PART 1

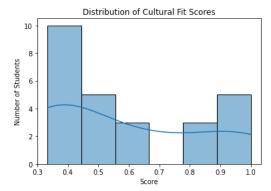
distribution of integration and productivity scores

```
In [1]:
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
file path = '/Users/hjk2160@columbia.edu/Desktop/dataset.csv'
students df = pd.read csv(file path)
students df.columns =
students df.columns.str.strip().str.lower().str.replace(' ', ' ')
students df['integration productivity score'] =
students df['graduation points'] + students df['language scores'] +
students df['prioritization scores']
students_df['cultural_fit_score'] = students_df['community_involvement'] +
students_df['team_player_scores']
students df['integration productivity score'] /=
students df['integration productivity score'].max()
students df['cultural fit score'] /=
students df['cultural fit score'].max()
                                                                            In [2]:
sns.histplot(data=students df, x='integration productivity score',
kde=True)
plt.title('Distribution of Integration and Productivity Scores')
plt.xlabel('Score')
plt.ylabel('Number of Students')
plt.show()
     Distribution of Integration and Productivity Scores
 12
Number of Students
 10
          0.70
              0.75
```

Distribution of Cultural Fit Scores

```
In [3]:
sns.histplot(data=students_df, x='cultural_fit_score', kde=True)
plt.title('Distribution of Cultural Fit Scores')
```

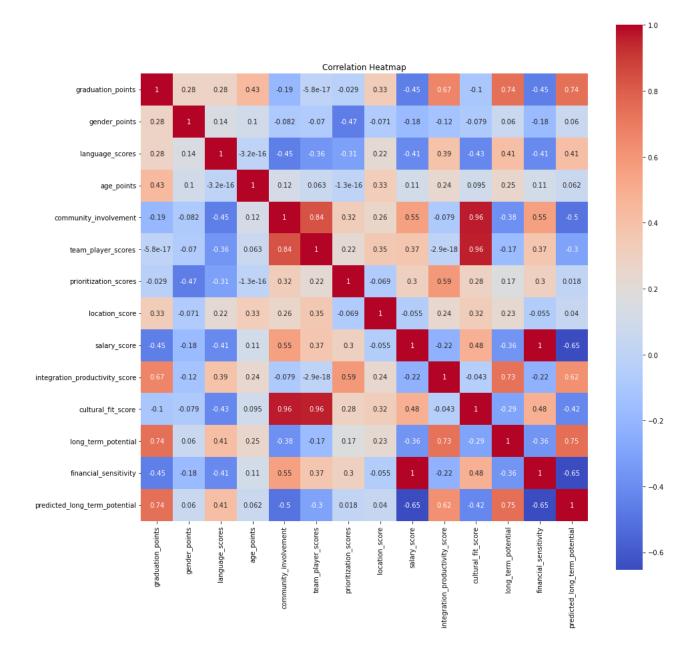
```
plt.xlabel('Score')
plt.ylabel('Number of Students')
plt.show()
```



Correlation Heatmap

```
In [4]:
file_path2 = '/Users/hjk2160@columbia.edu/Desktop/dashboard_data.csv'
students_df2 = pd.read_csv(file_path2)
students_df2.columns =
students_df2.columns.str.strip().str.lower().str.replace(' ', '_')

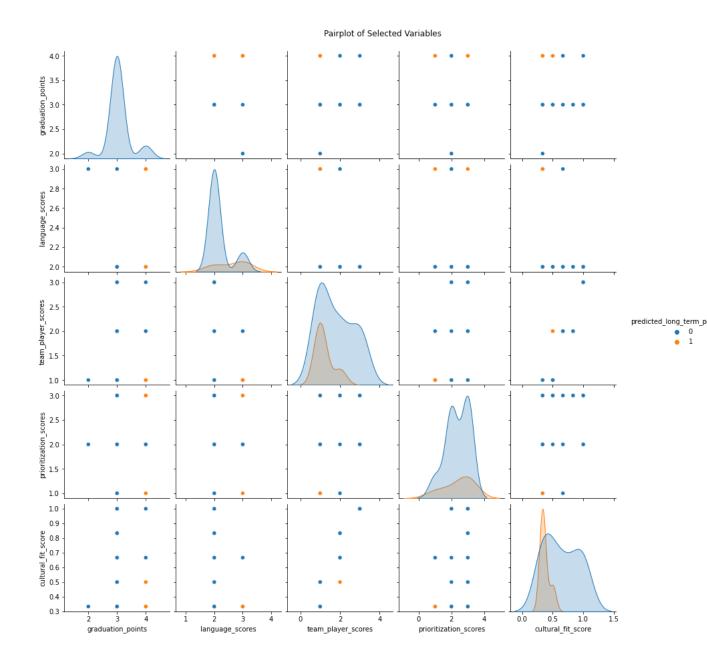
In [5]:
#히트맵을 통한 데이터 상관관계 확인하기
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 15))
corr = students_df2.corr()
sns.heatmap(corr, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', square=True)
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
plt.show()
```



Pairplot of Selected Variables

```
In [6]:
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

selected_columns = ['graduation_points', 'language_scores',
'team_player_scores', 'prioritization_scores', 'cultural_fit_score']
sns.pairplot(students_df2[selected_columns +
['predicted_long_term_potential']], hue='predicted_long_term_potential')
plt.suptitle('Pairplot of Selected Variables', y=1.02)
plt.show()
```



