

## XGBoost Algorithm

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#### Process Overview

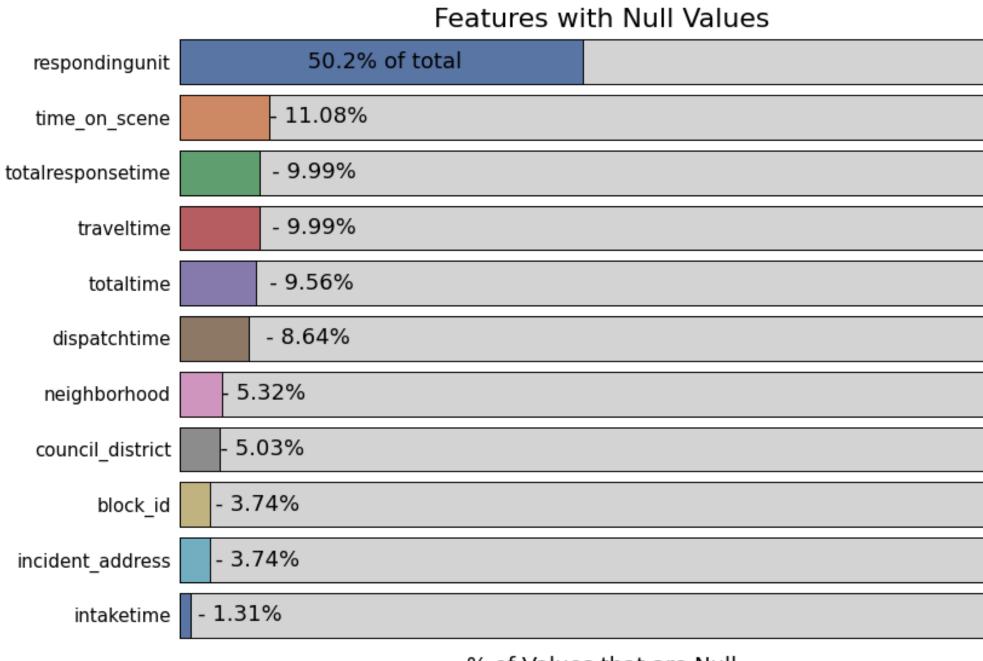
- Selected the dataset
- Prepared the data
- Built and tested the model/tuned hyperparameters
- Compared XGBoost to Logistical Regression
- Issues we encountered
  - Git control within group
  - Long runtimes and crashing computers

#### Selecting the Data

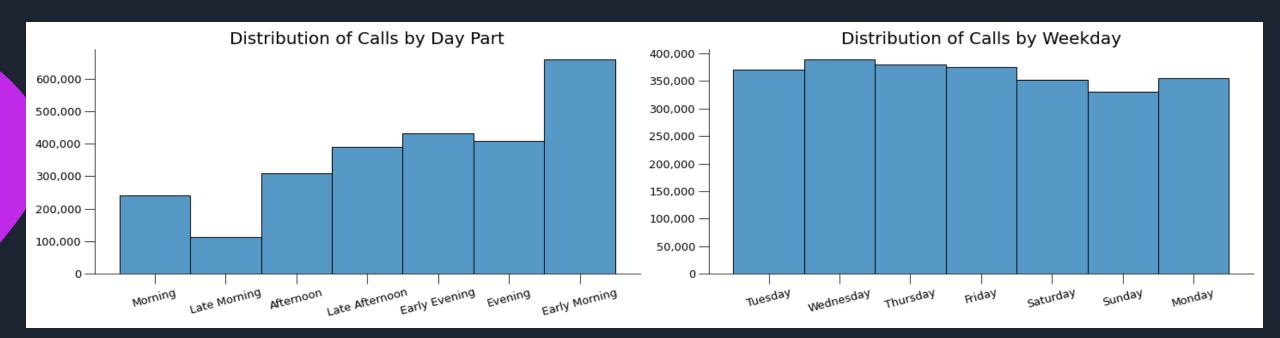
- Datasets we considered:
  - Books
  - Diabetes
  - Cars 93
  - Airports
  - Spotify Songs
  - Meteorite Landings
- Our final choice: 911 Service Calls in Detroit

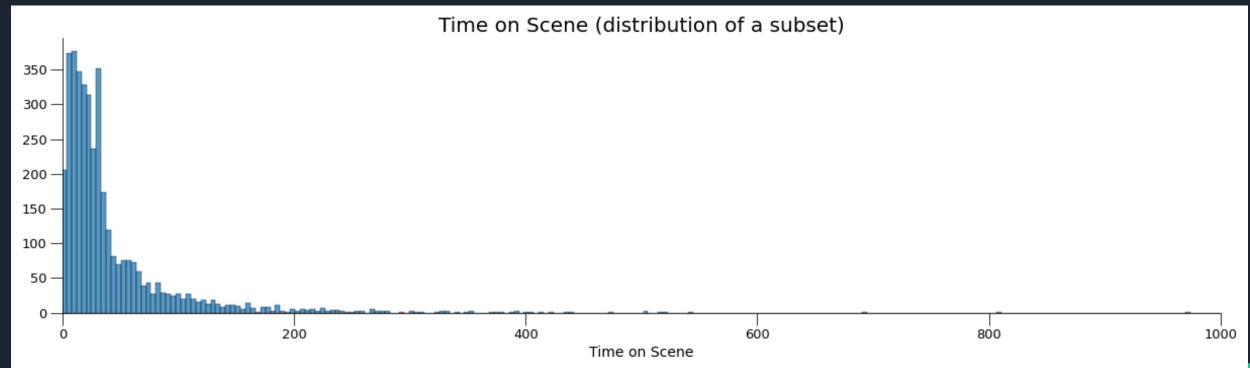
#### Preparing the Data

- Determined where the null values were
- Removed unnecessary columns
- Filled in missing values in Priorities column
- Created Weekday and Day\_Part columns
- Dummied categorical data
- Did not normalize data because XGBoost uses decision trees



% of Values that are Null





#### Running the model

Tried several different varieties of XGBoost

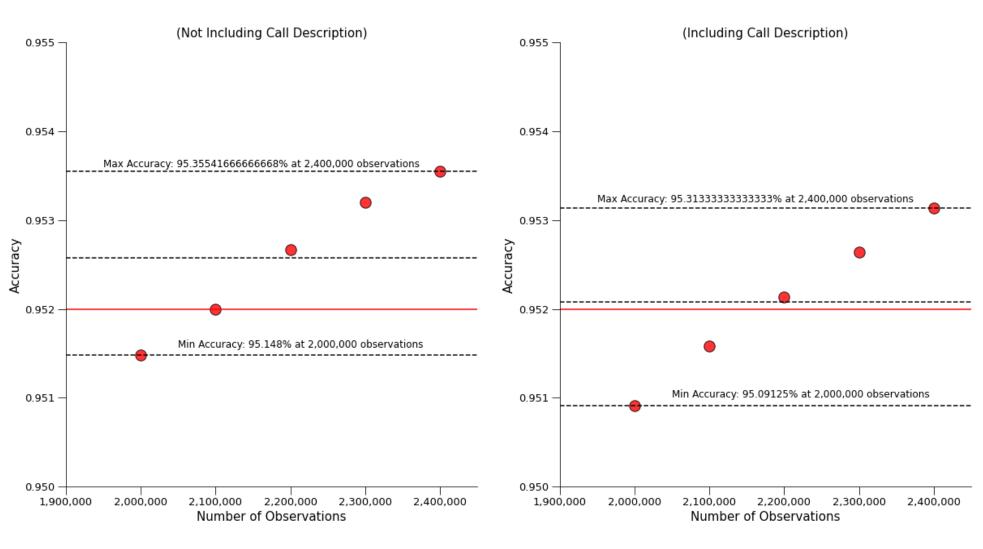
- DMatrix
- Classifier
- Regressor
- Booster

