Imports and setup

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import RANSACRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error
from sklearn.metrics import r2 score
import scipy as sp
from scipy import stats
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/gdrive')
     Drive already mounted at /content/gdrive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mou
```

Load and proceses data

Load data from csv

```
path_after_2010 = '/content/gdrive/My Drive/NIOSH Project/data/violations_processed_metal.csv
violation_data = pd.read_csv(path_after_2010)
```

▼ Split into features and targets

Encode and scale features

```
# Define which columns should be encoded vs scaled
columns_to_encode = ['MINE_TYPE', 'COAL_METAL_IND', 'LIKELIHOOD', 'INJ_ILLNESS', 'SIG_SUB', '
columns_to_scale = ['VIOLATOR_VIOLATION_CNT', 'NO_AFFECTED', 'VIOLATOR_INSPECTION_DAY_CNT']

# Instantiate encoder/scaler
scaler = StandardScaler()
ohe = OneHotEncoder(sparse=False)

# Scale and Encode Separate Columns
scaled_columns = scaler.fit_transform(X[columns_to_scale])
encoded_columns = ohe.fit_transform(X[columns_to_encode])

# Concatenate (Column-Bind) Processed Columns Back Together
X_pre = np.concatenate([scaled_columns, encoded_columns], axis=1)
np.nan_to_num(X_pre, copy=False)

print('Features shape:', X_pre.shape)

Features shape: (1302293, 23)
```

Split data into training and testing datasets

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_pre, y, test_size = 0.25, random_state
print('X_train shape:', X_train.shape)
print('X_test shape:', X_test.shape)
print('y_train shape:', y_train.shape)
print('y_train shape:', y_test.shape)

X_train shape: (976719, 23)
X_test shape: (325574, 23)
y_train shape: (976719, 1)
y_train shape: (325574, 1)
```

▼ Define and Fit Simple Linear Regression Model

```
lin_reg = LinearRegression().fit(X_train, y_train)

lin_reg_y_pred_train = lin_reg.predict(X_train)
lin_reg_y_pred_test = lin_reg.predict(X_test)

lin_reg_r_squared_train = r2_score(y_train, lin_reg_y_pred_train)
lin_reg_r_squared_test = r2_score(y_train, lin_reg_y_pred_train)
https://colab.research.google.com/drive/14qZU54hhYQvTCLh9f2fdmsaLNw24hjyu#scrollTo=ND7kRoBjh1tF&printMode=true
```

Define and Fit RANSAC Regressor

Testing MAE = 491.366

```
ransac_reg = RANSACRegressor().fit(X_train, y_train)
ransac_reg_y_pred_train = ransac_reg.predict(X_train)
ransac_reg_y_pred_test = ransac_reg.predict(X_test)
ransac_reg_r_squared_train = r2_score(y_train, ransac_reg_y_pred_train)
ransac_reg_r_squared_test = r2_score(y_test, ransac_reg_y_pred_test)
ransac reg mae train = mean absolute error(y train, ransac reg y pred train)
ransac_reg_mae_test = mean_absolute_error(y_test, ransac_reg_y_pred_test)
print('RANSAC Regression Scores:')
print('Training R^2 = %.3f' % ransac_reg_r_squared_train)
print('Training MAE = %.3f' % ransac_reg_mae_train)
print('\nTesting R^2 = %.3f' % ransac_reg_r_squared_test)
print('Testing MAE = %.3f' % ransac_reg_mae_test)
     RANSAC Regression Scores:
     Training R^2 = -6.513
     Training MAE = 773.190
     Testing R^2 = -8.926
     Testing MAE = 770.805
```

Removing Outliers in Target Data

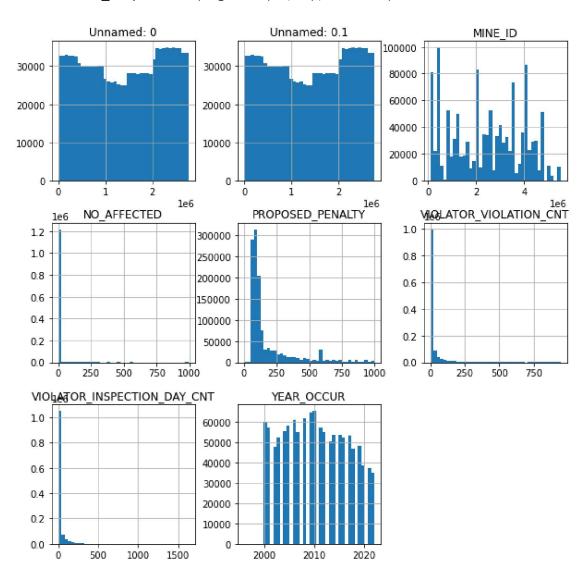
Most of the data in the PROPOSED_PENALTY column seems to be less than 500. So, let's try removing large values from the dataset.

```
MAX_VALUE = 1000
violations_cliped = violation_data[violation_data['PROPOSED_PENALTY'] <= MAX_VALUE]

print('Total samples = %d' % len(violation_data))
print('Total samples with PROPOSED_PENALTY <= %d: %d' % (MAX_VALUE, len(violations_cliped)))

Total samples = 1302293
Total samples with PROPOSED_PENALTY <= 1000: 1216618</pre>
```

