



rahulakrish Rename phase3_project_final.ipynb to phase3_project.ipynb ...

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phase3_project

Description

To help the Government of Tanzania monitor the condition of installed waterpumps across the country. Given a set of parameters, the model should be able to predict the status of a waterpump. Status can be as classified as:

1. Functional
2. Functional needs repair
3. Non functional

Dataset

Dataset sourced from <https://www.drivendata.org/competitions/7/pump-it-up-data-mining-the-water-table/page/23/>

Methodology

Since this a classification problem, baseline models were built using Logistic Regression, Decision Trees and K-Nearest Neighbors. Out the of the three base models, the model with the best scores was chosen for further optimization

Test Scores of baseline models

Logistic Regression

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
functional	0.56	0.90	0.69	7945
non functional	0.00	0.00	0.00	1091
functional needs repair	0.56	0.21	0.31	5779
accuracy			0.56	14815
macro avg	0.38	0.37	0.33	14815
weighted avg	0.52	0.56	0.49	14815

Decision Tree

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
functional	0.79	0.79	0.79	7945
non functional	0.38	0.38	0.38	1091
functional needs repair	0.76	0.76	0.76	5779
accuracy			0.75	14815
macro avg	0.64	0.64	0.64	14815
weighted avg	0.75	0.75	0.75	14815

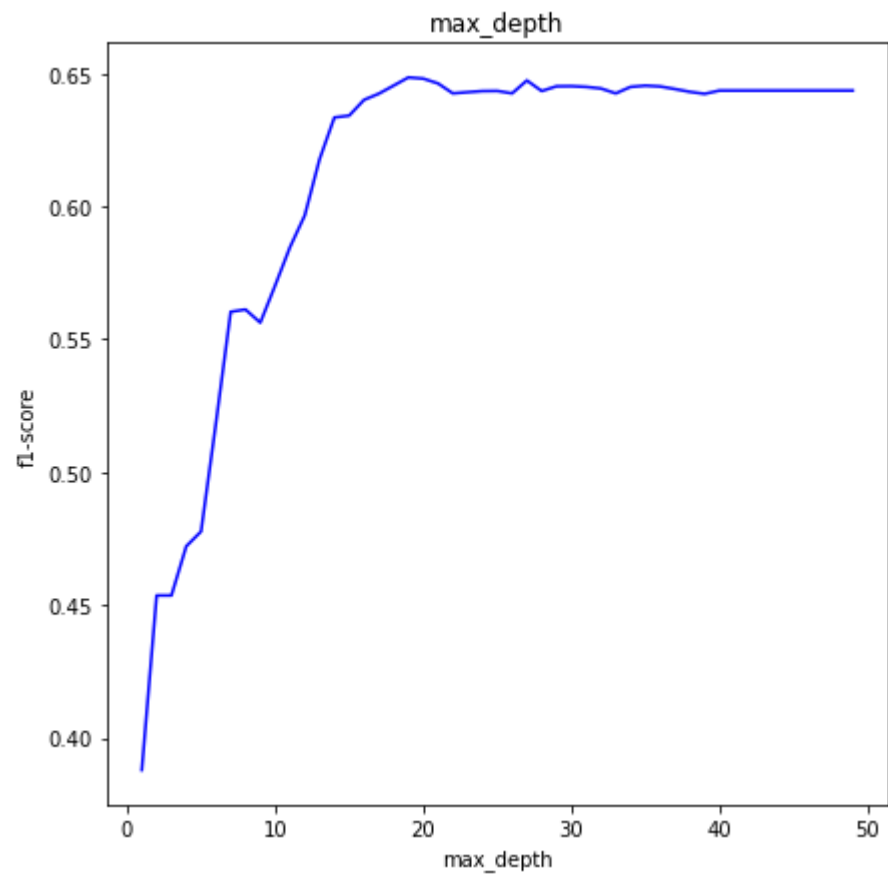
K-Nearest Neighbors

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
functional	0.65	0.76	0.70	7945
non functional	0.31	0.16	0.21	1091
functional needs repair	0.61	0.52	0.56	5779
accuracy			0.62	14815
macro avg	0.52	0.48	0.49	14815
weighted avg	0.61	0.62	0.61	14815

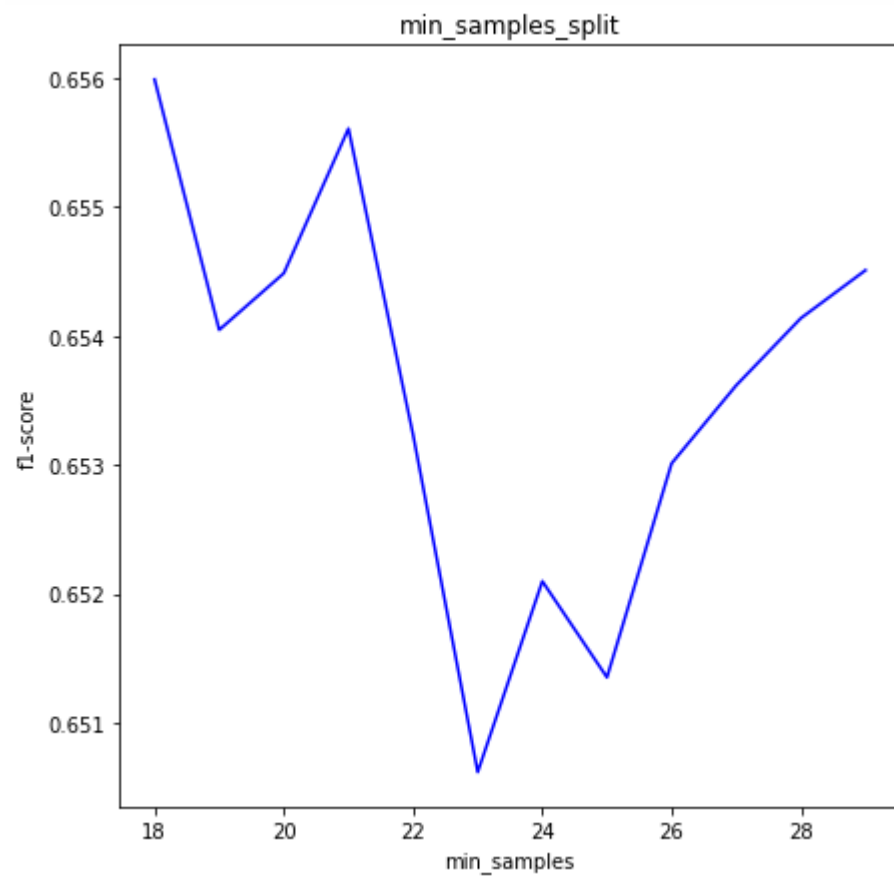
Since the Decision Tree has the best recall score, we will use that for modelling and optimization.

Tuning Hyperparameters

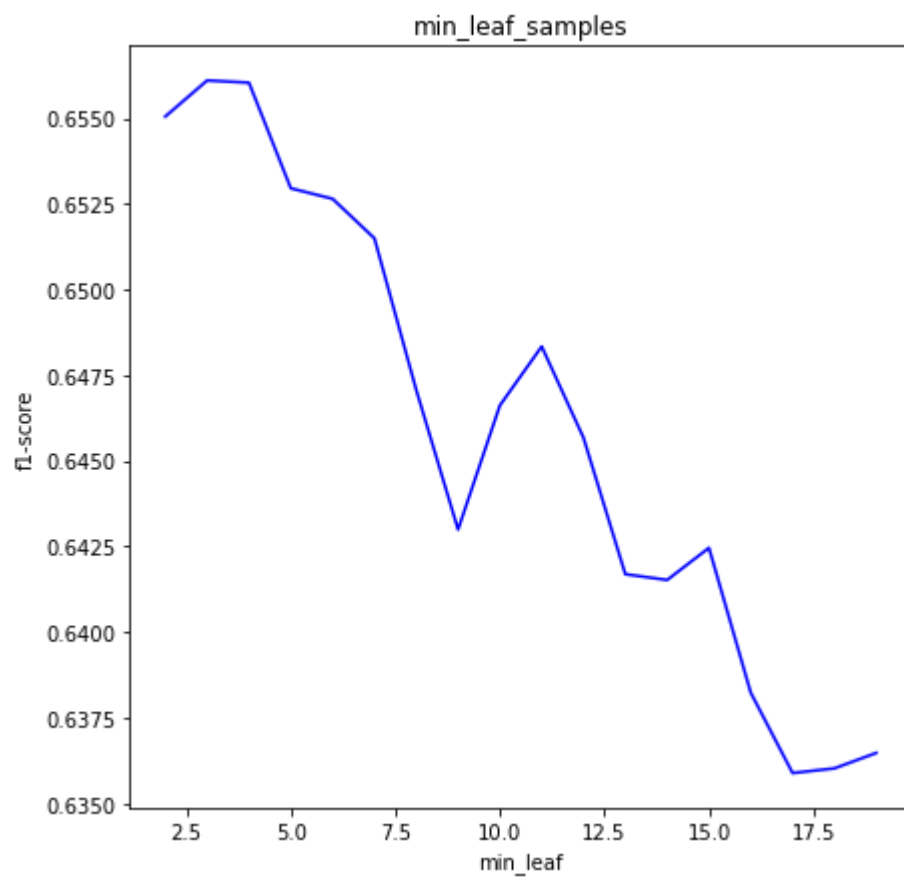
max_depth



min_samples_split



min_samples_leaf



Building the model with the peak values:

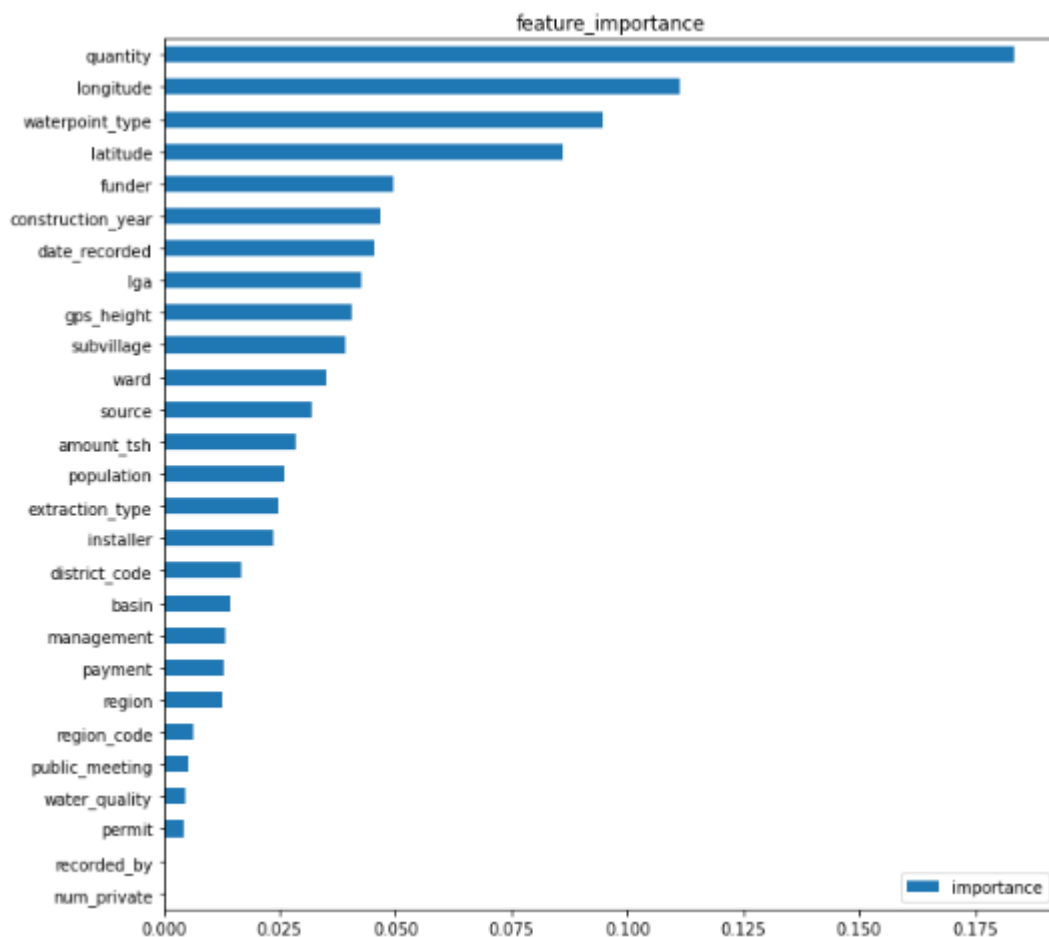
```
max_depth:20   min_samples_split:21   min_samples_leaf:3
```

Result with the optimized parameters

TEST SCORES

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
functional	0.78	0.85	0.81	7945
non functional	0.49	0.32	0.39	1091
functional needs repair	0.79	0.74	0.76	5779
accuracy			0.77	14815
macro avg	0.69	0.64	0.66	14815
weighted avg	0.76	0.77	0.76	14815

Checking feature_importance



Using GridSearch on the model using only top10 features

TEST SCORES

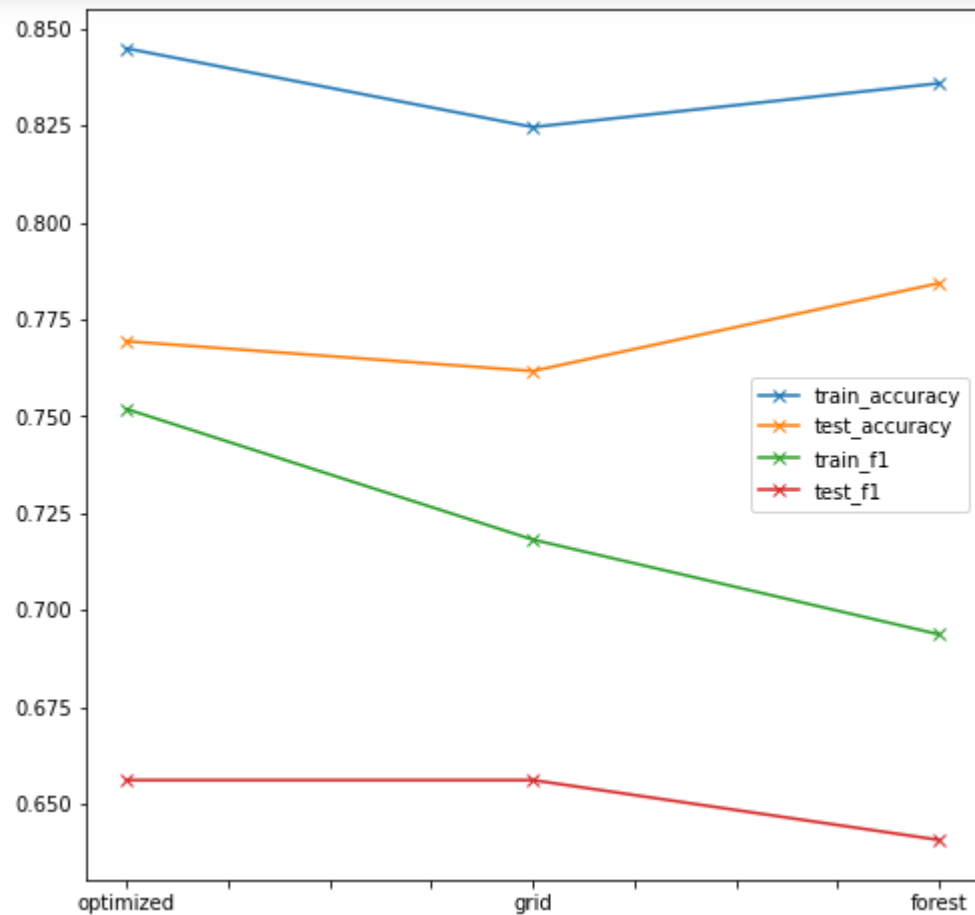
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
functional	0.77	0.86	0.81	7945
functional needs repair	0.51	0.30	0.38	1091
non functional	0.79	0.72	0.75	5779
accuracy			0.76	14815
macro avg	0.69	0.62	0.65	14815
weighted avg	0.75	0.76	0.75	14815

Random Forest

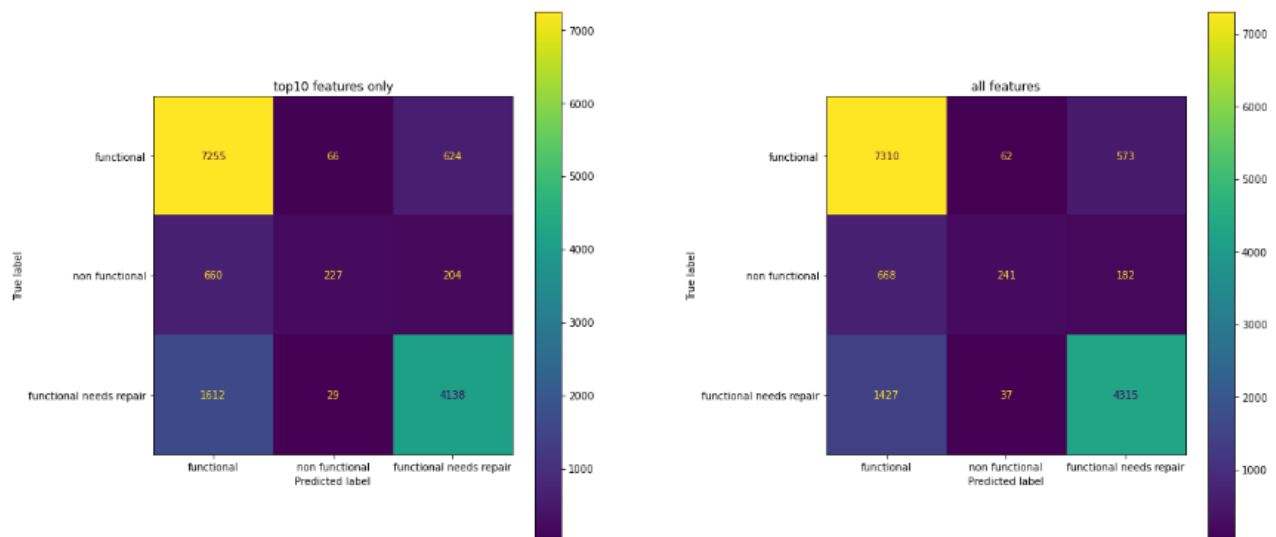
TEST SCORES

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
functional	0.76	0.91	0.83	7945
functional needs repair	0.70	0.21	0.32	1091
non functional	0.83	0.72	0.77	5779
accuracy			0.78	14815
macro avg	0.77	0.61	0.64	14815
weighted avg	0.79	0.78	0.77	14815

Visualizing Scores of the model with optimized parameters, GridSearch and RandomForest



Checking the confusion matrix of model with top10 features Vs all_features



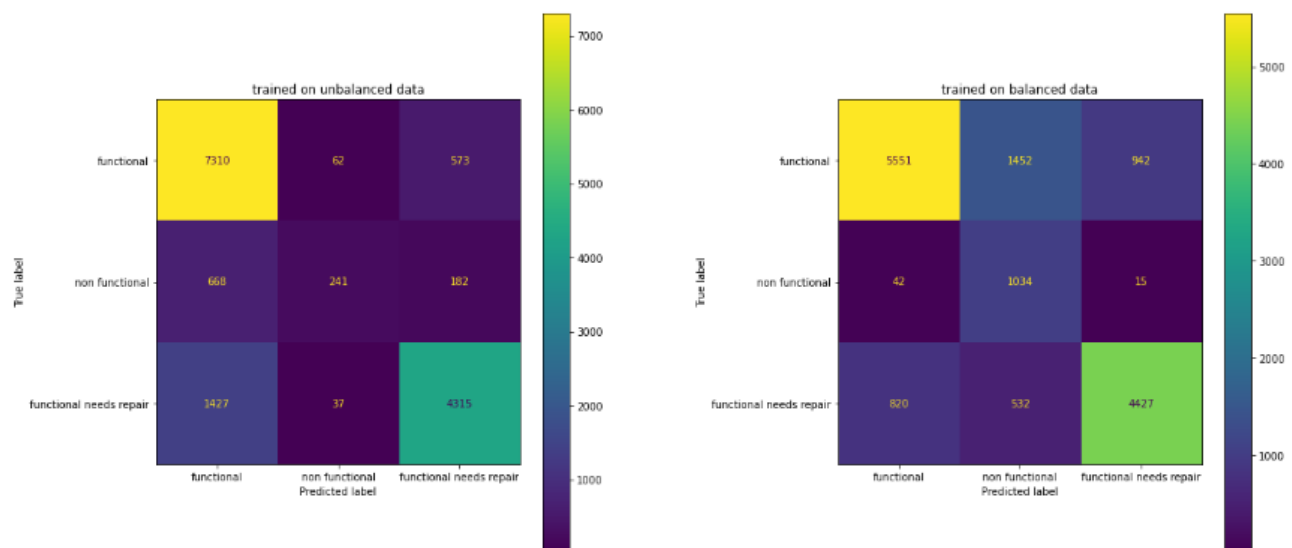
We can see that the features make a negligible difference.

Examining target feature

```
functional          32186
non functional      22765
functional needs repair  4308
Name: status_group, dtype: int64
```

We can see clearly that there is an imbalance in the different classes. We will now train a model on a balanced dataset and test it on the validation data to see check for model performance.

Confusion Matrix between balanced and unbalanced data



Next Steps

1. Possibly re-frame this as a binary classification problem i.e functional vs non-functional and see if we can build a better model.
2. Re-create the model with equal number of data points between functional and non-functional. Optimize parameters on this balanced dataset and test it on validation data to check for performance.

More Information

- [Notebook](#)
- [Presentation](#)

Repository Structure

- └─ README.md
- └─ notebook.pdf
- └─ phase3_project.ipynb
- └─ presentation.pdf
- └─ repo.pdf

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Languages

● Jupyter Notebook 100.0%