

FILP 00 FINAL REPORT

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ABSTRACT. In this report, I will talk about my work achievements, including the learning and practice of GIT uploading, downloading and remote connection, as well as the topic selection and programming practice of Kaggle

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2020 Mathematics Subject Classification. Artificial Intelligence.

1. RESEARCH MOTIVATION AND CONTEXT

1.1. **Work target.** The project analyzed 12 years of crime reports from all of San Francisco's neighborhoods to create a model that can predict crime categories at a given time and place.

1.2. **Project background.** Crime is a kind of behavior that does great harm to the society. In modern society, human beings always prevent crime by making strict judicial means, and research on crime prevention based on sociology, psychology and law.

The objective of this project is to quantitatively analyze a data set of nearly 12 years of crime reports by computer means and to create a model that predicts the type of crime that will occur given information such as time and location. The number of crime types is fixed, and our model is essentially a processor for a multi-classification problem

2. RESEARCH CONTENTS AND METHODS

2.1. Evaluation metric.

- 878,049 samples, a total of 9 features.
- Date, category, description, day of the week, name of the police district, solution, approximate street address of the crime, longitude, latitude.

- First date: 2003-01-06 00:01:00
- Last date: 2015-05-13 23:53:00
- Test data shape (878049, 9)

```
print('First date: ', str(train.Dates.describe()['first']))
print('Last date: ', str(train.Dates.describe()['last']))
print('Test data shape ', train.shape)
```

FIGURE 1. preview I

	Dates	Category	Descript	DayOfWeek	PdDistrict	Resolution	Address	X	Y
0	2015-05-13 23:53:00	WARRANTS	WARRANT ARREST	Wednesday	NORTHERN	ARREST, BOOKED	OAK ST / LAGUNA ST	-122.425892	37.774599
1	2015-05-13 23:53:00	OTHER OFFENSES	TRAFFIC VIOLATION ARREST	Wednesday	NORTHERN	ARREST, BOOKED	OAK ST / LAGUNA ST	-122.425892	37.774599
2	2015-05-13 23:33:00	OTHER OFFENSES	TRAFFIC VIOLATION ARREST	Wednesday	NORTHERN	ARREST, BOOKED	VANNESS AV / GREENWICH ST	-122.424363	37.800414
3	2015-05-13 23:30:00	LARCENY/THEFT	GRAND THEFT FROM LOCKED AUTO	Wednesday	NORTHERN	NONE	1500 Block of LOMBARD ST	-122.426995	37.800873
4	2015-05-13 23:30:00	LARCENY/THEFT	GRAND THEFT FROM LOCKED AUTO	Wednesday	PARK	NONE	100 Block of BRODERICK ST	-122.438738	37.771541

FIGURE 2. preview II

2.2. Data cleaning.

- There are 2323 duplicate items that need to be removed

`train.duplicated().sum()`

- Throw away samples in a range of longitude and latitude (e.g., 50)

2.3. Characteristics of the engineering.

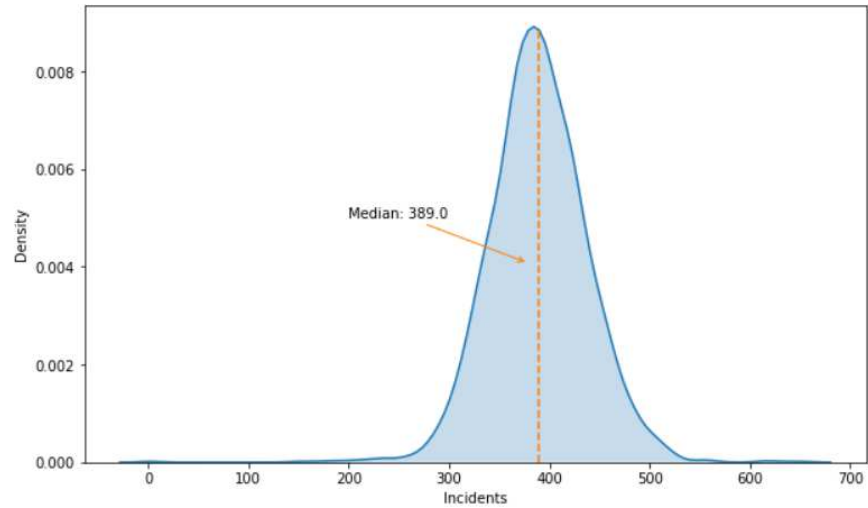


FIGURE 3. Distribution of number of incidents per day

Similarly, there was no significant deviation in the frequency of events over the course of the week.