hist = violations_cliped.hist(figsize=(10,10), bins=40)



→ Prepare Inlier Data

```
X_inliers = violations_cliped[FEATURES]
y_inliers = violations_cliped[TARGETS]

# Instantiate encoder/scaler
scaler = StandardScaler()
ohe = OneHotEncoder(sparse=False)

# Scale and Encode Separate Columns
scaled_columns_inliers = scaler.fit_transform(X_inliers[columns_to_scale])
encoded_columns_inliers = ohe.fit_transform(X_inliers[columns_to_encode])

# Concatenate (Column-Bind) Processed Columns Back Together
X_pre_inliers = np.concatenate([scaled_columns_inliers, encoded_columns_inliers], axis=1)
np.nan_to_num(X_pre_inliers, copy=False)

X_train_inliers, X_test_inliers, y_train_inliers, y_test_inliers = train_test_split(X_pre_inl)
```

▼ Inlier Linear Regression

```
lin_reg_inliers = LinearRegression().fit(X_train_inliers, y_train_inliers)
lin reg inliers y pred train = lin reg inliers.predict(X train inliers)
lin reg inliers y pred test = lin reg inliers.predict(X test inliers)
lin reg inliers r squared train = r2 score(y train inliers, lin reg inliers y pred train)
lin_reg_inliers_r_squared_test = r2_score(y_test_inliers, lin_reg_inliers_y_pred_test)
lin reg inliers mae train = mean absolute error(y train inliers, lin reg inliers y pred train
lin_reg_inliers_mae_test = mean_absolute_error(y_test_inliers, lin_reg_inliers_y_pred_test)
print('Inlier Simple Linear Regression Scores:')
print('Training R^2 = %.3f' % lin_reg_inliers_r_squared_train)
print('Training MAE = %.3f' % lin reg inliers mae train)
print('\nTesting R^2 = %.3f' % lin reg inliers r squared test)
print('Testing MAE = %.3f' % lin_reg_inliers_mae_test)
     Inlier Simple Linear Regression Scores:
    Training R^2 = 0.334
    Training MAE = 86.944
    Testing R^2 = 0.334
    Testing MAE = 86.653
```

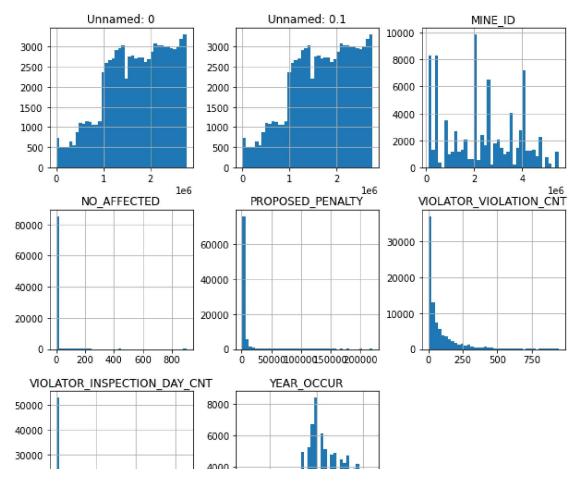
▼ Inlier RANSAC Regression

```
ransac_reg_inliers = RANSACRegressor(random_state=35).fit(X_train_inliers, y_train_inliers)
ransac_reg_inliers_y_pred_train = ransac_reg_inliers.predict(X_train_inliers)
ransac reg inliers y pred test = ransac reg inliers.predict(X test inliers)
ransac_reg_inliers_r_squared_train = r2_score(y_train_inliers, ransac_reg_inliers_y_pred_trai
ransac_reg_inliers_r_squared_test = r2_score(y_test_inliers, ransac_reg_inliers_y_pred_test)
ransac_reg_inliers_mae_train = mean_absolute_error(y_train_inliers, ransac_reg_inliers_y_pred_
ransac_reg_inliers_mae_test = mean_absolute_error(y_test_inliers, ransac_reg_inliers_y_pred_t
print('Inlier RANSAC Regression Scores:')
print('Training R^2 = %.3f' % ransac_reg_inliers_r_squared_train)
print('Training MAE = %.3f' % ransac reg inliers mae train)
print('\nTesting R^2 = %.3f' % ransac_reg_inliers_r_squared_test)
print('Testing MAE = %.3f' % ransac reg inliers mae test)
    Inlier RANSAC Regression Scores:
    Training R^2 = 0.139
    Training MAE = 87.144
    Testing R^2 = 0.141
    Testing MAE = 86.701
```

