R Notebook

Code ▼

————Case_Study_Cars_Preference-

#Car_Case_Study #This project requires you to understand what mode of transport employees prefers to #commute to their office. #The dataset "Cars-dataset" includes employee information about their mode of transport #as well as their personal and professional #details like age, salary, work exp. We need to predict whether or not an employee #will use Car as a mode of transport. #Also, which variables are a significant predictor behind this decision.

#Following is expected out of the candidate in this assessment.

#EDA (15 Marks)

#Perform an EDA on the data - (7 marks) #Illustrate the insights based on EDA (5 marks) #What is the most challenging aspect of this problem? #What method will you use to deal with this? Comment (3 marks) #Data Preparation (10 marks)

#Modeling (30 Marks) #Create multiple models and explore how each model perform using appropriate model performance metrics (15 marks) #KNN #Naive Bayes (is it applicable here? comment and if it is not applicable, how can you build an NB model in this case?) #Logistic Regression #Apply both bagging and boosting modeling procedures to create 2 models and compare its accuracy with the #best model of the above step. (15 marks) #Actionable Insights & Recommendations (5 Marks)

#Summarize your findings from the exercise in a concise yet actionable note #Library usage: library(lattice) library(readxl) library(rpart) library(caret) library(e1071) library(dplyr) library(DMwR) library(ggplot2) library(corrplot) library(caTools) library(class) library(usdm) library(naivebayes) library(gbm) library(ggplot2) library(rlang) library(caret) library(gbm)

#This is an R Markdown (http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com) Notebook. When you execute code within the notebook, the results appear beneath the code.

#Try executing this chunk by clicking the *Run* button within the chunk or by placing your cursor inside it and pressing *Ctrl+Shift+Enter*.

```
Hide
car data <-read.csv("Cars-dataset.csv", header = TRUE)</pre>
                                                                                         Hide
str(car data)
'data.frame':
               417 obs. of 9 variables:
           : int 28 24 27 25 25 21 23 23 24 28 ...
 $ Age
           : chr "Male" "Male" "Female" "Male" ...
 $ Engineer : int 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 ...
 $ MBA
            : int 0000001000...
 $ Work.Exp : int 5 6 9 1 3 3 3 0 4 6 ...
            : num 14.4 10.6 15.5 7.6 9.6 9.5 11.7 6.5 8.5 13.7 ...
 $ Salary
 $ Distance : num 5.1 6.1 6.1 6.3 6.7 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.5 7.5 ...
 $ license : int 0000000001...
 $ Transport: chr "2Wheeler" "2Wheeler" "2Wheeler" "2Wheeler" ...
 - attr(*, "na.action")= 'omit' Named int 243
  ..- attr(*, "names")= chr "243"
```

Hide

```
View(car_data)
summary(car_data)
```

```
Gender
                                   Engineer
                                                     MBA
    Age
Min. :18.00
               Length:417
                                Min.
                                       :0.0000
                                                Min.
                                                       :0.0000
1st Qu.:25.00
               Class :character
                                1st Qu.:1.0000
                                                1st Qu.:0.0000
Median :27.00
              Mode :character
                                Median :1.0000
                                                Median :0.0000
Mean
     :27.33
                                Mean
                                       :0.7506
                                                Mean
                                                       :0.2614
3rd Qu.:29.00
                                3rd Qu.:1.0000
                                                3rd Qu.:1.0000
Max. :43.00
                                Max.
                                       :1.0000 Max.
                                                      :1.0000
  Work.Exp
                   Salary
                                 Distance
                                               license
                                                             Transport
Min. : 0.000
               Min. : 6.50
                                     : 3.2 Min.
                                                   :0.0000
                                                            Length:417
                              Min.
1st Qu.: 3.000
               1st Qu.: 9.60
                              1st Qu.: 8.6 1st Qu.:0.0000
                                                            Class :character
Median : 5.000
               Median :13.00
                              Median :10.9 Median :0.0000
                                                           Mode :character
Mean : 5.873
               Mean :15.42
                              Mean :11.3 Mean
                                                   :0.2038
3rd Qu.: 8.000
               3rd Qu.:14.90
                              3rd Qu.:13.6 3rd Qu.:0.0000
Max. :24.000
                    :57.00
                              Max. :23.4 Max. :1.0000
               Max.
```

Hide

```
#devtools::install_github('r-lib/later#96')
#pkgbuild::with_build_tools(install.packages("r-lib", repos = NULL, type = "source"))
# We notice that MBA has 1 NA value, just to be sure:
sum(is.na(car_data))
```

