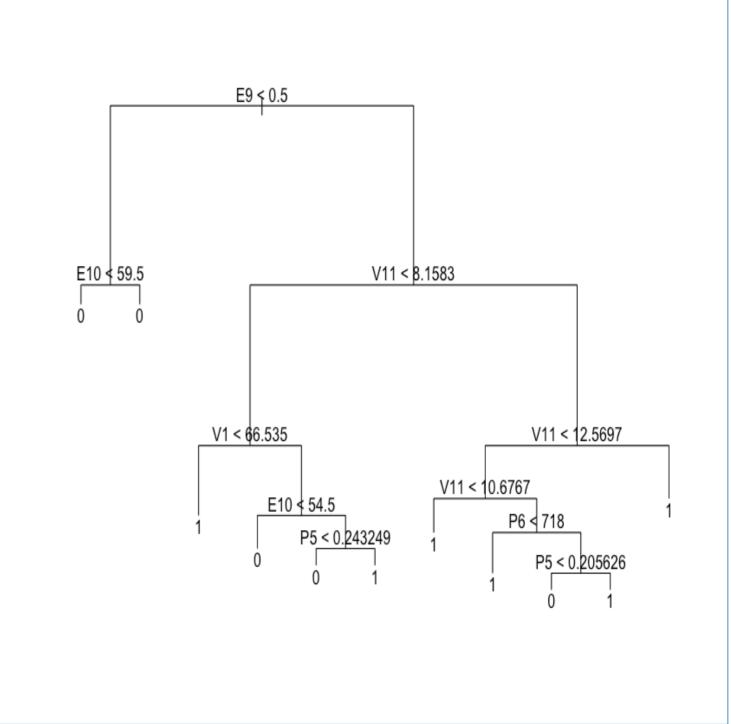




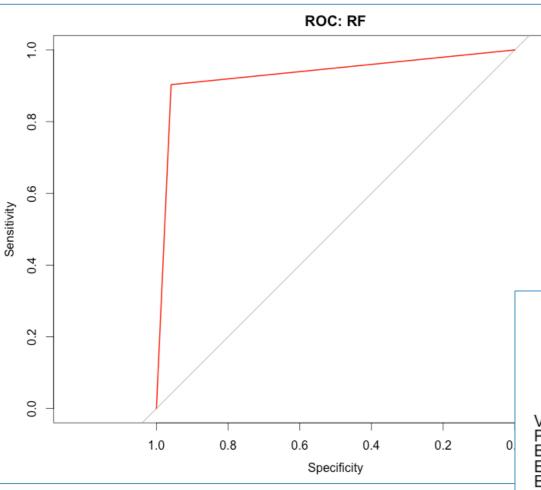
Classification Tree

Library(tree)





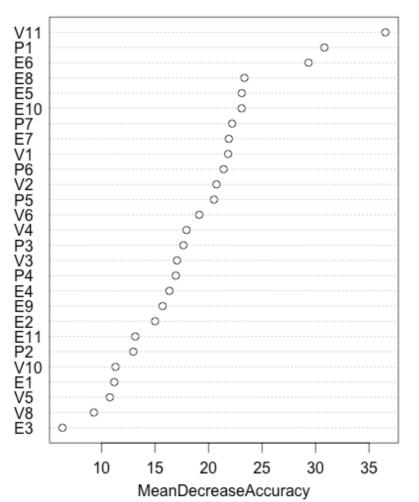
Random Forest

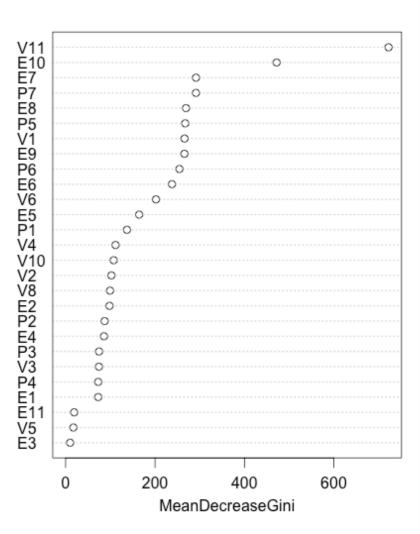


Library(randomForest)

RF

RF <- randomForest (training[,-c(1,9,27,29)], factor(trainig\$IsAlert), sampsize=10000, do.trace=TRUE, importance=TRUE, ntree=100, forest=TRUE)





Other models

- ✓ Naïve Bayes
- **✓**SVM
- **√**GLM
- ✓ Neural Network (NN)
- ✓ CART regression tree

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Method	AUC Score	Variables Selected	Computation Time (s)
Logistic	0.78	23 vars	10.722
Random Forest	0.93	V11 E10 E7	393.314
Decistion Tree	0.83	V11 E10 P5 P6 V1	10.722
Naive Bayes	0.76		
NN(two layer)	0.77		
SVM	0.73		

Reference: "First place in the 'Stay Alert!' competiion", inference, March 2011.

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- ✓ Random Forest works good
- ✓ Only V11, E10, etc. variables are important
- ✓ R is slow for large data computation
 - --- Python, Perl, R on HPC?

Thanks ©