

Air Pollution Emissions

Predicting Types of a
Air pollutant

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1 Data Cleaning and EDA

We concatenated all .csv and .json files after solving the API problem with the *delimiter* parameter.
After encoding the categorical variables, we were ready to work with our clean dataset!

Performed a Pandas Profiling Report to help us figure out details about the variables, correlations, missing values, and other statistics.

Overview

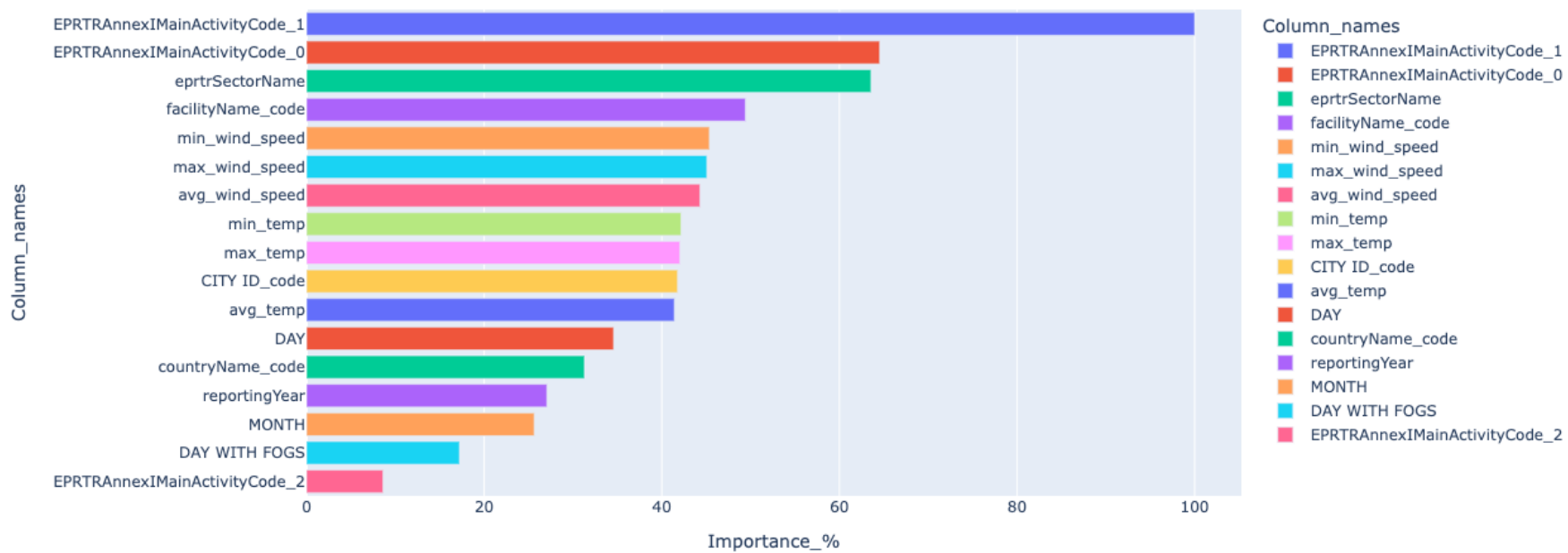
Overview Alerts 56 Reproduction

Dataset statistics

Number of variables	26
Number of observations	57058
Missing cells	0
Missing cells (%)	0.0%
Duplicate rows	0
Duplicate rows (%)	0.0%
Total size in memory	11.3 MiB
Average record size in memory	208.0 B

Variable types

Numeric	18
Categorical	8



2 Figuring out our Non-Target Variables

We applied a random forest to understand the *feature importance* of our variables.

3 Pipeline

We built a pipeline to optimize our workflow and help us decide which prediction model type to go for.

```
In [77]: BasedModels(X_train, y_train, 'f1_macro', models)
```

```
KNN: f1_macro = 0.593075 (std = 0.006585)  
CART: f1_macro = 0.614072 (std = 0.008525)  
RF: f1_macro = 0.637091 (std = 0.007128)
```

Out[77]:

	Model	Score
0	KNN	0.593075
1	CART	0.614072
2	RF	0.637091

0.58

F1 score (macro)

4 Random Forest Classification

We trained our RF to predict the type of pollutant in our test_x

CONCLUSION

So we have a TERRIBLE test prediction outcome, despite the fairly good train metrics (63-64% F1, 61% accuracy). This might explain what happened here with our model:

"F1 is a quick way to tell whether the classifier is actually good at identifying members of a class, or if it is finding shortcuts (e.g., just identifying everything as a member of a large* class)."

Source: Medium (<https://medium.com/analytics-vidhya/evaluating-a-random-forest-model-9d165595ad56#:~:text=F1%20score%20is%20a%20little,low%2C%20F1%20will%20be%20low>)