[1] 0

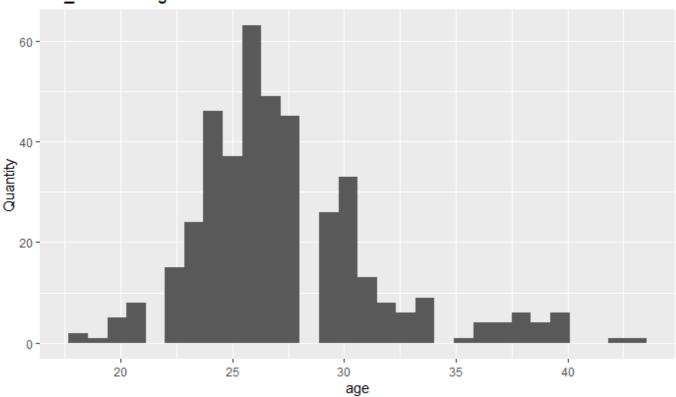
Hide

```
# Lets remove it right away:
car_data<-na.omit(car_data)
car_data<-knnImputation(car_data)</pre>
```

```
Error in colMeans(x, na.rm = TRUE) : 'x' deve ser numérico
```

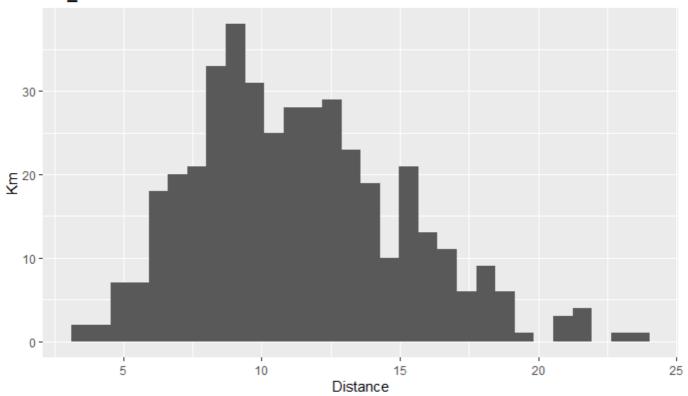
Now we have the car users percentage in this scenario

car_data and age



Hide

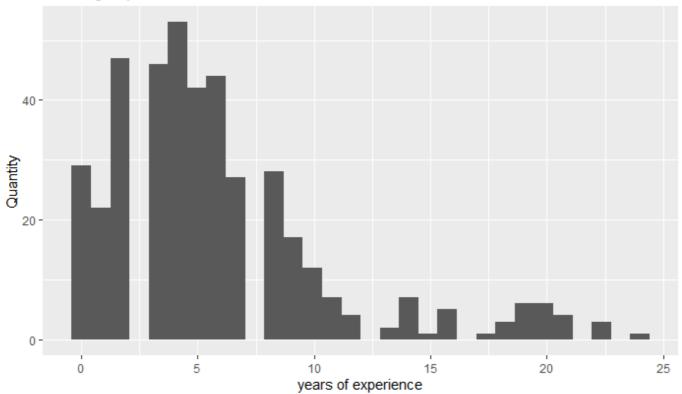
car data and distance from work



Hide

#Left skewed Most people lives in the 8-14 (u.m.) away from work, would likely pay attention to car option correlation

working experience

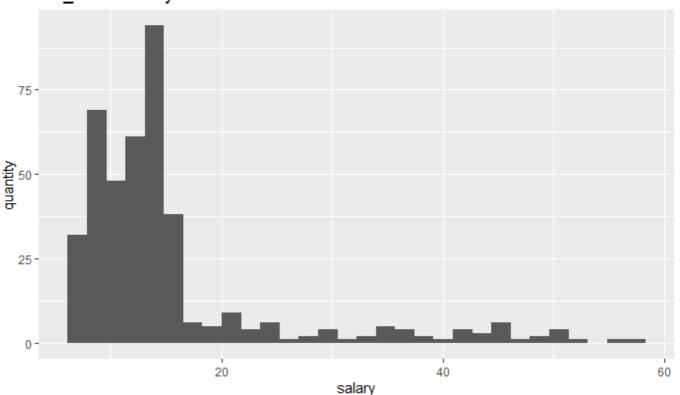


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```
#Left skewed, what confirms the junior hypothesis

qplot(Salary, data = car_data,
    main = "car_data - Salary",
    xlab = "salary",
    ylab = "quantity")
```

car_data - Salary



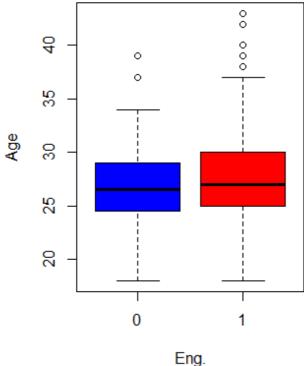
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salary is unbalanced probably concentrated amongst the senior and persons with more years o f experience

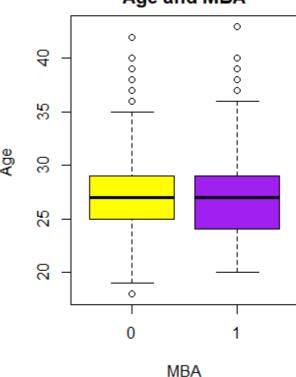
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```
-----BiVariate Analysis-----
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
boxplot(car_data$Age~car_data$Engineer, vertical = TRUE,
       col = c("blue", "red"), main = "Age and Engineers",
      ylab = "Age",
       xlab = "Eng.")
boxplot(car_data$Age~car_data$MBA, vertical = TRUE,
       col = c("yellow", "purple"), main = "Age and MBA",
      ylab = "Age ",
       xlab = "MBA")
```

Age and Engineers



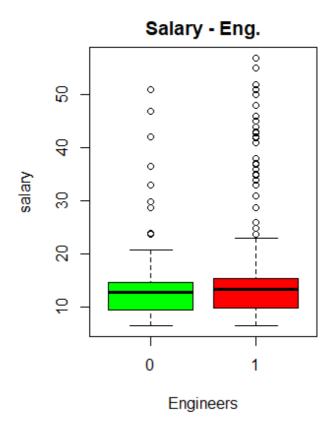
Age and MBA

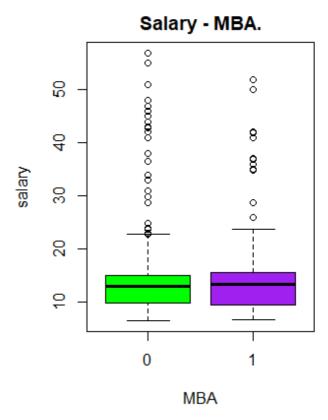


#As expected not much of difference here, people for all qualifications and all work exp woul d be employed in firm.

```
boxplot(car_data$Salary~car_data$Engineer, vertical = TRUE,
    col = c("green", "red"), main = "Salary - Eng.",
    xlab = "Engineers",
    ylab = "salary")

boxplot(car_data$Salary~car_data$MBA, vertical = TRUE,
    col = c("green", "purple"), main = "Salary - MBA.",
    xlab = "MBA",
    ylab = "salary")
```





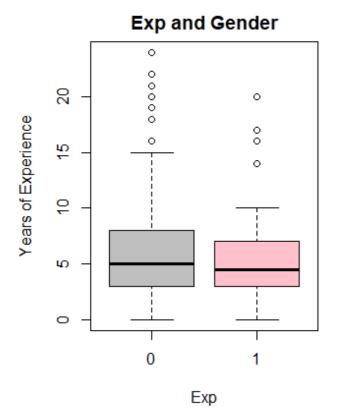
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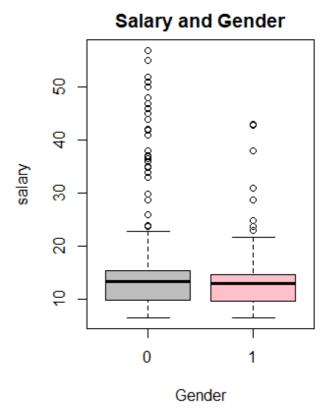
mean(car_data\$Salary)

[1] 15.42254

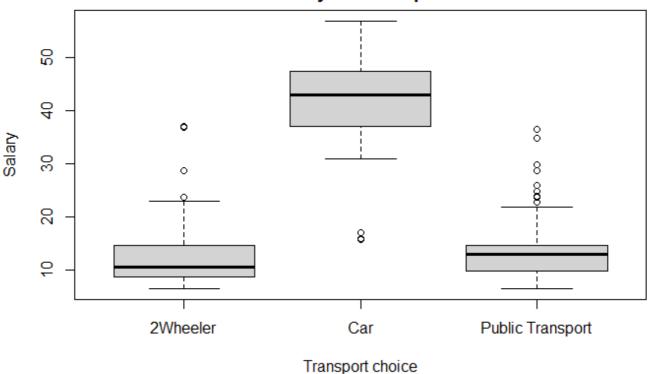
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#Not much of difference between mean work experience in two genders. #However the highest salaries (ouliers) are clearly concentrated amongst male workers par(mfrow=c(1,1))





Salary vs Transport

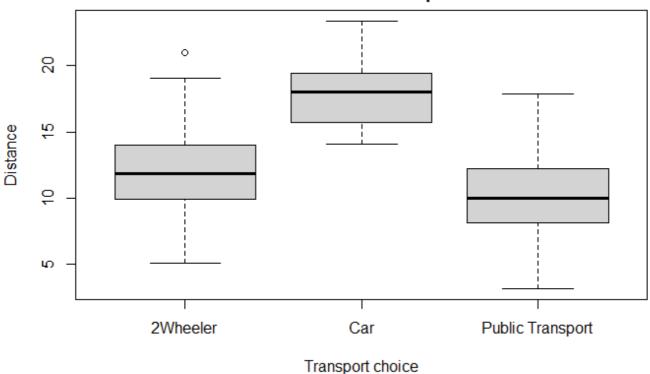


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higher the salary, greater the probability of going by car

#Predilection for public transport and motorcycles by the younger workers
#Age and Car must be related

Distance vs Transport



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Public Transport is commonly chosen with lesser distances, by thr other hand, with greater distances, car is chosen table(car_data\$Gender, car_data\$Transport)

2Wheeler Car Public Transport
0 45 29 223
1 38 6 76

```
[1] "0" "1"
```

Hide

```
View(car_data)
str(car_data)
```

Hide

summary(car_data)

```
Gender Engineer MBA
    Age
                                         Work.Exp
                                                          Salary
Min. :18.00
               0:297
                      0:104
                              0:308
                                      Min. : 0.000
                                                      Min. : 6.50
1st Qu.:25.00
               1:120
                      1:313
                               1:109
                                      1st Qu.: 3.000
                                                      1st Qu.: 9.60
Median :27.00
                                      Median : 5.000
                                                      Median :13.00
Mean :27.33
                                      Mean : 5.873
                                                      Mean :15.42
3rd Qu.:29.00
                                      3rd Qu.: 8.000
                                                      3rd Qu.:14.90
Max. :43.00
                                      Max. :24.000
                                                      Max. :57.00
  Distance
             license Transport
Min. : 3.2
              0:332 0:382
1st Qu.: 8.6
              1: 85
                     1: 35
Median :10.9
Mean :11.3
3rd Qu.:13.6
Max. :23.4
```

```
#-----
# List numeric features in this dataset
#nums = unlist(lapply(car_data, is.numeric))
#nums = lapply(cleandata, is.numeric)
#print(nums)
                                     MBA
# Age
           Gender
                      Engineer
#TRUE
           FALSE
                    FALSE
                                    FALSE
# We have to treat this variables into numeric in order to run the correlaction plot matrix
#-----
car_data$Age<-as.numeric(car_data$Age)</pre>
car_data$Gender<-as.numeric(car_data$Gender)</pre>
car_data$Engineer<-as.numeric(car_data$Engineer)</pre>
car_data$MBA<-as.numeric(car_data$MBA)</pre>
car_data$license<-as.numeric(car_data$license)</pre>
str(car_data)
'data.frame':
              417 obs. of 9 variables:
         : num 28 24 27 25 25 21 23 23 24 28 ...
$ Gender : num 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 ...
$ Engineer : num 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 ...
          : num 1111112111...
 $ Work.Exp : int 5 6 9 1 3 3 3 0 4 6 ...
$ Salary : num 14.4 10.6 15.5 7.6 9.6 9.5 11.7 6.5 8.5 13.7 ...
$ Distance : num 5.1 6.1 6.1 6.3 6.7 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.5 7.5 ...
$ license : num 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 ...
$ Transport: Factor w/ 2 levels "0","1": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
 - attr(*, "na.action")= 'omit' Named int 243
 ..- attr(*, "names")= chr "243"
                                                                                     Hide
View(car data)
                                                                                     Hide
#Correlation Plot
corrplot(cor(car_data[-9]))
```

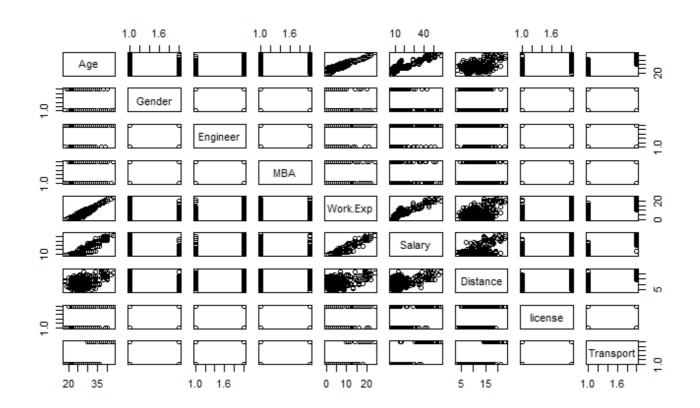


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#-----Multicollinearity-----

