

ADD TITLE

```
library(tidyverse)
library(janitor)
library(ggplot2)
library(moderndiver)
library(gapminder)
library(sjPlot)
library(stats)
library(jtools)
library(GGally)
library(gt)
library(pROC)
library(randomForest)
library(caret)
```

1 Introduction

```
data<-read.csv('D:/desktop/dataset23.csv')
data$yesno<-as.factor(data$yesno)
data <- data[rowSums(data[, 2:6] > 1) == 0, ] # the percentage of total numbe can not be grea
```

```
data |>
  summarize(
    crl.tot = mean(crl.tot),
    dollar = mean(dollar),
    bang = mean(bang),
    money = mean(money),
    n000 = mean(n000),
    make = mean(make),
    .by = yesno) |>
```

Table 1: summary of mean

yesno	crl.tot	dollar	bang	money	n000	make
n	157.83	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.03
y	409.26	0.13	0.31	0.15	0.15	0.11

Table 2: summary of median

yesno	crl.tot	dollar	bang	money	n000	make
n	54.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
y	190.50	0.06	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00

```
gt() |>
  fmt_number(decimals=2)
```

```
data |>
  summarize(
    crl.tot = median(crl.tot),
    dollar = median(dollar),
    bang = median(bang),
    money = median(money),
    n000 = median(n000),
    make = median(make),
    .by = yesno) |>
  gt() |>
  fmt_number(decimals=2)
```

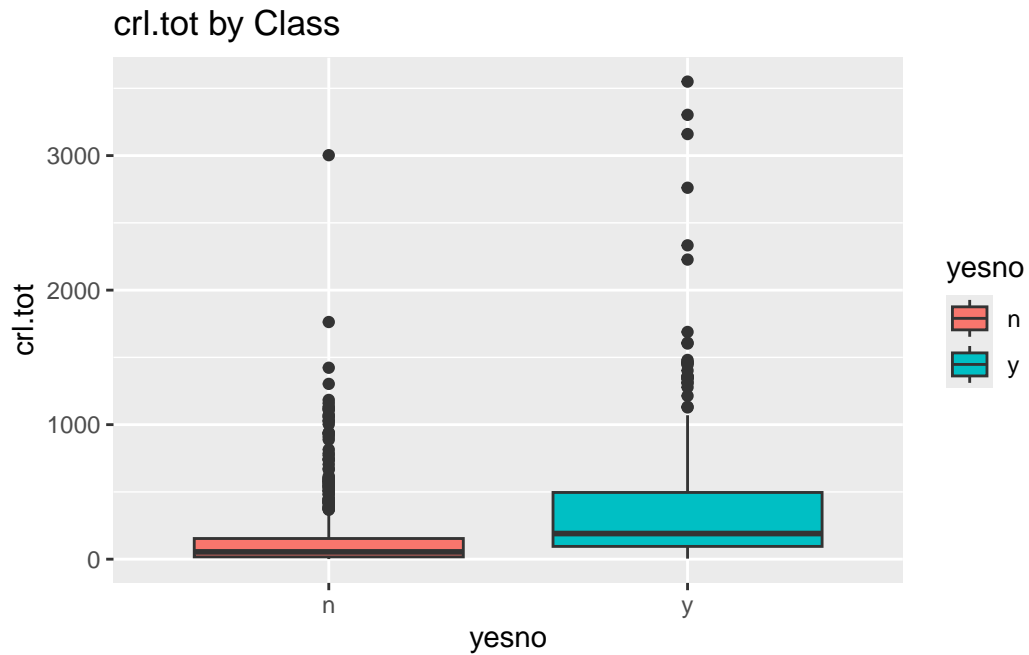
#Most mean values greater than median values may indicate right skewness.

```
cor_matrix <- cor(data[, c("crl.tot", "dollar", "bang", "money", "n000", "make")])
corrplot::corrplot(cor_matrix, method = "number")
```

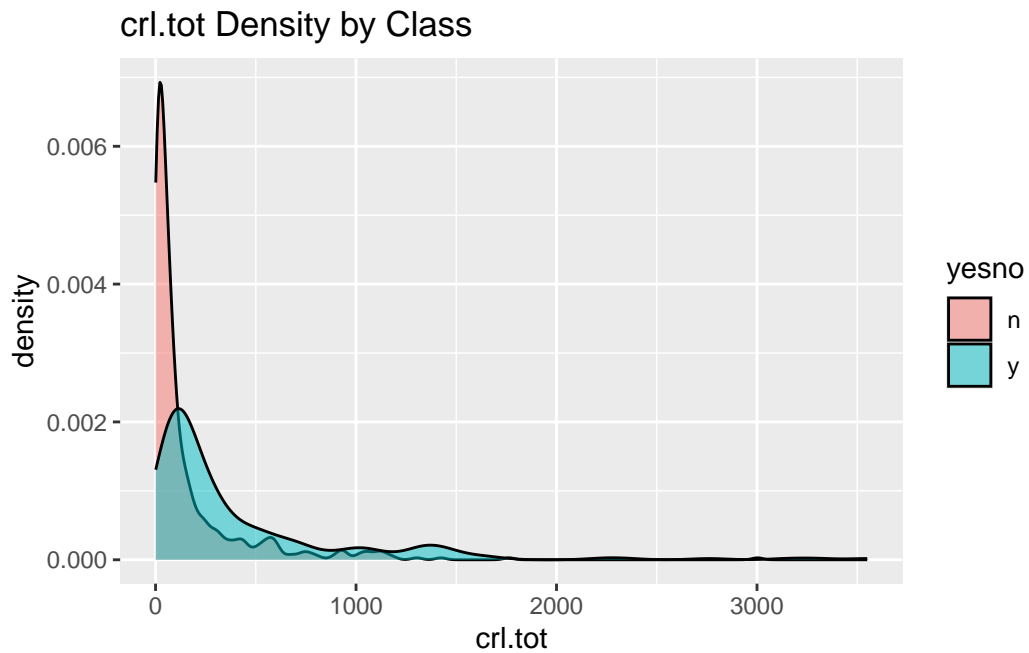


#correlation

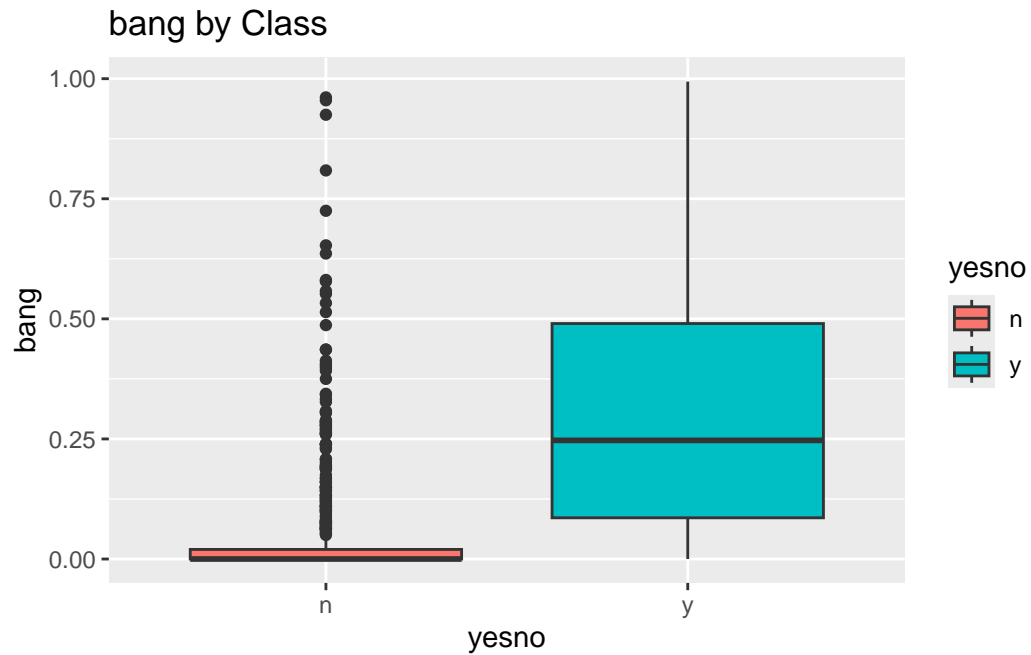
```
ggplot(data, aes(x=yesno, y=crl.tot, fill=yesno)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  labs(title="crl.tot by Class")
```



```
ggplot(data, aes(x=crl.tot, fill=yesno)) +  
  geom_density(alpha=0.5) +  
  labs(title="crl.tot Density by Class")
```

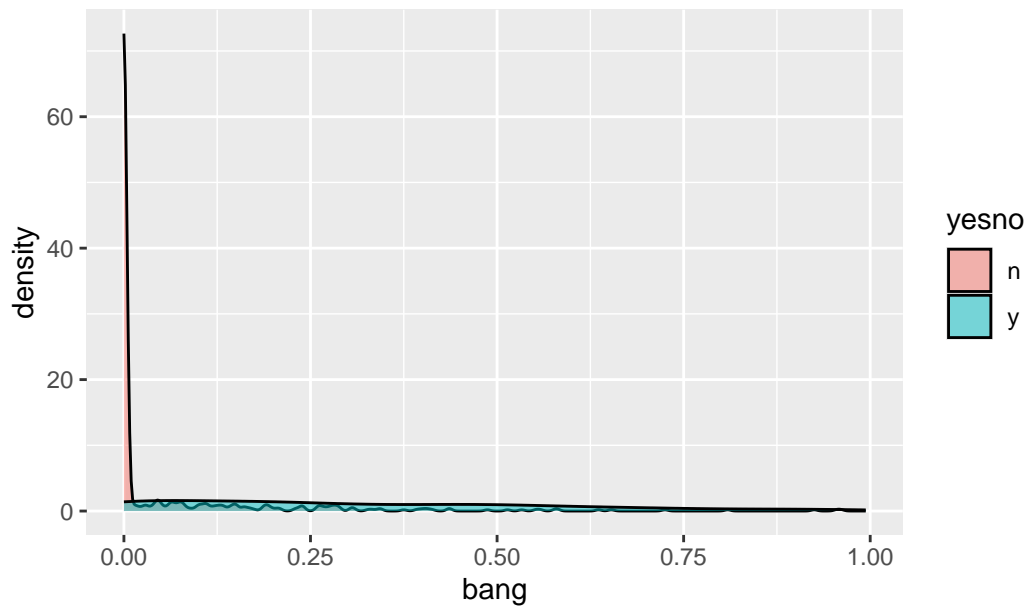


```
ggplot(data, aes(x=yesno, y=bang, fill=yesno)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  labs(title="bang by Class")
```



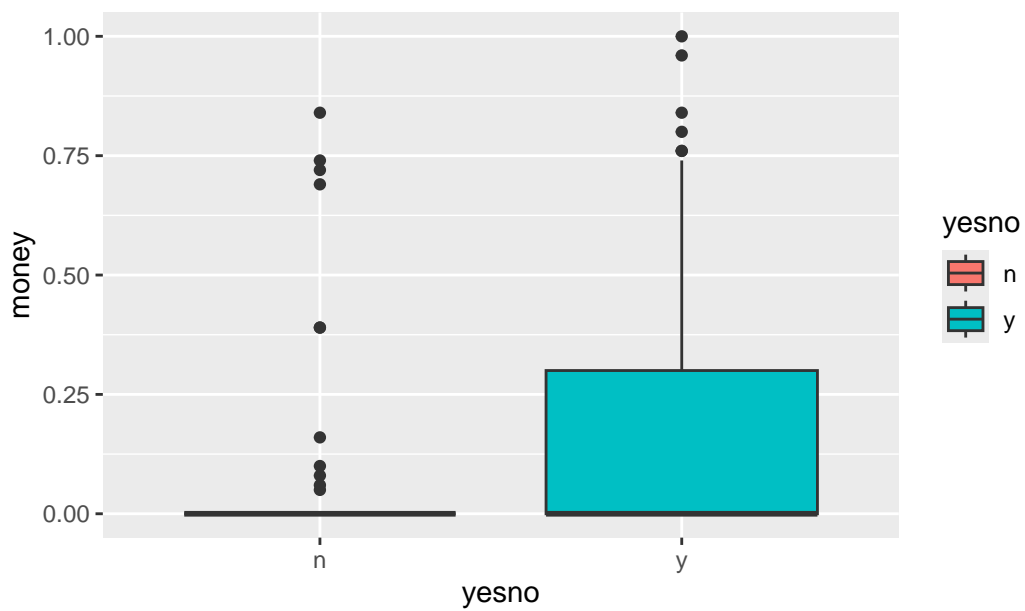
```
ggplot(data, aes(x=bang, fill=yesno)) +
  geom_density(alpha=0.5) +
  labs(title="bang Density by Class")
```

bang Density by Class

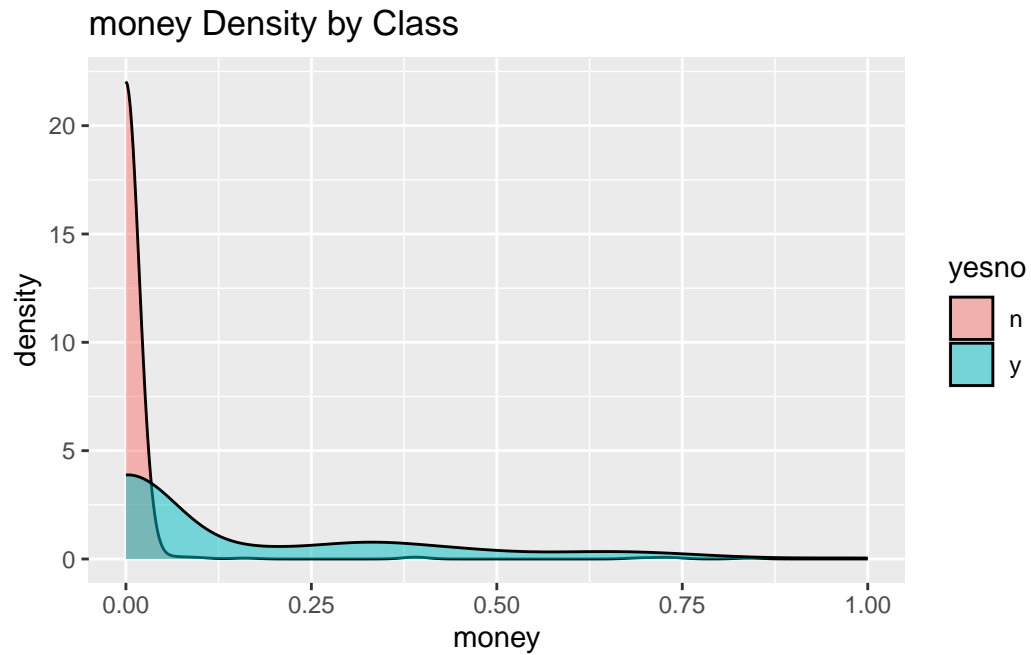


```
ggplot(data, aes(x=yesno, y=money, fill=yesno)) +  
  geom_boxplot() +  
  labs(title="money by Class")
```

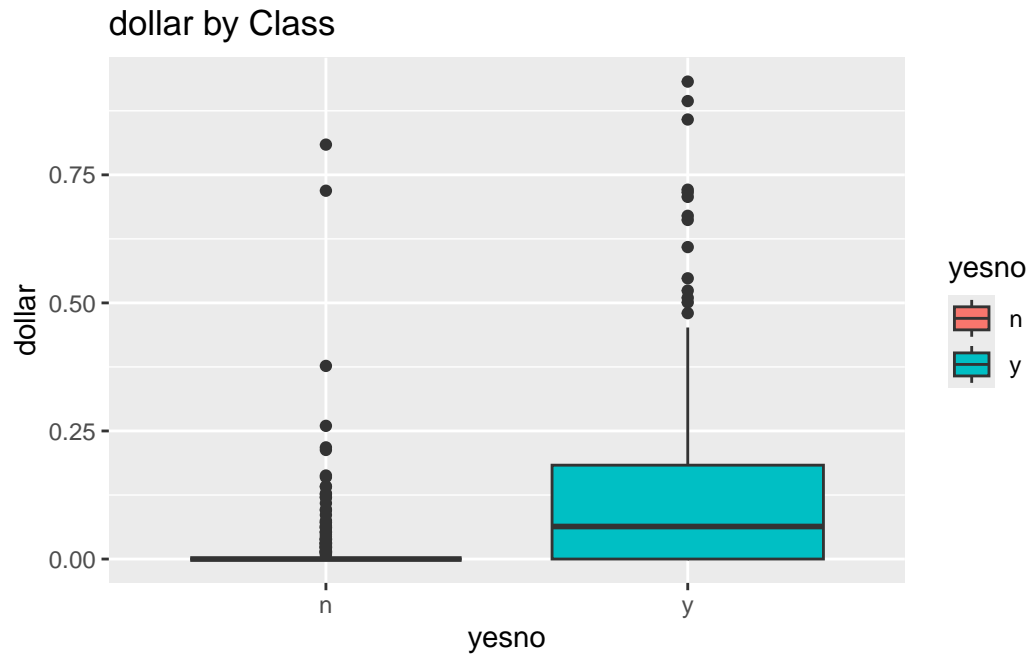
money by Class



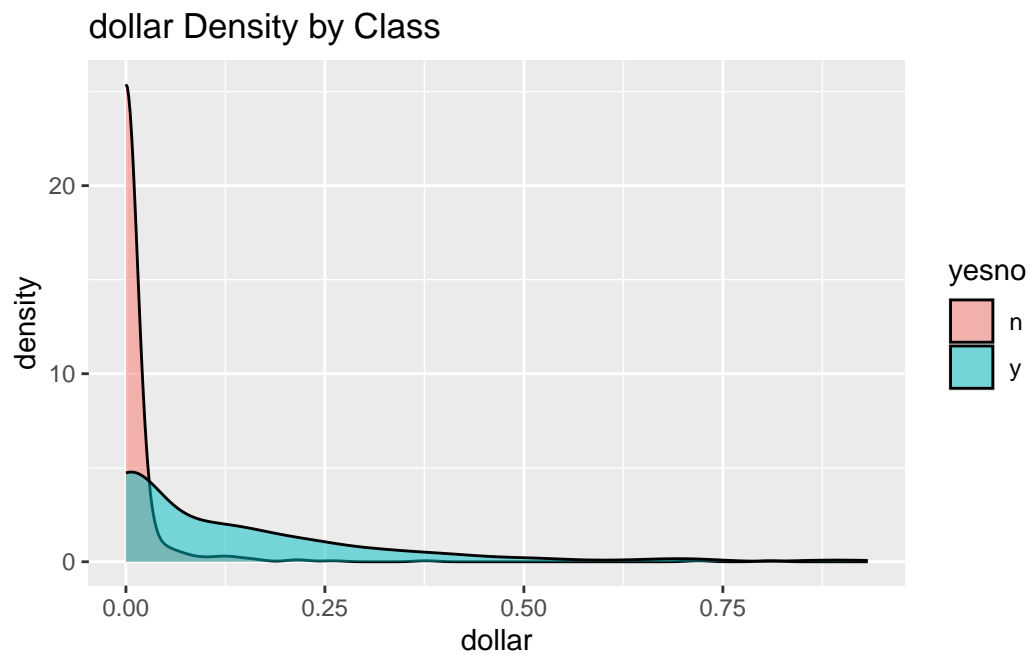
```
ggplot(data, aes(x=money, fill=yesno)) +  
  geom_density(alpha=0.5) +  
  labs(title="money Density by Class")
```



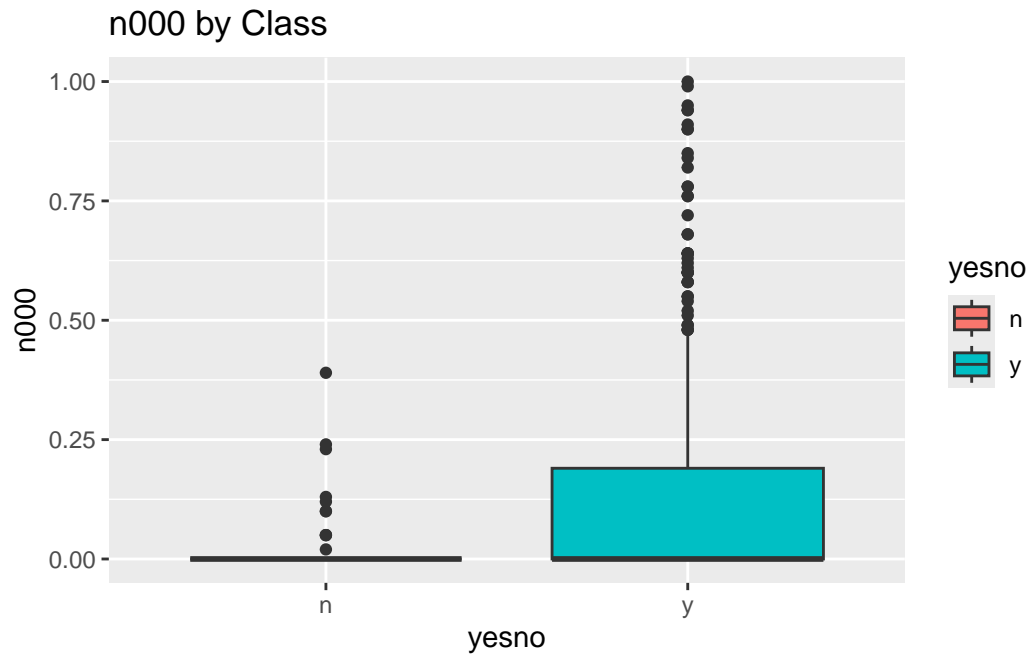
```
ggplot(data, aes(x=yesno, y=dollar, fill=yesno)) +  
  geom_boxplot() +  
  labs(title="dollar by Class")
```



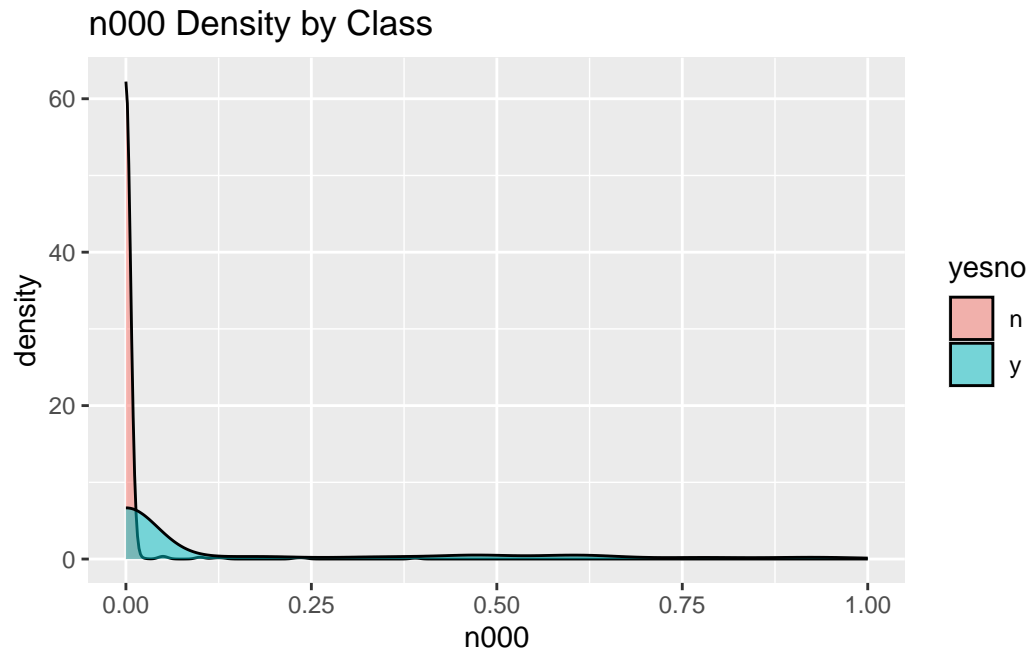
```
ggplot(data, aes(x=dollar, fill=yesno)) +  
  geom_density(alpha=0.5) +  
  labs(title="dollar Density by Class")
```



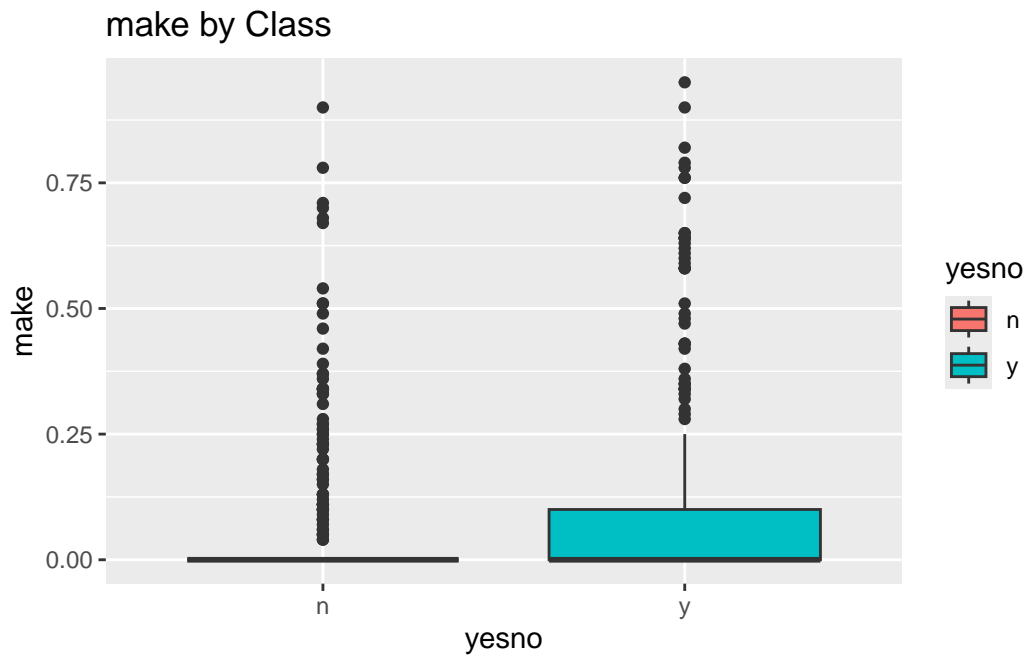

```
ggplot(data, aes(x=yesno, y=n000, fill=yesno)) +  
  geom_boxplot() +  
  labs(title="n000 by Class")
```



