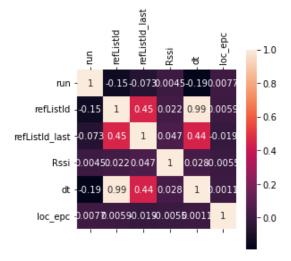
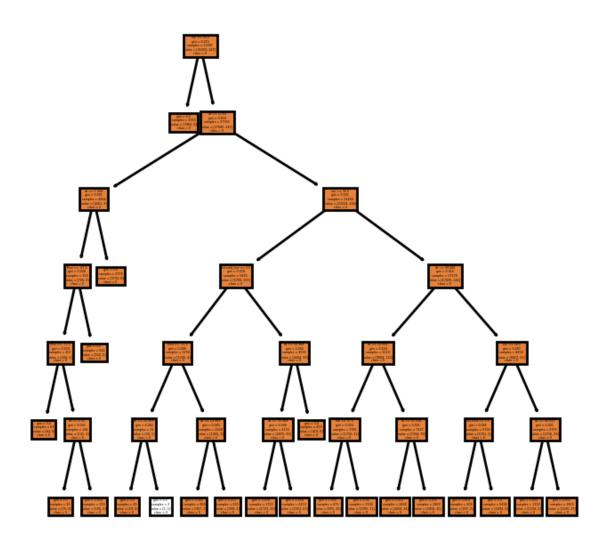


2.2) En réalisant une étude à l'aide d'une matrice de corrélation(nous avons maintenant la colonne loc\_epc qui représente la position de l'epc)

```
import seaborn as sb

corr = df_1.corr()
    corrMat = plt.matshow(corr, fignum = 2)
    plt.xticks(range(len(corr.columns)), corr.columns, rotation=90)
    plt.yticks(range(len(corr.columns)), corr.columns)
    sb.heatmap(corr,annot=True)
    plt.show()
```



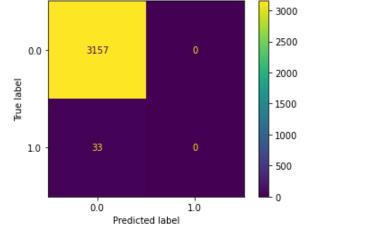


## Evaluation du modèle(score)

[127]: print(tree\_clf.score(X\_test, y\_test))

## Matrice de confusion [128]: y\_pred = tree\_clf.predict(X\_test) [129]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion\_matrix confusion matrix(y test,y pred) [129]: array([[3157, 0]], dtype=int64) [ 33, [130]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plot from sklearn.datasets import make\_classification from sklearn.metrics import plot\_confusion\_matrix from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split from sklearn.svm import SVC plot\_confusion\_matrix(tree\_clf, X\_test, y\_test) [130]: <sklearn.metrics.\_plot.confusion\_matrix.ConfusionMatrixDisplay at 0x29cdd916d60>





## On créé un dictionnaire pour l'affichage sur l'interface

df\_timing\_slices

```
[131]: mon_dictionnaire = {"score":tree_clf.score(X_test, y_test),"TN":confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)[0][0],"FP":confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)[0][1],"FN":confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)[1][6]
[132]: mon_dictionnaire
```

[132]: {'score': 0.9896551724137931, 'TN': 3157, 'FP': 0, 'FN': 33, 'TP': 0}