

▼ CS156 (Introduction to AI), Fall 2022

Homework 5 submission

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▼ References and sources

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/auto_examples/model_selection/plot_confusion_matrix.html

DecisionTrees.Breast.ipynb

▼ Solution

▼ Load libraries and set random number generator seed

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.metrics import plot_confusion_matrix
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn import tree

np.random.seed(42)
```

▼ Code the solution

```
airline_file = pd.read_csv(r'/content/homework5_input_data.csv')
```

▼ 1. Load the dataset.

```
df = pd.DataFrame(airline_file, columns=airline_file.columns)
df.head()
columns = df.columns[:-1]
X = df[columns]
Y = df['satisfaction']
df['satisfaction'] = Y
```

```
class_names = ['neutral or dissatisfied', 'satisfied']
```

```
print(X.shape, Y.shape)
```

```
(103594, 22) (103594,)
```

```
df.describe()
```

	Age	Flight Distance	Inflight wifi service	Departure/Arrival time convenient	Ease of Online booking	
count	103594.000000	103594.000000	103594.000000	103594.000000	103594.000000	1
mean	39.380466	1189.325202	2.729753	3.060081	2.756984	
std	15.113125	997.297235	1.327866	1.525233	1.398934	
min	7.000000	31.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	27.000000	414.000000	2.000000	2.000000	2.000000	
50%	40.000000	842.000000	3.000000	3.000000	3.000000	
75%	51.000000	1743.000000	4.000000	4.000000	4.000000	
max	85.000000	4983.000000	5.000000	5.000000	5.000000	

▼ 2. Convert categorical variables to numeric format

```
unconverted = ['Gender', 'Customer Type', 'Type of Travel', 'Class']
```

```
int_df = df.select_dtypes(include=['int64', 'float64']).copy()
```

```
df_numeric = pd.get_dummies(df, columns=unconverted, prefix=unconverted)
df_numeric
```

	Age	Flight Distance	Inflight wifi service	Departure/Arrival time convenient	Ease of Online booking	Gate location	Food and drink	On board
0	13	460	3	4	3	1	5	
1	25	235	3	2	3	3	1	
2	26	1142	2	2	2	2	5	
3	25	562	2	5	5	5	2	
4	61	214	3	3	3	3	4	
...	
103589	23	192	2	1	2	3	2	
103590	49	2347	4	4	4	4	2	
103591	30	1995	1	1	1	3	4	
103592	22	1000	1	1	1	5	1	
103593	27	1723	1	3	3	3	1	

103594 rows x 28 columns

```
satisfaction_col = df_numeric['satisfaction']
df_numeric = df_numeric.drop(columns=['satisfaction'])
df_numeric.insert(loc=27, column='satisfaction', value=satisfaction_col)

print(df_numeric)

new_columns = df_numeric.columns[:-1]
X_new = df_numeric[new_columns]
Y_new = df_numeric['satisfaction']

print(Y_new)
df_numeric['satisfaction'] = Y_new
```

	Age	Flight Distance	Inflight wifi service	\
0	13	460	3	
1	25	235	3	
2	26	1142	2	

3	25	562	2
4	61	214	3
...
103589	23	192	2
103590	49	2347	4
103591	30	1995	1
103592	22	1000	1
103593	27	1723	1

	Departure/Arrival time convenient	Ease of Online booking	\
0	4	3	
1	2	3	
2	2	2	
3	5	5	
4	3	3	
...	
103589	1	2	
103590	4	4	
103591	1	1	
103592	1	1	
103593	3	3	

	Gate location	Food and drink	Online boarding	Seat comfort	\
0	1	5	3	5	
1	3	1	3	1	
2	2	5	5	5	
3	5	2	2	2	
4	3	4	5	5	
...	
103589	3	2	2	2	
103590	4	2	4	5	
103591	3	4	1	5	
103592	5	1	1	1	
103593	3	1	1	1	

	Inflight entertainment	...	Gender_Female	Gender_Male	\
0	5	...	0	1	
1	1	...	0	1	
2	5	...	1	0	
3	2	...	1	0	
4	3	...	0	1	
...	
103589	2	...	1	0	
103590	5	...	0	1	
103591	4	...	0	1	
103592	1	...	1	0	
103593	1	...	0	1	

	Customer Type_Loyal	Customer	Customer Type_disloyal	Customer	\
0		1		0	
1		0		1	
2		1		0	
3		1		0	
4		1		0	

▼ 3. Break the data into the training and test datasets.

```
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X_new, Y_new, test_size=0.2, random_state=0)
print(X_train.shape, Y_train.shape, X_test.shape, Y_test.shape)

((82875, 27), (82875, 1), (20719, 27), (20719, 1))
```

▼ 4. Train a decision tree model to predict the class variable. Report 5-fold cross-validation accuracies.

```
model = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=0)

cross_vals = cross_val_score(model, X_train, Y_train, cv=5)
print('Individual cross-validation accuracies: ' + str(cross_vals))
print('Mean cross validation accuracy: ' + str(cross_vals.mean()))

Individual cross-validation accuracies: [0.94365008 0.94129713 0.94449472 0.9453125 0.94375]
Mean cross validation accuracy: 0.9435414781297133
```

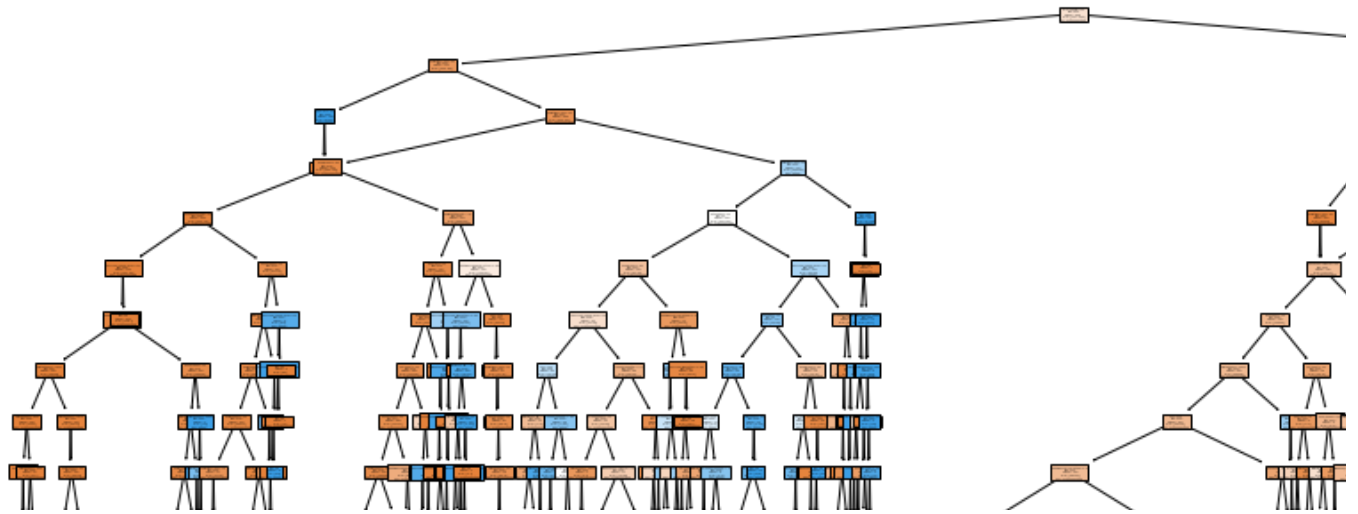
▼ 5. Train a decision tree model on all the training data and report prediction accuracy on the test data.

```
model.fit(X_train, Y_train)

print('Accuracy of decision tree model on training set: {:.2f}'.format(model.score(X_train, Y_train)))
print('Accuracy of decision tree model on test set: {:.2f}'.format(model.score(X_test, Y_test)))

Accuracy of decision tree model on training set: 1.00
Accuracy of decision tree model on test set: 0.95

fig = plt.figure(figsize=(25,20))
_ = tree.plot_tree(model, feature_names=new_columns, class_names=class_names, filled=True)
```



▼ 6. Plot two confusion matrices for test set predictions



```

np.set_printoptions(precision=2)
titles_options = [("Confusion matrix, without normalization", None),
                  ("Normalized confusion matrix", 'true')]
for title, normalize in titles_options:
    disp = plot_confusion_matrix(model, X_test, Y_test,
                                display_labels=class_names,
                                cmap=plt.cm.Blues,
                                normalize=normalize)

    disp.ax_.set_title(title)

    print(title)
    print(disp.confusion_matrix)

plt.show()

```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/deprecation.py:87: FutureWarning:
  warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)
```

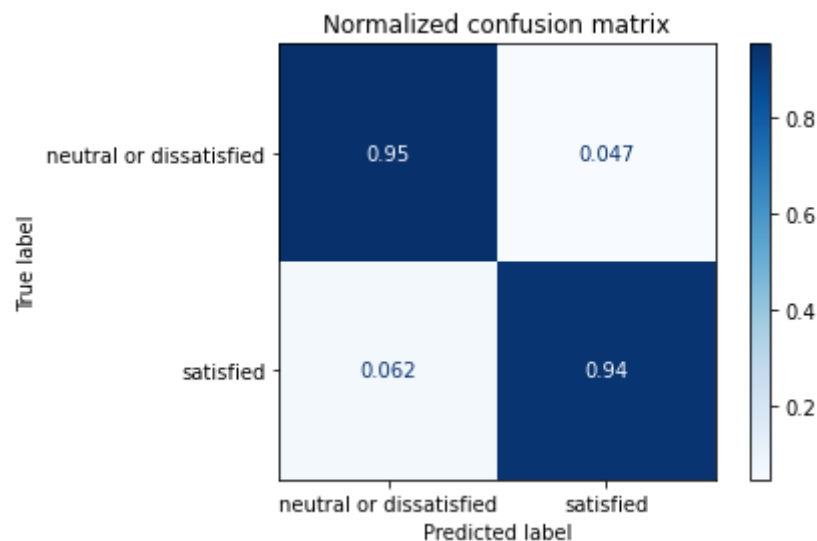
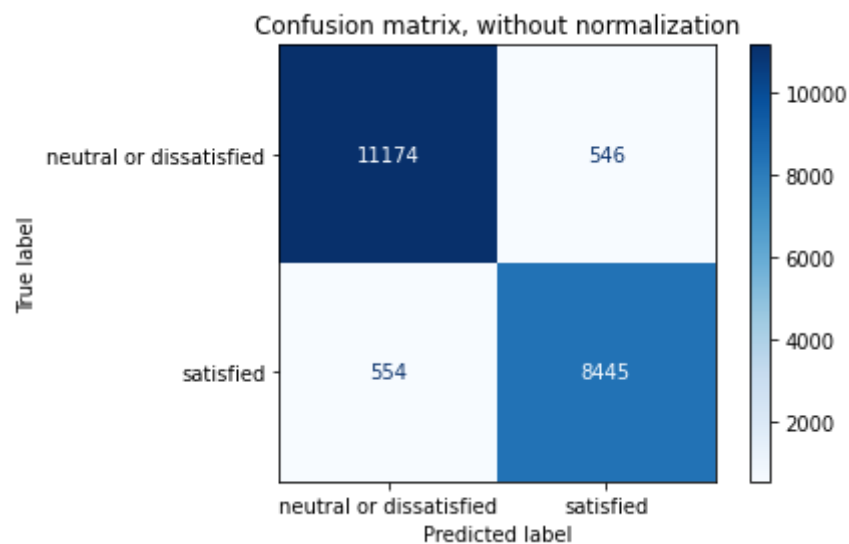
Confusion matrix, without normalization

```
[[11174  546]
 [ 554 8445]]
```

Normalized confusion matrix

```
[[0.95 0.05]
 [0.06 0.94]]
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/deprecation.py:87: FutureWarning:
  warnings.warn(msg, category=FutureWarning)
```



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