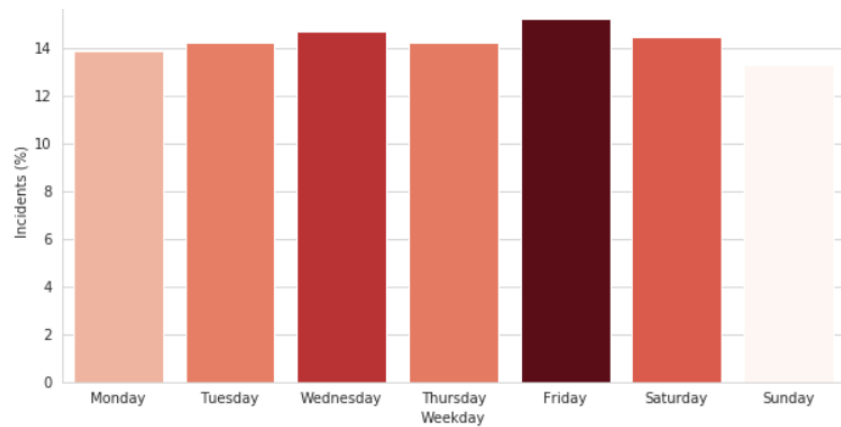


FIGURE 4. incidents per Weekday

A total of 39 discrete categories of incidents were recorded by police stations, the most common being theft (19.91%), non-criminal cases (10.50%) and assault (8.77%)

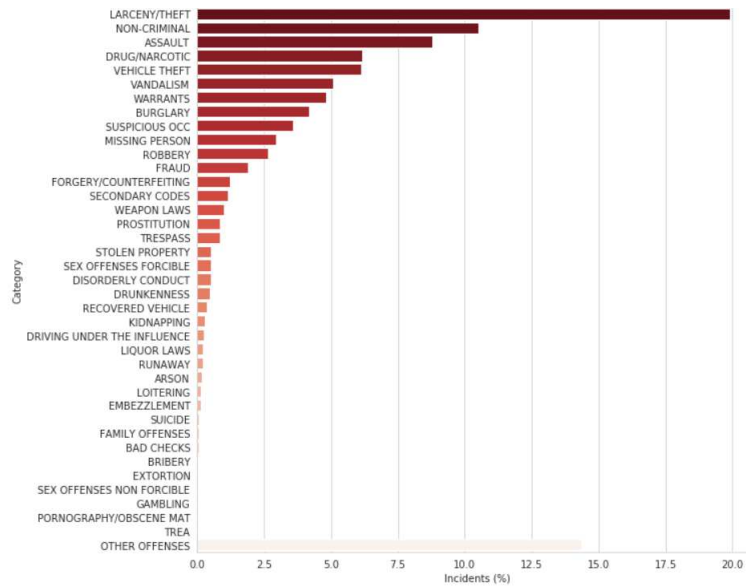


FIGURE 5. incidents per Crime Category

The chart below shows the average number of incidents per hour for the five crime categories. Different crimes occur with different frequencies, depending on the time of day. Prostitution, for example, takes place mostly at night, gambling incidents take place from late at night until morning, and burglaries from early morning until afternoon. As before, this is clear evidence that time parameters will also play an important role.

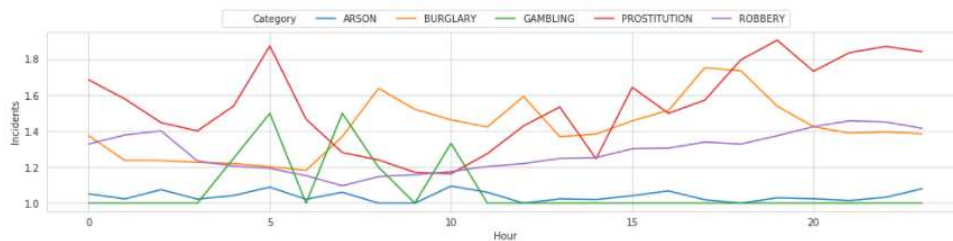


FIGURE 6. average number of incidents per hour

- From the "Date" field, we extracted the Date, month, year, hour, and minute.
- We extract the location of the event from the "Address" field, and we can tell whether it happened at the intersection or inside the building.



2.4. Information coding. The discrete data is converted to a number between 0 and N-1, where N is the number of different values in a list. You can think of it as the number of different values of a feature.

2.5. Training model.

- Train 23 Epochs.
- Use cross validation to evaluate the quality of our model.
After training, the model obtained:
- a cross validation score of 2.46.
- it got 2.49 on the test set.

3. ARCHITECTURE OF THE MODEL

The model architecture consists of six steps, as follows:

- 1. Make the decision tree fit the data
- 2. Evaluation model
- 3. Add weight to incorrect samples.
- 4. Select the leaf nodes with the greatest incremental loss for growth.
- 5. Generate the tree at the node in the previous step.
- 6. Go to Step 2 for the cycle

4. CONCLUSION

Conclusion: Our model can effectively predict some types of crime. In addition, by using the multi-classification algorithm to analyze the input features and update the model parameters, our model gets more and more accurate training. In order to complete the task of classification prediction.

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