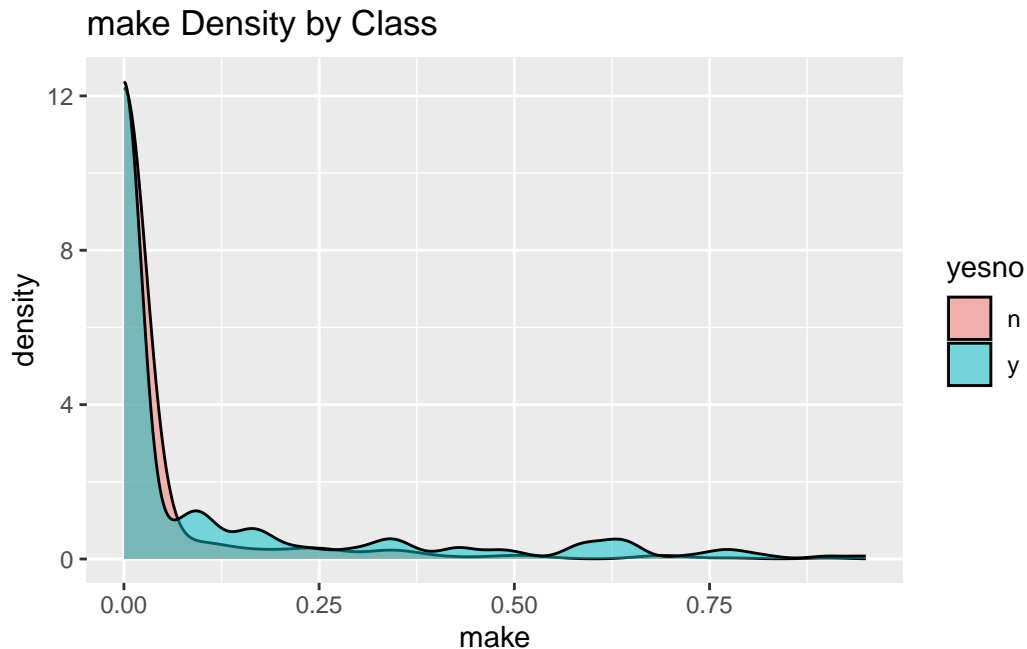
```
ggplot(data, aes(x=n000, fill=yesno)) +  
  geom_density(alpha=0.5) +  
  labs(title="n000 Density by Class")
```



```
ggplot(data, aes(x=yesno, y=make, fill=yesno)) +  
  geom_boxplot() +  
  labs(title="make by Class")
```



```
ggplot(data, aes(x=make, fill=yesno)) +
  geom_density(alpha=0.5) +
  labs(title="make Density by Class")
```



#Replace values below the 1st percentile with the 1st percentile value and values over the 99th percentile with the 99th percentile value, then standardize the data to mitigate the effects of outliers and right skewness. Due to the wide distribution and right-skewed nature of `crl.tot`, we substitute it with `log(data$crl.tot + 1)`.

```
data1<-data
win <- function(x, lower_perc = 0.01, upper_perc = 0.99) {
  x <- as.numeric(x)
  q <- quantile(x, probs = c(lower_perc, upper_perc), na.rm = TRUE)
  x[x < q[1]] <- q[1]
  x[x > q[2]] <- q[2]
  return(x)
}
numeric_vars <- c("crl.tot", "dollar", "bang", "money", "n000", "make")
data[numeric_vars] <- lapply(data[numeric_vars], win)
data[,1:6]<-scale(data[,1:6])
data$crl.tot_log <- log(data$crl.tot+1)
```

$$Y_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p_i)$$

$$\log\left(\frac{p_i}{1-p_i}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{crl.tot}_i + \beta_2 \text{dollar}_i + \beta_3 \text{bang}_i + \beta_4 \text{money}_i + \beta_5 \text{n000}_i + \beta_6 \text{make}_i$$

- Y_i is ..

-**crl.tot**_{*i*} is..

-**dollar**_{*i*} is..

-**bang**_{*i*} is..

-**money**_{*i*} is

-**n000**_{*i*} is

-**make**_{*i*} is ..

$$\log\left(\frac{p_i}{1-p_i}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log(\text{crl.tot}_i) + \beta_2 \text{dollar}_i + \beta_3 \text{bang}_i + \beta_4 \text{money}_i + \beta_5 \text{n000}_i + \beta_6 \text{make}_i$$

- Y_i is ..

- $\log(\text{crl.tot}_i)$ is..

-**dollar**_{*i*} is..

-**bang**_{*i*} is..

-**money**_{*i*} is

-**n000**_{*i*} is

-**make**_{*i*} is ..

```
model_original <- glm(yesno ~ crl.tot + dollar + bang + money + n000 + make,
                      family = binomial(link = "logit"),
                      data = data1)

summary(model_original)
```

Call:

```
glm(formula = yesno ~ crl.tot + dollar + bang + money + n000 +  
    make, family = binomial(link = "logit"), data = data1)
```

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	-2.3209859	0.1563256	-14.847	< 2e-16 ***
crl.tot	0.0007367	0.0002964	2.486	0.012924 *
dollar	7.1037071	1.5468059	4.593	4.38e-06 ***
bang	5.0489232	0.5471349	9.228	< 2e-16 ***
money	4.8483493	1.0004289	4.846	1.26e-06 ***
n000	7.6756922	2.0675084	3.713	0.000205 ***
make	-0.7336087	0.9511158	-0.771	0.440521

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 1008.14 on 798 degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 578.74 on 792 degrees of freedom
AIC: 592.74

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 7

```
model_scale <- glm(yesno ~ crl.tot + dollar + bang + money + n000 + make,  
    family = binomial(link = "logit"),  
    data = data)  
  
summary(model_scale)
```

Call:

```
glm(formula = yesno ~ crl.tot + dollar + bang + money + n000 +  
    make, family = binomial(link = "logit"), data = data)
```

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	-0.5182	0.1385	-3.742	0.000183 ***
crl.tot	0.2906	0.1217	2.388	0.016934 *
dollar	0.8696	0.1824	4.767	1.87e-06 ***
bang	1.1251	0.1216	9.250	< 2e-16 ***

money	0.7472	0.1542	4.844	1.27e-06	***
n000	1.2408	0.3352	3.702	0.000214	***
make	-0.1137	0.1449	-0.785	0.432501	

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 1008.14 on 798 degrees of freedom
 Residual deviance: 575.17 on 792 degrees of freedom
 AIC: 589.17

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 7

```
model_scale_log <- glm(yesno ~ bang + crl.tot_log + dollar+money+n000+make,
  family = binomial(link = "logit"), data = data)
summary(model_scale_log)
```

Call:

```
glm(formula = yesno ~ bang + crl.tot_log + dollar + money + n000 +
  make, family = binomial(link = "logit"), data = data)
```

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)	
(Intercept)	-0.3773	0.1367	-2.761	0.005767	**
bang	1.1332	0.1222	9.277	< 2e-16	***
crl.tot_log	0.6552	0.1645	3.984	6.78e-05	***
dollar	0.8414	0.1776	4.737	2.17e-06	***
money	0.7068	0.1528	4.627	3.71e-06	***
n000	1.1532	0.3164	3.644	0.000268	***
make	-0.1511	0.1473	-1.026	0.304915	

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

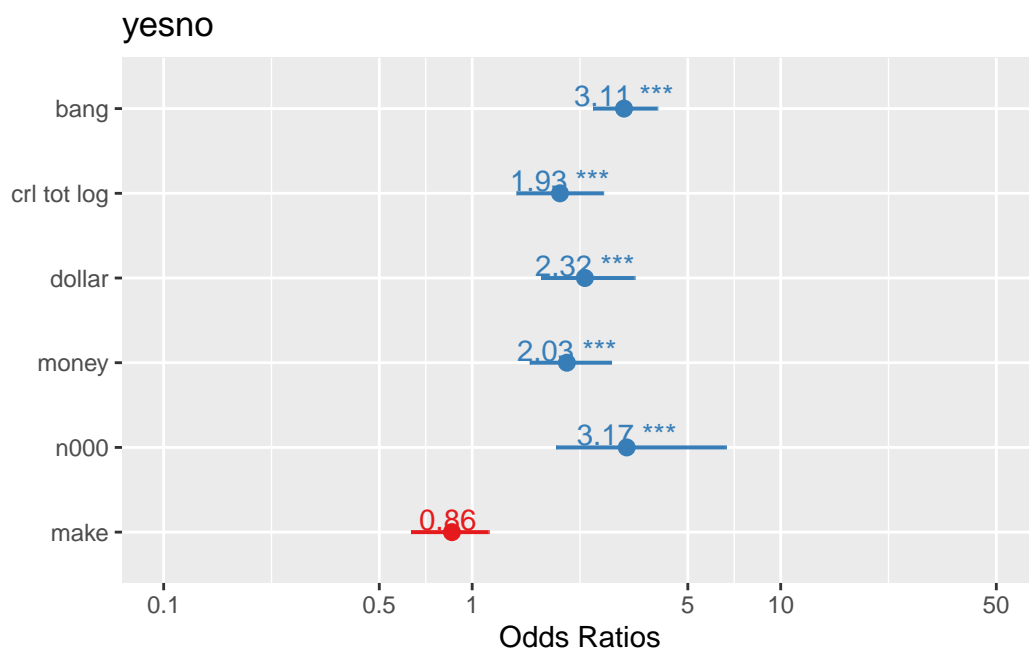
Null deviance: 1008.14 on 798 degrees of freedom
 Residual deviance: 565.11 on 792 degrees of freedom
 AIC: 579.11

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 7

```
AIC(model_original,model_scale,model_scale_log)
```

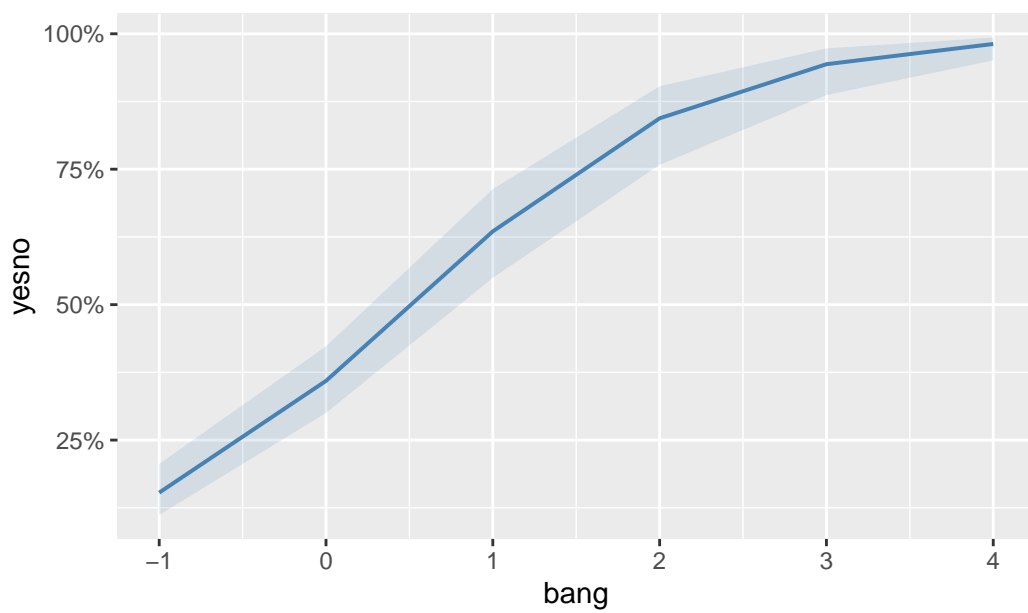
	df	AIC
model_original	7	592.7427
model_scale	7	589.1703
model_scale_log	7	579.1087

```
plot_model(model_scale_log, show.values = TRUE, show.p = TRUE)
```