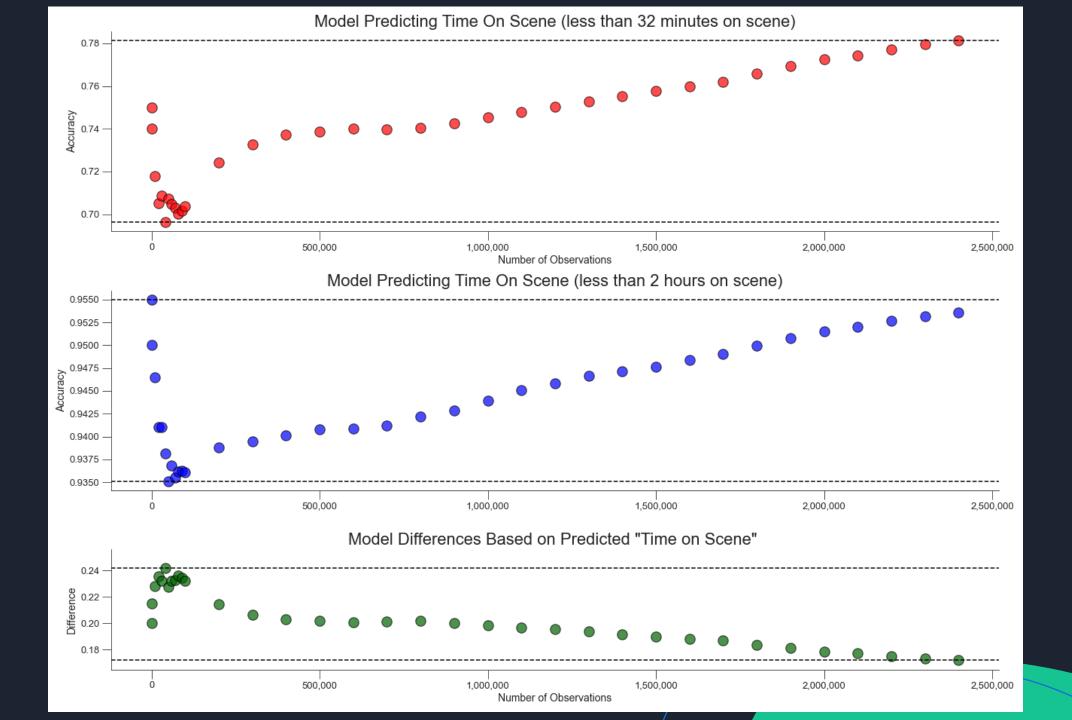
#### Settled on XGBoost Classifier

- Initially tested two-hour "time on scene"
- Changed our target to the average of the time on scene

### Running the model

#### Accuracy vs. Number of Observations

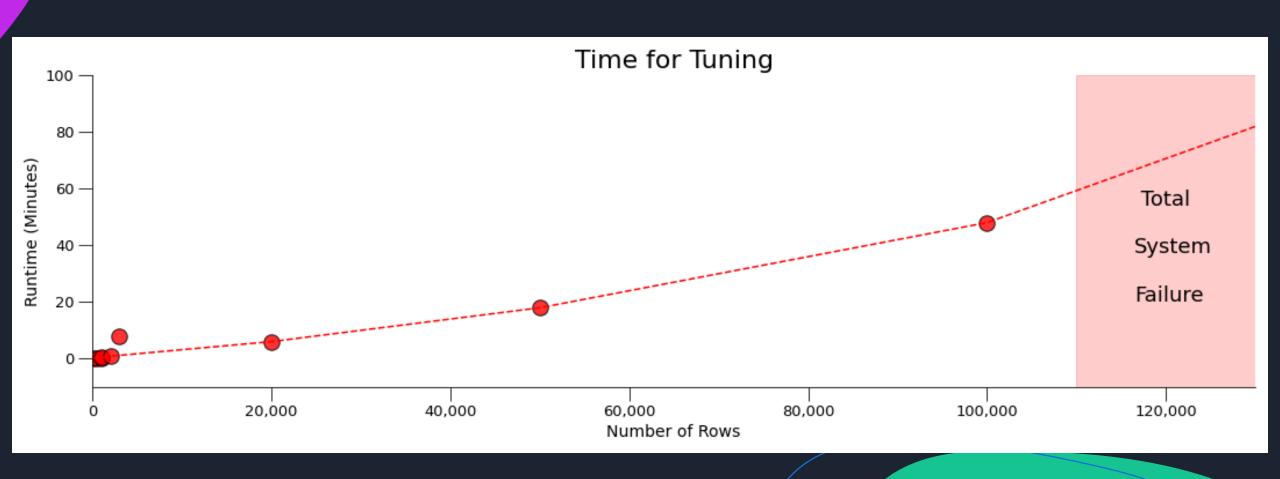




#### Tuning the Model

- Cross Validation with GridSearchCV
  - Passed in Hyper-Parameters and evaluated the results
  - System Crashes above 100,000 observations
  - During tuning, the best parameters from each round are preserved as the sole value for that parameter.
    - Used the average of the returned "best fit" in our final model.

# Tuning with GridSearchCV





#### Model Performance Improvements

- Iterate fewer times for sake of speed
- Boost memory performance
- Removed Call Description from the model
- Adjusting the random state may change the accuracy of the results
- Reverting to the pre-tuning hyper-parameters.



#### Model Comparison: Confusion Matrices