Focusing on Outliers

Now lets see if we can fit a model to the larger values.

```
violations_outliers = violation_data[violation_data['PROPOSED_PENALTY'] > MAX_VALUE]
print('Total samples = %d' % len(violation_data))
print('Total samples with PROPOSED_PENALTY > %d: %d' % (MAX_VALUE, len(violations_outliers)))
    Total samples = 1302293
    Total samples with PROPOSED_PENALTY > 1000: 85675
hist = violations_outliers.hist(figsize=(10,10), bins=40)
```



→ Process outlier data

```
X_outliers = violations_outliers[FEATURES]
y_outliers = violations_outliers[TARGETS]

# Instantiate encoder/scaler
scaler = StandardScaler()
ohe = OneHotEncoder(sparse=False)

# Scale and Encode Separate Columns
scaled_columns_outliers = scaler.fit_transform(X_outliers[columns_to_scale])
encoded_columns_outliers = ohe.fit_transform(X_outliers[columns_to_encode])

# Concatenate (Column-Bind) Processed Columns Back Together
X_pre_outliers = np.concatenate([scaled_columns_outliers, encoded_columns_outliers], axis=1)
np.nan_to_num(X_pre_outliers, copy=False)

X_train_outliers, X_test_outliers, y_train_outliers, y_test_outliers = train_test_split(X_pre_outliers)
```

▼ Outlier Linear Regression

```
lin reg outliers = LinearRegression().fit(X train outliers, y train outliers)
lin reg outliers y pred train = lin reg outliers.predict(X train outliers)
lin_reg_outliers_y_pred_test = lin_reg_outliers.predict(X_test_outliers)
lin_reg_outliers_r_squared_train = r2_score(y_train_outliers, lin_reg_outliers_y_pred_train)
lin_reg_outliers_r_squared_test = r2_score(y_test_outliers, lin_reg_outliers_y_pred_test)
lin_reg_outliers_mae_train = mean_absolute_error(y_train_outliers, lin_reg_outliers_y_pred_tr
lin reg outliers mae test = mean absolute error(y test outliers, lin reg outliers y pred test
print('Outlier Simple Linear Regression Scores:')
print('Training R^2 = %.3f' % lin_reg_outliers_r_squared_train)
print('Training MAE = %.3f' % lin_reg_outliers_mae_train)
print('\nTesting R^2 = %.3f' % lin_reg_outliers_r_squared_test)
print('Testing MAE = %.3f' % lin_reg_outliers_mae_test)
    Outlier Simple Linear Regression Scores:
    Training R^2 = 0.219
    Training MAE = 2948.273
    Testing R^2 = 0.227
    Testing MAE = 2857.880
```

▼ Outlier RANSAC Regression

```
ransac_reg_outliers = RANSACRegressor(random_state=2).fit(X_train_outliers, y_train_outliers)

ransac_reg_outliers_y_pred_train = ransac_reg_outliers.predict(X_train_outliers)

ransac_reg_outliers_y_pred_test = ransac_reg_outliers.predict(X_test_outliers)

ransac_reg_outliers_r_squared_train = r2_score(y_train_outliers, ransac_reg_outliers_y_pred_transac_reg_outliers_r_squared_test = r2_score(y_test_outliers, ransac_reg_outliers_y_pred_tes

ransac_reg_outliers_mae_train = mean_absolute_error(y_train_outliers, ransac_reg_outliers_y_pred_tes

ransac_reg_outliers_mae_test = mean_absolute_error(y_test_outliers, ransac_reg_outliers_y_pred_tes)

print('Outlier_RANSAC_Regression_Scores:')

print('Training_R^2 = %.3f' % ransac_reg_outliers_r_squared_train)

print('Training_R^2 = %.3f' % ransac_reg_outliers_mae_train)

print('NoTesting_R^2 = %.3f' % ransac_reg_outliers_r_squared_test)

print('Testing_R^2 = 0.031
    Training_R^2 = 0.031
    Training_MAE = 2531.400
```

Testing $R^2 = 0.043$ Testing MAE = 2447.506

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