# **DAT200 CA3 2022**

Kaggle username: Mohamed Atteyeh

## **Imports**

```
In [6]:
```

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
```

## **Reading data**

```
In [7]:
```

```
training_data = pd.read_csv('train.csv', index_col= 0 ) # Training Data
test_data = pd.read_csv('test.csv',index_col = 0) # Test Data
```

# Data exploration and visualisation

#### In [8]:

```
# Insert your code below
# ============= # loading the data
nan_values = training_data.isna().sum() # Checking for nan values , this gave a zero
corr_data=training_data[training_data.columns].corr() # finding the correlation valu
# Here is where we plot
plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))
sns.heatmap(corr_data, annot=True)
plt.show()
```



# **Data cleaning**

### In [9]:

```
# The outliers that needs to be removed
outliers = training_data.loc[training_data['transfer'] < 0]
training_data = training_data.drop(training_data.index[list(outliers.index)])
print(outliers)</pre>
```

	nswprice	nswdemand	vicprice	vicdemand	transfer	target
index						
1883	-2.029056	-9.901824	-0.110944	-13.533280	-13.277184	1
2501	-1.212448	-10.106528	-0.082752	-11.591936	-13.866656	1
5615	-1.322912	-20.103552	-0.087552	-14.798560	-18.343872	1
6044	-3.354880	-17.651904	-0.229600	-17.822880	-8.505248	0
9310	-2.797632	-16.718848	-0.186112	-17.549472	-13.614048	1
11593	-1.517952	-15.876224	-0.110944	-13.533280	-13.277184	1
16156	-1.804256	-19.870272	-0.125504	-17.996896	-6.161408	0
18200	-1.935872	-10.187456	-0.110944	-13.533280	-13.277184	1
24771	-1.203808	-17.723296	-0.080288	-16.555168	-19.382464	0
33381	-1.486240	-13.529312	-0.110944	-13.533280	-13.277184	0

```
In [ ]:
```

## **Data exploration after cleaning**

```
In [12]:
```

```
# The outliers after cleaning
cleaned_outliers = training_data.loc[training_data['transfer'] < 0]
print(cleaned_outliers)</pre>
```

```
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [nswprice, nswdemand, vicprice, vicdemand, transfer, target]
Index: []
```

#### In [10]:

```
# Insert your code below
# ========= # loading the data
nan_values = training_data.isna().sum() # Checking for nan values , this gave a zero
corr_data=training_data[training_data.columns].corr() # finding the correlation value
# Here is where we plot
plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))
sns.heatmap(corr_data, annot=True)
plt.show()
```



### **Data preprocessing**

```
In [13]:
```

```
# Processsing the data, and splitting the X intercept and y intercept
X = training_data.iloc[:,:-1].copy()
y = training_data.iloc[:,-1].copy()
```

### Modelling

```
In [19]:
```

```
all acc test = []
all acc_train = []
n values = []
# Testing with multiple train and test splits, and finding the best value
for n in range(100,200):
    train acc = []
    test acc = []
    n values.append(n)
    for r in range(1,10):
        X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_st
        forest = RandomForestClassifier(criterion='gini',
                                         n estimators=n,
                                         random state= 1,
                                         n jobs=-1)
        forest.fit(X train, y train)
        train acc.append(forest.score(X train, y train))
        test acc.append(forest.score(X test, y test))
    all acc test.append(np.mean(test acc))
    all_acc_train.append(np.mean(train_acc))
```

#### **Evaluation**

```
In [20]:
```

```
#Evaluating the model, and checking the accuaracy
jmax = max(all_acc_test)
n_value = (str(i) for i,j in zip(n_values,all_acc_test) if j == jmax)
train_accuarcy = (str(k) for k,j in zip(all_acc_train,all_acc_test) if j == jmax)
print(','.join(n_value), ','.join(train_accuarcy), jmax) # Here i looked at the best
```

163 0.9995983035330605 0.8007279543175974

### Kaggle submission

#### In [21]: