


# AirQuality

The background of the slide is a grayscale illustration of a city street scene. In the foreground, several cars and a large truck are shown from a front-facing perspective, appearing to be in traffic. From the rear of these vehicles, thick plumes of smoke or exhaust are being emitted, rising into the air. Floating within these smoke clouds and throughout the upper half of the image are numerous Euro banknotes of various denominations, including 50, 20, 10, and 5 Euro notes. The overall composition suggests a link between urban transportation and air pollution.

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# AirQuality Prediction

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From messi(y) to results

At the beginning of 2014, Telecom Italia launched the first edition of the Big Data Challenge, a contest designed to stimulate the creation and development of innovative technological ideas in the Big Data field.

The AirQuality Dataset describes the pollution type and intensity of Milan city using various types of sensors located within the city limits. Also datasets about weather conditions and road transportation traffic were released.

Original data came as several Comma Separated Values (CSV) files. It comprises 61 days of hourly taken observations.



# AirQuality Prediction

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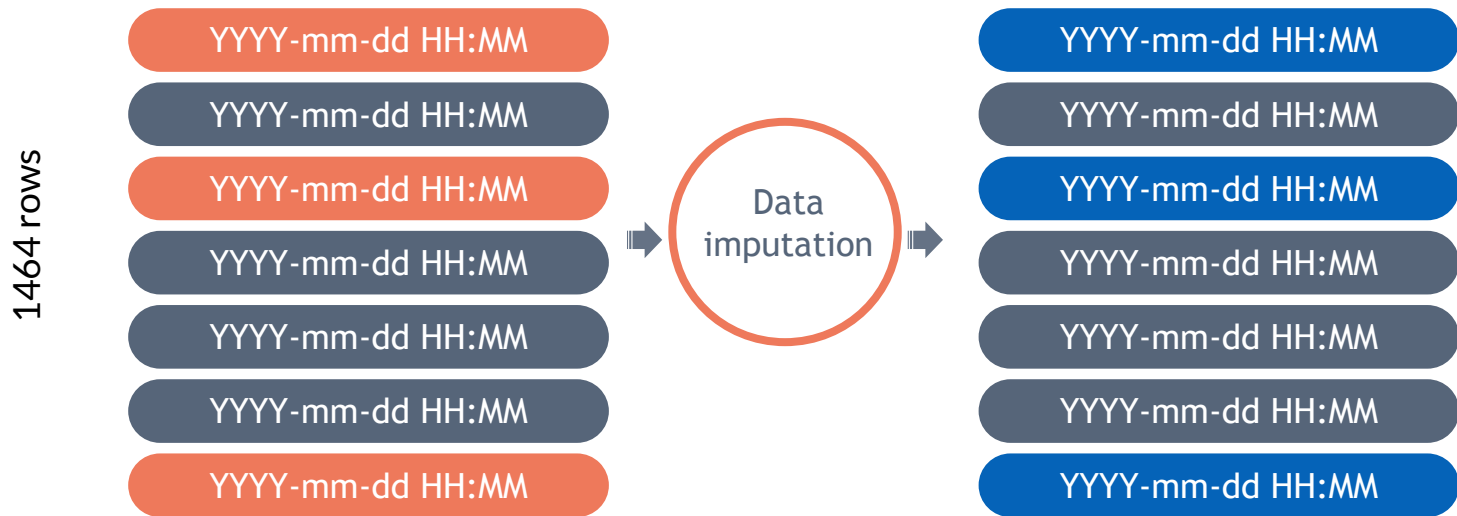
From messi(y) to results

Using data provided with some basic Machine Learning Techniques we built a model to classify the hourly observations into one of the 7 categories (1 = Optimus to 7 = Very unhealthy) defined by the “Agenzia Regionale Prevenzione e Ambiente” for the Piemonte, Italy.

We compare three distinct common classification algorithms (**LogisticRegression**, **RandomForest**, **GradientBoostingClassifier**) with different groups of features, finally we used an automatic technique (**Recursive feature elimination with cross-validation**) to improve the manually selected set of features.

# Messy Data

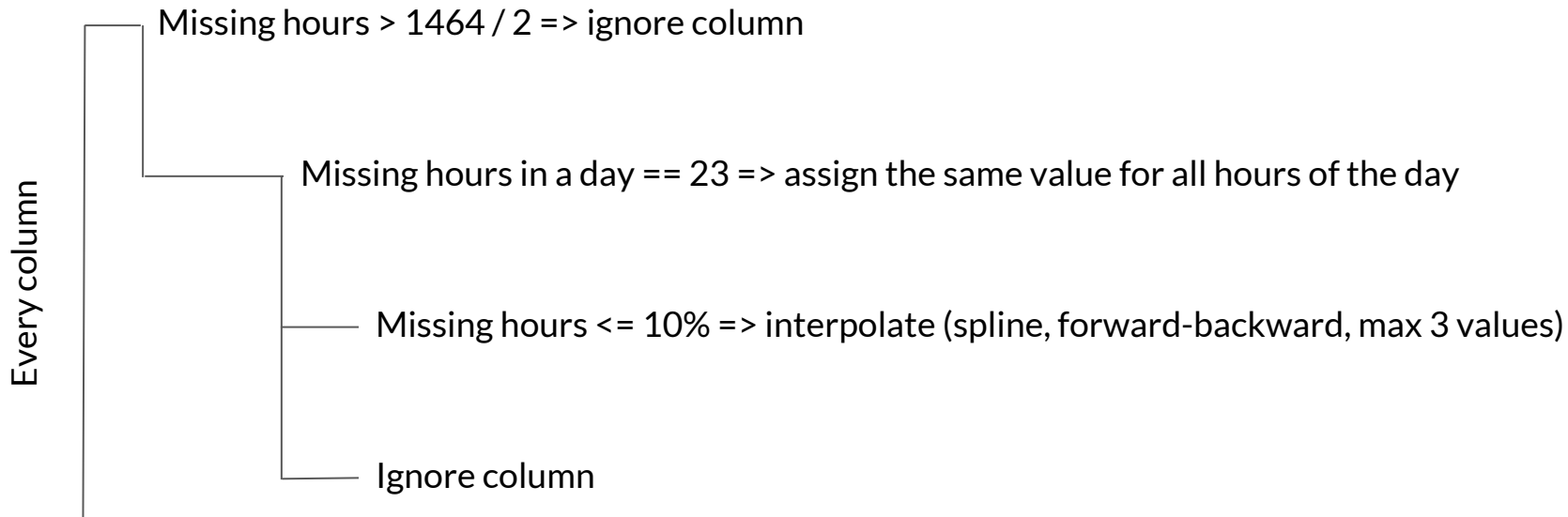
Using value assignment\* and interpolation to enrich the data



(\*strong assumption)

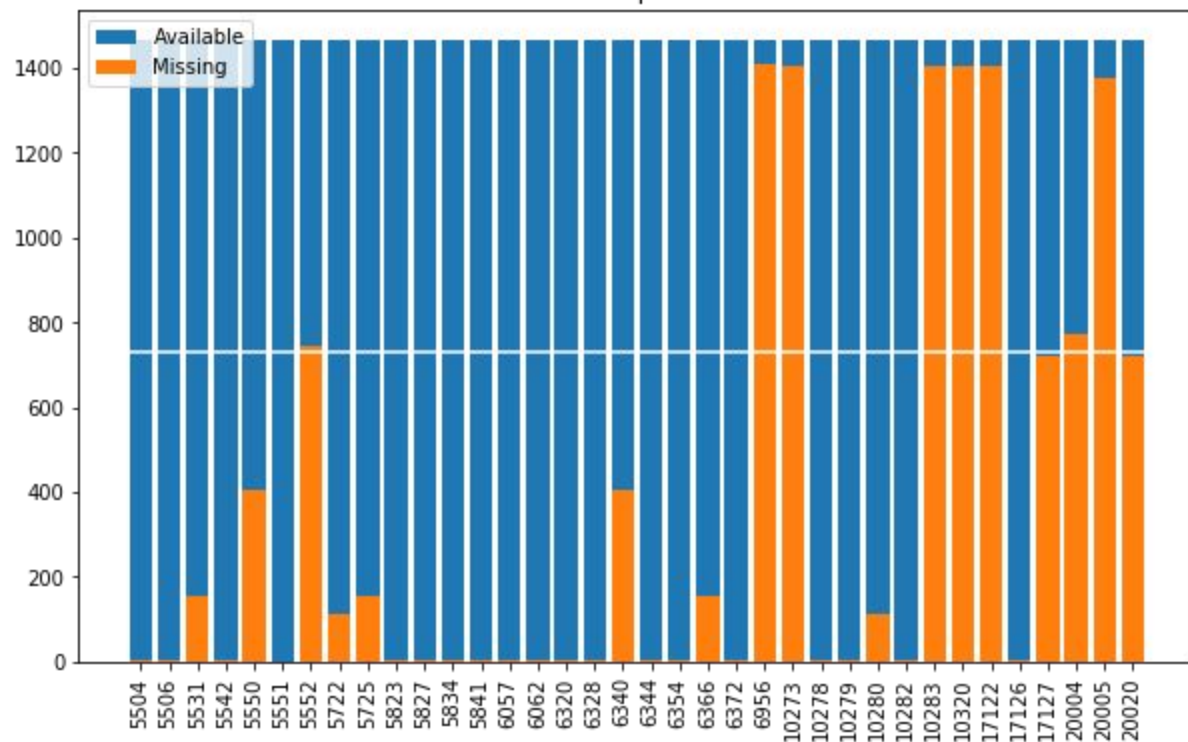
# Messy Data

Using value assignment\* and interpolation to enrich the data

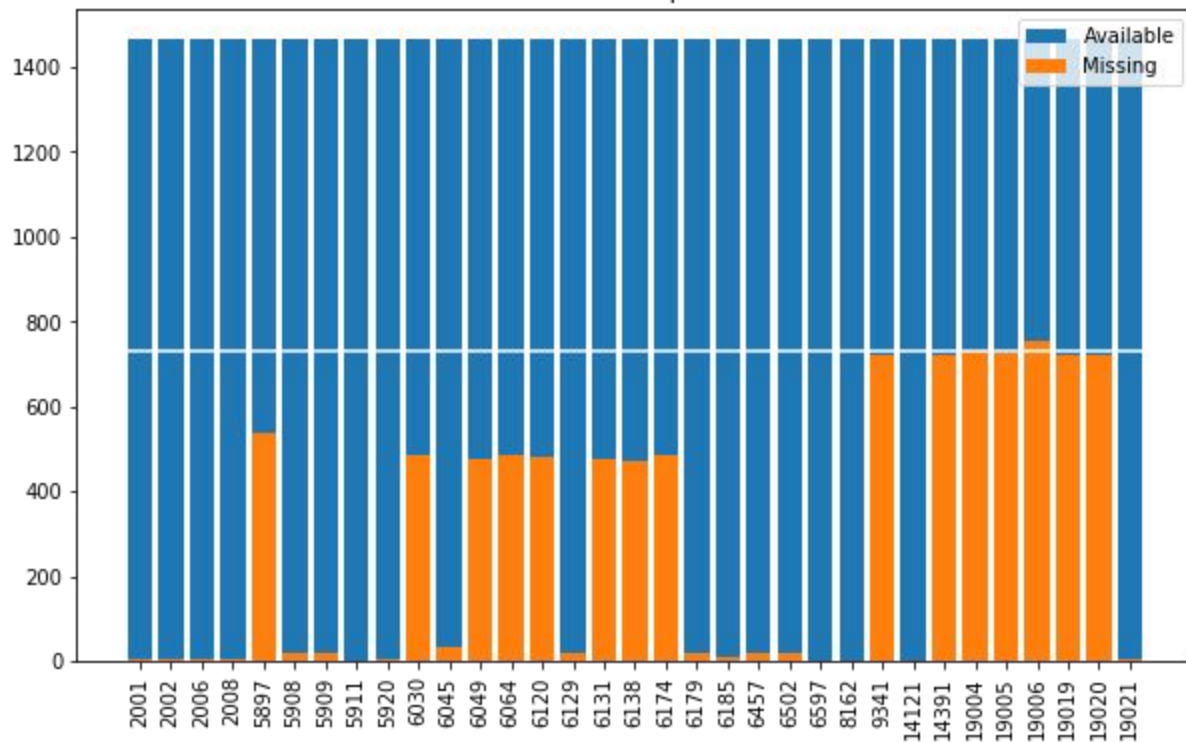


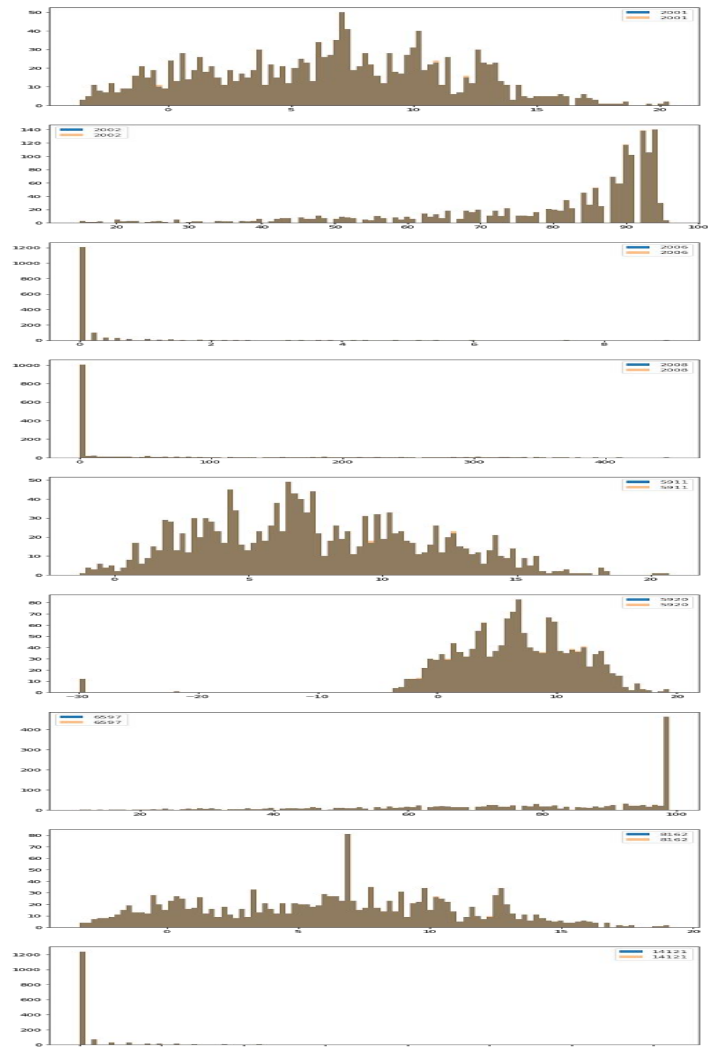
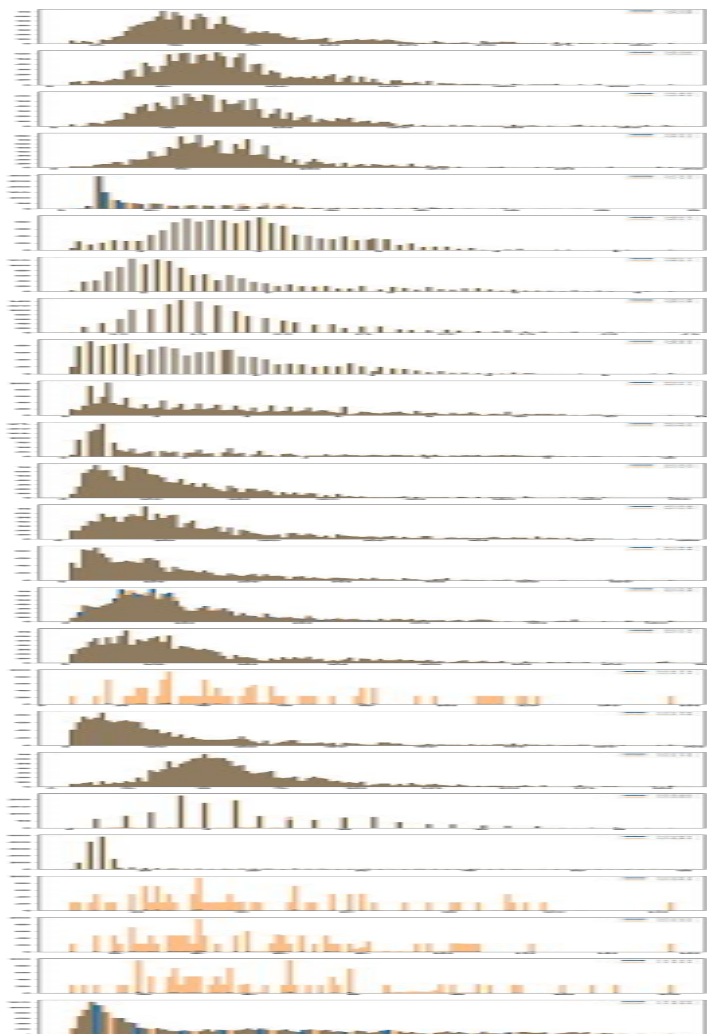
(\*strong assumption)

Air values per sensor



Weather values per sensor







# Feature Construction

Iterative approach.



# The Algorithms

## Logistic Regression.

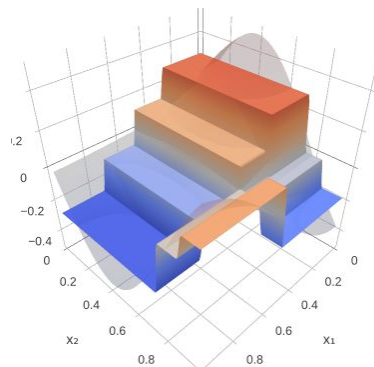
Used as benchmark, without special tuning to validate the assumptions of an OLS,

## Random Forest.

Fast classification, a way to tackle the overfitting problem, no special configuration.

## Gradient Boost.

Fast classification, a way to tackle the overfitting problem, no special configuration.



Sum predictions of an ensemble of trees.

$$D(\mathbf{x}) = d_{\text{tree1}}(\mathbf{x}) + d_{\text{tree2}}(\mathbf{x}) + d_{\text{tree3}}(\mathbf{x})$$

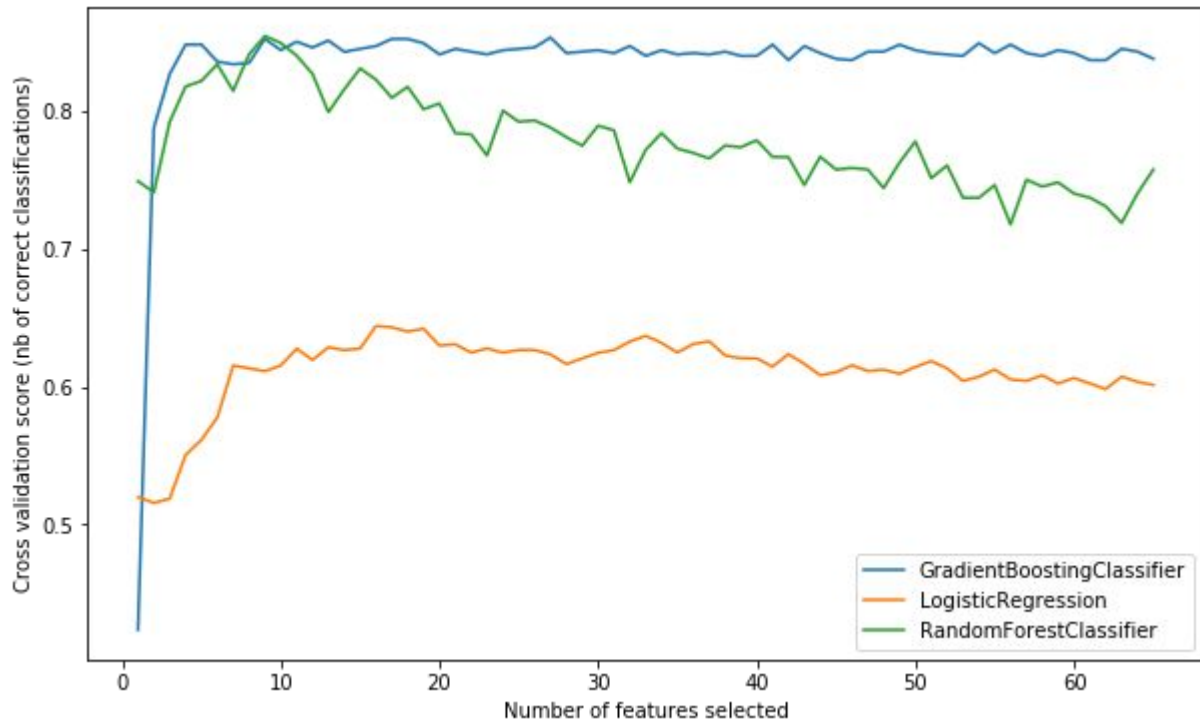
Next tree should complement and and minimize the training error of the ensemble.

$$D(\mathbf{x}) + d_{\text{tree4}}(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x})$$

# Automatic Feature selection

Improving our intuitions.

RFECV less is more?

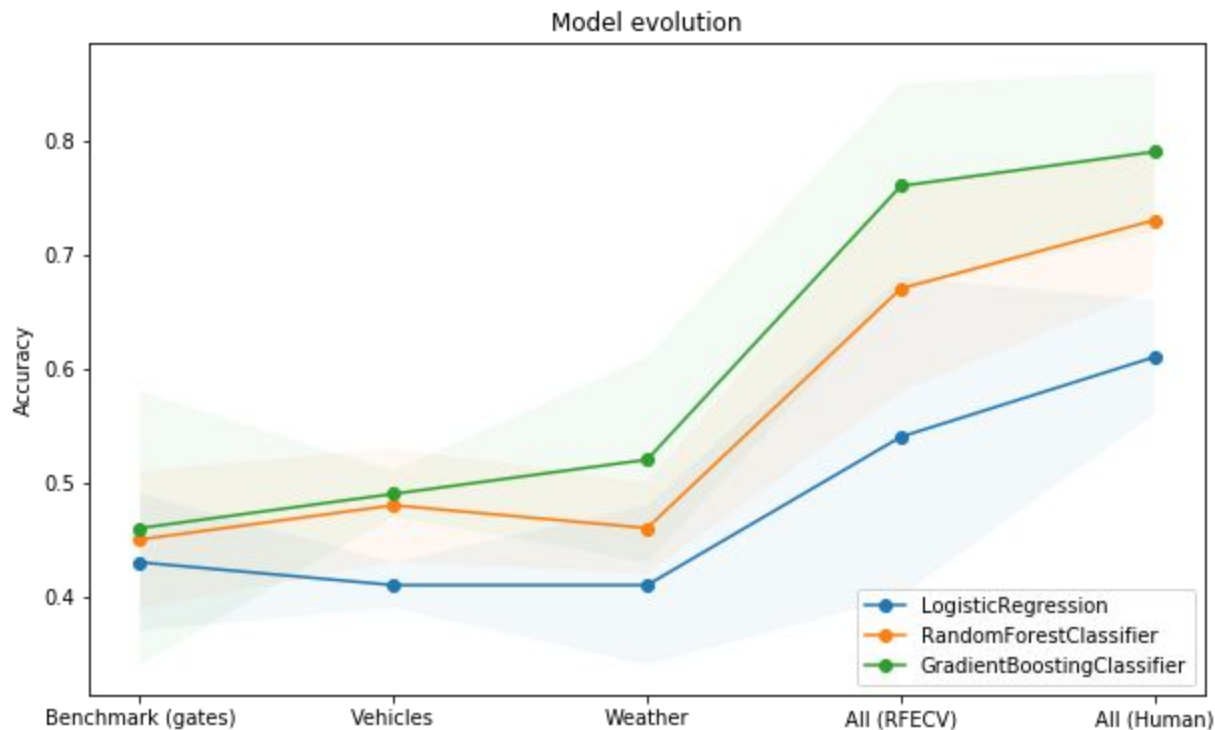


“Given an external estimator that assigns weights to features (e.g., the coefficients of a linear model), recursive feature elimination (**RFE**) is to select features by recursively considering smaller and smaller sets of features.”

**scikit-learn v0.19.1** design for machine learning software: experiences from the scikit-learn project

# Results Comparison

Avg Score classifying the AIQ (Area shows +/- std).



# Lessons Learned

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Personal | General

## Statistics

Need to improve radically the understanding of the basis



Hard to find a “**correct**” imputation



Data preparation takes **75%** time



Feature selection is cool but difficult

## Curiosity

Temporal networks (directed graphs) that combines wind direction, traffic and vehicles characteristics?



There are lies, damn lies and statistics



**Thanks for the  
Project**