

Detecting Potability By Water Quality

ADS - 503 Team 2
Applied Predictive Modeling





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The Team

The Utopia

Top 3 problems our project is addressing are:

Problem 1

One of the most basic human rights in life is to have access to a drinkable water that adheres to all safety criteria and regulations.

Problem 2

Water potability is essential to human survival and should be prioritized for detecting safe drinking water.

Problem 3

National and local authorities as well as private companies, are all obliged to regularly monitoring and enforcing the right procedures when it comes to water safety regulations.

Main Water Quality Metrics

Quality 1

The pH value evaluates the acid-base range of water.

Quality 2

Hardness is an observed metric of how much hardness is in raw water when meeting calcium and magnesium salts

Quality 3

Total dissolved solids produce an unpleasant taste and diluted color in water.

Quality 4

The amount of chlorine and chloramine in public water systems determines the safety for potable water.

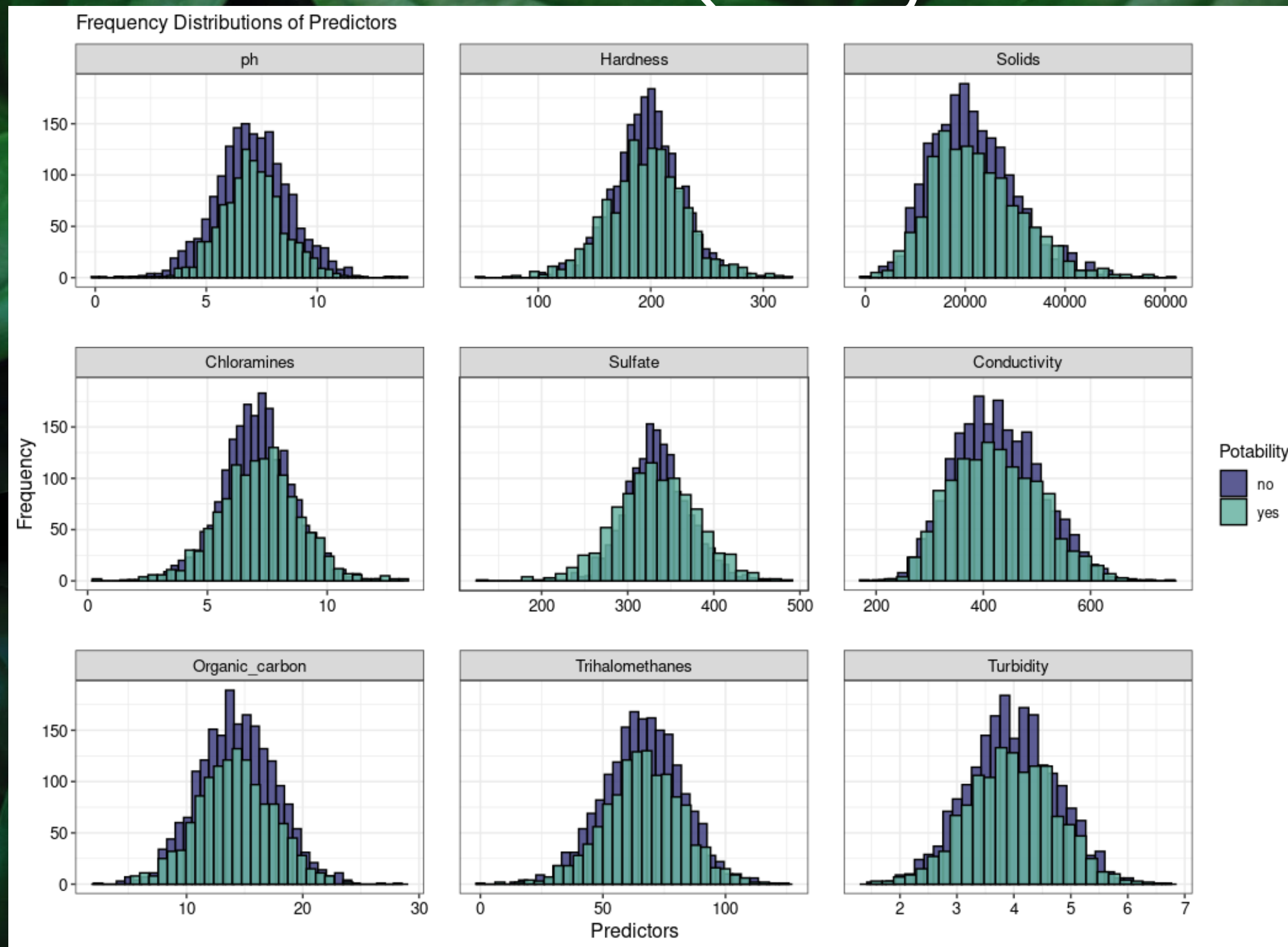
Quality 5

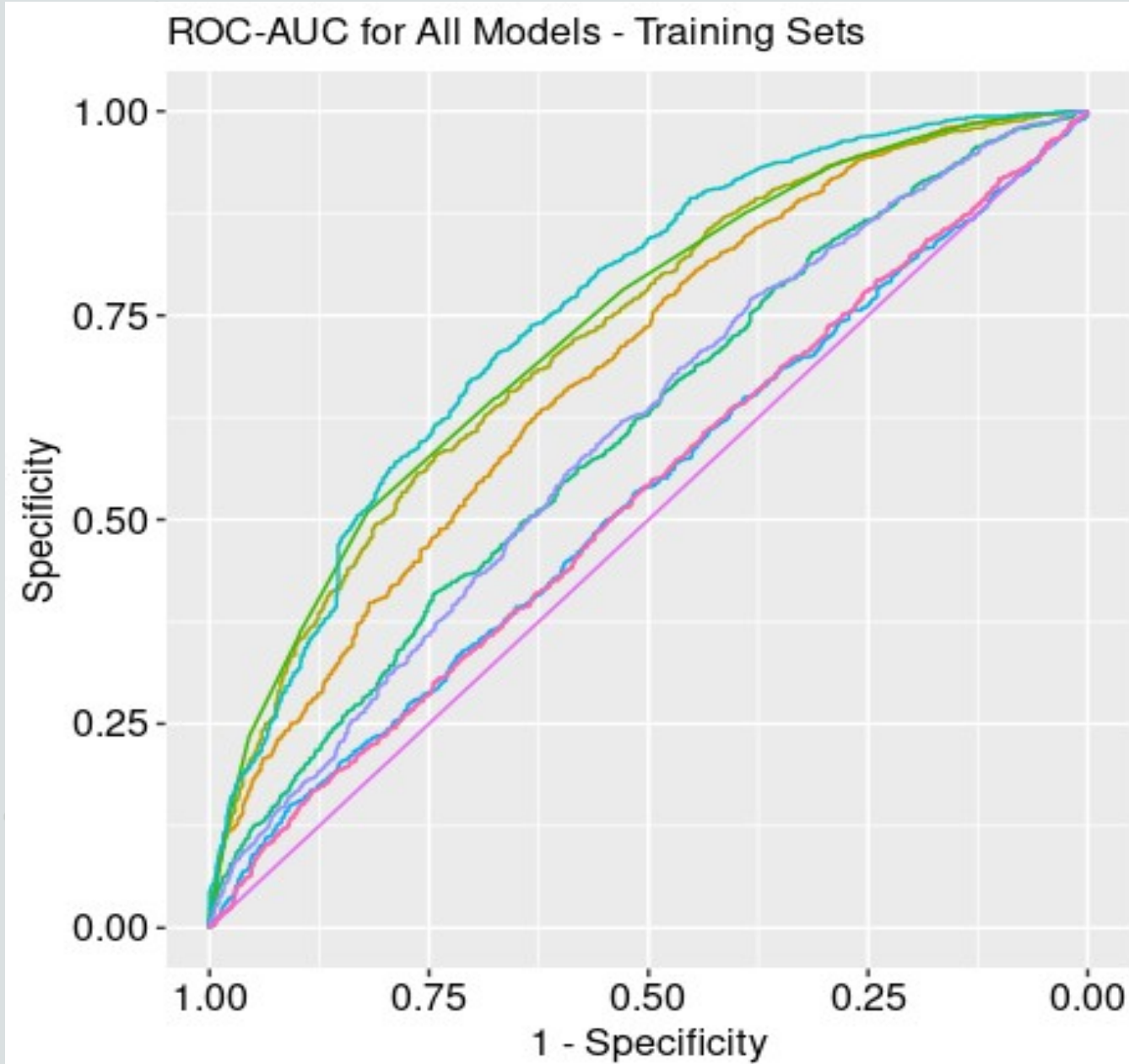
total amount of organic carbon compounds found in water sources which can determine the potable water quality.

Quality 6

turbidity describes the amount of solid matter present in the suspended state of water.

