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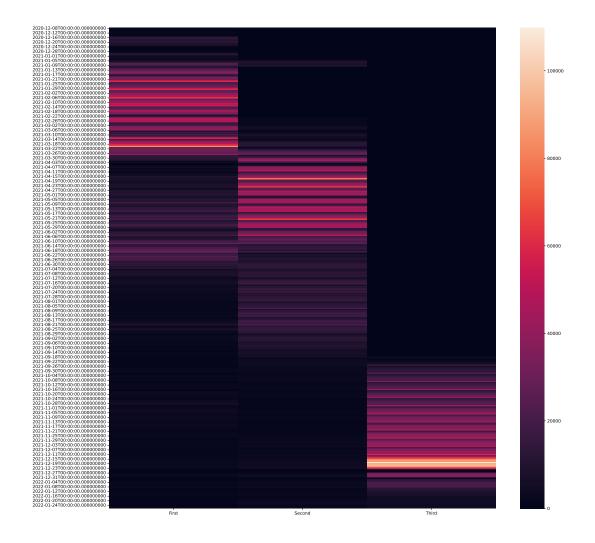
1 Step 4 Machine learning

1.1 Step 0: Look at and Modify the dataset

So, I am curious. Can I predict vaccination data?

I will work with the South West's vaccination data.

	First	Second	Third
2022-01-26	986	2520	4034
2022-01-25	899	1845	4283
2022-01-24	723	1445	3441
2022-01-23	1035	3007	3439
2022-01-22	1822	4709	5896



As we can see, there are waves. So, the count of jabs depends on dates.

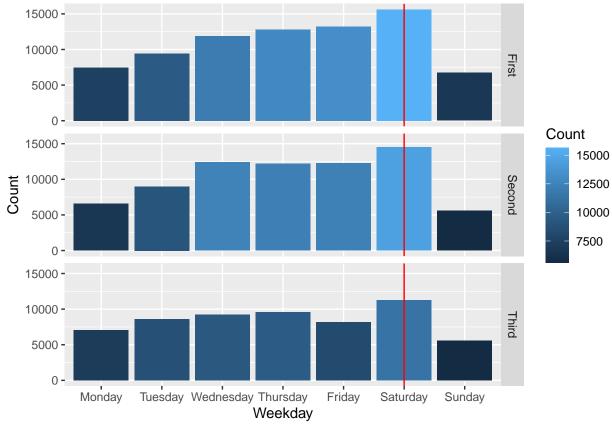
Let's get features: 1) Year 2) Month 3) Day etc.

	First	Second	Third	Year	Month	Day	DayOfYear	Weekday	Quarter	IsMonthStart	IsMonthEnd
2022-01-26	986	2520	4034	2022	1	26	26	2	1	FALSE	FALSE
2022-01-25	899	1845	4283	2022	1	25	25	1	1	FALSE	FALSE
2022-01-24	723	1445	3441	2022	1	24	24	0	1	FALSE	FALSE
2022-01-23	1035	3007	3439	2022	1	23	23	6	1	FALSE	FALSE
2022-01-22	1822	4709	5896	2022	1	22	22	5	1	FALSE	FALSE

1.2 Step 1: Explore the dataset

1.2.1 Weekdays

As you remember, I have a question.



Let's answer.

So, most of South West's people prefer to get a jab on Saturdays.

1.2.2 Missing values

Calculate a count of dates in the dataset.

415

Calculate a count of dates between maximum and minimum dates.

415

There are no missing dates.

1.3 Step 2: Split sets, train a Machine Learning Model and Evaluate performance

Define necessary variables

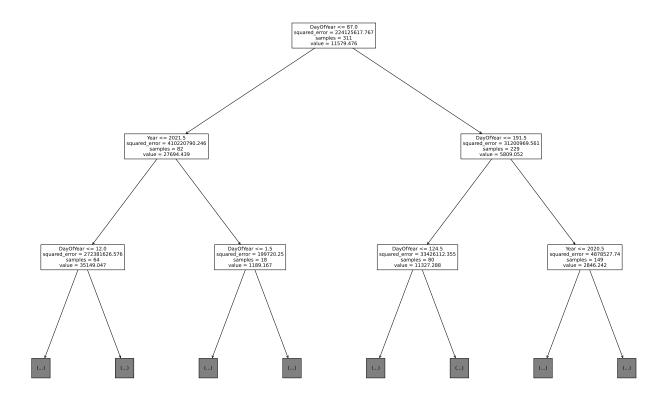
Prepare sets and train models using parameters.

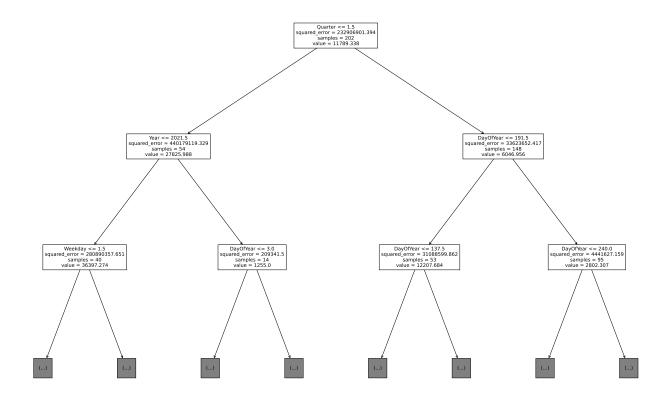
y_column = "First"

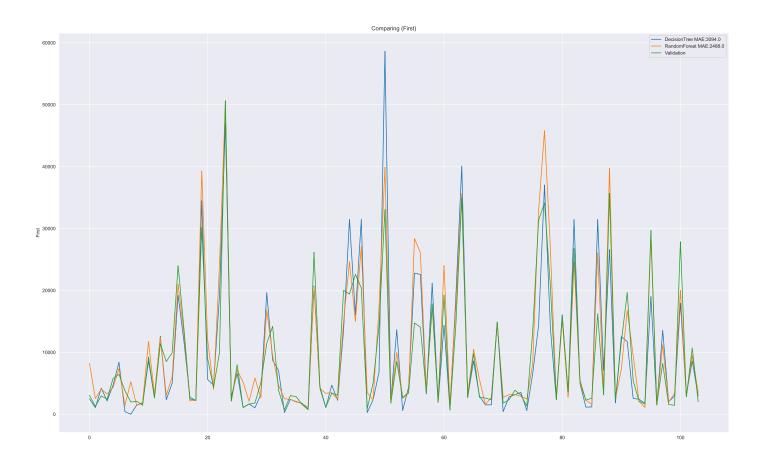
DecisionTree: 0.719657929335243

RandomForest: 0.774580856609961

Look at the tree

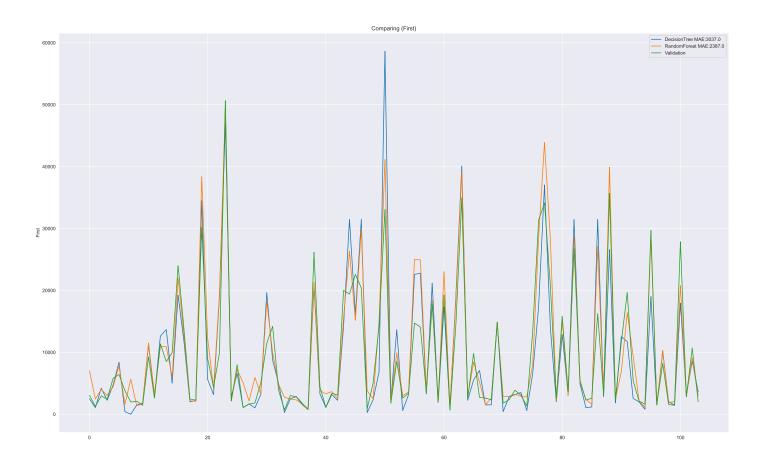






DecisionTree: 0.7248630326024768

RandomForest: 0.7837038702898657

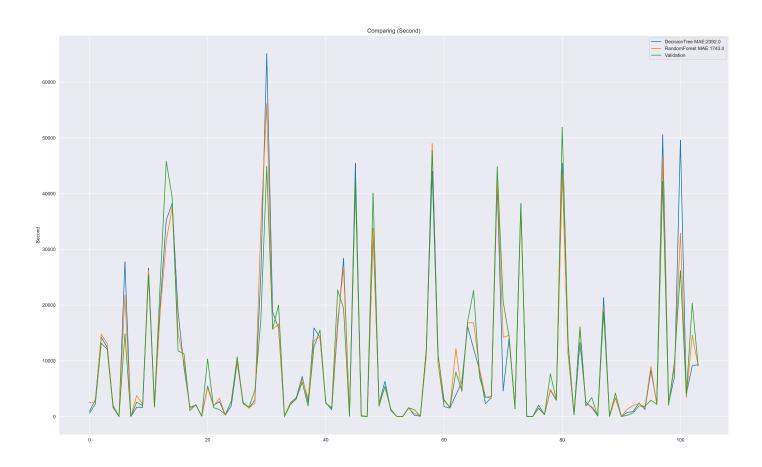


Repeat for the Second

y_column = "Second"

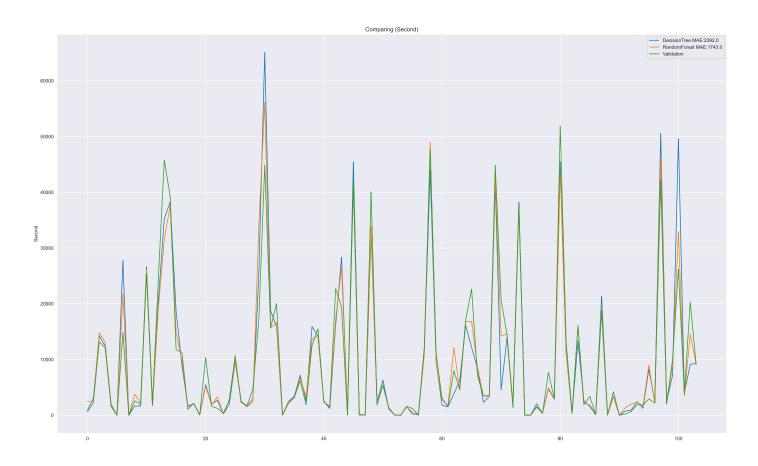
DecisionTree: 0.7692636418171874

RandomForest: 0.8318561653086721



DecisionTree: 0.7692636418171874

RandomForest: 0.8318561653086721



Compare the score with the mean value of the column that we predicted.

A combination of the following features give us the best result:

- Weekday,
- Year,

• DayOfYear