#We will treat outliers and We are using vifcor function to remove highly correlated variable s from the dataset.

plot(car_data)



Hide

```
vifcor(car_data[-9])
```

1 variables from the 8 input variables have collinearity problem:

Work.Exp

After excluding the collinear variables, the linear correlation coefficients ranges between: min correlation (MBA \sim Age): -0.001752158 max correlation (Salary \sim Age): 0.8579114

----- VIFs of the remained variables -----

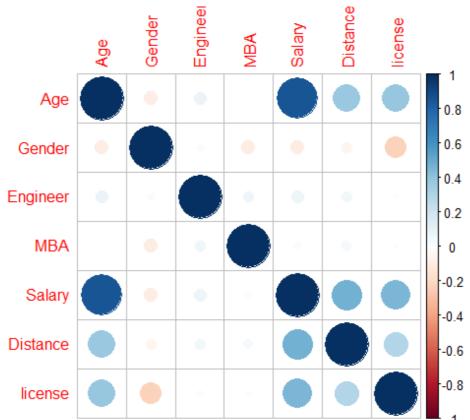
Variables <chr></chr>	VIF <dbl></dbl>
Age	3.827422
Gender	1.067936
Engineer	1.012862
MBA	1.019179
Salary	4.482439
Distance	1.320710
license	1.339501
7 rows	

```
#Exclude Work_Exp column from the dataset for Multicollinearity treatment.

car_data <- car_data[-5]

View(car_data)

corrplot(cor(car_data[-8]))</pre>
```

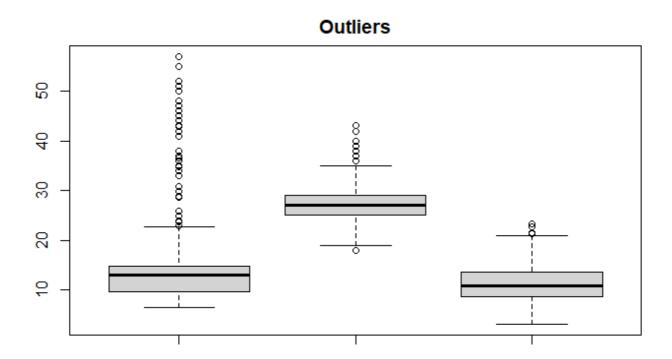


Hide

#1. lets search for outliers:

#We will be checking outliers in Age, Salary and Distance as the rest variables are Binary in nature.

boxplot(car_data\$Salary, car_data\$Age, car_data\$Distance, main = "Outliers")



Hide

```
#-----Treating Outliers-----
# All three variables has outliers, lets work with some percentage (95%) of the dataset in or
der to exclude those outliers
#Age
quantile(car_data$Age, c(0.95))
95%
 37
                                                                                             Hide
car_data$Age[which(car_data$Age>37)] <-37</pre>
#Salary
quantile(car_data$Salary, c(0.95))
  95%
41.92
                                                                                             Hide
car_data$Salary[which(car_data$Salary>41.92)] <-41.92</pre>
#Distance
quantile(car_data$Distance, c(0.95))
  95%
17.92
                                                                                             Hide
car_data$Distance[which(car_data$Distance>17.92)]<-17.92</pre>
#We will be generating Synthetic data using SMOTE. First we need change the target variable (T
ransport) into factor variable.
car_data$Transport <- as.factor(car_data$Transport)</pre>
View(car_data)
str(car_data$Transport)
 Factor w/ 2 levels "0", "1": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
                                                                                             Hide
```

file:///C:/Users/profm/OneDrive/Documentos/@@@AULAS/ML Luis demanda/Cars Project/Cars_R.nb.html

```
#-----SMOTE-----
# car_data2 will be our balanced dataset

set.seed(42)
car_data_smote = SMOTE(Transport ~., car_data)
summary(car_data_smote)
```

```
Gender
                                 Engineer
                                                 MBA
    Age
                                                                Salary
                                                                  : 6.80
Min.
     :20.00
              Min.
                     :1.000
                              Min.
                                    :1.000
                                             Min. :1.000
                                                            Min.
1st Qu.:26.00
              1st Qu.:1.000
                             1st Qu.:2.000
                                             1st Qu.:1.000
                                                            1st Qu.:12.70
Median :30.00
              Median :1.000
                              Median :2.000
                                            Median :1.000
                                                            Median :15.80
Mean :30.68
               Mean :1.240
                              Mean
                                   :1.815
                                             Mean :1.264
                                                            Mean :24.17
3rd Qu.:37.00
               3rd Qu.:1.197
                              3rd Qu.:2.000
                                             3rd Qu.:2.000
                                                            3rd Qu.:41.82
Max. :37.00
               Max. :2.000
                              Max.
                                   :2.000
                                             Max. :2.000
                                                            Max. :41.92
                 license
  Distance
                             Transport
Min.
     : 3.20
              Min.
                     :1.000
                             0:140
1st Qu.: 9.40
              1st Qu.:1.000
                              1:105
Median :13.70
              Median :1.000
Mean :13.03
              Mean :1.425
3rd Qu.:17.21 3rd Qu.:2.000
Max.
     :17.92
              Max. :2.000
```