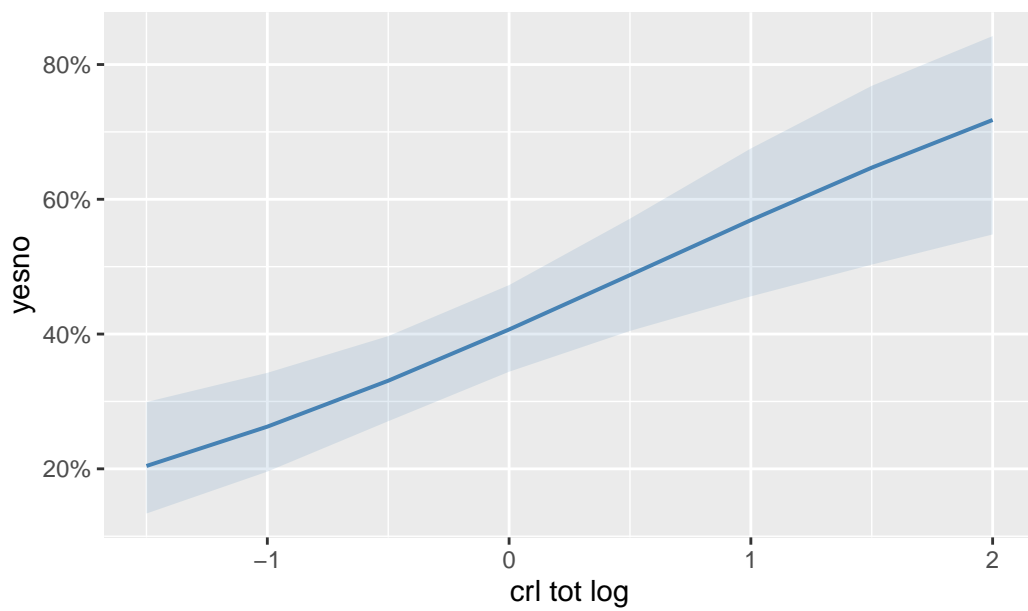


```
plot_model(model_scale_log, type = "pred", title = "",col='steelblue')
```

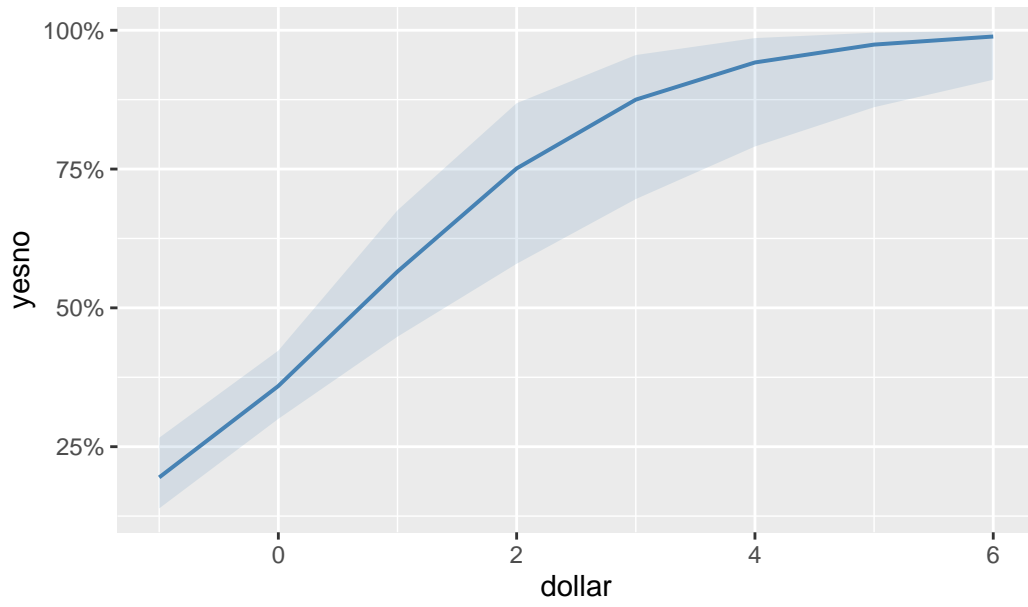
\$bang



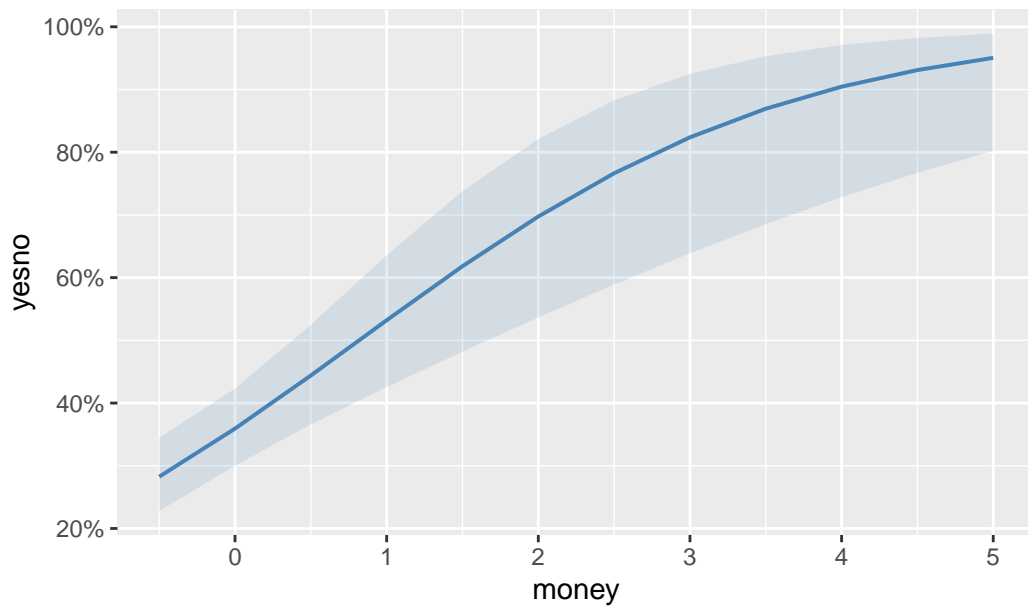
`$crl.tot_log`



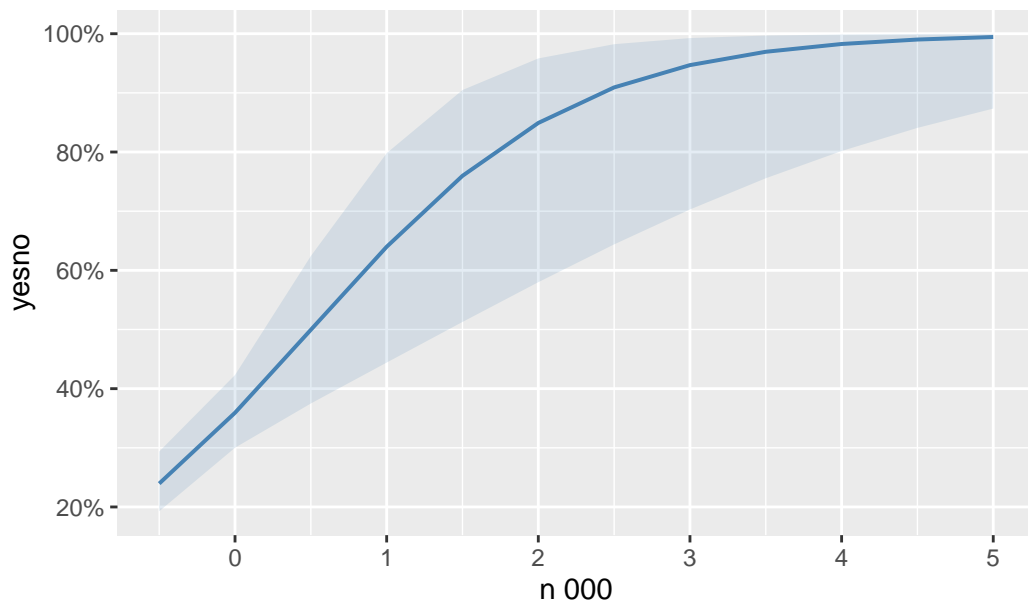
\$dollar



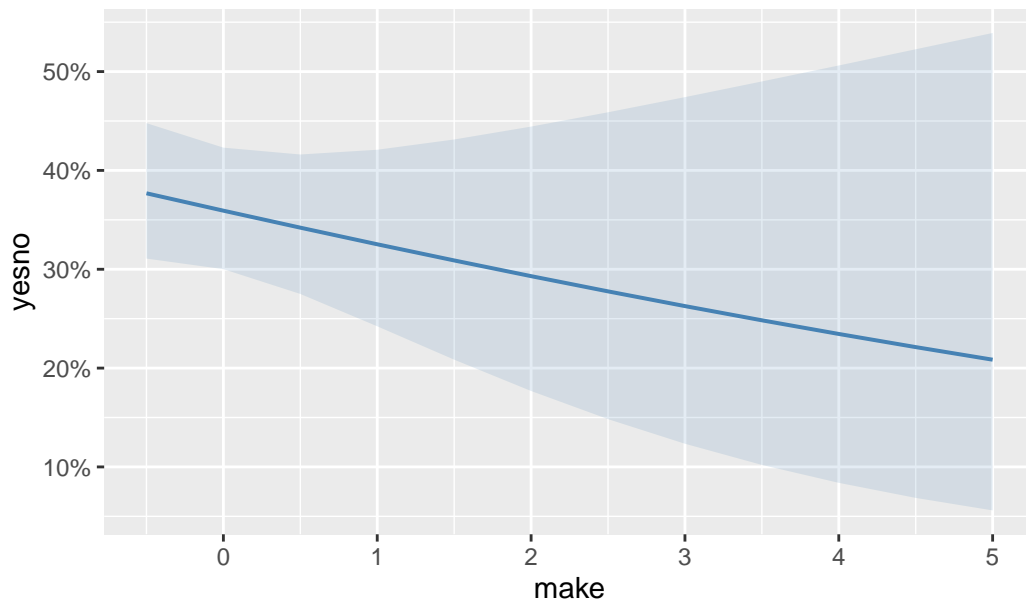
\$money



\$n000



\$make



2 Further Work

```
set.seed(123)
index <- createDataPartition(data$yesno, p = 0.7, list = FALSE)
train_data <- data[index, ]
test_data <- data[-index, ]
```

```
glm_model <- glm(yesno ~ bang + crl.tot_log + dollar+money+n000+make, data = train_data, fam
glm_pred_prob <- predict(glm_model, newdata = test_data, type = "response")
glm_pred_class <- ifelse(glm_pred_prob > 0.5, 'y', 'n')
glm_confusion <- confusionMatrix(factor(glm_pred_class), factor(test_data$yesno))
glm_roc <- roc(test_data$yesno, glm_pred_prob)
```

```
set.seed(123)
rf_model <- randomForest(yesno ~ bang + crl.tot_log + dollar+money+n000+make, data = train_d
```

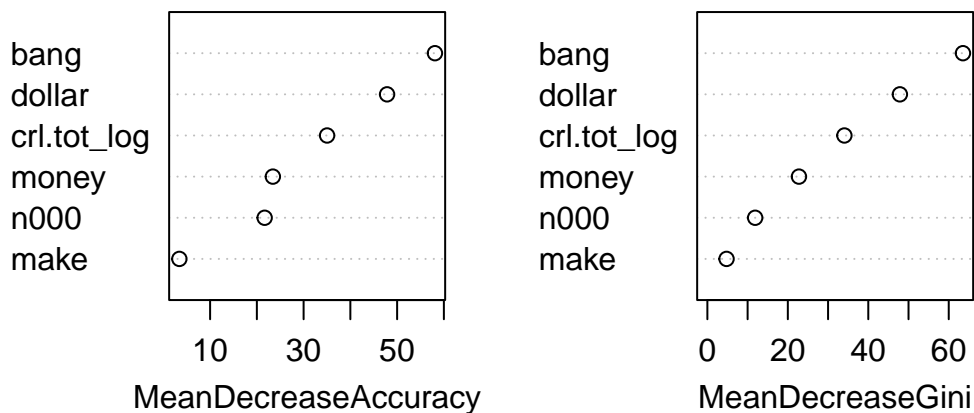
```

rf_pred_prob <- predict(rf_model, newdata = test_data, type = "prob")[, 2]
rf_pred_class <- ifelse(rf_pred_prob > 0.5, 'y', 'n')

rf_confusion <- confusionMatrix(factor(rf_pred_class), factor(test_data$yesno))
rf_roc <- roc(test_data$yesno, rf_pred_prob)
varImpPlot(rf_model, main="Predicting")

```

Predicting



```

get_model_metrics <- function(model_name, confusion,k) {
  data.frame(
    Model = model_name,
    Accuracy = confusion$overall["Accuracy"],
    Sensitivity = confusion$byClass["Sensitivity"],
    Specificity = confusion$byClass["Specificity"],
    Precision = confusion$byClass["Precision"],
    AUC=as.numeric(k$auc),
    stringsAsFactors = FALSE
  )
}

results <- bind_rows(
  get_model_metrics("Random Forest",
    confusion = rf_confusion,k=rf_roc),
  get_model_metrics("GLM",

```

```

      confusion = glm_confusion,k=glm_roc)
) %>%
  mutate(across(-Model, ~ round(., 3)))

knitr::kable(results, align = "c")

```

	Model	Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity	Precision	AUC
Accuracy...1	Random Forest	0.874	0.919	0.782	0.897	0.932
Accuracy...2	GLM	0.870	0.938	0.731	0.878	0.916

```

plot(glm_roc, col = "blue", main = "ROC Curve")
lines(rf_roc, col = "red")
legend("bottomright", legend = c("GLM", "randomForest"), col = c("blue", "red"), lwd = 2)

```