Distribution of Water Quality Metrics





name

- Linear Discriminant Analysis
- Mixed Discriminant Analysis
- Neural Networks
- K-Nearest Neighbors
- Naive Bayesian
- SVM - Radial Function
- Partial Least Squares
- MARS
- Nearest Shrunk Centroids
- Logistic Regression

SVM - Radial Function

Neural Networks

Mixed Discriminant Analysis

K-Nearest Neighbors

Naive Bayes

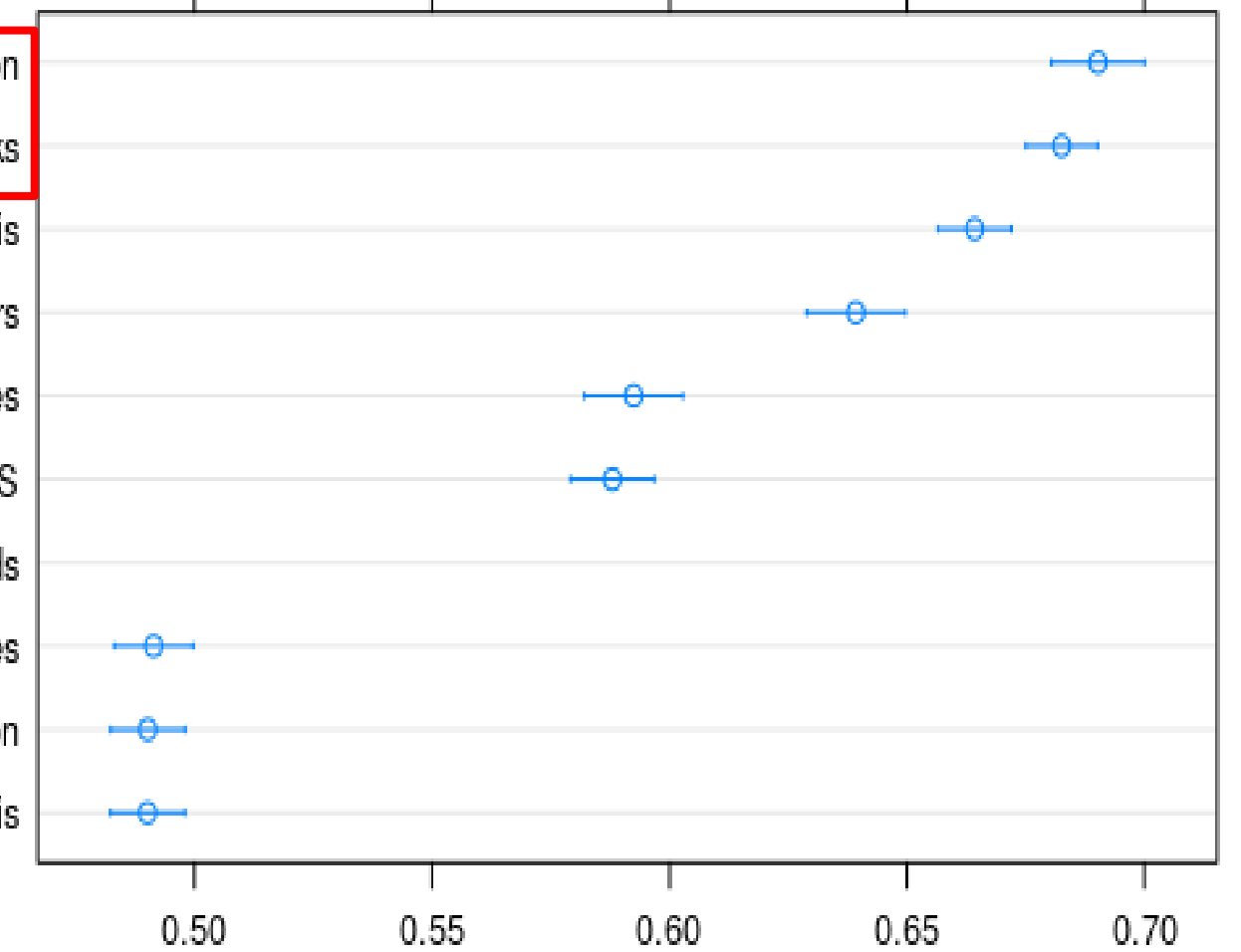
MARS

Nearest Shrunk Centroids

Partial Least Squares

Logistic Regression

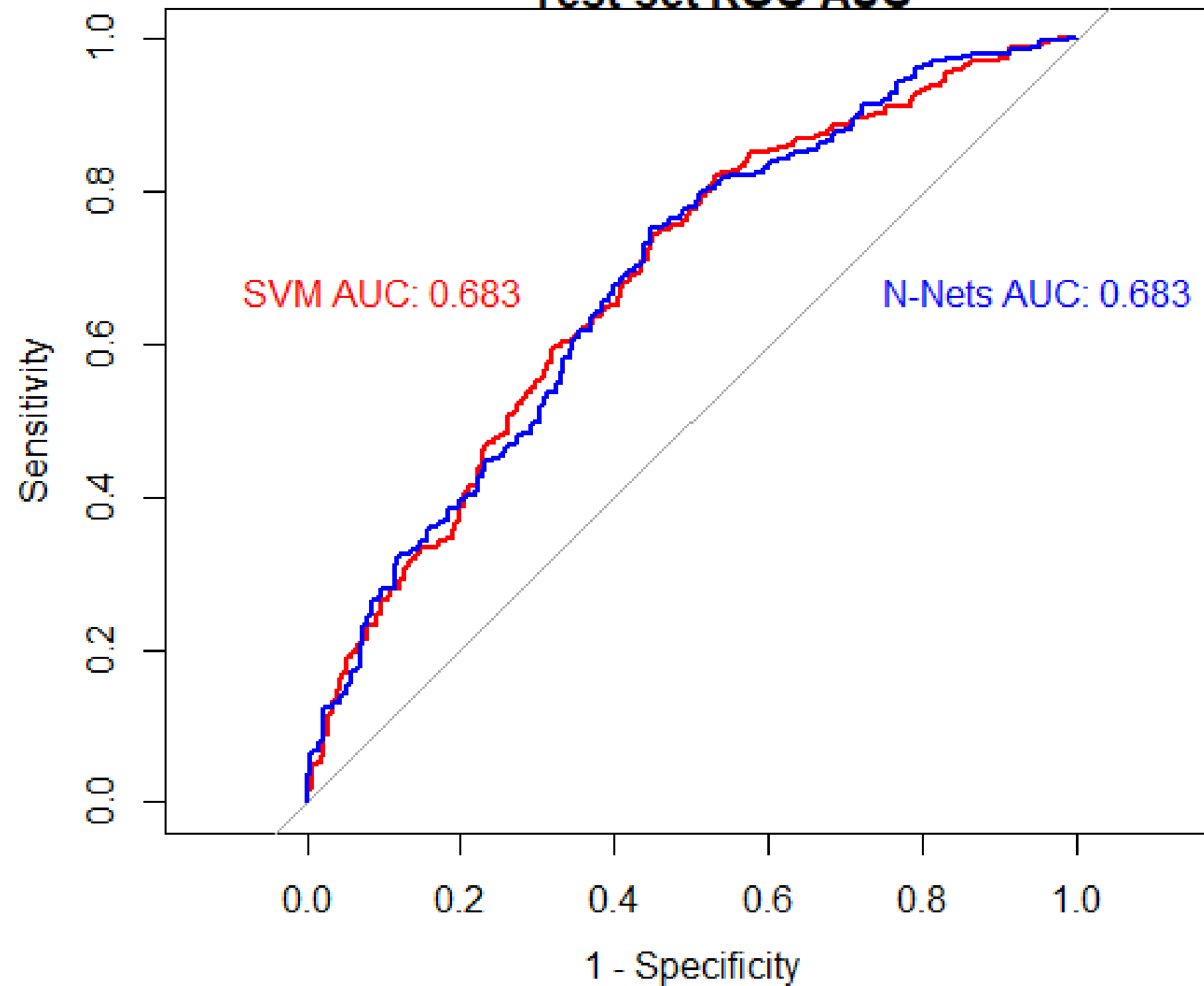
Linear Discriminant Analysis



Models	AUC	Sensitivity	Specificity
Linear Discriminant Analysis	0.5297	0	1
Mixed Discriminant Analysis	0.6841	0.305	0.9012
Neural Networks	0.7241	0.4223	0.8618
K-Nearest Neighbors	0.7335	0.2884	0.935
Naive Bayes	0.6072	0.2336	0.8768
SVM - Radial Function	0.7545	0.3744	0.9293
Partial Least Squares	0.5292	0	1
MARS	0.6032	0.1672	0.9199
Nearest Shrunk Centroids	0.5	0	1
Logistic Regression	0.5297	0	1

Modeling

SVM vs. Neural Nets Test-set ROC-AUC



Neural Networks – Test Set Confusion Matrix

		Actual	
		No	Yes
Predicted	No	341	167
	Yes	58	88

SVM Radial Function – Test Set Confusion Matrix

		Actual	
		No	Yes
Predicted	No	353	174
	Yes	46	81

Final Results



Conclusion & Suggestions

First Conclusion

After resample of all ROC models, Neural Network outperformed K-nearest neighbors.

01

First suggestion...

03

02

Second Conclusion

Neural Network is the preferred model for this Dataset.

04

Second suggestion...