Hide

As we can see, now we more balance in the dataset increasing the object of prediction of 35 to 105 cars option

Hide

predict.naive_bayes(): more features in the newdata are provided as there are probability tab
les in the object. Calculation is performed based on features to be found in the tables.

```
#table(NB_Predict, test_set$Transport)

# Making the Confusion Matrix
NB_car_cm <- table(NB_Predict, test_set[, 8])
print(NB_car_cm)</pre>
```

```
NB_Predict 0 1
        0 42 4
        1 0 27
                                                                                     Hide
```

```
# calculating the accuracy - We are defining the accuracy function
#to show the NB performance output
accuracy <- function(x){sum(diag(x)/(sum(rowSums(x))))*100}</pre>
accuracy(NB_car_cm)
```

[1] 94.52055

Hide

```
#From confusion matrix we can clearly see that test data has 94,52% accurate in
#predicting.
#Modelling - KNN - K Nearest Neighbours
# Fitting K-NN to the Training set and Predicting the Test set results
Knn_car_pred = knn(training_set[ , -8],
               test=test_set[ , -8], cl=training_set[ , 8],
               k=3)
print(Knn_car_pred)
```

```
Levels: 0 1
```

Hide

```
# Making the Confusion Matrix
Knn_car_cm <- table(Knn_car_pred,test_set[, 8])</pre>
print(Knn_car_cm)
```

```
Knn_car_pred 0 1
         0 42 3
         1 0 28
```

Hide

```
# calculating the accuracy - We are defining the accuracy function to show the KNN performanc
e output
accuracy <- function(x){sum(diag(x)/(sum(rowSums(x))))*100}</pre>
accuracy(Knn_car_cm)
```

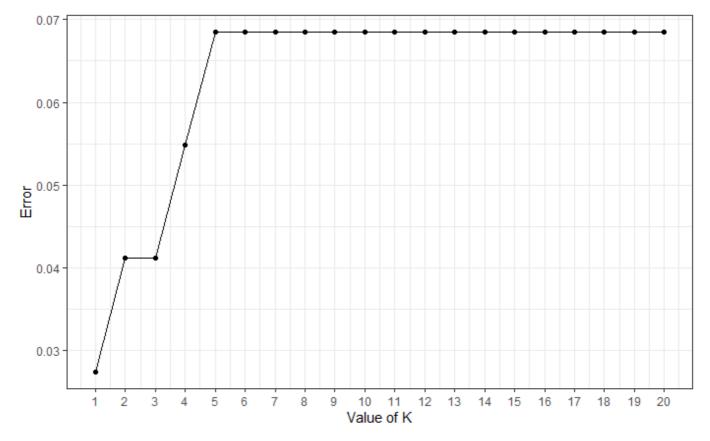
```
[1] 95.89041
```

```
predicted.type <- NULL
error.rate <- NULL
for (i in 1:20) {
   predicted.type <- knn(training_set[ , -9],test_set[ , -9], training_set$Transport,k=i)
   error.rate[i] <- mean(predicted.type!=test_set$Transport)}
knn.error <- as.data.frame(cbind(k=1:20,error.type =error.rate))</pre>
```

Hide

```
# Visualising the Training set results

ggplot(knn.error,aes(k,error.type))+
  geom_point()+
  geom_line() +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks=1:20)+
  theme_bw() +
  xlab("Value of K") +
  ylab('Error')
```



Hide

#KNN proved to be a real good model for this dataset

```
#-----
#Baggin and BOOST!!!
set.seed(231)
split = sample.split(car_data$Transport, SplitRatio = 0.70)
training_set = subset(car_data, split == TRUE)
test_set = subset(car_data, split == FALSE)

m_boost = gbm(Transport~., data= training_set, verbose=TRUE, distribution='gaussian',n.trees=
5000,cv=10,interaction.depth=4,shrinkage = 0.01)
```

/(16/2020				K Notebook	
	Iter	TrainDeviance	ValidDeviance	StepSize	Improve	
	1	0.0747	nan	0.0100	0.0011	
	2	0.0737	nan	0.0100	0.0011	
	3	0.0726	nan	0.0100	0.0010	
	4	0.0716	nan	0.0100	0.0010	
	5	0.0704	nan	0.0100	0.0007	
	6	0.0698	nan	0.0100	0.0009	
	7	0.0689	nan	0.0100	0.0005	
	8	0.0682	nan	0.0100	0.0009	
	9	0.0675	nan	0.0100	0.0009	
	10	0.0666	nan	0.0100	0.0003	
	20	0.0585	nan	0.0100	0.0008	
	40	0.0456	nan	0.0100	0.0006	
	60	0.0362	nan	0.0100	0.0003	
	80	0.0299	nan	0.0100	0.0003	
	100	0.0247	nan	0.0100	0.0001	
	120	0.0207	nan	0.0100	0.0001	
	140	0.0178	nan	0.0100	0.0000	
	160	0.0155	nan	0.0100	0.0000	
	180	0.0135	nan	0.0100	0.0001	
	200	0.0122	nan	0.0100	-0.0001	
	220	0.0112	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	240	0.0104	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	260	0.0098	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	280	0.0094	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	300	0.0091	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	320	0.0087	nan	0.0100	0.0000	
	340	0.0084	nan	0.0100	0.0000	
	360	0.0083	nan	0.0100	0.0000	
	380	0.0080	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	400	0.0077	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	420	0.0075	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	440	0.0073	nan	0.0100	0.0000	
	460	0.0072	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	480	0.0069	nan	0.0100	0.0000	
	500	0.0067	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	520	0.0066	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	540	0.0064	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	560	0.0062	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	580	0.0060	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	600	0.0059	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	620	0.0058	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	640	0.0057	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	660	0.0055	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	680	0.0054	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	700	0.0053	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	720	0.0052	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	740	0.0051	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	760	0.0050	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	780	0.0049	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	800	0.0049	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	820	0.0048	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	840	0.0047	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	860	0.0047	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	880	0.0046	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	900	0.0045	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	920	0.0044	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	320	0.0044	IIall	0.0100	0.0000	

16/2020				K Notebook
940	0.0043	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
960	0.0043	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
980	0.0042	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1000	0.0041	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1020	0.0041	nan	0.0100	0.0000
1040	0.0040	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1060	0.0040	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1080	0.0039	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1100	0.0039	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1120	0.0038	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1140	0.0038	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1160	0.0037	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1180	0.0037	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1200	0.0036	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1220	0.0036	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1240	0.0036	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1260	0.0035	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1280	0.0035	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1300	0.0034	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1320	0.0034	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1340	0.0033	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1360	0.0033	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1380	0.0033	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1400	0.0032	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1420	0.0032	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1440	0.0031	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1460	0.0031	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1480	0.0031	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1500	0.0031	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1520	0.0030	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1540	0.0030	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1560	0.0030	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1580	0.0029	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1600	0.0029	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1620	0.0029	nan	0.0100	0.0000
1640	0.0028	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1660	0.0028	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1680	0.0028	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1700	0.0027	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1720	0.0027	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1740	0.0027	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1760	0.0026	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1780	0.0026	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1800	0.0026	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1820	0.0026	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1840	0.0025	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1860	0.0025	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1880	0.0025	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1900	0.0025	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
1920	0.0024	nan	0.0100	-0.0000 -0.0000
1940 1960	0.0024	nan	0.0100	-0.0000 -0.0000
1960 1980	0.0024 0.0024	nan	0.0100 0.0100	-0.0000 -0.0000
2000		nan		
2020	0.0023 0.0023	nan nan	0.0100 0.0100	-0.0000 -0.0000
2040	0.0023	nan nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2060	0.0023	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2080	0.0023	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2000	0.0023	IIall	0.0100	0.0000

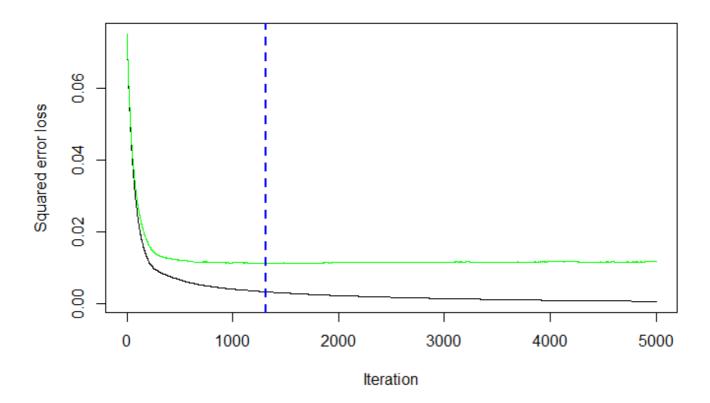
3/2020				I NOICEOUN
2100	0.0022	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2120	0.0022	nan	0.0100	0.0000
2140	0.0022	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2160	0.0022	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2180	0.0022	nan	0.0100	0.0000
2200	0.0021	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2220	0.0021	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2240	0.0021	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2260	0.0021	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2280	0.0021	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2300	0.0020	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2320	0.0020	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2340	0.0020	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2360	0.0020	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2380	0.0020	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2400	0.0020	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2420	0.0019	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2440	0.0019	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2460	0.0019	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2480	0.0019	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2500	0.0019	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2520	0.0019	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2540	0.0018	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2560	0.0018	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2580	0.0018	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2600	0.0018	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2620	0.0018	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2640	0.0018	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2660	0.0018	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2680	0.0017	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2700	0.0017	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2720	0.0017	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2740	0.0017	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2760	0.0017	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2780	0.0017	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2800	0.0016	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2820	0.0016	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2840	0.0016	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2860	0.0016	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2880	0.0016	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2900	0.0016	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2920	0.0016	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2940	0.0016	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2960	0.0015	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
2980	0.0015	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3000	0.0015	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3020	0.0015	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3040	0.0015	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3060	0.0015	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3080	0.0015	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3100	0.0015	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3120	0.0015	nan	0.0100	0.0000
3140	0.0014	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3160	0.0014	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3180	0.0014	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3200	0.0014	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3220	0.0014	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3240	0.0014	nan	0.0100	-0.0000

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3260	0.0014	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3280	0.0014	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3300	0.0014	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3320	0.0013	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3340	0.0013	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3360	0.0013	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3380	0.0013	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3400	0.0013	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3420	0.0013	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3440	0.0013	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3460	0.0013	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3480	0.0013	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3500	0.0012	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3520	0.0012	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3540	0.0012	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3560	0.0012	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3580	0.0012	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3600	0.0012	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3620	0.0012	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3640	0.0012	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3660	0.0012	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3680	0.0012	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3700	0.0012	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3720	0.0011	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3740	0.0011	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3760	0.0011	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3780	0.0011	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3800	0.0011	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3820	0.0011	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3840	0.0011	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3860	0.0011	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3880	0.0011	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3900	0.0011	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3920	0.0011	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3940	0.0011	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3960	0.0010	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
3980	0.0010	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
4000	0.0010	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
4020	0.0010	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
4040	0.0010	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
4060	0.0010	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
4080	0.0010	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
4100	0.0010	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
4120	0.0010	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
4140	0.0010	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
4160	0.0010	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
4180	0.0010	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
4200	0.0010	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
4220	0.0010	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
4240	0.0010	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
4260	0.0009	nan	0.0100	-0.0000
4280	0.0009		0.0100	-0.0000
4300	0.0009	nan		-0.0000
4300	0.0009	nan	0.0100 0.0100	
		nan		-0.0000 -0.0000
4340 4360	0.0009	nan	0.0100	-0.0000 -0.0000
4360 4380	0.0009 0.0009	nan	0.0100 0.0100	-0.0000 -0.0000
		nan		
4400	0.0009	nan	0.0100	-0.0000

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	4420	0.0009	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4440	0.0009	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4460	0.0009	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4480	0.0009	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4500	0.0009	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4520	0.0009	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4540	0.0009	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4560	0.0008	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4580	0.0008	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4600	0.0008	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4620	0.0008	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4640	0.0008	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4660	0.0008	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4680	0.0008	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4700	0.0008	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4720	0.0008	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4740	0.0008	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4760	0.0008	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4780	0.0008	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4800	0.0008	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4820	0.0008	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4840	0.0008	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4860	0.0008	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4880	0.0008	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4900	0.0008	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4920	0.0007	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4940	0.0007	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4960	0.0007	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	4980	0.0007	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	
	5000	0.0007	nan	0.0100	-0.0000	

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m_boost_perf = gbm.perf(m_boost, method = "cv")



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```
BB_prob_pred = predict(m_boost,test_set, n.trees=m_boost_perf)
BB_pred = ifelse(BB_prob_pred > 0.5, 1, 0)

# Making the Confusion Matrix
BB_car_cm <- table(BB_pred,test_set[, 8])
print(BB_car_cm)</pre>
```

```
BB_pred 0 1
1 115 11
```

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calculating the accuracy - We are defining the accuracy function to show the Boosting performance output $accuracy <- function(x) \{ sum(diag(x)/(sum(rowSums(x))))*100 \} \\ accuracy(BB_car_cm)$

[1] 91.26984