PART 2

```
In [7]:
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix,
roc_curve, roc_auc_score
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# Determine the 80th percentile score to identify the top 20%
threshold = students df['integration productivity score'].quantile(0.80)
```

```
# Create a new column to segment students
students df['long term potential'] =
students df['integration productivity score'].apply(lambda x: 1 if x >=
threshold else 0)
# Feature Engineering
students df['financial sensitivity'] = students df['salary score'] * 0.7
features = ['community_involvement', 'team_player_scores',
'prioritization scores',
            'graduation points', 'salary score', 'age points',
'gender points',
            'location score', 'financial sensitivity']
X = students df[features]
y = students df['long term potential']
# Splitting the data into training and test sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3,
random state=42)
# Feature scaling
scaler = StandardScaler()
X train = scaler.fit transform(X train)
X test = scaler.transform(X test)
                                                                        In [9]:
from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix, roc curve, roc auc score
# Train the logistic regression model
model = LogisticRegression()
model.fit(X train, y train)
# Predict on test data
y pred = model.predict(X test)
# Confusion Matrix
cm = confusion matrix(y test, y pred)
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, cmap='Blues')
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.ylabel('Actual Labels')
plt.xlabel('Predicted Labels')
plt.show()
# Calculate correlations
corr = students df[features + ['long term potential']].corr() # Changed to
'long term potential'
# Plot heatmap
sns.heatmap(corr, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm')
```

```
plt.title('Feature Correlation Heatmap')
plt.show()
# Displaying the coefficient of each feature
feature importance = pd.DataFrame(model.coef [0], index=features,
columns=['Coefficient'])
feature importance.sort values(by='Coefficient', ascending=False,
inplace=True)
feature_importance.plot(kind='bar')
plt.title('Feature Importances in Predicting 3-year Stay')
plt.show()
                   Confusion Matrix
 Actual Labels
                                                       - 2.5
                                                       2.0
                                                      - 1.5
                                                      -1.0
                     Predicted Labels
                             Feature Correlation Heatmap
 community_involvement - 1 0.79 0.31 -0.15 0.54 0.0860.0660.21 0.54 0.2
     team_player_scores -0.79 1 0.19 0.04 0.27-0.0670.0360.25 0.27 0.19
     prioritization_scores -0.31 0.19 1 0.0810.29 0.055-0.480.00380.29 0.57
                                                                      - 0.6
      graduation_points -0.15  0.04-0.081  1  0.41  0.22  0.34  0.11  0.41  0.51  salary_score -0.54  0.27  0.29  0.41  1  0.14  0.17.0.048  1  0.063
                                                                      - 0.4
            age_points -0.0860.0670.055 0.22 0.14 1 0.00510.43 0.14 0.13
                                                                       - 0.2
         gender_points =0.0660.036-0.48 0.34 -0.170.005 1 -0
         location_score - 0.21 0.250.00380.11-0.0480.43 0.17 1 0.0480.029
                                                                      - -0.2
     financial_sensitivity -0.54 0.27 0.29 -0.41 1 0.14 -0.17-0.048 1
     -0.4
                            team_player_scores
                                             age_points
                        community_involvement
                                    graduation points
                                                  gender_points
                                                      location score
                                                          financial_sensitivity
                                                               ong term potentia
            Feature Importances in Predicting 3-year Stay
                                               Coefficient
  1 25
  1.00
  0.50
  0.25
  0.00
 -0.25
 -0.50
         prioritization_scores
               graduation_points
                                 financial_sensitivity
                                       salary_score
                                                         gender_points
                           community_involvement
                                             location_score
```

3 년 이상 계약 유지 예측 60% 이상 매칭된 지원자들 이름 및 확률

```
In [8]:
X scaled = scaler.transform(students df[features])
students df['predicted long term potential'] = model.predict(X scaled)
predicted long term students =
students df[students df['predicted long term potential'] == 1]['name']
print("Names of Students Predicted to Have Long-Term Potential:")
print(predicted long term students)
Names of Students Predicted to Have Long-Term Potential:
         Omer Yetiskul
1
                  Juan
2
             Jason Zhai
5
      Gabrielle tsuker
7
         Sevan Kejejian
8
              Amy Kang
9
               Kate Yeo
10
                  lynn
12
           Radhika Shah
15
             Kevin Hyun
17
      Danial Mohammed
        Mustafa yawary
19
20
         Stephanie Fang
21
    Edison Rodriguez
22
    Sharona Hatanian
23
           Miguel Ruiz
2.4
            Heily Shin
            Ashli Phan
Name: name, dtype: object
                                                                      In [10]:
predicted probabilities = model.predict proba(X scaled)[:, 1]
students df['predicted probability'] = predicted probabilities
predicted students =
students df[students df['predicted long term potential'] == 1][['name',
'predicted probability']]
predicted students['predicted probability'] =
(predicted_students['predicted_probability'] * 68).round(2)
print("Names and Predicted Probabilities (in %) of Students Predicted to
Have Long-Term Potential:")
print(predicted students)
```

Names and Predicted Probabilities (in %) of Students Predicted to Have Long-Term Potential:

| | 2 | |
|----|------------------|-----------------------|
| | name | predicted_probability |
| 0 | Omer Yetiskul | 63.47 |
| 1 | Juan | 55.18 |
| 2 | Jason Zhai | 64.76 |
| 5 | Gabrielle tsuker | 57.35 |
| 7 | Sevan Kejejian | 64.45 |
| 8 | Amy Kang | 47.59 |
| 9 | Kate Yeo | 57.92 |
| 10 | lynn | 58.49 |
| 12 | Radhika Shah | 59.31 |
| 15 | Kevin Hyun | 67.15 |
| 17 | Danial Mohammed | 63.47 |
| 19 | Mustafa yawary | 62.68 |
| 20 | Stephanie Fang | 65.59 |
| 21 | Edison Rodriguez | 66.27 |
| 22 | Sharona Hatanian | 62.74 |
| 23 | Miguel Ruiz | 64.90 |
| 24 | Heily Shin | 35.49 |
| 25 | Ashli Phan | 57.67 |
| | | |

In []:

In []: