

5303 – STATISTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING I

Predicting In-Vehicle Coupon Acceptance
GROUP – 11



University of Texas at Arlington
Applied Statistics and Data Science

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I. Introduction

In today's competitive marketplace, companies are increasingly using focused marketing strategies to increase customer engagement and optimize sales outcomes. One such approach is the use of in-vehicle coupons, which are offered to customers based on their real-time context, demographic profiles, and behavioral patterns. However, customers do not respond to such promotion strategies uniformly; therefore, understanding the factors that influence their acceptance can significantly enhance the effectiveness of marketing campaigns.

The goal of this study is to predict the probability that a customer will accept an in-vehicle coupon, given several demographic, contextual, and behavioral variables with the help of multiple machine learning models. The features include age, income level, marital status, time of the day, type of vehicle, and past behavior regarding coupon usage, among others. Identification of trends and determinants of coupon acceptance.

As the target variable is a binary category of Accepted or Not Accepted, we can predict coupon acceptance using classification models such as Logistic Regression, Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA), and Quadratic Discriminant Analysis (QDA) implemented in R.

This predictive analysis would benefit customer:

- Optimize the timing and targeting of in-vehicle coupons to increase acceptance rates.
- Provide actionable insights into customer preferences and behaviors for data-driven decision-making.
- Reduce marketing costs by focusing efforts on high-probability customers.

Basically, this effort aims at relating consumer preferences to corporate marketing strategies to enhance customer satisfaction and generate more revenue.

II. Problem Statement

Understanding the factors that influence customer acceptance of in-vehicle coupons is very important for refining marketing strategies to increase engagement and enhance the overall efficacy of promotional campaigns by using machine learning models.

III. Overview of Dataset

For analyzing the redemption behavior, the chosen dataset contains 12,684 observations with 26 attributes, including categorical and numerical variables. These features are categorized into various domains to analyze factors influencing coupon redemption behavior. The key categories and their respective features include:

- Demographic: User profiles are outlined using attributes like Gender, Age, Has Children, Education, Income, Marital Status, and Occupation.
- Behavioral: Features like Bar, CoffeHouse, CarryAway, RestaurantLessThan20, and Restaurant20to50 indicate past behavior on how the coupons were consumed.

- **Coupon Features:** Variables such as Coupon and Expiration indicate the type of coupon and for how long they are valid.
- **Environmental Factors:** Information such as Destination, Passenger, Time, Weather, and Temperature to understand the situational context.
- **Proximity Information:** Features such as toCouponGEF_5min, toCoupon_GEQ15min, and toCoupon_GEQ25min represent the distance of the customer from the location of the coupon redemption.
- **Navigational Features:** Variables such as Direction Same and Direction Opposite capture navigational alignment with coupon destinations.
- **Target Variable:** The target variable Y indicates whether the customer accepted the coupon or not.
- Evaluating whether the target variable is balanced or imbalanced.

IV. Features description

- **destination:** The type of destination Customer intended to visit (No Urgent Place, Home, Work).
- **passenger:** The person accompanying the individual (Alone, Friends, Kids, Partner).
- **weather:** The weather conditions (Sunny, Rainy, Snow).
- **temperature:** The temperature in Fahrenheit.
- **time:** The time of the day (10AM, 2PM, 10PM, 6PM, 7AM).
- **coupon:** The type of coupon offered (Coffee House, Restaurant (<20), Bar, Restaurant (20-50), Carry out & take away).
- **expiration:** Duration before the coupon expires (Example: 2 hours, 1 day).
- **gender:** The gender of the individual (Male, Female).
- **age:** The age of an individual
- **maritalStatus:** The marital status of the individual (Example Single, Married).
- **has_children:** Whether the individual has children.
- **education:** The education level of the individual (Example: High School, Graduate).
- **occupation:** The job category of the individual (Example Student, Professional).
- **income:** The income range of the individual.
- **Bar:** The frequency of an individual visiting bars.
- **CoffeeHouse:** The frequency of an individual visiting coffee houses.
- **CarryAway:** The frequency of an individual ordering carryout meals.
- **RestaurantLessThan20:** The frequency of an individual visiting restaurants with meals priced under \$20.
- **Restaurant20To50:** The frequency of an individual visiting restaurants with meals priced \$20-\$50.
- **toCoupon_GEQ5min:** Whether the driving distance to the destination for using the coupon is greater than or equal to 5 minutes.
- **toCoupon_GEQ15min:** Whether the driving distance to the destination for using the coupon is greater than or equal to 15 minutes.
- **toCoupon_GEQ25min:** Whether the driving distance to the destination for using the coupon is greater than or equal to 25 minutes.

- **direction_same**: Whether the coupon destination is in the same direction as the individual destination.
- **direction_opp**: Whether the coupon destination is in the opposite direction of the individual destination.
- **Y**: The target variable indicating whether the coupon was accepted (1) or not (0).

V. Exploratory Data Analysis

- Importing required libraries and data set

##Importing libraries

```
library(caret)
```

```
## Loading required package: ggplot2
```

```
## Loading required package: lattice
```

```
library(MASS)
```

```
library(glmnet)
```

```
## Loading required package: Matrix
```

```
## Loaded glmnet 4.1-8
```

```
library(janitor)
```

```
## Warning: package 'janitor' was built under R version 4.4.2
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'janitor'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
```

```
##
```

```
##   chisq.test, fisher.test
```

```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
library(corrplot)
```

```
## Warning: package 'corrplot' was built under R version 4.4.2
```

```
## corrplot 0.95 loaded
```

```
library(tidyr)
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'tidyr'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:Matrix':
```

```
##
```

```
##   expand, pack, unpack
```

```
library(reshape2)
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'reshape2'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:tidyr':
```

```
##
```

```
##   smiths
```

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 4.4.2
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:MASS':
```

```
##
```

```
##   select
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
```

```
##
```

```
##   filter, lag
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
```

```
##
```

```
##   intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
library(car)
```

```
## Loading required package: carData
```

```

##
## Attaching package: 'car'

## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##   recode

library(gridExtra)

## Warning: package 'gridExtra' was built under R version 4.4.2

##
## Attaching package: 'gridExtra'

## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##   combine

library(pROC)

## Type 'citation("pROC")' for a citation.

##
## Attaching package: 'pROC'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   cov, smooth, var

options(max.print = 1000000)

#####
#Importing Dataset

df_data_main <- read.csv('/Users/rushi/OneDrive/Desktop/in-vehicle-coupon-
recommendation.csv')

```

- Create a copy of data set “df_data” from the imported data.

```
df_data = df_data_main
```

- Printing the summary of the data set with the 5 number summary displaying numerical features and Class for the categorical features.

```
summary(df_data)
```

```
## destination      passanger      weather      temperature
## Length:12684     Length:12684     Length:12684     Min.   :30.0
## Class :character  Class :character  Class :character  1st Qu.:55.0
## Mode  :character  Mode  :character  Mode  :character  Median :80.0
##                                     Mean  :63.3
##                                     3rd Qu.:80.0
##                                     Max.   :80.0
##
## time             coupon          expiration      gender
## Length:12684     Length:12684     Length:12684     Length:12684
## Class :character  Class :character  Class :character  Class :character
## Mode  :character  Mode  :character  Mode  :character  Mode  :character
##
##
##
## age             maritalStatus    has_children    education
## Length:12684     Length:12684     Min.   :0.0000   Length:12684
## Class :character  Class :character  1st Qu.:0.0000   Class :character
## Mode  :character  Mode  :character  Median :0.0000   Mode  :character
##                                     Mean  :0.4141
##                                     3rd Qu.:1.0000
##                                     Max.   :1.0000
##
## occupation       income          car            Bar
## Length:12684     Length:12684     Length:12684     Length:12684
## Class :character  Class :character  Class :character  Class :character
## Mode  :character  Mode  :character  Mode  :character  Mode  :character
##
##
##
```



```

## CoffeeHouse      CarryAway      RestaurantLessThan20 Restaurant20To50
## Length:12684     Length:12684     Length:12684     Length:12684
## Class :character  Class :character  Class :character  Class :character
## Mode :character   Mode :character   Mode :character   Mode :character
##
##
##
## toCoupon_GEQ5min toCoupon_GEQ15min toCoupon_GEQ25min direction_same
## Min. :1          Min. :0.0000  Min. :0.0000  Min. :0.0000
## 1st Qu.:1        1st Qu.:0.0000  1st Qu.:0.0000  1st Qu.:0.0000
## Median :1        Median :1.0000  Median :0.0000  Median :0.0000
## Mean :1          Mean :0.5615  Mean :0.1191  Mean :0.2148
## 3rd Qu.:1        3rd Qu.:1.0000  3rd Qu.:0.0000  3rd Qu.:0.0000
## Max. :1          Max. :1.0000  Max. :1.0000  Max. :1.0000
## direction_opp      Y
## Min. :0.0000  Min. :0.0000
## 1st Qu.:1.0000  1st Qu.:0.0000
## Median :1.0000  Median :1.0000
## Mean :0.7852  Mean :0.5684
## 3rd Qu.:1.0000  3rd Qu.:1.0000
## Max. :1.0000  Max. :1.0000

```

➤ Displaying first 6 entries of the data set “df_data”.

head(df_data)

```

## destination passanger weather temperature time coupon
## 1 No Urgent Place Alone Sunny 55 2PM Restaurant(<20)
## 2 No Urgent Place Friend(s) Sunny 80 10AM Coffee House
## 3 No Urgent Place Friend(s) Sunny 80 10AM Carry out & Take away
## 4 No Urgent Place Friend(s) Sunny 80 2PM Coffee House
## 5 No Urgent Place Friend(s) Sunny 80 2PM Coffee House
## 6 No Urgent Place Friend(s) Sunny 80 6PM Restaurant(<20)
## expiration gender age maritalStatus has_children education
## 1 1d Female 21 Unmarried partner 1 Some college - no degree

```

```

## 2      2h Female  21 Unmarried partner      1 Some college - no degree
## 3      2h Female  21 Unmarried partner      1 Some college - no degree
## 4      2h Female  21 Unmarried partner      1 Some college - no degree
## 5      1d Female  21 Unmarried partner      1 Some college - no degree
## 6      2h Female  21 Unmarried partner      1 Some college - no degree
## occupation      income car  Bar CoffeeHouse CarryAway
## 1 Unemployed $37500 - $49999  never  never
## 2 Unemployed $37500 - $49999  never  never
## 3 Unemployed $37500 - $49999  never  never
## 4 Unemployed $37500 - $49999  never  never
## 5 Unemployed $37500 - $49999  never  never
## 6 Unemployed $37500 - $49999  never  never
## RestaurantLessThan20 Restaurant20To50 toCoupon_GEQ5min toCoupon_GEQ15min
## 1      4~8      1~3      1      0
## 2      4~8      1~3      1      0
## 3      4~8      1~3      1      1
## 4      4~8      1~3      1      1
## 5      4~8      1~3      1      1
## 6      4~8      1~3      1      1
## toCoupon_GEQ25min direction_same direction_opp Y
## 1      0      0      1 1
## 2      0      0      1 0
## 3      0      0      1 1
## 4      0      0      1 0
## 5      0      0      1 0
## 6      0      0      1 1

#Description of the dataset
str(df_data)

## 'data.frame':  12684 obs. of  26 variables:
## $ destination      : chr  "No Urgent Place" "No Urgent Place" "No Urgent Place" "No Urgent
Place" ...
## $ passanger        : chr  "Alone" "Friend(s)" "Friend(s)" "Friend(s)" ...

```

```
## $ weather      : chr "Sunny" "Sunny" "Sunny" "Sunny" ...
## $ temperature  : int 55 80 80 80 80 80 55 80 80 80 ...
## $ time         : chr "2PM" "10AM" "10AM" "2PM" ...
## $ coupon       : chr "Restaurant(<20)" "Coffee House" "Carry out & Take away" "Coffee
House" ...
## $ expiration   : chr "1d" "2h" "2h" "2h" ...
## $ gender       : chr "Female" "Female" "Female" "Female" ...
## $ age          : chr "21" "21" "21" "21" ...
## $ maritalStatus : chr "Unmarried partner" "Unmarried partner" "Unmarried partner"
"Unmarried partner" ...
## $ has_children  : int 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ education     : chr "Some college - no degree" "Some college - no degree" "Some
college - no degree" "Some college - no degree" ...
## $ occupation    : chr "Unemployed" "Unemployed" "Unemployed" "Unemployed" ...
## $ income        : chr "$37500 - $49999" "$37500 - $49999" "$37500 - $49999" "$37500 -
$49999" ...
## $ car          : chr "" "" "" "" ...
## $ Bar           : chr "never" "never" "never" "never" ...
## $ CoffeeHouse   : chr "never" "never" "never" "never" ...
## $ CarryAway     : chr "" "" "" "" ...
## $ RestaurantLessThan20: chr "4~8" "4~8" "4~8" "4~8" ...
## $ Restaurant20To50 : chr "1~3" "1~3" "1~3" "1~3" ...
## $ toCoupon_GEQ5min : int 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ toCoupon_GEQ15min : int 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ toCoupon_GEQ25min : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ direction_same : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ direction_opp  : int 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ Y             : int 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 ...
```

➤ Renaming the feature “passenger” to “passenger”

```
# Rename the column passanger to passenger
df_data <- df_data %>% rename(passenger = passanger)
```

```
#####
#Replace the space in the column names with '_' and column names with lower case

df_data <- df_data %>%
  clean_names()
names(df_data)

## [1] "destination"      "passenger"      "weather"
## [4] "temperature"      "time"           "coupon"
## [7] "expiration"       "gender"         "age"
## [10] "marital_status"   "has_children"   "education"
## [13] "occupation"       "income"         "car"
## [16] "bar"              "coffee_house"  "carry_away"
## [19] "restaurant_less_than20" "restaurant20to50" "to_coupon_geq5min"
## [22] "to_coupon_geq15min" "to_coupon_geq25min" "direction_same"
## [25] "direction_opp"    "y"

#####
#Listing different classes in features
sapply(df_data, function(x) table(x))

## $destination
## x
##      Home No Urgent Place      Work
##      3237      6283      3164
##
## $passenger
## x
##  Alone Friend(s) Kid(s) Partner
##  7305    3298    1006    1075
##
## $weather
## x
## Rainy Snowy Sunny
## 1210 1405 10069
```

```

##
## $temperature
## x
## 30 55 80
## 2316 3840 6528
##
## $time
## x
## 10AM 10PM 2PM 6PM 7AM
## 2275 2006 2009 3230 3164
##
## $coupon
## x
##          Bar Carry out & Take away      Coffee House
##          2017          2393          3996
##  Restaurant(<20)  Restaurant(20-50)
##          2786          1492
##
## $expiration
## x
## 1d 2h
## 7091 5593
##
## $gender
## x
## Female  Male
## 6511 6173
##
## $age
## x
## 21 26 31 36 41 46 50plus below21
## 2653 2559 2039 1319 1093 686 1788 547
##

```

```

## $marital_status
## x
##      Divorced  Married partner      Single Unmarried partner
##          516      5100      4752      2186
##      Widowed
##          130
##
## $has_children
## x
##    0    1
## 7431 5253
##
## $education
## x
##          Associates degree      Bachelors degree
##              1153              4335
## Graduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)      High School Graduate
##              1852              905
##      Some college - no degree      Some High School
##              4351              88
##
## $occupation
## x
##      Architecture & Engineering
##              175
## Arts Design Entertainment Sports & Media
##              629
## Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance
##              44
##      Business & Financial
##              544
##      Community & Social Services
##              241

```

##	Computer & Mathematical
##	1408
##	Construction & Extraction
##	154
##	Education&Training&Library
##	943
##	Farming Fishing & Forestry
##	43
##	Food Preparation & Serving Related
##	298
##	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
##	244
##	Healthcare Support
##	242
##	Installation Maintenance & Repair
##	133
##	Legal
##	219
##	Life Physical Social Science
##	170
##	Management
##	838
##	Office & Administrative Support
##	639
##	Personal Care & Service
##	175
##	Production Occupations
##	110
##	Protective Service
##	175
##	Retired
##	495
##	Sales & Related

```

##          1093
##          Student
##          1584
##      Transportation & Material Moving
##          218
##          Unemployed
##          1870
##
## $income
## x
## $100000 or More $12500 - $24999 $25000 - $37499 $37500 - $49999
##      1736      1831      2013      1805
## $50000 - $62499 $62500 - $74999 $75000 - $87499 $87500 - $99999
##      1659      846      857      895
## Less than $12500
##      1042
##
## $car
## x
##
##          12576
## Car that is too old to install Onstar :D
##          21
##          crossover
##          21
##          do not drive
##          22
##          Mazda5
##          22
##          Scooter and motorcycle
##          22
##
## $bar

```



```

## x
##      1~3  4~8  gt8 less1 never
## 107 2473 1076  349 3482 5197
##
## $coffee_house
## x
##      1~3  4~8  gt8 less1 never
## 217 3225 1784 1111 3385 2962
##
## $carry_away
## x
##      1~3  4~8  gt8 less1 never
## 151 4672 4258 1594 1856 153
##
## $restaurant_less_than20
## x
##      1~3  4~8  gt8 less1 never
## 130 5376 3580 1285 2093 220
##
## $restaurant20to50
## x
##      1~3  4~8  gt8 less1 never
## 189 3290 728 264 6077 2136
##
## $to_coupon_geq5min
## x
##      1
## 12684
##
## $to_coupon_geq15min
## x
##      0  1
## 5562 7122

```

```
##
## $to_coupon_geq25min
## x
## 0 1
## 11173 1511
##
## $direction_same
## x
## 0 1
## 9960 2724
##
## $direction_opp
## x
## 0 1
## 2724 9960
##
## $y
## x
## 0 1
## 5474 7210
```

Evaluating and Handling Null values in the data set

- We could observe features “car” have null values around 99.14% which we are assuming that users were asked to enter a value only if they have a different vehicle other than car.
- Since the count of null values in car features is significantly higher, we are dropping the feature assuming that it has unique value.
- Also, the features coffee_house, carry_away, restaurant_less_than20, restaurant20to50 have null values which are less than 1.5% of the total count.
- Also, we are handling these null values using mode imputation method during the data preprocessing steps because of the significantly lesser count of null values and no relationships have been found between other features to handle these null values.

#checking null , na , empty cells in the data set

```
sapply(df_data, function(x) sum(x == ""))
```

```
##      destination      passenger      weather
##           0           0           0
##      temperature      time      coupon
##           0           0           0
##      expiration      gender      age
##           0           0           0
##      marital_status  has_children  education
##           0           0           0
##      occupation      income      car
##           0           0      12576
##           bar      coffee_house  carry_away
##          107          217          151
## restaurant_less_than20  restaurant20to50  to_coupon_geq5min
##           130          189           0
## to_coupon_geq15min  to_coupon_geq25min  direction_same
##           0           0           0
##      direction_opp      y
##           0           0
```

```
sapply(df_data, function(x) sum(is.na(x)))
```

```
##      destination      passenger      weather
##           0           0           0
##      temperature      time      coupon
##           0           0           0
##      expiration      gender      age
##           0           0           0
##      marital_status  has_children  education
##           0           0           0
##      occupation      income      car
##           0           0           0
##           bar      coffee_house  carry_away
```

```
##          0          0          0
## restaurant_less_than20  restaurant20to50  to_coupon_geq5min
##          0          0          0
## to_coupon_geq15min  to_coupon_geq25min  direction_same
##          0          0          0
## direction_opp          y
##          0          0
```

```
sapply(df_data, function(x) sum(is.null(x)))
```

```
## destination  passenger  weather
##          0          0          0
## temperature    time    coupon
##          0          0          0
## expiration    gender    age
##          0          0          0
## marital_status  has_children  education
##          0          0          0
## occupation    income    car
##          0          0          0
## bar    coffee_house  carry_away
##          0          0          0
## restaurant_less_than20  restaurant20to50  to_coupon_geq5min
##          0          0          0
## to_coupon_geq15min  to_coupon_geq25min  direction_same
##          0          0          0
## direction_opp          y
##          0          0
```

```
#####
```

- Segregate the categorical and numerical columns to analyze 5 number summaries for each numerical column.

```
#summary of categorical and numerical columns
```

```
categorical_col <- sapply(df_data, is.factor) | sapply(df_data, is.character)
categorical_col <- names(df_data)[categorical_col]
numerical_col <- sapply(df_data, is.numeric)
numerical_col <- names(df_data)[numerical_col]
print(categorical_col)
```

```
## [1] "destination"      "passenger"        "weather"
## [4] "time"             "coupon"           "expiration"
## [7] "gender"           "age"              "marital_status"
## [10] "education"        "occupation"       "income"
## [13] "car"              "bar"              "coffee_house"
## [16] "carry_away"       "restaurant_less_than20" "restaurant20to50"
```

```
print(numerical_col)
```

```
## [1] "temperature"      "has_children"     "to_coupon_geq5min"
## [4] "to_coupon_geq15min" "to_coupon_geq25min" "direction_same"
## [7] "direction_opp"    "y"
```

```
summary(df_data[,categorical_col])
```

```
## destination      passenger      weather      time
## Length:12684     Length:12684     Length:12684     Length:12684
## Class :character  Class :character  Class :character  Class :character
## Mode :character   Mode :character   Mode :character   Mode :character
## coupon           expiration        gender           age
## Length:12684     Length:12684     Length:12684     Length:12684
## Class :character  Class :character  Class :character  Class :character
## Mode :character   Mode :character   Mode :character   Mode :character
## marital_status    education         occupation       income
## Length:12684     Length:12684     Length:12684     Length:12684
## Class :character  Class :character  Class :character  Class :character
## Mode :character   Mode :character   Mode :character   Mode :character
## car              bar              coffee_house     carry_away
## Length:12684     Length:12684     Length:12684     Length:12684
## Class :character  Class :character  Class :character  Class :character
```

```
## Mode :character Mode :character Mode :character Mode :character
## restaurant_less_than20 restaurant20to50
## Length:12684      Length:12684
## Class :character   Class :character
## Mode :character    Mode :character
```

```
summary(df_data[,numerical_col])
```

```
## temperature has_children to_coupon_geq5min to_coupon_geq15min
## Min. :30.0 Min. :0.0000 Min. :1      Min. :0.0000
## 1st Qu.:55.0 1st Qu.:0.0000 1st Qu.:1      1st Qu.:0.0000
## Median :80.0 Median :0.0000 Median :1      Median :1.0000
## Mean :63.3 Mean :0.4141 Mean :1      Mean :0.5615
## 3rd Qu.:80.0 3rd Qu.:1.0000 3rd Qu.:1      3rd Qu.:1.0000
## Max. :80.0 Max. :1.0000 Max. :1      Max. :1.0000
## to_coupon_geq25min direction_same direction_opp y
## Min. :0.0000 Min. :0.0000 Min. :0.0000 Min. :0.0000
## 1st Qu.:0.0000 1st Qu.:0.0000 1st Qu.:1.0000 1st Qu.:0.0000
## Median :0.0000 Median :0.0000 Median :1.0000 Median :1.0000
## Mean :0.1191 Mean :0.2148 Mean :0.7852 Mean :0.5684
## 3rd Qu.:0.0000 3rd Qu.:0.0000 3rd Qu.:1.0000 3rd Qu.:1.0000
## Max. :1.0000 Max. :1.0000 Max. :1.0000 Max. :1.0000
```

- Listing out the unique classes and counts in each feature.
- Post analyzing, we got to know that most of the features are either nominal or binary in nature.

##Listing out the classes and its respective counts for categorical and numerical column

```
cat_value_counts<- lapply(df_data[,categorical_col], table)
```

```
cat_value_counts
```

```
## $destination
```

```
##
```

```
##      Home No Urgent Place      Work
```

```
##      3237      6283      3164
```

```

##
## $passenger
##
## Alone Friend(s) Kid(s) Partner
## 7305 3298 1006 1075
##
## $weather
##
## Rainy Snowy Sunny
## 1210 1405 10069
##
## $time
##
## 10AM 10PM 2PM 6PM 7AM
## 2275 2006 2009 3230 3164
##
## $coupon
##
## Bar Carry out & Take away Coffee House
## 2017 2393 3996
## Restaurant(<20) Restaurant(20-50)
## 2786 1492
##
## $expiration
##
## 1d 2h
## 7091 5593
##
## $gender
##
## Female Male
## 6511 6173
##

```

```

## $age
##
##   21   26   31   36   41   46 50plus below21
## 2653 2559 2039 1319 1093  686 1788  547
##
## $marital_status
##
##   Divorced  Married partner      Single Unmarried partner
##       516       5100       4752       2186
##   Widowed
##       130
##
## $education
##
##           Associates degree      Bachelors degree
##               1153               4335
## Graduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)      High School Graduate
##               1852               905
##           Some college - no degree      Some High School
##               4351               88
##
## $occupation
##
##           Architecture & Engineering
##               175
## Arts Design Entertainment Sports & Media
##               629
## Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance
##               44
##           Business & Financial
##               544
##           Community & Social Services
##               241

```


##	Computer & Mathematical
##	1408
##	Construction & Extraction
##	154
##	Education&Training&Library
##	943
##	Farming Fishing & Forestry
##	43
##	Food Preparation & Serving Related
##	298
##	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
##	244
##	Healthcare Support
##	242
##	Installation Maintenance & Repair
##	133
##	Legal
##	219
##	Life Physical Social Science
##	170
##	Management
##	838
##	Office & Administrative Support
##	639
##	Personal Care & Service
##	175
##	Production Occupations
##	110
##	Protective Service
##	175
##	Retired
##	495
##	Sales & Related

```

##                1093
##                Student
##                1584
##      Transportation & Material Moving
##                218
##                Unemployed
##                1870
##
## $income
##
## $100000 or More $12500 - $24999 $25000 - $37499 $37500 - $49999
##      1736      1831      2013      1805
## $50000 - $62499 $62500 - $74999 $75000 - $87499 $87500 - $99999
##      1659      846      857      895
## Less than $12500
##      1042
##
## $car
##
##
##                12576
## Car that is too old to install Onstar :D
##                21
##                crossover
##                21
##                do not drive
##                22
##                Mazda5
##                22
##      Scooter and motorcycle
##                22
##
## $bar

```

```

##
##      1~3  4~8  gt8 less1 never
## 107 2473 1076  349 3482 5197
##
## $coffee_house
##
##      1~3  4~8  gt8 less1 never
## 217 3225 1784 1111 3385 2962
##
## $carry_away
##
##      1~3  4~8  gt8 less1 never
## 151 4672 4258 1594 1856  153
##
## $restaurant_less_than20
##
##      1~3  4~8  gt8 less1 never
## 130 5376 3580 1285 2093  220
##
## $restaurant20to50
##
##      1~3  4~8  gt8 less1 never
## 189 3290  728  264 6077 2136

num_value_counts<- lapply(df_data[,numerical_col], table)
num_value_counts

## $temperature
##
## 30 55 80
## 2316 3840 6528
##
## $has_children
##

```

```
## 0 1
## 7431 5253
##
## $to_coupon_geq5min
##
## 1
## 12684
##
## $to_coupon_geq15min
##
## 0 1
## 5562 7122
##
## $to_coupon_geq25min
##
## 0 1
## 11173 1511
##
## $direction_same
##
## 0 1
## 9960 2724
##
## $direction_opp
##
## 0 1
## 2724 9960
##
## $y
##
## 0 1
## 5474 7210
```

- We are creating a customized function (bivariate_analysis) to visualize and analyze how each feature is affecting the coupon acceptance rate based on the percentage values.

```
#####Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)#####

#Creating function for bivariate analysis
percent_value_counts <- function(df, feature, target) {
  df_summary <- df %>%
    group_by_at(vars(feature)) %>% ##Grouping based on the feature
    summarise(
      Total_Count = n(),
      Accepted = sum(get(target) == 1, na.rm = TRUE),
      Rejected = sum(get(target) == 0, na.rm = TRUE)
    ) %>%
    mutate(
      Total_Percent = round((Total_Count / sum(Total_Count)) * 100, 3),
      Percent_Accepted = round((Accepted / Total_Count) * 100, 3),
      Percent_Rejected = round((Rejected / Total_Count) * 100, 3)
    )
  return(df_summary)
}

bivariate_analysis <- function(df, feature, target) {
  df_EDA <- percent_value_counts(df, feature, target)
  df_EDA <- df_EDA %>%
    mutate(
      Total_Label = paste0("(", Total_Percent, "%)",
      Accepted_Label = paste0("(", Percent_Accepted, "%)")
    )

  #Creating bar plots
  plot <- ggplot(data = df_EDA) +
    geom_bar(aes_string(x = feature, y = "Total_Count"), stat = "identity", fill = "grey", alpha =
0.7) +
```

```

geom_bar(aes_string(x = feature, y = "Accepted"), stat = "identity", fill = "blue", alpha = 0.7)
+
geom_text(aes_string(x = feature, y = "Total_Count", label = "Total_Label"),
          vjust = -0.5, size = 3, color = "black") +
geom_text(aes_string(x = feature, y = "Accepted", label = "Accepted_Label"),
          vjust = -0.5, size = 3, color = "black") +
labs(
  title = paste("Accepted Coupons with respect to", feature),
  x = feature,
  y = "Coupon Counts"
) +
theme_minimal() +
theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1))

print(plot)
return(df_EDA)
}

```

Evaluating whether the target variable is balanced or imbalanced

Code:

```

#####
#

#Calculating the percentages for classes in target variable (Y)
y_table <- table(df_data$y)
y_percentage <- prop.table(y_table) * 100

#Creating bar plots
barplot_heights <- barplot(y_percentage,
                           main = "Percentage of Each Class in y",
                           col = c("skyblue", "lightcoral"),

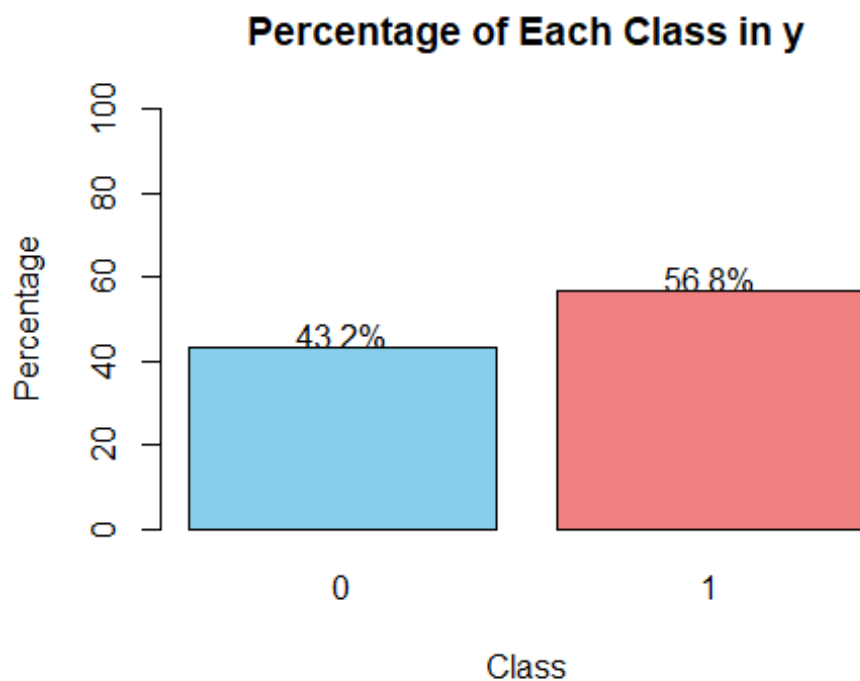
```

```
names.arg = c("0", "1"),  
ylim = c(0, 100),  
ylab = "Percentage",  
xlab = "Class")
```

#Adding the percentage values for the respective bar plots

```
text(barplot_heights,  
     y = y_percentage + 3,  
     labels = paste0(round(y_percentage, 1), "%"),  
     col = "black",  
     cex = 1)
```

Output:



- This graph gives an overview of the target variable distribution (Y), which shows the customers accepted or rejected the in-vehicle coupon.
- This is an approximately balanced target feature where 56.8% are accepted and 43.2% rejected.

- Balance in a target value and data set is always critical for developing any reliable predictive models, because this makes the model learn properly on both outcomes without being biased to one class. The balanced distribution reduces the chances of overfitting and underperforming, hence allowing for accurate predictions.
- As the target variable is approximately balanced, we are good enough to proceed with this.

Performing analyses on key features in terms of coupon acceptance rate

- **Feature distance_same:**

Code:

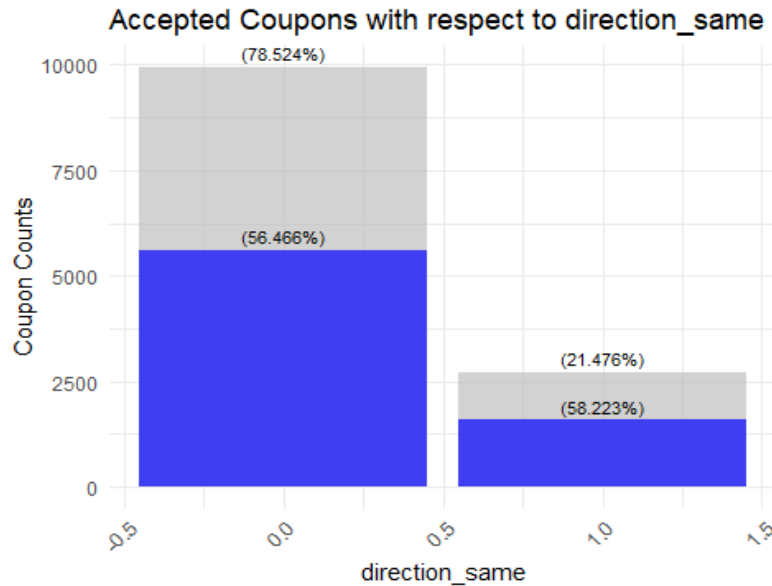
```
#Bivariate analysis for direction same
#The no. of people who accepted the coupon with respect to direction
feature_column_dir <- "direction_same" #categorical feature to analyze
target_column <- "y" #target column
df_analysis_direction_same <- bivariate_analysis(df_data, feature_column_dir, target_column)

print(df_analysis_direction_same) # 78% of them are direction opposite in that 56% percent are accepted.
```

Output:

```
## # A tibble: 2 × 9
##   direction_same Total_Count Accepted Rejected Total_Percent Percent_Accepted
##   <int>      <int>    <int>    <int>      <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1         0     9960     5624     4336        78.5          56.5
## 2         1     2724     1586     1138        21.5          58.2
## # i 3 more variables: Percent_Rejected <dbl>, Total_Label <chr>,
## # Accepted_Label <chr>

# 21% of them are direction same in that 58% percent are accepted
```

- The above plot shows that a majority of 78.52% of coupons are issued to users who travel in the opposite direction, compared to those traveling in the same direction.
- Whereas more coupons were distributed in the opposite direction, the rate at which these coupons are taken up is relatively lower compared to those in the same direction. In contrast, the rate of acceptance for coupons offered to users in the same direction stands remarkably higher, with 58.22% acceptance.
- This indicates that, although more coupons may be given out in the opposite direction, users who are traveling in the same direction are more likely to accept and use the offers.

➤ Feature coupon:

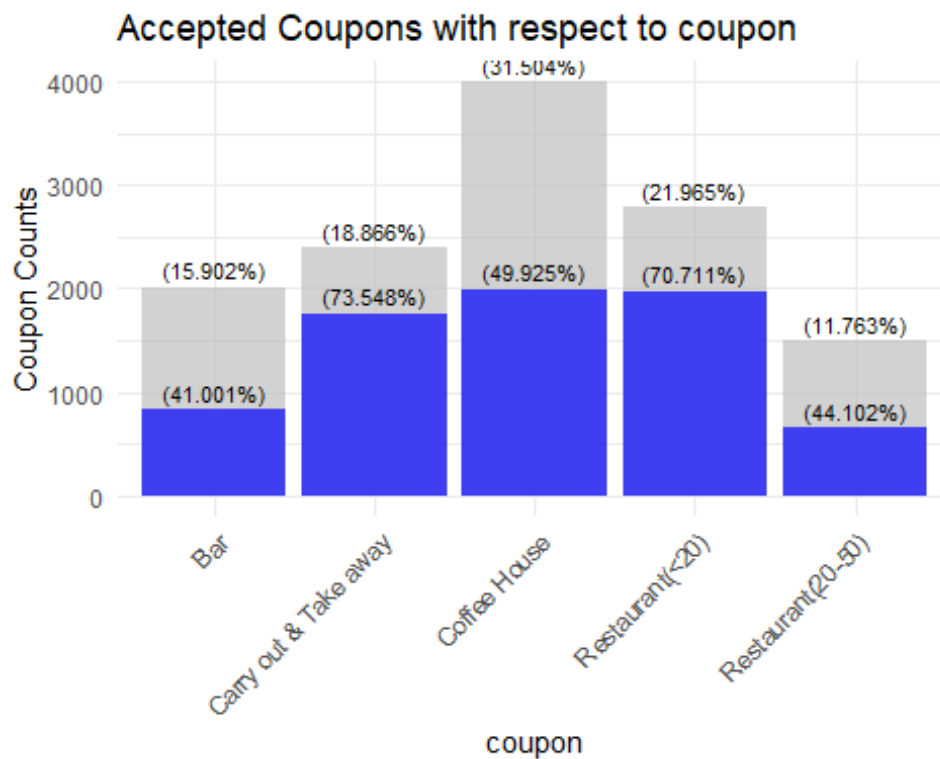
Code:

```
#Bivariate analysis for coupons
#Different types of coupons accepted and the no. of people in each coupon
feature_column_coupon <- "coupon"
df_analysis_coupon <- bivariate_analysis(df_data, feature_column_coupon, target_column)
print(df_analysis_coupon)
```

Output:

```
## # A tibble: 5 × 9
##   coupon      Total_Count Accepted Rejected Total_Percent Percent_Accepted
##   <chr>          <int>   <int>   <int>      <dbl>         <dbl>
```

```
## 1 Bar          2017    827    1190      15.9      41.0
## 2 Carry out & Take...    2393    1760    633      18.9      73.5
## 3 Coffee House    3996    1995    2001      31.5      49.9
## 4 Restaurant(20-50)    1492     658    834      11.8      44.1
## 5 Restaurant(<20)    2786    1970    816      22.0      70.7
## # i 3 more variables: Percent_Rejected <dbl>, Total_Label <chr>,
## # Accepted_Label <chr>
```



- The above plot highlights that the coupons issued for Coffee House form the lion's share at 31.50%, while the acceptance of such coupons is quite low at 49.92%.
- Contrasting this with other types of businesses, such as Carry Out & Take Away and Restaurants (<20), even though their offered frequency is very low, their acceptance rate stands higher at 73.54% and 70.11%, respectively. Thus, these categories will help engage customers more, unlike those of Coffee Houses.

➤ **Feature education:**

Code:

```

#Bivariate analysis for education
#The no. of coupons accepted with respect to education
feature_column_edu <- "education"
df_analysis_education <- bivariate_analysis(df_data, feature_column_edu, target_column)

print(df_analysis_education)

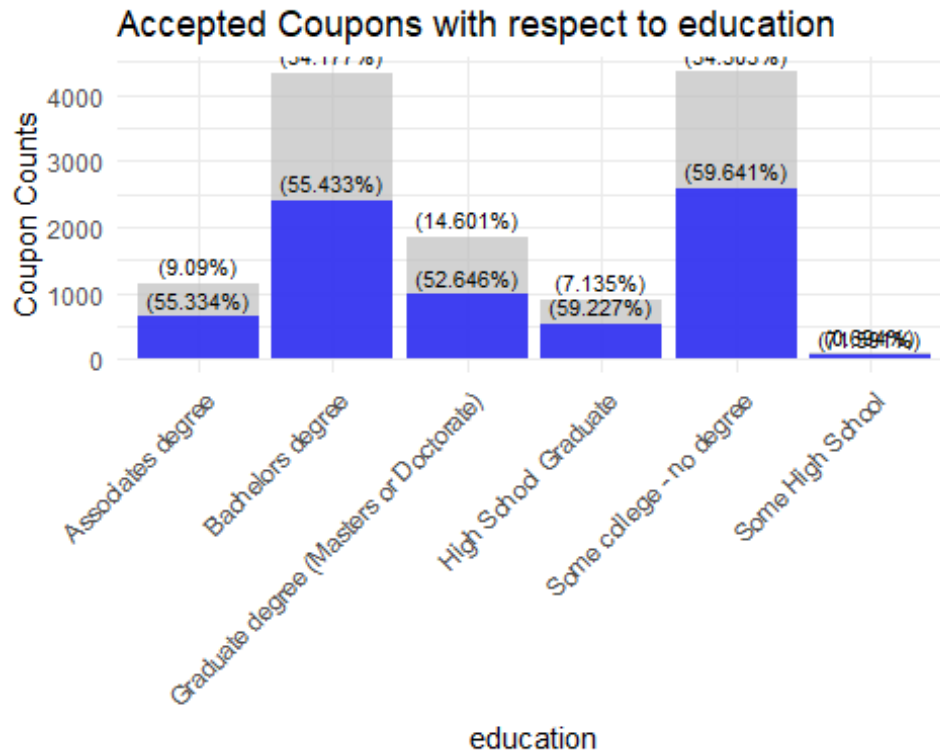
```

Output:

```

## # A tibble: 6 × 9
##   education      Total_Count Accepted Rejected Total_Percent Percent_Accepted
##   <chr>          <int>   <int>   <int>      <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1 Associates degree    1153     638     515        9.09          55.3
## 2 Bachelors degree    4335    2403    1932       34.2          55.4
## 3 Graduate degree ...   1852     975     877       14.6          52.6
## 4 High School Grad...    905     536     369        7.14          59.2
## 5 Some High School      88       63      25        0.694         71.6
## 6 Some college - n...  4351    2595    1756       34.3          59.6
## # i 3 more variables: Percent_Rejected <dbl>, Total_Label <chr>,
## # Accepted_Label <chr>

```



- The above graph shows that most of the coupons are offered to users with a bachelor's degree and those with some college education but with no degree.
- However, in terms of usage, users with some college education but no degree and high school graduates show the largest acceptance. This means that while bachelor's degree holders receive the most coupons, other educational groups tend to redeem them more.

➤ **Feature destination:**

Code:

```
#Bivariate analysis for destination
#The no. of coupons accepted with respect to destination
feature_column_destination <- "destination"
df_analysis_destination <- bivariate_analysis(df_data, feature_column_destination,
target_column)

print(df_analysis_destination)
```

Output:

```
## # A tibble: 3 × 9
```

```
## destination Total_Count Accepted Rejected Total_Percent Percent_Accepted
```

```
## <chr> <int> <int> <int> <dbl> <dbl>
```

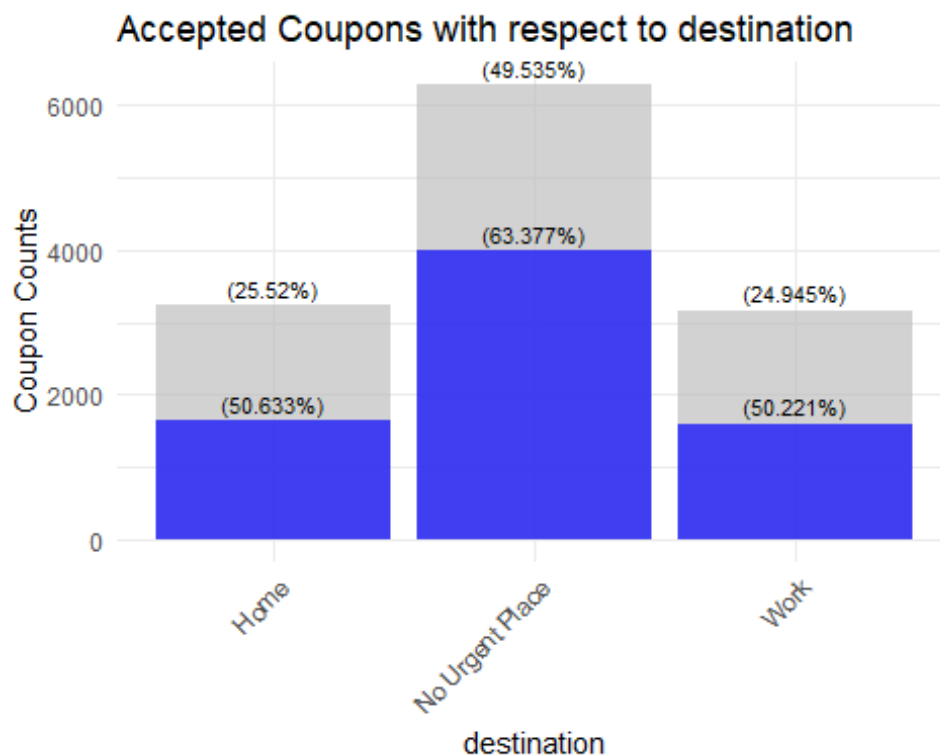
```
## 1 Home 3237 1639 1598 25.5 50.6
```

```
## 2 No Urgent Place 6283 3982 2301 49.5 63.4
```

```
## 3 Work 3164 1589 1575 24.9 50.2
```

```
## # i 3 more variables: Percent_Rejected <dbl>, Total_Label <chr>,
```

```
## # Accepted_Label <chr>
```



- The above graph shows that most coupons were distributed to users whose destination was "No Urgent Place," while this group had a higher rate of acceptance, too, at 63.37%, compared with people whose destination was defined as "Home" or "Work."
- This implies that customers with no pressing destination may also be more accepting of promotional offers because of lesser rigidity in their schedules.
- In contrast, users traveling to Home or Work may have lower acceptance rates, likely because of time constraints or less relevance of the offers. Businesses can use this insight to target users with non-urgent destinations, where the potential for coupon engagement is higher.

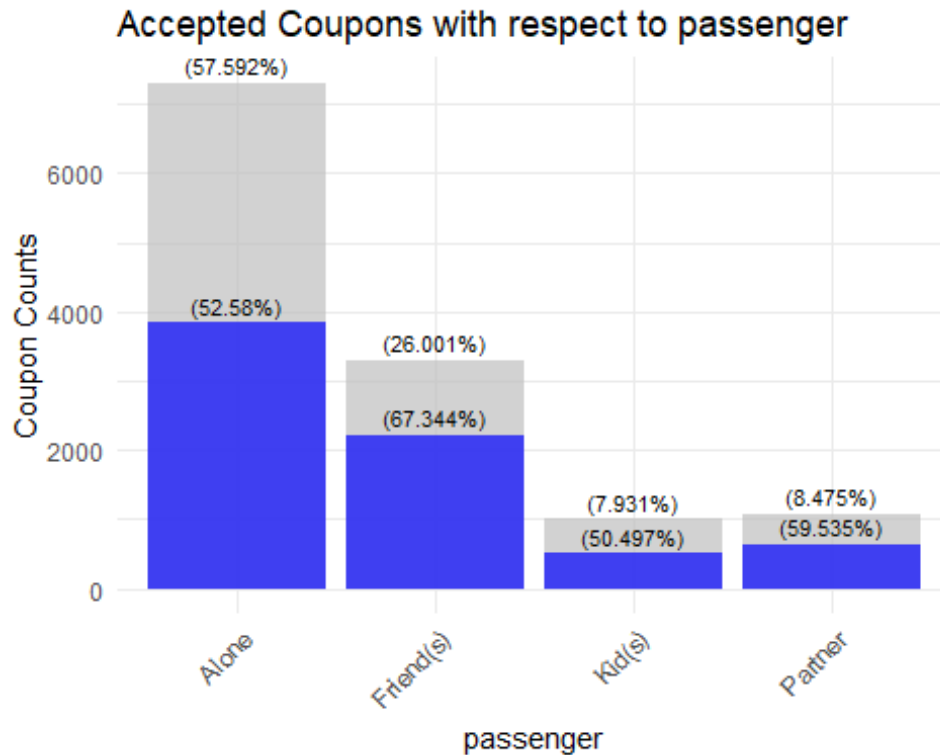
➤ **Feature Passenger:**

Code:

```
#Bivariate analysis for passenger  
#The no. of coupons accepted with respect to passenger  
feature_column_passenger <- "passenger"  
df_analysis_passenger <- bivariate_analysis(df_data, feature_column_passenger,  
target_column)  
  
print(df_analysis_passenger)
```

Output:

```
## # A tibble: 4 × 9  
##   passenger Total_Count Accepted Rejected Total_Percent Percent_Accepted  
##   <chr>      <int>   <int>   <int>      <dbl>         <dbl>  
## 1 Alone        7305    3841    3464        57.6          52.6  
## 2 Friend(s)    3298    2221    1077        26.0          67.3  
## 3 Kid(s)       1006     508     498         7.93         50.5  
## 4 Partner      1075     640     435         8.48         59.5  
## # i 3 more variables: Percent_Rejected <dbl>, Total_Label <chr>,  
## #   Accepted_Label <chr>
```



- The above graph shows that the majority of passengers are solo travelers, 57.59%, which is the highest among all travel groups.
- However, despite the high solo traveler proportion, the highest coupon acceptance rate is among people traveling with friends, at an acceptance ratio of 67.34%.
- This could indicate that social interaction during journeys might positively affect the probability of accepting coupons, because passengers who travel with friends are more open to shared activities or conversations about offers.
- Also, solo travelers, despite being more frequent, showed lower acceptance rates, thus hinting at different priorities or tendencies in decision-making.

➤ **Feature weather:**

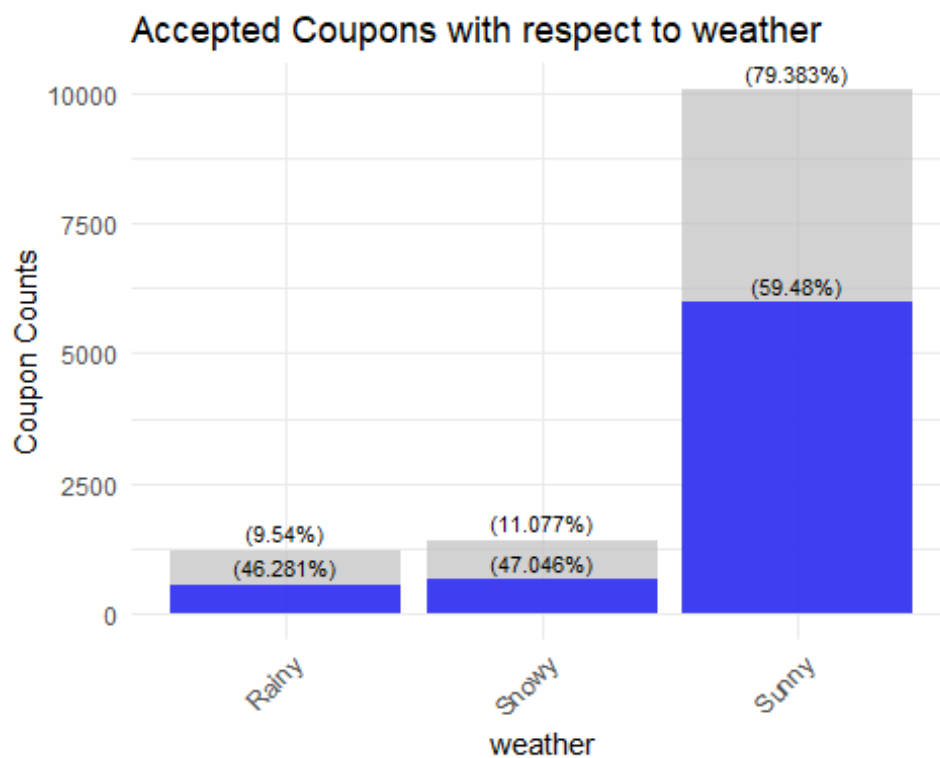
Code:

```
#Bivariate analysis for weather
#The no. of coupons accepted with respect to weather
feature_column_weather <- "weather"
df_analysis_weather <- bivariate_analysis(df_data, feature_column_weather, target_column)
```

```
print(df_analysis_weather)
```

Output:

```
## # A tibble: 3 × 9
##   weather Total_Count Accepted Rejected Total_Percent Percent_Accepted
##   <chr>      <int>   <int>   <int>      <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1 Rainy      1210     560     650        9.54          46.3
## 2 Snowy      1405     661     744       11.1          47.0
## 3 Sunny     10069    5989    4080       79.4          59.5
## # 3 more variables: Percent_Rejected <dbl>, Total_Label <chr>,
## # Accepted_Label <chr>
```



- The above graph shows that coupon distribution for users in the low-income and medium-income groups is the highest.
- Similarly, the acceptance rate is also higher in these groups compared to high-income users. This indicates that low- and medium-income users are more responsive to coupons, likely due to greater cost sensitivity, making them key targets for promotional campaigns.

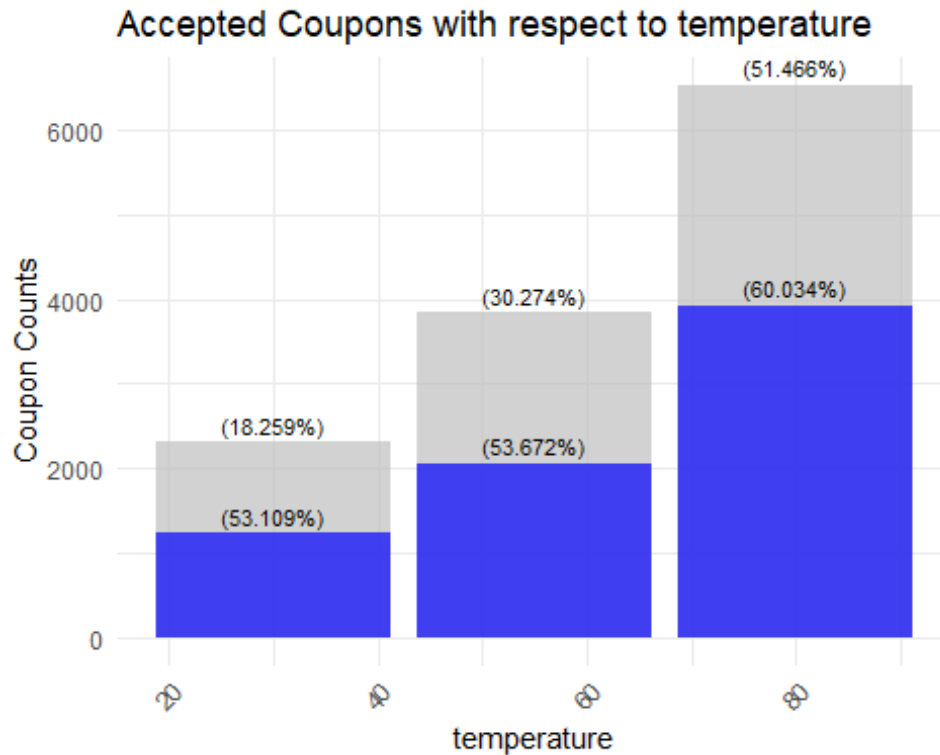
➤ **Feature temperature:**

Code:

```
#Bivariate analysis for temperature  
#The no. of coupons accepted with respect to temperature  
feature_column_temperature <- "temperature"  
df_analysis_temperature <- bivariate_analysis(df_data, feature_column_temperature,  
target_column)  
  
print(df_analysis_temperature)
```

Output:

```
## # A tibble: 3 × 9  
##   temperature Total_Count Accepted Rejected Total_Percent Percent_Accepted  
##   <int>      <int>   <int>   <int>      <dbl>         <dbl>  
## 1      30     2316    1230    1086      18.3          53.1  
## 2      55     3840    2061    1779      30.3          53.7  
## 3      80     6528    3919    2609      51.5          60.0  
## # i 3 more variables: Percent_Rejected <dbl>, Total_Label <chr>,  
## # Accepted_Label <chr>
```



- The above graph shows that during sunny weather, coupons are offered and accepted at the highest levels compared to rainy or snowy conditions.
- This may simply indicate that when the weather is nice, customers would be more willing to try promotional offers since they spend more time outdoors and have a happier mood.
- In contrast, customers may be less likely to accept coupons on rainy or snowy days because they may be spending less time outdoors or concentrating on indoor activities. This insight can help businesses optimize their coupon distribution strategies by focusing on offering promotions during favorable weather conditions for higher engagement.

➤ **Feature time:**

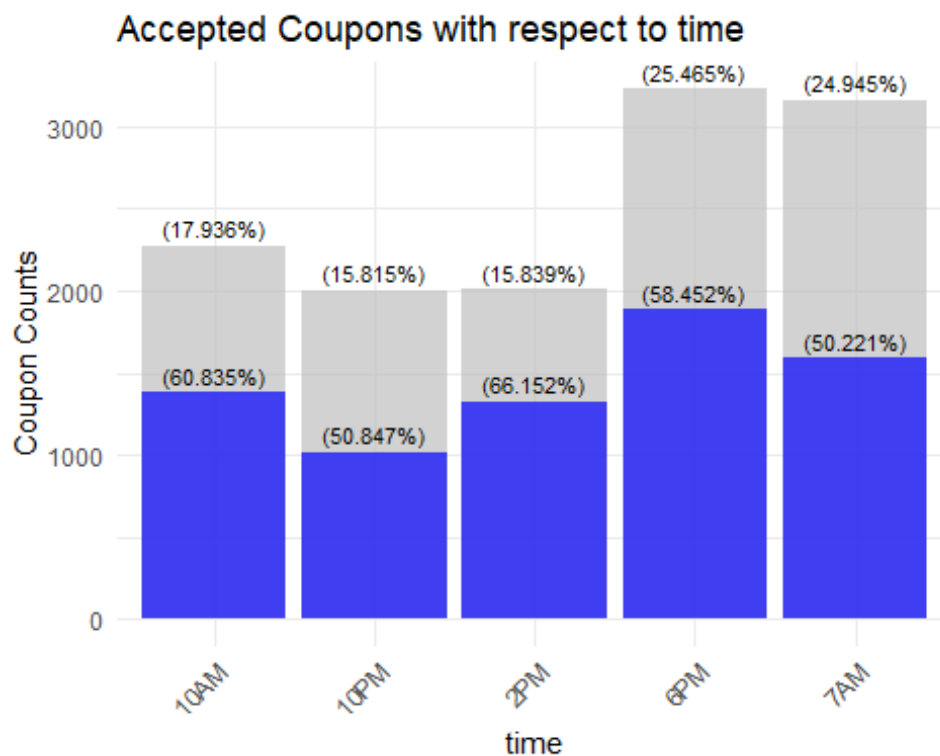
Code:

```
#Bivariate analysis for time
#The no. of coupons accepted with respect to time
feature_column_time <- "time"
df_analysis_time <- bivariate_analysis(df_data, feature_column_time, target_column)

print(df_analysis_time)
```

Output:

```
## # A tibble: 5 × 9
##   time Total_Count Accepted Rejected Total_Percent Percent_Accepted
##   <chr>    <int>    <int>    <int>    <dbl>        <dbl>
## 1 10AM      2275     1384     891      17.9         60.8
## 2 10PM      2006     1020     986      15.8         50.8
## 3 2PM       2009     1329     680      15.8         66.2
## 4 6PM       3230     1888     1342     25.5         58.5
## 5 7AM       3164     1589     1575     24.9         50.2
## # 3 more variables: Percent_Rejected <dbl>, Total_Label <chr>,
## # Accepted_Label <chr>
```



- This graph shows that most coupons are provided to moving users at 6 PM and 7 AM, but the highest pull rates for the user occur at 10 AM and 2 PM.
- It means that though more coupons are distributed in peak travel hours, moving users during mid-morning and early afternoon show more engagement in pulling offers.

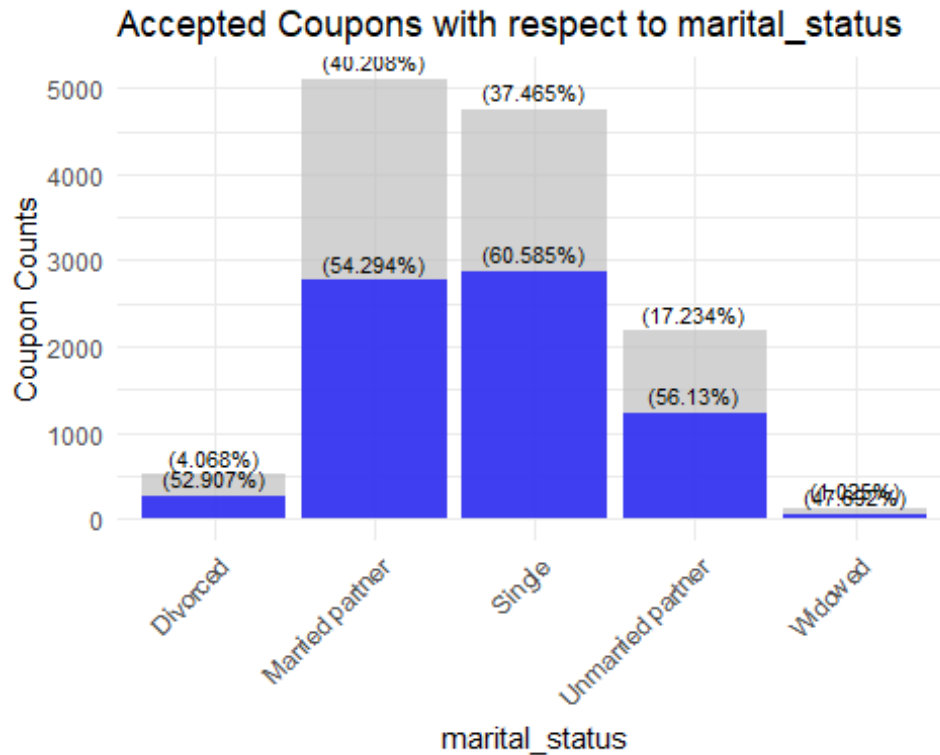
➤ **Feature time:**

Code:

```
#Bivariate analysis for maritalStatus  
#The no. of coupons accepted with respect to maritalStatus  
feature_column_maritalStatus <- "marital_status"  
df_analysis_maritalstatus <- bivariate_analysis(df_data, feature_column_maritalStatus,  
target_column)  
  
print(df_analysis_maritalstatus)
```

Output:

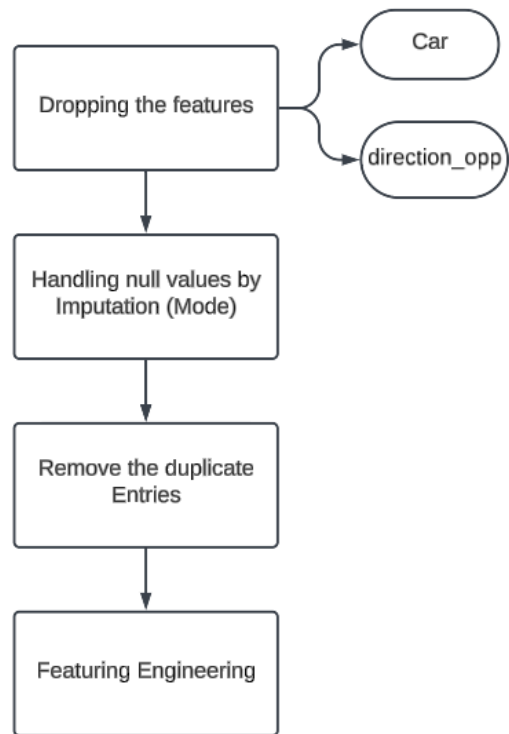
```
## # A tibble: 5 × 9  
## marital_status Total_Count Accepted Rejected Total_Percent Percent_Accepted  
## <chr> <int> <int> <int> <dbl> <dbl>  
## 1 Divorced 516 273 243 4.07 52.9  
## 2 Married partner 5100 2769 2331 40.2 54.3  
## 3 Single 4752 2879 1873 37.5 60.6  
## 4 Unmarried partner 2186 1227 959 17.2 56.1  
## 5 Widowed 130 62 68 1.02 47.7  
## # i 3 more variables: Percent_Rejected <dbl>, Total_Label <chr>,  
## # Accepted_Label <chr>
```

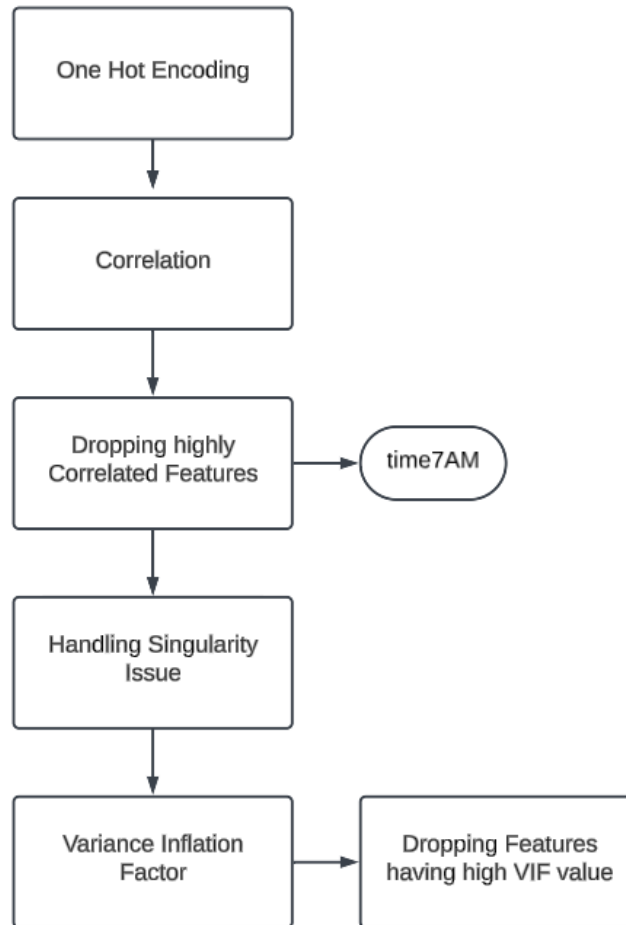


- The above graph emphasizes that the majority of coupons were distributed to people categorized as "Married Partner" and "Single" in the marital status column.
- On the other hand, the usage rate is much higher in "Single" users, 60.58%, and "Unmarried Partner" users, 56.13%, compared with other categories.
- This may be indicative of single people or those living in unmarried partnerships being more open and receptive to engaging with coupon offers.

VI. Data Preprocessing

Workflow:





- During our EDA we observed that feature “car” has 99.14% of the missing values as informed during EDA analysis users might have been asked in the survey to enter a value if they are owning a different vehicle other than car.
- Since feature “car” has significant null values and it is not impacting our analysis and model, we are dropping this feature.
- Also, for feature “direction_opp” we have redundancy column “direction_same” because of redundancy in nature we are dropping this feature.

Code for dropping features:

```

##### Data Pre-processing #####

#Dropping columns "car" and "direction opp"
## Dropping 'car' column as it has significant missing values
## Dropping 'direction opposite' column due to redundancy

df_data_dummy <- df_data[ , !(names(df_data) %in% c("car","direction_opp"))]
dim(df_data_dummy)
  
```

```
## [1] 12684 24
```

Output:

- We could from the below output features “car” and “direction_opp” has been dropped.

```
head(df_data_dummy)
```

```
## destination passenger weather temperature time coupon
## 1 No Urgent Place Alone Sunny 55 2PM Restaurant(<20)
## 2 No Urgent Place Friend(s) Sunny 80 10AM Coffee House
## 3 No Urgent Place Friend(s) Sunny 80 10AM Carry out & Take away
## 4 No Urgent Place Friend(s) Sunny 80 2PM Coffee House
## 5 No Urgent Place Friend(s) Sunny 80 2PM Coffee House
## 6 No Urgent Place Friend(s) Sunny 80 6PM Restaurant(<20)
## expiration gender age marital_status has_children education
## 1 1d Female 21 Unmarried partner 1 Some college - no degree
## 2 2h Female 21 Unmarried partner 1 Some college - no degree
## 3 2h Female 21 Unmarried partner 1 Some college - no degree
## 4 2h Female 21 Unmarried partner 1 Some college - no degree
## 5 1d Female 21 Unmarried partner 1 Some college - no degree
## 6 2h Female 21 Unmarried partner 1 Some college - no degree
## occupation income bar coffee_house carry_away
## 1 Unemployed $37500 - $49999 never never
## 2 Unemployed $37500 - $49999 never never
## 3 Unemployed $37500 - $49999 never never
## 4 Unemployed $37500 - $49999 never never
## 5 Unemployed $37500 - $49999 never never
## 6 Unemployed $37500 - $49999 never never
## restaurant_less_than20 restaurant20to50 to_coupon_geq5min to_coupon_geq15min
## 1 4~8 1~3 1 0
## 2 4~8 1~3 1 0
## 3 4~8 1~3 1 1
## 4 4~8 1~3 1 1
## 5 4~8 1~3 1 1
```


##	4~8	1~3	1	1
## 6				
##	to_coupon_geq25min direction_same y			
## 1	0	0 1		
## 2	0	0 0		
## 3	0	0 1		
## 4	0	0 0		
## 5	0	0 0		
## 6	0	0 1		

Handling missing values using imputation methods:

- Features `coffee_house`, `carry_away`, `restaurant_less_than20`, `restaurant20to50` have null values which are less than 1.5% of the total count.
- Also, we are handling these null values using mode imputation methods during the data preprocessing steps because of the significantly lesser count of null values and no relationships have been found between other features to handle these null values.
- We are creating a customized function called “`get_mode`” to fetch the most repeated value from each feature which is mentioned in the variable “`columns_to_impute`” and performing mode imputation.

Code:

```
#####Handling the missing values.#####
#Mode imputation to handle missing values

get_mode <- function(x) {
  uniq_x <- unique(x)
  uniq_x[which.max(tabulate(match(x, uniq_x)))]
}

df_data_dummy[df_data_dummy == ""] <- NA

columns_to_impute <- c("bar",
"coffee_house", "carry_away", "restaurant_less_than20", "restaurant20to50")

for (col in columns_to_impute) {
  mode_value <- get_mode(df_data_dummy[[col]])
  df_data_dummy[[col]][is.na(df_data_dummy[[col]])] <- mode_value
}
```

```
}
```

- Post handling null values we are dropping duplicate entries from the data set.

Code:

```
#dropping duplicate entries after mode imputation
```

```
df_data_dummy <- df_data_dummy[!duplicated(df_data_dummy), ]  
dim(df_data_dummy)  
## [1] 12610 24
```

- Evaluating whether null values still exist after mode imputation.

Code:

```
sapply(df_data_dummy, function(x) sum(x == ""))
```

```
##      destination      passenger      weather  
##          0          0          0  
##      temperature      time      coupon  
##          0          0          0  
##      expiration      gender      age  
##          0          0          0  
##      marital_status  has_children  education  
##          0          0          0  
##      occupation      income      bar  
##          0          0          0  
##      coffee_house      carry_away restaurant_less_than20  
##          0          0          0  
##      restaurant20to50  to_coupon_geq5min  to_coupon_geq15min  
##          0          0          0  
##      to_coupon_geq25min  direction_same      y  
##          0          0          0
```

```
sapply(df_data_dummy, function(x) sum(is.na(x)))
```

```
##      destination      passenger      weather
##          0          0          0
##      temperature      time      coupon
##          0          0          0
##      expiration      gender      age
##          0          0          0
##      marital_status  has_children  education
##          0          0          0
##      occupation      income      bar
##          0          0          0
##      coffee_house      carry_away restaurant_less_than20
##          0          0          0
##      restaurant20to50  to_coupon_geq5min  to_coupon_geq15min
##          0          0          0
##      to_coupon_geq25min  direction_same      y
##          0          0          0
```

```
sapply(df_data_dummy, function(x) sum(is.null(x)))
```

```
##      destination      passenger      weather
##          0          0          0
##      temperature      time      coupon
##          0          0          0
##      expiration      gender      age
##          0          0          0
##      marital_status  has_children  education
##          0          0          0
##      occupation      income      bar
##          0          0          0
##      coffee_house      carry_away restaurant_less_than20
##          0          0          0
##      restaurant20to50  to_coupon_geq5min  to_coupon_geq15min
##          0          0          0
```

```
## to_coupon_geq25min    direction_same    y
##           0           0           0
```

VII. Feature Engineering

- Feature engineering is one of the crucial steps in machine learning. It transforms raw data into useful features so that models perform better.
- It enables prediction of outcomes more accurately through complicated patterns. It eases the working of datasets by removing unimportant or repeated information.
- Prepares the data for modeling by fixing problems such as missing values and adjusting scales.
- Helps in building interpretable features and preprocessing the data to be molded into a specific model, ensuring the optimization of predictive model effectiveness and reliability.
- We perform feature engineering by analyzing feature correlations and interpreting their relevance in real-world scenarios.
- **Feature engineering for features destination and passenger**

Code:

```
#####Feature engineering#####

#For columns destination and passenger

df_data_dummy$destination_passenger <- paste(df_data_dummy$destination,
df_data_dummy$passenger, sep = "_")
head(df_data_dummy$destination_passenger)
```

Output:

```
## [1] "No Urgent Place_Alone"    "No Urgent Place_Friend(s)"
## [3] "No Urgent Place_Friend(s)" "No Urgent Place_Friend(s)"
## [5] "No Urgent Place_Friend(s)" "No Urgent Place_Friend(s)"
```

```
length(df_data_dummy$destination_passenger)
```

```
## [1] 12610
```

➤ Feature engineering for features Temperature and Weather

Code:

```
#For columns Temperature and Weather
```

```
df_data_dummy$weather_temperature <- paste(df_data_dummy$weather,  
df_data_dummy$temperature, sep = "_")  
head(df_data_dummy$weather_temperature)
```

Output:

```
## [1] "Sunny_55" "Sunny_80" "Sunny_80" "Sunny_80" "Sunny_80" "Sunny_80"
```

```
length(df_data_dummy$weather_temperature)
```

```
## [1] 12610
```

➤ Feature engineering for features Marital_Status and Children

Code:

```
#For columns Marital Status and Children
```

```
df_data_dummy$maritalstatus_children <- paste(df_data_dummy$marital_status,  
df_data_dummy$has_children, sep = "_")  
head(df_data_dummy$maritalstatus_children)
```

Output:

```
## [1] "Unmarried partner_1" "Unmarried partner_1" "Unmarried partner_1"
```

```
## [4] "Unmarried partner_1" "Unmarried partner_1" "Unmarried partner_1"
```

```
length(df_data_dummy$maritalstatus_children)
```

```
## [1] 12610
```

- Feature engineering for features “to_coupon_geq5min to_coupon_geq15min to_coupon_geq25min” into “to_coupon”
 - Here we are combining three features “to_coupon_geq5min to_coupon_geq15min to_coupon_geq25min” and creating a new column “to_coupon” based on certain conditions using label encoding method.

Code:

```
#For columns to_coupon_geq5min to_coupon_geq15min to_coupon_geq25min

df_data_dummy <- df_data_dummy %>%
  mutate(
    to_coupon = case_when(
      to_coupon_geq25min == 1 ~ 2, # Condition 3: Greater than 25 minutes -
> 2
      to_coupon_geq15min == 1 & to_coupon_geq25min == 0 ~ 1, # Condition 2: Between 15
and 25 minutes -> 1
      to_coupon_geq5min == 1 & to_coupon_geq15min == 0 ~ 0, # Condition 1: Less than 15
minutes -> 0
      TRUE ~ NA_real_ # In case of missing or unexpected values
    )
  )
table(df_data_dummy$to_coupon)
```

Output:

```
##
##  0  1  2
## 5551 5596 1463
```

- An essential step in data preprocessing is dropping irrelevant features to enhance model performance and support feature engineering.

Code:

```
#Dropping the columns which are used for feature engineering

df_data_dummy <- df_data_dummy[, !(names(df_data_dummy) %in% c("marital_status",
```

```
"has_children",
                                "destination", "passenger", "weather",
"temperature", "to_coupon_geq5min", "to_coupon_geq15min", "to_coupon_geq25min"))]
```

➤ Performing Feature engineering on column “age”

- The feature age is being grouped into categories based on the following conditions for better interpretation and understanding.

Code:

```
#Listing unique values in age columns

sapply(df_data_dummy['age'], unique)

##    age
## [1,] "21"
## [2,] "46"
## [3,] "26"
## [4,] "31"
## [5,] "41"
## [6,] "50plus"
## [7,] "36"
## [8,] "below21"

####Categorize the age into age groups

age_group <- character(length(df_data_dummy$age))
print(length(age_group))

## [1] 12610

length(age_group) == length(df_data_dummy$age)

## [1] TRUE

for (i in 1:length(df_data_dummy$age)) {
  if (df_data_dummy$age[i] < 21 | df_data_dummy$age[i] == 'below21') {
```

```

    age_group[i] <- "Teenagers"
  } else if (df_data_dummy$age[i] >= 21 && df_data_dummy$age[i] <= 35) {
    age_group[i] <- "Young Adults"
  } else if (df_data_dummy$age[i] >= 36 && df_data_dummy$age[i] <= 50) {
    age_group[i] <- "Middle-Aged Adults"
  } else if (df_data_dummy$age[i] == '50plus') {
    age_group[i] <- "Seniors"
  }
}

df_data_dummy$age <- age_group
head(df_data_dummy$age)

```

Output:

```

## [1] "Young Adults" "Young Adults" "Young Adults" "Young Adults" "Young Adults"
## [6] "Young Adults"

```

#listing out the unique value counts in the column age

```
table(df_data_dummy$age)
```

```
##
```

```
## Middle-Aged Adults      Seniors      Teenagers      Young Adults
##           3076           1781           544           7209
```

➤ Performing Feature engineering on column “income”

- The feature “income” is being grouped into categories based on the following conditions for better interpretation and understanding.

Code:

```
##### Categorize the income into groups
```

#Listing out the unique values in the income feature.

```
table(df_data_dummy$income)
```



```
##
## $100000 or More $12500 - $24999 $25000 - $37499 $37500 - $49999
##      1717      1825      2006      1795
## $50000 - $62499 $62500 - $74999 $75000 - $87499 $87500 - $99999
##      1655      843      856      879
## Less than $12500
##      1034

income_group <- character(length(df_data_dummy$income))
print(length(income_group))

## [1] 12610

length(income_group) == length(df_data_dummy$income)

## [1] TRUE

for (i in 1:length(df_data_dummy$income)) {
  if (df_data_dummy$income[i] == 'Less than $12500' |
      df_data_dummy$income[i] == '$12500 - $24999' |
      df_data_dummy$income[i] == '$25000 - $37499') {
    income_group[i] <- "Low_income"
  } else if (df_data_dummy$income[i] == '$37500 - $49999' |
              df_data_dummy$income[i] == '$50000 - $62499' |
              df_data_dummy$income[i] == '$62500 - $74999') {
    income_group[i] <- "Medium_income"
  } else if (df_data_dummy$income[i] == '$75000 - $87499' |
              df_data_dummy$income[i] == '$87500 - $99999' |
              df_data_dummy$income[i] == '$100000 or More') {
    income_group[i] <- "High_income"
  }
}

df_data_dummy$income <- income_group
```

#Listing out the classes in the income after feature engineering.

```
table(df_data_dummy$income)
```

Output:

```
##
## High_income Low_income Medium_income
##      3452      4865      4293
```

➤ **Performing Feature engineering on column “occupation”**

- The feature “occupation” is being grouped into categories based on the following conditions for better interpretation and understanding.

Code:

###Listing out the unique values in occupation feature.

```
table(df_data_dummy$occupation)
```

```
##
##      Architecture & Engineering
##                175
## Arts Design Entertainment Sports & Media
##                627
## Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance
##                44
##      Business & Financial
##                543
##      Community & Social Services
##                239
##      Computer & Mathematical
##                1390
##      Construction & Extraction
##                154
```

##	Education&Training&Library
##	939
##	Farming Fishing & Forestry
##	43
##	Food Preparation & Serving Related
##	298
##	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical
##	244
##	Healthcare Support
##	242
##	Installation Maintenance & Repair
##	133
##	Legal
##	219
##	Life Physical Social Science
##	169
##	Management
##	821
##	Office & Administrative Support
##	638
##	Personal Care & Service
##	175
##	Production Occupations
##	108
##	Protective Service
##	174
##	Retired
##	493
##	Sales & Related
##	1088
##	Student
##	1575
##	Transportation & Material Moving

```
##                218
##                Unemployed
##                1861

####Categorize the occupation_list into groups

occupation_group <- character(length(df_data_dummy$occupation))
print(length(occupation_group))

## [1] 12610

length(occupation_group) == length(df_data_dummy$occupation)

## [1] TRUE

for (i in 1:length(df_data_dummy$occupation)) {
  if (df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Installation Maintenance & Repair' |
      df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Transportation & Material Moving' |
      df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Food Preparation & Serving Related' |
      df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance') {
    occupation_group[i] <- "Labour"
  } else if (df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Architecture & Engineering' |
             df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Education & Training & Library' |
             df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Healthcare Practitioners & Technical' |
             df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Management' |
             df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Arts Design Entertainment Sports & Media' |
             df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Computer & Mathematical' |
             df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Legal' |
             df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Business & Financial' |
             df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Farming Fishing & Forestry') {
    occupation_group[i] <- "Professionals"
  } else if (df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Retired') {
    occupation_group[i] <- "Retired"
  } else if (df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Sales & Related' |
             df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Personal Care & Service' |
             df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Protective Service') {
```

```

    occupation_group[i] <- "Service and sales"
  } else if (df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Student') {
    occupation_group[i] <- "Student"
  } else if (df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Healthcare Support' |
    df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Life Physical Social Science' |
    df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Community & Social Services' |
    df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Construction & Extraction' |
    df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Office & Administrative Support' |
    df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Production Occupations') {
    occupation_group[i] <- "Technicians"
  } else if (df_data_dummy$occupation[i] == 'Unemployed') {
    occupation_group[i] <- "Unemployed"
  } else occupation_group[i] <- "Others"
}

df_data_dummy$occupation <- occupation_group
head(df_data_dummy$occupation)

```

Output:

```

## [1] "Unemployed" "Unemployed" "Unemployed" "Unemployed" "Unemployed"
## [6] "Unemployed"

```

Code:

```

#Listing out the classes in the occupation_list after feature engineering.
table(df_data_dummy$occupation)

```

Output:

```

##
##      Labour      Others  Professionals      Retired
##      693       939       4062       493
## Service and sales      Student    Technicians      Unemployed
##      1437      1575      1550      1861

```

- Listing out the column names after feature engineering.

Code:

```
names(df_data_dummy)
```

Output:

```
## [1] "time"          "coupon"         "expiration"
## [4] "gender"        "age"            "education"
## [7] "occupation"    "income"         "bar"
## [10] "coffee_house" "carry_away"     "restaurant_less_than20"
## [13] "restaurant20to50" "direction_same" "y"
## [16] "destination_passenger" "weather_temperature" "maritalstatus_children"
## [19] "to_coupon"
```

- Printing the dimension of our data set after feature engineering.

Code:

```
dim(df_data_dummy)
```

```
## [1] 12610 19
```

- Analyzing features after feature engineering to evaluate their impact and relevance to the model.
- In order to achieve this, we are performing multi variate analysis on key features.

Multi variate analysis for the feature “coupon, weather_temperature” with target (y).

Code:

```
##### Analyzing the features after feature engineering #####

#Multivariate analysis after feature engineering.

# Calculate counts group by coupon,weather_temperature
df_data_dummy_summary <- df_data_dummy %>%
```

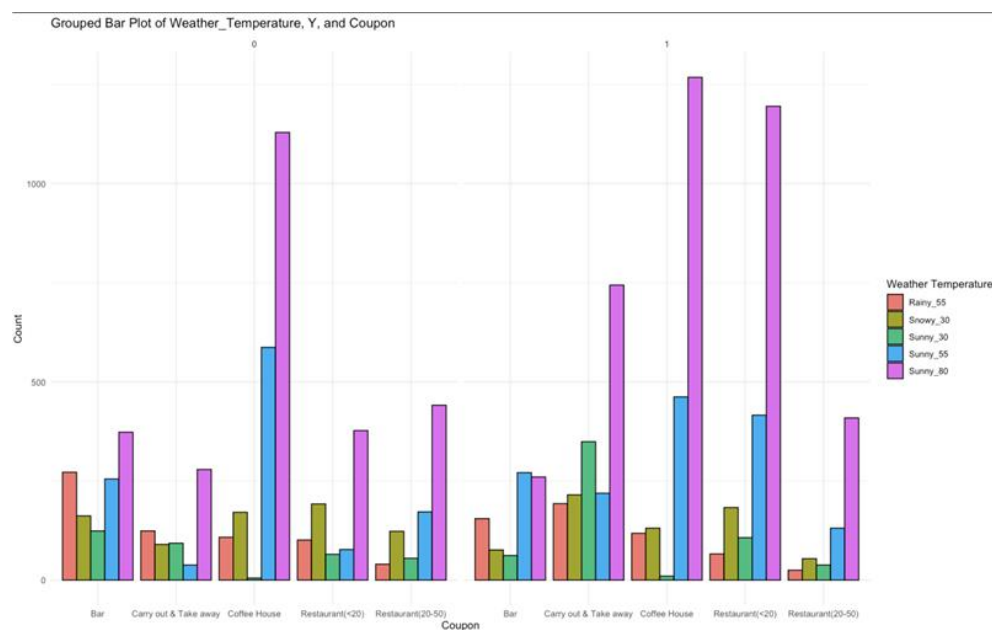
```

group_by(coupon, weather_temperature, y) %>%
summarise(count = n(), .groups = "drop")

#Bar plot of Weather_Temperature, Y, and Coupon
ggplot(df_data_dummy_summary, aes(x = factor(coupon), y = count, fill =
factor(weather_temperature))) +
geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = position_dodge(width = 0.9), color = "black") +
labs(title = "Grouped Bar Plot of Weather_Temperature, Y, and Coupon",
x = "Coupon",
y = "Count",
fill = "Weather Temperature") +
theme_minimal() +
facet_wrap(vars(y))

```

Output:



- The above graph clearly shows that coupons are most accepted during sunny weather compared to other weather conditions, such as rainy or snowy.
- More precisely, "Restaurant (<20)" and "Carry out & Take away" coupons have a higher acceptance rate in sunny weather, meaning that customers are more likely to engage with these offers when the weather is favorable.
- This insight will help businesses implement the best strategy for distributing coupons by targeting the days when there is a lot of sunlight.

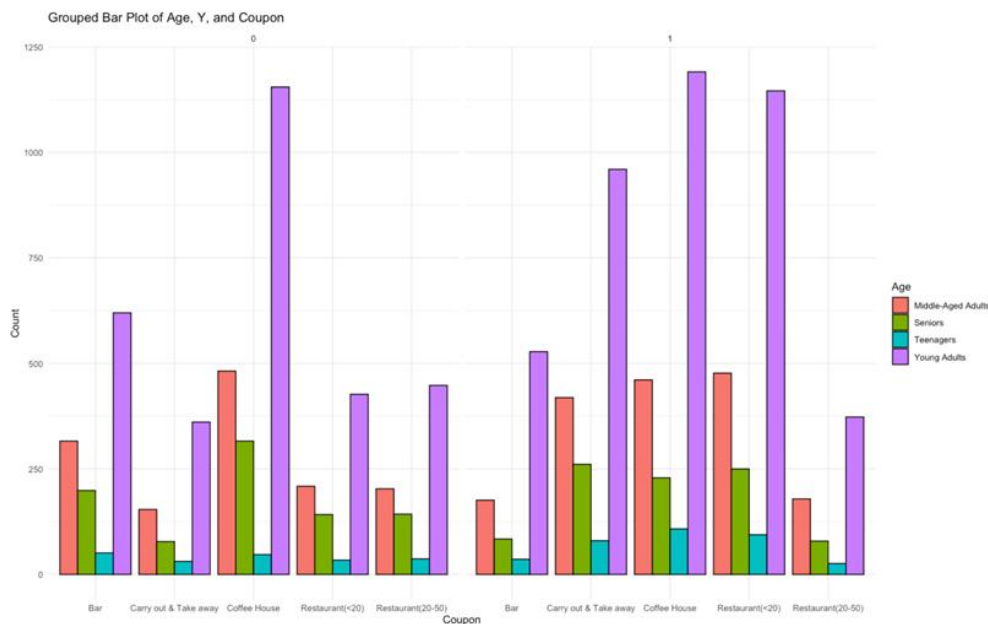
Multi variate analysis for the feature “coupon, age” with target (y).

Code:

```
# Calculate counts group by age and coupon
df_data_dummy_summary <- df_data_dummy %>%
  group_by(coupon, age, y) %>%
  summarise(count = n(), .groups = "drop")

#Grouped Bar Plot of Age, Y, and Coupon
ggplot(df_data_dummy_summary, aes(x = factor(coupon), y = count, fill = factor(age))) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = position_dodge(width = 0.9), color = "black") +
  labs(title = "Grouped Bar Plot of Age, Y, and Coupon",
       x = "Coupon",
       y = "Count",
       fill = "Age") +
  theme_minimal() +
  facet_wrap(vars(y))
```

Output:



- The above graph further shows that young adults lead in the acceptance of coupons than any other age group classes, with a great variation from the rejected

coupons, while seniors and teenagers trailed behind, indicating low usability of the coupons among this age group.

- This can provide valuable insight for businesses to effectively target young adults with promotional efforts while re-evaluating and possibly reworking their approach to better engage seniors and teenagers.

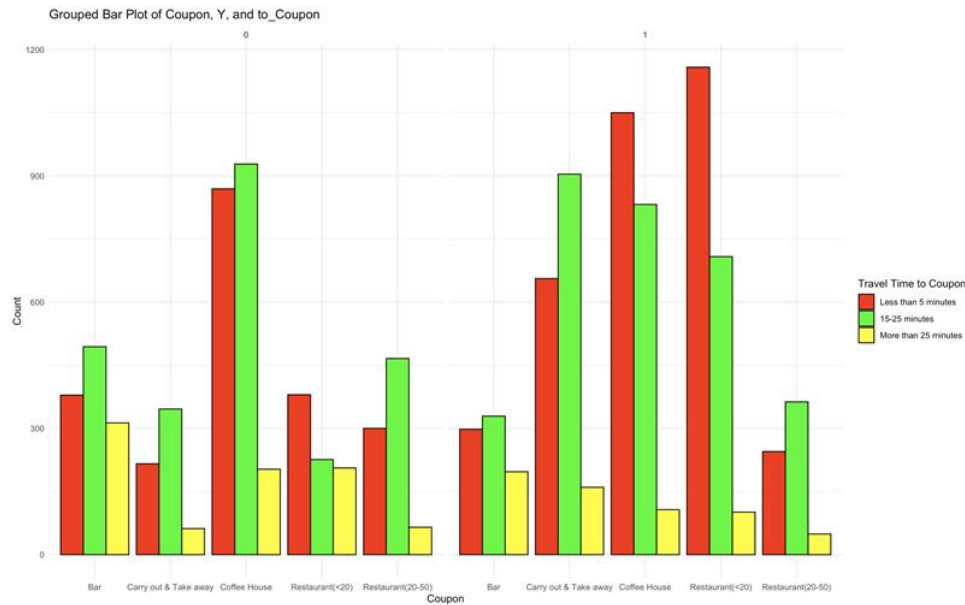
Multi variate analysis for the feature “coupon, to_coupon” with target (y).

Code:

```
# Calculate counts group by coupon, to_coupon
df_data_dummy_summary <- df_data_dummy %>%
  group_by(coupon, to_coupon, y) %>%
  summarise(count = n(), .groups = "drop")

ggplot(df_data_dummy_summary, aes(x = factor(coupon), y = count, fill = factor(to_coupon)))
+
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = position_dodge(width = 0.9), color = "black") +
  scale_fill_manual(
    values = c("red", "green", "yellow"),
    labels = c("Less than 5 minutes", "15-25 minutes", "More than 25 minutes"),
    name = "Travel Time to Coupon"
  ) +
  labs(
    title = "Grouped Bar Plot of Coupon, Y, and to_Coupon",
    x = "Coupon",
    y = "Count"
  ) +
  theme_minimal() +
  facet_wrap(vars(y))
```

Output:



- The above graph shows that coupons are mostly accepted when the time spent travelling is less than 25 minutes, with an increased frequency of acceptance rather than refusal.
- On the other hand, coupons are not taken much when the travelling time exceeds 25 minutes, reflecting that longer durations spent traveling are less capable of soliciting promotional engagement.
- This insight can help businesses optimize their coupon distribution strategies by focusing on customers with shorter travel times to increase the rate of engagement and acceptance.

➤ Correlation between features.

Correlation analysis is important in understanding the relationship between variables and identifying patterns that can affect model performance. Applied to nominal and binary data encoded through one-hot encoding, correlation helps to:

- Find extra or similar features that can be taken out to make the model simpler and reduce multicollinearity.
- Highlight meaningful relationships between encoded features and the target variable, improving feature selection and model interpretability.
- Enhance the model effectiveness by focusing on the most pertinent features to generalize better and not overfit. This will ensure the dataset is organized, which helps in developing powerful and efficient predictive models by performing correlation analysis on one-hot encoded data.

Code:

- Here initially we are splitting categorical and quantitative columns to perform one hot encoding.

```
#####
#Correlation via one hot encoding method

#Separating the categorical and numerical columns

categorical_cols <- names(df_data_dummy)[sapply(df_data_dummy, function(x) is.factor(x) |
is.character(x))]
numeric_cols <- names(df_data_dummy)[sapply(df_data_dummy, function(x) is.numeric(x))]
```

- Total count of categorical and numerical columns in the data set.

```
length(categorical_cols)

## [1] 16

length(numeric_cols)

## [1] 3
```

- Performing encoding operation on categorical columns into binary values for each class.
Code:

```
#encoding categorical column
df_categorical_encoded <- df_data_dummy %>%
  select(all_of(categorical_cols)) %>%
  mutate_if(is.character, as.factor)

#converting the encoded data
df_categorical_encoded <- model.matrix(~ . - 1, data = df_categorical_encoded) %>%
  as.data.frame()

head(df_categorical_encoded)
```

Output:

```
## time10AM time10PM time2PM time6PM time7AM couponCarry out & Take away
## 1      0      0      1      0      0              0
## 2      1      0      0      0      0              0
```

## 3	1	0	0	0	0	1
## 4	0	0	1	0	0	0
## 5	0	0	1	0	0	0
## 6	0	0	0	1	0	0

couponCoffee House couponRestaurant(<20) couponRestaurant(20-50) expiration2h

## 1	0	1	0	0
## 2	1	0	0	1
## 3	0	0	0	1
## 4	1	0	0	1
## 5	1	0	0	0
## 6	0	1	0	1

genderMale ageSeniors ageTeenagers ageYoung Adults educationBachelors degree

## 1	0	0	0	1	0
## 2	0	0	0	1	0
## 3	0	0	0	1	0
## 4	0	0	0	1	0
## 5	0	0	0	1	0
## 6	0	0	0	1	0

educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate) educationHigh School Graduate

## 1	0	0
## 2	0	0
## 3	0	0
## 4	0	0
## 5	0	0
## 6	0	0

educationSome college - no degree educationSome High School occupationOthers

## 1	1	0	0
## 2	1	0	0
## 3	1	0	0
## 4	1	0	0
## 5	1	0	0
## 6	1	0	0

occupationProfessionals occupationRetired occupationService and sales

## 1	0	0	0
## 2	0	0	0
## 3	0	0	0
## 4	0	0	0
## 5	0	0	0
## 6	0	0	0

occupationStudent occupationTechnicians occupationUnemployed incomeLow_income

## 1	0	0	1	0
## 2	0	0	1	0
## 3	0	0	1	0
## 4	0	0	1	0
## 5	0	0	1	0
## 6	0	0	1	0

incomeMedium_income bar4~8 bargt8 barless1 barnever coffee_house4~8

## 1	1	0	0	0	1	0
## 2	1	0	0	0	1	0
## 3	1	0	0	0	1	0
## 4	1	0	0	0	1	0
## 5	1	0	0	0	1	0
## 6	1	0	0	0	1	0

coffee_housegt8 coffee_houseless1 coffee_housenever carry_away4~8

## 1	0	0	1	0
## 2	0	0	1	0
## 3	0	0	1	0
## 4	0	0	1	0
## 5	0	0	1	0
## 6	0	0	1	0

carry_awaygt8 carry_awayless1 carry_awaynever restaurant_less_than204~8

## 1	0	0	0	1
## 2	0	0	0	1
## 3	0	0	0	1
## 4	0	0	0	1
## 5	0	0	0	1

## 6	0	0	0	1
------	---	---	---	---

restaurant_less_than20gt8 restaurant_less_than20less1

## 1	0	0
## 2	0	0
## 3	0	0
## 4	0	0
## 5	0	0
## 6	0	0

restaurant_less_than20never restaurant20to504~8 restaurant20to50gt8

## 1	0	0	0
## 2	0	0	0
## 3	0	0	0
## 4	0	0	0
## 5	0	0	0
## 6	0	0	0

restaurant20to50less1 restaurant20to50never destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)

## 1	0	0	0
## 2	0	0	0
## 3	0	0	0
## 4	0	0	0
## 5	0	0	0
## 6	0	0	0

destination_passengerHome_Partner destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone

## 1	0	1
## 2	0	0
## 3	0	0
## 4	0	0
## 5	0	0
## 6	0	0

destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)

## 1	0
## 2	1
## 3	1

## 4	1	
## 5	1	
## 6	1	
## destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)		
## 1	0	
## 2	0	
## 3	0	
## 4	0	
## 5	0	
## 6	0	
## destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner destination_passengerWork_Alone		
## 1	0	0
## 2	0	0
## 3	0	0
## 4	0	0
## 5	0	0
## 6	0	0
## weather_temperatureSnowy_30 weather_temperatureSunny_30		
## 1	0	0
## 2	0	0
## 3	0	0
## 4	0	0
## 5	0	0
## 6	0	0
## weather_temperatureSunny_55 weather_temperatureSunny_80		
## 1	1	0
## 2	0	1
## 3	0	1
## 4	0	1
## 5	0	1
## 6	0	1
## maritalstatus_childrenDivorced_1 maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0		
## 1	0	0

## 2	0	0
## 3	0	0
## 4	0	0
## 5	0	0
## 6	0	0
## maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1 maritalstatus_childrenSingle_0		
## 1	0	0
## 2	0	0
## 3	0	0
## 4	0	0
## 5	0	0
## 6	0	0
## maritalstatus_childrenSingle_1 maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0		
## 1	0	0
## 2	0	0
## 3	0	0
## 4	0	0
## 5	0	0
## 6	0	0
## maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1 maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0		
## 1	1	0
## 2	1	0
## 3	1	0
## 4	1	0
## 5	1	0
## 6	1	0
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1		
## 1	0	
## 2	0	
## 3	0	
## 4	0	
## 5	0	
## 6	0	


```
dim(df_categorical_encoded)
```

```
## [1] 12610 68
```

- Post one hot encoding we are combining categorical and numerical columns to evaluate the correlation between features.

Code:

```
#combining encoded categorical and numerical columns
```

```
df_data_dummy_encoded <- cbind(df_data_dummy[numeric_cols], df_categorical_encoded)
```

- Dimension of the data set after one hot encoding. It is a known behavior count of features will increase after one hot encoding due to conversion of each class in each feature to a new column with binary values (0 & 1).

Code:

```
dim(df_data_dummy_encoded)
```

Output:

```
## [1] 12610 71
```

- Post one hot encoding it is ideal we need to evaluate for duplicate rows and drop them.

Code:

```
#Dropping duplicates after one hot encoding
```

```
df_data_dummy_encoded <- df_data_dummy_encoded[!duplicated(df_data_dummy_encoded),  
]
```

```
dim(df_data_dummy_encoded)
```

```
## [1] 12564 71
```

- Creating correlation matrix

```
#generating correlation matrix
```

```
cor_matrix <- cor(df_data_dummy_encoded, use = "complete.obs")
```

```
cor_matrix_melted <- melt(cor_matrix)
```

```
head(cor_matrix_melted)
```

```
##      Var1      Var2      value
## 1 direction_same direction_same 1.00000000
## 2      y direction_same 0.01434834
## 3 to_coupon direction_same -0.31392392
## 4 time10AM direction_same -0.24582455
## 5 time10PM direction_same 0.02299210
## 6 time2PM direction_same -0.22808759
```

- Finding the pairs of features which are highly correlated to each other. Here we have set a threshold of 0.5.

Code:

```
# Find pairs of highly correlated variables with threshold above 0.5
threshold <- 0.5
highly_correlated <- which(abs(cor_matrix) > threshold, arr.ind = TRUE)

# printing the indices of the highly correlated pairs
print(highly_correlated)

##              row col
## direction_same      1  1
## y                  2  2
## to_coupon          3  3
## time10AM           4  4
## time10PM           5  5
## time2PM            6  6
## time6PM            7  7
## time7AM            8  8
## destination_passengerWork_Alone      58  8
## couponCarry out & Take away           9  9
## couponCoffee House          10 10
## couponRestaurant(<20)          11 11
## couponRestaurant(20-50)         12 12
## expiration2h                13 13
## genderMale                  14 14
```

## ageSeniors	15 15
## ageTeenagers	16 16
## ageYoung Adults	17 17
## educationBachelors degree	18 18
## educationSome college - no degree	21 18
## educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)	19 19
## educationHigh School Graduate	20 20
## educationBachelors degree	18 21
## educationSome college - no degree	21 21
## educationSome High School	22 22
## occupationOthers	23 23
## occupationProfessionals	24 24
## occupationRetired	25 25
## occupationService and sales	26 26
## occupationStudent	27 27
## occupationTechnicians	28 28
## occupationUnemployed	29 29
## incomeLow_income	30 30
## incomeMedium_income	31 30
## incomeLow_income	30 31
## incomeMedium_income	31 31
## bar4~8	32 32
## bargt8	33 33
## barless1	34 34
## barnever	35 34
## barless1	34 35
## barnever	35 35
## coffee_house4~8	36 36
## coffee_housegt8	37 37
## coffee_houseless1	38 38
## coffee_housenever	39 39
## carry_away4~8	40 40
## carry_awaygt8	41 41

## carry_awayless1	42 42
## carry_awaynever	43 43
## restaurant_less_than204~8	44 44
## restaurant_less_than20gt8	45 45
## restaurant_less_than20less1	46 46
## restaurant_less_than20never	47 47
## restaurant20to504~8	48 48
## restaurant20to50gt8	49 49
## restaurant20to50less1	50 50
## restaurant20to50never	51 51
## destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)	52 52
## destination_passengerHome_Partner	53 53
## destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone	54 54
## destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)	55 55
## destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)	56 56
## destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner	57 57
## time7AM	8 58
## destination_passengerWork_Alone	58 58
## weather_temperatureSnowy_30	59 59
## weather_temperatureSunny_30	60 60
## weather_temperatureSunny_55	61 61
## weather_temperatureSunny_80	62 61
## weather_temperatureSunny_55	61 62
## weather_temperatureSunny_80	62 62
## maritalstatus_childrenDivorced_1	63 63
## maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0	64 64
## maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1	65 65
## maritalstatus_childrenSingle_0	66 66
## maritalstatus_childrenSingle_1	67 67
## maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0	68 68
## maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1	69 69
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0	70 70
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1	71 71

Extracting the variables

```
correlated_var_names <- data.frame(  
  Var1 = rownames(cor_matrix)[highly_correlated[, 1]],  
  Var2 = colnames(cor_matrix)[highly_correlated[, 2]],  
  Correlation = cor_matrix[highly_correlated]  
)
```

Remove duplicate pairs (present in the upper triangle of the matrix)

```
correlated_var_names <- correlated_var_names[correlated_var_names$Var1 <  
correlated_var_names$Var2, ]
```

- Below are the feature pairs which have correlation value greater than 0.5 (either positive or negative)
- Positive value indicates positive association between one another and vice versa for negative value.
- Also, we observed that feature pair (destination_passengerWork_Alone and time7AM) are highly correlated to each other with the correlation value “1”.
- Based on the correlation output we are dropping feature “time7AM”.

Getting only high correlated pairs.

```
print(correlated_var_names)
```

```
##           Var1           Var2  
## 9 destination_passengerWork_Alone           time7AM  
## 23   educationBachelors degree educationSome college - no degree  
## 35           incomeLow_income           incomeMedium_income  
## 41           barless1           barnever  
## 71   weather_temperatureSunny_55   weather_temperatureSunny_80  
## Correlation  
## 9   1.0000000  
## 23 -0.5205121  
## 35 -0.5714826
```

```
## 41 -0.5181823
```

```
## 71 -0.5289461
```

#Dropping highly correlated variables

```
df_data_dummy_encoded <- df_data_dummy_encoded[,!(names(df_data_dummy_encoded)
%in% c("time7AM"))]
```

- Below are the set of features which will be used in our model obtained after correlation analysis.

```
names(df_data_dummy_encoded)
```

```
## [1] "direction_same"
```

```
## [2] "y"
```

```
## [3] "to_coupon"
```

```
## [4] "time10AM"
```

```
## [5] "time10PM"
```

```
## [6] "time2PM"
```

```
## [7] "time6PM"
```

```
## [8] "couponCarry out & Take away"
```

```
## [9] "couponCoffee House"
```

```
## [10] "couponRestaurant(<20)"
```

```
## [11] "couponRestaurant(20-50)"
```

```
## [12] "expiration2h"
```

```
## [13] "genderMale"
```

```
## [14] "ageSeniors"
```

```
## [15] "ageTeenagers"
```

```
## [16] "ageYoung Adults"
```

```
## [17] "educationBachelors degree"
```

```
## [18] "educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)"
```

```
## [19] "educationHigh School Graduate"
```

```
## [20] "educationSome college - no degree"
```

```
## [21] "educationSome High School"
```

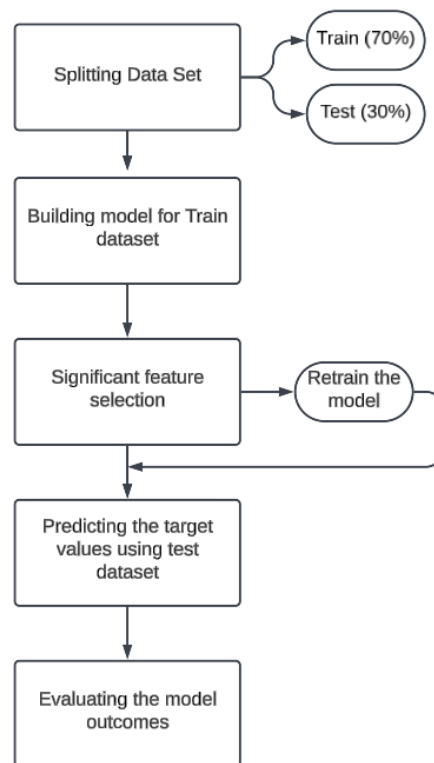
```
## [22] "occupationOthers"
```

[23] "occupationProfessionals"
[24] "occupationRetired"
[25] "occupationService and sales"
[26] "occupationStudent"
[27] "occupationTechnicians"
[28] "occupationUnemployed"
[29] "incomeLow_income"
[30] "incomeMedium_income"
[31] "bar4~8"
[32] "bargt8"
[33] "barless1"
[34] "barnever"
[35] "coffee_house4~8"
[36] "coffee_housegt8"
[37] "coffee_houseless1"
[38] "coffee_housenever"
[39] "carry_away4~8"
[40] "carry_awaygt8"
[41] "carry_awayless1"
[42] "carry_awaynever"
[43] "restaurant_less_than204~8"
[44] "restaurant_less_than20gt8"
[45] "restaurant_less_than20less1"
[46] "restaurant_less_than20never"
[47] "restaurant20to504~8"
[48] "restaurant20to50gt8"
[49] "restaurant20to50less1"
[50] "restaurant20to50never"
[51] "destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)"
[52] "destination_passengerHome_Partner"
[53] "destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone"
[54] "destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)"
[55] "destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)"

```
## [56] "destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner"  
## [57] "destination_passengerWork_Alone"  
## [58] "weather_temperatureSnowy_30"  
## [59] "weather_temperatureSunny_30"  
## [60] "weather_temperatureSunny_55"  
## [61] "weather_temperatureSunny_80"  
## [62] "maritalstatus_childrenDivorced_1"  
## [63] "maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0"  
## [64] "maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1"  
## [65] "maritalstatus_childrenSingle_0"  
## [66] "maritalstatus_childrenSingle_1"  
## [67] "maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0"  
## [68] "maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1"  
## [69] "maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0"  
## [70] "maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1"
```

VIII. Machine Learning Model Selection, Training and Evaluation

Workflow:



- Considering the binary nature of the target variable, classification models such as Logistic Regression, LDA (Linear Discriminant Analysis), and QDA (Quadratic Discriminant Analysis) are well-suited for this task. These models align with the dataset structure and the problem objective.
- Feature engineering, data preprocessing, and correlation analysis guarantee that the data is ready for model training and hence the results are more reliable.
- Metrics like accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and precision will give a full assessment of how well the model works, making sure predictions are balanced and easy to understand.
- Comparing the results of Logistic Regression, LDA, and QDA will help determine the most effective model based on its ability to generalize and meet the project's objectives.

Logistic regression model

- With target variable as 'y' we are building a logistic regression model using the function "glm" because of binary nature classification model like logistic regression is used here.

Building Model part

##Building the logistic regression model for the population data

```
model_coupon_dummy <- glm(y ~ ., data=df_data_dummy_encoded, family = binomial)
summary(model_coupon_dummy)
```

##

Call:

glm(formula = y ~ ., family = binomial, data = df_data_dummy_encoded)

##

Coefficients: (1 not defined because of singularities)

##

Estimate Std. Error z value

(Intercept) -0.578525 0.400595 -1.444

direction_same 0.486029 0.067165 7.236

to_coupon -0.013171 0.036701 -0.359

time10AM -0.020178 0.096223 -0.210

time10PM -0.211416 0.075439 -2.802

time2PM -0.118457 0.095887 -1.235

time6PM 0.199374 0.062572 3.186

`couponCarry out & Take away` 1.687107 0.072721 23.200

`couponCoffee House` 0.512493 0.064799 7.909

`couponRestaurant(<20)` 1.536562 0.071881 21.376

`couponRestaurant(20-50)` 0.391459 0.079009 4.955

expiration2h -0.830374 0.043721 -18.993

genderMale 0.210063 0.043523 4.826

ageSeniors -0.162976 0.073764 -2.209

ageTeenagers -0.044711 0.129216 -0.346

`ageYoung Adults` -0.029894 0.054910 -0.544

`educationBachelors degree` -0.135354 0.077321 -1.751

`educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)` -0.333696 0.089795 -3.716

`educationHigh School Graduate` 0.163347 0.104977 1.556

`educationSome college - no degree` 0.066594 0.077784 0.856

`educationSome High School` 0.674238 0.283079 2.382

## occupationOthers	0.005538	0.120062	0.046
## occupationProfessionals	0.093505	0.100025	0.935
## occupationRetired	-0.081707	0.146365	-0.558
## `occupationService and sales`	0.170444	0.109457	1.557
## occupationStudent	0.078661	0.113028	0.696
## occupationTechnicians	0.311779	0.107800	2.892
## occupationUnemployed	0.019333	0.105036	0.184
## incomeLow_income	0.144915	0.058591	2.473
## incomeMedium_income	0.121530	0.054638	2.224
## `bar4~8`	-0.112636	0.086086	-1.308
## bargt8	-0.436622	0.143992	-3.032
## barless1	-0.167041	0.064020	-2.609
## barnever	-0.199325	0.061426	-3.245
## `coffee_house4~8`	-0.043729	0.070391	-0.621
## coffee_housegt8	-0.341712	0.084922	-4.024
## coffee_houseless1	-0.457484	0.057539	-7.951
## coffee_housenever	-0.916468	0.062727	-14.610
## `carry_away4~8`	-0.067000	0.050184	-1.335
## carry_awaygt8	-0.142246	0.074094	-1.920
## carry_awayless1	-0.185444	0.063820	-2.906
## carry_awaynever	0.054834	0.189269	0.290
## `restaurant_less_than204~8`	0.035645	0.052241	0.682
## restaurant_less_than20gt8	0.155126	0.085385	1.817
## restaurant_less_than20less1	0.038621	0.062216	0.621
## restaurant_less_than20never	0.269920	0.164281	1.643
## `restaurant20to504~8`	0.099122	0.099722	0.994
## restaurant20to50gt8	0.072770	0.177326	0.410
## restaurant20to50less1	-0.145566	0.051007	-2.854
## restaurant20to50never	-0.292129	0.068372	-4.273
## `destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)`	0.159670	0.198813	0.803
## destination_passengerHome_Partner	0.243619	0.155790	1.564
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone`	0.813013	0.103326	7.868
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)`	1.011952	0.080708	12.538

```

## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)`    0.287833  0.105099  2.739
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner`    1.084042  0.113823  9.524
## destination_passengerWork_Alone                  NA      NA      NA
## weather_temperatureSnowy_30                      -0.161592  0.090503 -1.785
## weather_temperatureSunny_30                      0.187386  0.102628  1.826
## weather_temperatureSunny_55                      0.537859  0.080883  6.650
## weather_temperatureSunny_80                      0.366852  0.073876  4.966
## maritalstatus_childrenDivorced_1                 -0.167426  0.377962 -0.443
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0`        -0.056340  0.371295 -0.152
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1`        0.089733  0.366354  0.245
## maritalstatus_childrenSingle_0                   0.168138  0.368393  0.456
## maritalstatus_childrenSingle_1                    0.013036  0.375553  0.035
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0`      -0.084496  0.370963 -0.228
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1`      0.026264  0.376444  0.070
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0                  -0.537199  0.512092 -1.049
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1                   0.334898  0.437174  0.766
##                                                    Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)                                     0.148692
## direction_same                                4.61e-13 ***
## to_coupon                                    0.719696
## time10AM                                     0.833902
## time10PM                                    0.005071 **
## time2PM                                     0.216690
## time6PM                                    0.001441 **
## `couponCarry out & Take away`                 < 2e-16 ***
## `couponCoffee House`                         2.60e-15 ***
## `couponRestaurant(<20)`                       < 2e-16 ***
## `couponRestaurant(20-50)`                     7.25e-07 ***
## expiration2h                                 < 2e-16 ***
## genderMale                                   1.39e-06 ***
## ageSeniors                                   0.027146 *
## ageTeenagers                                0.729328
## `ageYoung Adults`                             0.586150

```

## `educationBachelors degree`	0.080023 .
## `educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)`	0.000202 ***
## `educationHigh School Graduate`	0.119701
## `educationSome college - no degree`	0.391921
## `educationSome High School`	0.017228 *
## occupationOthers	0.963207
## occupationProfessionals	0.349883
## occupationRetired	0.576681
## `occupationService and sales`	0.119427
## occupationStudent	0.486465
## occupationTechnicians	0.003825 **
## occupationUnemployed	0.853966
## incomeLow_income	0.013387 *
## incomeMedium_income	0.026130 *
## `bar4~8`	0.190736
## bargt8	0.002427 **
## barless1	0.009075 **
## barnever	0.001175 **
## `coffee_house4~8`	0.534445
## coffee_housegt8	5.73e-05 ***
## coffee_houseless1	1.85e-15 ***
## coffee_housenever	< 2e-16 ***
## `carry_away4~8`	0.181851
## carry_awaygt8	0.054883 .
## carry_awayless1	0.003664 **
## carry_awaynever	0.772033
## `restaurant_less_than204~8`	0.495033
## restaurant_less_than20gt8	0.069251 .
## restaurant_less_than20less1	0.534764
## restaurant_less_than20never	0.100374
## `restaurant20to504~8`	0.320234
## restaurant20to50gt8	0.681531
## restaurant20to50less1	0.004320 **

```

## restaurant20to50never          1.93e-05 ***
## `destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)`      0.421907
## destination_passengerHome_Partner      0.117873
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone`  3.59e-15 ***
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)` < 2e-16 ***
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)` 0.006168 **
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner` < 2e-16 ***
## destination_passengerWork_Alone          NA
## weather_temperatureSnowy_30          0.074183 .
## weather_temperatureSunny_30          0.067871 .
## weather_temperatureSunny_55          2.93e-11 ***
## weather_temperatureSunny_80          6.84e-07 ***
## maritalstatus_childrenDivorced_1      0.657787
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0` 0.879394
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1` 0.806506
## maritalstatus_childrenSingle_0        0.648095
## maritalstatus_childrenSingle_1        0.972310
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0` 0.819822
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1` 0.944377
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0       0.294165
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1       0.443646
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
## Null deviance: 17185  on 12563  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 14871  on 12495  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 15009
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4

```

- The feature **destination_passengerWork_Alone** was observed to have coefficients as NA in the model output, indicating singularity.

- Singularity occurs when a feature is perfectly correlated with other variables or is a linear combination of them, making it redundant for the model.
- In this case, the feature does not provide unique information and leads to instability in parameter estimation.
- To address this issue, the feature was dropped to ensure the model's robustness and eliminate multicollinearity. This step helps prevent overfitting, simplifies the model, and improves computational efficiency without compromising predictive accuracy.
- To analyze which are the features can expressed as a linear combination to get feature **destination_passengerWork_Alone** can be done using alias command output.

Code:

#post modeling we found singularity issue with the variable "destination_passengerWork_Alone"

```
alias(model_coupon_dummy)
```

Output:

```
## Model :
## y ~ direction_same + to_coupon + time10AM + time10PM + time2PM +
##   time6PM + `couponCarry out & Take away` + `couponCoffee House` +
##   `couponRestaurant(<20)` + `couponRestaurant(20-50)` + expiration2h +
##   genderMale + ageSeniors + ageTeenagers + `ageYoung Adults` +
##   `educationBachelors degree` + `educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)` +
##   `educationHigh School Graduate` + `educationSome college - no degree` +
##   `educationSome High School` + occupationOthers + occupationProfessionals +
##   occupationRetired + `occupationService and sales` + occupationStudent +
##   occupationTechnicians + occupationUnemployed + incomeLow_income +
##   incomeMedium_income + `bar4~8` + bargt8 + barless1 + barnever +
##   `coffee_house4~8` + coffee_housegt8 + coffee_houseless1 +
##   coffee_housenever + `carry_away4~8` + carry_awaygt8 + carry_awayless1 +
##   carry_awaynever + `restaurant_less_than204~8` + restaurant_less_than20gt8 +
##   restaurant_less_than20less1 + restaurant_less_than20never +
##   `restaurant20to504~8` + restaurant20to50gt8 + restaurant20to50less1 +
##   restaurant20to50never + `destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)` +
##   destination_passengerHome_Partner + `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone` +
##   `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)` + `destination_passengerNo Urgent
Place_Kid(s)` +
```

```

## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner` + destination_passengerWork_Alone +
## weather_temperatureSnowy_30 + weather_temperatureSunny_30 +
## weather_temperatureSunny_55 + weather_temperatureSunny_80 +
## maritalstatus_childrenDivorced_1 + `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0` +
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1` + maritalstatus_childrenSingle_0 +
## maritalstatus_childrenSingle_1 + `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0` +
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1` + maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0 +
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1
##
## Complete :
##
## (Intercept) direction_same to_coupon time10AM
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 1 0 0 -1
##
## time10PM time2PM time6PM
## destination_passengerWork_Alone -1 -1 -1
##
## `couponCarry out & Take away`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##
## `couponCoffee House` `couponRestaurant(<20)`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0 0
##
## `couponRestaurant(20-50)` expiration2h
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0 0
##
## genderMale ageSeniors ageTeenagers
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0 0 0
##
## `ageYoung Adults` `educationBachelors degree`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0 0
##
## `educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##
## `educationHigh School Graduate`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##
## `educationSome college - no degree`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##
## `educationSome High School` occupationOthers
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0 0
##
## occupationProfessionals occupationRetired

```



```

## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0 0
## `occupationService and sales` occupationStudent
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0 0
## occupationTechnicians occupationUnemployed
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0 0
## incomeLow_income incomeMedium_income `bar4~8`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0 0 0
## bargt8 barless1 barnever `coffee_house4~8`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0 0 0 0
## coffee_housegt8 coffee_houseless1
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0 0
## coffee_housenever `carry_away4~8` carry_awaygt8
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0 0 0
## carry_awayless1 carry_awaynever
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0 0
## `restaurant_less_than204~8`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
## restaurant_less_than20gt8
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
## restaurant_less_than20less1
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
## restaurant_less_than20never
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
## `restaurant20to504~8` restaurant20to50gt8
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0 0
## restaurant20to50less1 restaurant20to50never
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0 0
## `destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
## destination_passengerHome_Partner
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0

```

```

##           `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##           `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##           `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##           weather_temperatureSnowy_30
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##           weather_temperatureSunny_30
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##           weather_temperatureSunny_55
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##           weather_temperatureSunny_80
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##           maritalstatus_childrenDivorced_1
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##           `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##           `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##           maritalstatus_childrenSingle_0
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##           maritalstatus_childrenSingle_1
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##           `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##           `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##           maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##           maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0

alias(model_coupon_dummy)$Complete

```

```

##                (Intercept) direction_same to_coupon time10AM
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 1          0          0      -1
##                time10PM time2PM time6PM
## destination_passengerWork_Alone -1      -1      -1
##                `couponCarry out & Take away`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##                `couponCoffee House` `couponRestaurant(<20)`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0          0
##                `couponRestaurant(20-50)` expiration2h
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0          0
##                genderMale ageSeniors ageTeenagers
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0          0          0
##                `ageYoung Adults` `educationBachelors degree`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0          0
##                `educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##                `educationHigh School Graduate`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##                `educationSome college - no degree`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##                `educationSome High School` occupationOthers
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0          0
##                occupationProfessionals occupationRetired
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0          0
##                `occupationService and sales` occupationStudent
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0          0
##                occupationTechnicians occupationUnemployed
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0          0
##                incomeLow_income incomeMedium_income `bar4~8`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0          0          0
##                bargt8 barless1 barnever `coffee_house4~8`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0    0    0    0
##                coffee_housegt8 coffee_houseless1

```

```

## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0      0
##          coffee_housenever `carry_away4~8` carry_awaygt8
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0      0      0
##          carry_awayless1 carry_awaynever
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0      0
##          `restaurant_less_than204~8`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##          restaurant_less_than20gt8
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##          restaurant_less_than20less1
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##          restaurant_less_than20never
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##          `restaurant20to504~8` restaurant20to50gt8
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0      0
##          restaurant20to50less1 restaurant20to50never
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0      0
##          `destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##          destination_passengerHome_Partner
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##          `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##          `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##          `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##          `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##          weather_temperatureSnowy_30
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##          weather_temperatureSunny_30
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0

```

```

##                weather_temperatureSunny_55
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##                weather_temperatureSunny_80
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##                maritalstatus_childrenDivorced_1
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##                `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##                `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##                maritalstatus_childrenSingle_0
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##                maritalstatus_childrenSingle_1
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##                `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##                `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1`
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##                maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0
##                maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1
## destination_passengerWork_Alone 0

#Handling singularity issue by dropping column destination_passengerWork_Alone as it can
expressed linearly by other variables.
df_data_dummy_encoded <- df_data_dummy_encoded[,!(names(df_data_dummy_encoded)
%in% c("destination_passengerWork_Alone"))]

model_coupon_dummy <- glm(y ~ ., data=df_data_dummy_encoded, family = binomial)
summary(model_coupon_dummy)

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = y ~ ., family = binomial, data = df_data_dummy_encoded)
##

```

```

## Coefficients:
##                                Estimate Std. Error z value
## (Intercept)                   -0.578525  0.400595 -1.444
## direction_same                 0.486029  0.067165  7.236
## to_coupon                     -0.013171  0.036701 -0.359
## time10AM                      -0.020178  0.096223 -0.210
## time10PM                      -0.211416  0.075439 -2.802
## time2PM                       -0.118457  0.095887 -1.235
## time6PM                       0.199374  0.062572  3.186
## `couponCarry out & Take away`  1.687107  0.072721 23.200
## `couponCoffee House`          0.512493  0.064799  7.909
## `couponRestaurant(<20)`        1.536562  0.071881 21.376
## `couponRestaurant(20-50)`      0.391459  0.079009  4.955
## expiration2h                  -0.830374  0.043721 -18.993
## genderMale                    0.210063  0.043523  4.826
## ageSeniors                    -0.162976  0.073764 -2.209
## ageTeenagers                  -0.044711  0.129216 -0.346
## `ageYoung Adults`             -0.029894  0.054910 -0.544
## `educationBachelors degree`    -0.135354  0.077321 -1.751
## `educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)` -0.333696  0.089795 -3.716
## `educationHigh School Graduate` 0.163347  0.104977  1.556
## `educationSome college - no degree` 0.066594  0.077784  0.856
## `educationSome High School`    0.674238  0.283079  2.382
## occupationOthers              0.005538  0.120062  0.046
## occupationProfessionals        0.093505  0.100025  0.935
## occupationRetired             -0.081707  0.146365 -0.558
## `occupationService and sales`  0.170444  0.109457  1.557
## occupationStudent             0.078661  0.113028  0.696
## occupationTechnicians          0.311779  0.107800  2.892
## occupationUnemployed          0.019333  0.105036  0.184
## incomeLow_income              0.144915  0.058591  2.473
## incomeMedium_income           0.121530  0.054638  2.224
## `bar4~8`                      -0.112636  0.086086 -1.308

```

## bargt8	-0.436622	0.143992	-3.032
## barless1	-0.167041	0.064020	-2.609
## barnever	-0.199325	0.061426	-3.245
## `coffee_house4~8`	-0.043729	0.070391	-0.621
## coffee_housegt8	-0.341712	0.084922	-4.024
## coffee_houseless1	-0.457484	0.057539	-7.951
## coffee_housenever	-0.916468	0.062727	-14.610
## `carry_away4~8`	-0.067000	0.050184	-1.335
## carry_awaygt8	-0.142246	0.074094	-1.920
## carry_awayless1	-0.185444	0.063820	-2.906
## carry_awaynever	0.054834	0.189269	0.290
## `restaurant_less_than204~8`	0.035645	0.052241	0.682
## restaurant_less_than20gt8	0.155126	0.085385	1.817
## restaurant_less_than20less1	0.038621	0.062216	0.621
## restaurant_less_than20never	0.269920	0.164281	1.643
## `restaurant20to504~8`	0.099122	0.099722	0.994
## restaurant20to50gt8	0.072770	0.177326	0.410
## restaurant20to50less1	-0.145566	0.051007	-2.854
## restaurant20to50never	-0.292129	0.068372	-4.273
## `destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)`	0.159670	0.198813	0.803
## destination_passengerHome_Partner	0.243619	0.155790	1.564
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone`	0.813013	0.103326	7.868
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)`	1.011952	0.080708	12.538
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)`	0.287833	0.105099	2.739
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner`	1.084042	0.113823	9.524
## weather_temperatureSnowy_30	-0.161592	0.090503	-1.785
## weather_temperatureSunny_30	0.187386	0.102628	1.826
## weather_temperatureSunny_55	0.537859	0.080883	6.650
## weather_temperatureSunny_80	0.366852	0.073876	4.966
## maritalstatus_childrenDivorced_1	-0.167426	0.377962	-0.443
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0`	-0.056340	0.371295	-0.152
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1`	0.089733	0.366354	0.245
## maritalstatus_childrenSingle_0	0.168138	0.368393	0.456

```

## maritalstatus_childrenSingle_1          0.013036  0.375553  0.035
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0` -0.084496  0.370963 -0.228
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1`  0.026264  0.376444  0.070
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0          -0.537199  0.512092 -1.049
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1          0.334898  0.437174  0.766
##                                           Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)                             0.148692
## direction_same                          4.61e-13 ***
## to_coupon                               0.719696
## time10AM                                0.833902
## time10PM                                0.005071 **
## time2PM                                 0.216690
## time6PM                                 0.001441 **
## `couponCarry out & Take away`            < 2e-16 ***
## `couponCoffee House`                     2.60e-15 ***
## `couponRestaurant(<20)`                   < 2e-16 ***
## `couponRestaurant(20-50)`                 7.25e-07 ***
## expiration2h                             < 2e-16 ***
## genderMale                               1.39e-06 ***
## ageSeniors                               0.027146 *
## ageTeenagers                             0.729328
## `ageYoung Adults`                        0.586150
## `educationBachelors degree`               0.080023 .
## `educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)` 0.000202 ***
## `educationHigh School Graduate`           0.119701
## `educationSome college - no degree`       0.391921
## `educationSome High School`               0.017228 *
## occupationOthers                         0.963207
## occupationProfessionals                  0.349883
## occupationRetired                        0.576681
## `occupationService and sales`             0.119427
## occupationStudent                        0.486465
## occupationTechnicians                    0.003825 **

```


## occupationUnemployed	0.853966
## incomeLow_income	0.013387 *
## incomeMedium_income	0.026130 *
## `bar4~8`	0.190736
## bargt8	0.002427 **
## barless1	0.009075 **
## barnever	0.001175 **
## `coffee_house4~8`	0.534445
## coffee_housegt8	5.73e-05 ***
## coffee_houseless1	1.85e-15 ***
## coffee_housenever	< 2e-16 ***
## `carry_away4~8`	0.181851
## carry_awaygt8	0.054883 .
## carry_awayless1	0.003664 **
## carry_awaynever	0.772033
## `restaurant_less_than204~8`	0.495033
## restaurant_less_than20gt8	0.069251 .
## restaurant_less_than20less1	0.534764
## restaurant_less_than20never	0.100374
## `restaurant20to504~8`	0.320234
## restaurant20to50gt8	0.681531
## restaurant20to50less1	0.004320 **
## restaurant20to50never	1.93e-05 ***
## `destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)`	0.421907
## destination_passengerHome_Partner	0.117873
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone`	3.59e-15 ***
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)`	< 2e-16 ***
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)`	0.006168 **
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner`	< 2e-16 ***
## weather_temperatureSnowy_30	0.074183 .
## weather_temperatureSunny_30	0.067871 .
## weather_temperatureSunny_55	2.93e-11 ***
## weather_temperatureSunny_80	6.84e-07 ***

```

## maritalstatus_childrenDivorced_1          0.657787
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0`  0.879394
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1`  0.806506
## maritalstatus_childrenSingle_0            0.648095
## maritalstatus_childrenSingle_1            0.972310
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0` 0.819822
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1` 0.944377
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0           0.294165
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1           0.443646
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##    Null deviance: 17185  on 12563  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 14871  on 12495  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 15009
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4

```

IX. Variation Inflation Factor (VIF)

Key characteristics and importance of VIF

- VIF is an important measure to find and fix multicollinearity. Multicollinearity arises when two or more independent variables in a dataset are highly related to each other. High multicollinearity can make it difficult to understand the coefficients, increase standard errors, and lower the trustworthiness of the model.
- VIF helps in finding features that cause multicollinearity issues, it helps remove or change problem variables. The selection of features with lower VIF values is one of the approaches to making a model stable, easy to interpret, and good at making predictions.
- In this work, the VIF was computed in order to evaluate multicollinearity between predictors, so the most independent features contributing the most to the model could be selected. This will enhance model robustness and eliminate any redundancy-related issues.

Process involved in calculating VIF:

- Prepare the Dataset for calculating the VIF:

Ensure the dataset is cleaned and preprocessed, with all features ready for analysis (e.g., handle missing values and encode categorical variables if necessary).

- **Fit the Regression Models:**
For each predictor variable in the dataset, fit a regression model where the variable is treated as the dependent variable, and all other predictors are treated as independent variables.
- **Obtaining R-Squared Values from the regression models:**
For each regression model, calculate the R-squared value, which indicates how well the remaining predictors explain the variability of the target variable.
- **Calculate VIF for each feature:**
Use the R-squared value to compute the VIF for each predictor. Higher VIF values indicate stronger multicollinearity.

Below are the key factors considered during VIF analysis.

- A VIF value of 1 indicates no multicollinearity.
- VIF values between 1 and 5 suggest moderate multicollinearity.
- VIF values greater than 10 indicate significant multicollinearity, requiring corrective action.
- Drop or combine features with high VIF values.

Displaying VIF value for each feature.

Code:

```
#Selecting the best features and to tackle multi colinearity issue with VIF  
#calculating the vif values  
  
vif_values <- vif(model_coupon_dummy)
```

Output:

```
vif_values  
  
##           direction_same  
##           1.995175  
##           to_coupon  
##           1.567131  
##           time10AM  
##           3.597992
```

##	time10PM
##	1.872990
##	time2PM
##	2.984564
##	time6PM
##	1.896156
##	`couponCarry out & Take away`
##	1.855566
##	`couponCoffee House`
##	2.416839
##	`couponRestaurant(<20)`
##	2.066552
##	`couponRestaurant(20-50)`
##	1.756157
##	expiration2h
##	1.211678
##	genderMale
##	1.207098
##	ageSeniors
##	1.705809
##	ageTeenagers
##	1.699654
##	`ageYoung Adults`
##	1.886583
##	`educationBachelors degree`
##	3.449653
##	`educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)`
##	2.604596
##	`educationHigh School Graduate`
##	1.867868
##	`educationSome college - no degree`
##	3.451725
##	`educationSome High School`

##	1.143719
##	occupationOthers
##	2.595574
##	occupationProfessionals
##	5.573740
##	occupationRetired
##	2.082751
##	`occupationService and sales`
##	3.126661
##	occupationStudent
##	3.532986
##	occupationTechnicians
##	3.091144
##	occupationUnemployed
##	3.589794
##	incomeLow_income
##	2.073564
##	incomeMedium_income
##	1.709161
##	`bar4~8`
##	1.421366
##	bargt8
##	1.420840
##	barless1
##	2.073418
##	barnever
##	2.356368
##	`coffee_house4~8`
##	1.493218
##	coffee_housegt8
##	1.491405
##	coffee_houseless1
##	1.745615

##	coffee_housenever
##	1.833642
##	`carry_away4~8`
##	1.433589
##	carry_awaygt8
##	1.504363
##	carry_awayless1
##	1.332439
##	carry_awaynever
##	1.131370
##	`restaurant_less_than204~8`
##	1.399302
##	restaurant_less_than20gt8
##	1.668635
##	restaurant_less_than20less1
##	1.361371
##	restaurant_less_than20never
##	1.162061
##	`restaurant20to504~8`
##	1.296489
##	restaurant20to50gt8
##	1.558924
##	restaurant20to50less1
##	1.659975
##	restaurant20to50never
##	1.696100
##	`destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)`
##	1.129598
##	destination_passengerHome_Partner
##	1.209229
##	`destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone`
##	2.496990
##	`destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)`

```

##          3.054879
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)`
##          1.898592
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner`
##          2.039466
##          weather_temperatureSnowy_30
##          1.955129
##          weather_temperatureSunny_30
##          1.720991
##          weather_temperatureSunny_55
##          2.742280
##          weather_temperatureSunny_80
##          3.476657
##          maritalstatus_childrenDivorced_1
##          13.378621
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0`
##          37.364715
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1`
##          69.877954
##          maritalstatus_childrenSingle_0
##          75.467502
##          maritalstatus_childrenSingle_1
##          15.809786
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0`
##          39.980304
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1`
##          15.294316
##          maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0
##          2.230093
##          maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1
##          3.392867

```

➤ Filtering the features which is having VIF value with greater than 5

Code:

#Printing features with has VIF Value greater than 5

```
vif_df <- data.frame(Variable = names(vif_values), VIF = vif_values)
high_vif_vars <- vif_df[vif_values > 5,]
```

Output:

```
print(high_vif_vars)
```

```
##                                Variable
## occupationProfessionals         occupationProfessionals
## maritalstatus_childrenDivorced_1 maritalstatus_childrenDivorced_1
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0` `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0`
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1` `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1`
## maritalstatus_childrenSingle_0         maritalstatus_childrenSingle_0
## maritalstatus_childrenSingle_1         maritalstatus_childrenSingle_1
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0` `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0`
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1` `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1`
##                                VIF
## occupationProfessionals         5.57374
## maritalstatus_childrenDivorced_1 13.37862
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0` 37.36471
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1` 69.87795
## maritalstatus_childrenSingle_0         75.46750
## maritalstatus_childrenSingle_1         15.80979
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0` 39.98030
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1` 15.29432
```

#Printing the features which needs to be dropped which has VIF value greater than 5

```
Features_drop_vif <- high_vif_vars[,1]
```

```
print(Features_drop_vif)
```

```
## [1] "occupationProfessionals"
## [2] "maritalstatus_childrenDivorced_1"
## [3] "`maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0`"
## [4] "`maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1`"
```



```
## [5] "maritalstatus_childrenSingle_0"  
## [6] "maritalstatus_childrenSingle_1"  
## [7] "`maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0`"  
## [8] "`maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1`"
```

- Dropping features having high VIF Value

Code:

```
#Dropping features which has high VIF Value  
df_data_dummy_encoded <- df_data_dummy_encoded[ , !(names(df_data_dummy_encoded)  
%in% Features_drop_vif)]  
dim(df_data_dummy_encoded)  
  
## [1] 12564 65
```

- Below is the final list of features used for model.

```
names(df_data_dummy_encoded)  
  
## [1] "direction_same"  
## [2] "y"  
## [3] "to_coupon"  
## [4] "time10AM"  
## [5] "time10PM"  
## [6] "time2PM"  
## [7] "time6PM"  
## [8] "couponCarry out & Take away"  
## [9] "couponCoffee House"  
## [10] "couponRestaurant(<20)"  
## [11] "couponRestaurant(20-50)"  
## [12] "expiration2h"  
## [13] "genderMale"  
## [14] "ageSeniors"  
## [15] "ageTeenagers"  
## [16] "ageYoung Adults"  
## [17] "educationBachelors degree"  
## [18] "educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)"
```

[19] "educationHigh School Graduate"
[20] "educationSome college - no degree"
[21] "educationSome High School"
[22] "occupationOthers"
[23] "occupationRetired"
[24] "occupationService and sales"
[25] "occupationStudent"
[26] "occupationTechnicians"
[27] "occupationUnemployed"
[28] "incomeLow_income"
[29] "incomeMedium_income"
[30] "bar4~8"
[31] "bargt8"
[32] "barless1"
[33] "barnever"
[34] "coffee_house4~8"
[35] "coffee_housegt8"
[36] "coffee_houseless1"
[37] "coffee_housenever"
[38] "carry_away4~8"
[39] "carry_awaygt8"
[40] "carry_awayless1"
[41] "carry_awaynever"
[42] "restaurant_less_than204~8"
[43] "restaurant_less_than20gt8"
[44] "restaurant_less_than20less1"
[45] "restaurant_less_than20never"
[46] "restaurant20to504~8"
[47] "restaurant20to50gt8"
[48] "restaurant20to50less1"
[49] "restaurant20to50never"
[50] "destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)"
[51] "destination_passengerHome_Partner"

```

## [52] "destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone"
## [53] "destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)"
## [54] "destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)"
## [55] "destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner"
## [56] "weather_temperatureSnowy_30"
## [57] "weather_temperatureSunny_30"
## [58] "weather_temperatureSunny_55"
## [59] "weather_temperatureSunny_80"
## [60] "maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0"
## [61] "maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1"
## [62] "maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0"
## [63] "maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1"
## [64] "maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0"
## [65] "maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1"

#rerunning model with final features
model_coupon_dummy <- glm(y ~ ., data=df_data_dummy_encoded, family = binomial)
summary(model_coupon_dummy)

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = y ~ ., family = binomial, data = df_data_dummy_encoded)
##
## Coefficients:
##
##              Estimate Std. Error z value
## (Intercept)      -0.406668  0.159077 -2.556
## direction_same         0.481884  0.067122  7.179
## to_coupon          -0.016689  0.036662 -0.455
## time10AM           -0.020583  0.096189 -0.214
## time10PM           -0.215806  0.075391 -2.863
## time2PM            -0.119830  0.095839 -1.250
## time6PM             0.198194  0.062539  3.169
## `couponCarry out & Take away`      1.684408  0.072681 23.175
## `couponCoffee House`              0.511177  0.064763  7.893

```

## `couponRestaurant(<20)`	1.532894	0.071829	21.341
## `couponRestaurant(20-50)`	0.390653	0.078960	4.947
## expiration2h	-0.827329	0.043677	-18.942
## genderMale	0.229964	0.042799	5.373
## ageSeniors	-0.166684	0.073541	-2.267
## ageTeenagers	0.017307	0.127240	0.136
## `ageYoung Adults`	0.009155	0.053213	0.172
## `educationBachelors degree`	-0.122873	0.076691	-1.602
## `educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)`	-0.332203	0.089423	-3.715
## `educationHigh School Graduate`	0.168965	0.104395	1.619
## `educationSome college - no degree`	0.064575	0.077436	0.834
## `educationSome High School`	0.625535	0.281053	2.226
## occupationOthers	-0.061288	0.082604	-0.742
## occupationRetired	-0.173479	0.120607	-1.438
## `occupationService and sales`	0.081494	0.070205	1.161
## occupationStudent	0.009832	0.077826	0.126
## occupationTechnicians	0.233169	0.070630	3.301
## occupationUnemployed	-0.039508	0.064260	-0.615
## incomeLow_income	0.116302	0.057729	2.015
## incomeMedium_income	0.108730	0.054422	1.998
## `bar4~8`	-0.100722	0.085926	-1.172
## bargt8	-0.410389	0.143501	-2.860
## barless1	-0.171974	0.063841	-2.694
## barnever	-0.206228	0.061232	-3.368
## `coffee_house4~8`	-0.048010	0.070192	-0.684
## coffee_housegt8	-0.354440	0.084686	-4.185
## coffee_houseless1	-0.471070	0.057304	-8.221
## coffee_housenever	-0.917558	0.062641	-14.648
## `carry_away4~8`	-0.065652	0.050016	-1.313
## carry_awaygt8	-0.126381	0.073486	-1.720
## carry_awayless1	-0.169127	0.063391	-2.668
## carry_awaynever	0.064630	0.188177	0.343
## `restaurant_less_than204~8`	0.041429	0.052142	0.795

## restaurant_less_than20gt8	0.149976	0.084866	1.767
## restaurant_less_than20less1	0.047876	0.061880	0.774
## restaurant_less_than20never	0.269350	0.163771	1.645
## `restaurant20to504~8`	0.076074	0.099372	0.766
## restaurant20to50gt8	0.037124	0.176603	0.210
## restaurant20to50less1	-0.149870	0.050897	-2.945
## restaurant20to50never	-0.288970	0.068266	-4.233
## `destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)`	0.144948	0.198620	0.730
## destination_passengerHome_Partner	0.251457	0.155760	1.614
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone`	0.808424	0.103272	7.828
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)`	1.014805	0.080677	12.579
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)`	0.275114	0.105002	2.620
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner`	1.082414	0.113784	9.513
## weather_temperatureSnowy_30	-0.159108	0.090487	-1.758
## weather_temperatureSunny_30	0.185397	0.102603	1.807
## weather_temperatureSunny_55	0.544960	0.080758	6.748
## weather_temperatureSunny_80	0.367909	0.073819	4.984
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0`	-0.165961	0.073295	-2.264
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1`	-0.006281	0.059374	-0.106
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0`	-0.205687	0.068734	-2.992
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1`	-0.084961	0.106335	-0.799
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0	-0.653356	0.357004	-1.830
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1	0.277618	0.255787	1.085
##	Pr(> z)		
## (Intercept)	0.010576	*	
## direction_same	7.01e-13	***	
## to_coupon	0.648955		
## time10AM	0.830556		
## time10PM	0.004203	**	
## time2PM	0.211183		
## time6PM	0.001529	**	
## `couponCarry out & Take away`	< 2e-16	***	
## `couponCoffee House`	2.95e-15	***	

## `couponRestaurant(<20)`	< 2e-16 ***
## `couponRestaurant(20-50)`	7.52e-07 ***
## expiration2h	< 2e-16 ***
## genderMale	7.74e-08 ***
## ageSeniors	0.023418 *
## ageTeenagers	0.891807
## `ageYoung Adults`	0.863401
## `educationBachelors degree`	0.109112
## `educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)`	0.000203 ***
## `educationHigh School Graduate`	0.105552
## `educationSome college - no degree`	0.404325
## `educationSome High School`	0.026036 *
## occupationOthers	0.458118
## occupationRetired	0.150326
## `occupationService and sales`	0.245722
## occupationStudent	0.899464
## occupationTechnicians	0.000962 ***
## occupationUnemployed	0.538678
## incomeLow_income	0.043942 *
## incomeMedium_income	0.045727 *
## `bar4~8`	0.241118
## bargt8	0.004238 **
## barless1	0.007065 **
## barnever	0.000757 ***
## `coffee_house4~8`	0.493984
## coffee_housegt8	2.85e-05 ***
## coffee_houseless1	< 2e-16 ***
## coffee_housenever	< 2e-16 ***
## `carry_away4~8`	0.189310
## carry_awaygt8	0.085471 .
## carry_awayless1	0.007630 **
## carry_awaynever	0.731257
## `restaurant_less_than204~8`	0.426880

```

## restaurant_less_than20gt8          0.077193 .
## restaurant_less_than20less1         0.439110
## restaurant_less_than20never          0.100037
## `restaurant20to504~8`                0.443945
## restaurant20to50gt8                  0.833501
## restaurant20to50less1                0.003234 **
## restaurant20to50never                 2.31e-05 ***
## `destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)`    0.465527
## destination_passengerHome_Partner     0.106444
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone` 4.95e-15 ***
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)` < 2e-16 ***
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)` 0.008791 **
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner` < 2e-16 ***
## weather_temperatureSnowy_30           0.078689 .
## weather_temperatureSunny_30           0.070772 .
## weather_temperatureSunny_55           1.50e-11 ***
## weather_temperatureSunny_80           6.23e-07 ***
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0` 0.023556 *
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1` 0.915745
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0` 0.002767 **
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1` 0.424290
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0       0.067234 .
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1       0.277767
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
## Null deviance: 17185  on 12563  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 14881  on 12499  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 15011
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4

```

#Multi-collinearity issue and singularity issue has been fixed

- Singularity and Multi collinearity issue has been fixed and we are good to proceed with training model.

Model building for sample data (about 1000 observations)

- **Splitting the Dataset:** The dataset is divided into training and testing sets to evaluate the model's generalization ability. Typically, 70% of the data is used for training, and the remaining 30% is reserved for testing.
- **Training the Model:** Classification machine learning models like Logistic Regression, LDA, QDA is trained on the training set, using the preprocessed and feature-engineered data.
- **Predicting Values:** The trained model is used to predict outcomes for the test set, generating predicted values for the target feature.
- **Evaluating the Model:** The model's performance is assessed using metrics such as accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and precision. These metrics provide insights into how well the model performs on unseen data.
- **Comparison of Models:** Multiple Classification models are compared based on their performance metrics, and the best model is selected for analysis.

Splitting the data set 70% for train and 30% for testing post selecting random 1000 rows from the large data set using “sample” function.

Code:

```
##### Building models for random sample data #####  
  
set.seed(10)  
df_data_dummy_encoded_sample <-  
df_data_dummy_encoded[sample(1:nrow(df_data_dummy_encoded), 1000, replace = FALSE),  
]
```

- Dimension of the data set after selecting random 1000 observations.

```
dim(df_data_dummy_encoded_sample)  
  
## [1] 1000 65
```


- Creating the partition in the data set for training(70%) and testing(30%) with the help of random indices method.

Code:

```
#Using population data splitting the data set into train (70%) and test (30%)
set.seed(1025)
trainIndex2 <- createDataPartition(df_data_dummy_encoded_sample$y, p = .7,
                                   list = FALSE)

train_samp <- df_data_dummy_encoded_sample[trainIndex2, ]
test_samp <- df_data_dummy_encoded_sample[-trainIndex2, ]
```

- Below are the dimensions of training and testing data set after partition.

```
dim(train_samp)
## [1] 700 65

dim(test_samp)
## [1] 300 65
```

Logistic Regression model

Code:

```
#Building logistic model for train_samp sample data set

model_coupon_samp <- glm(y ~ ., data = train_samp, family = binomial)
```

Output:

```
summary(model_coupon_samp)

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = y ~ ., family = binomial, data = train_samp)
##
## Coefficients:
##
##              Estimate Std. Error z value
## (Intercept)   -0.56377    0.75626  -0.745
```

## direction_same	0.23646	0.31943	0.740
## to_coupon	-0.12988	0.17504	-0.742
## time10AM	-0.92723	0.44148	-2.100
## time10PM	-0.25350	0.33015	-0.768
## time2PM	-0.79619	0.43675	-1.823
## time6PM	-0.03642	0.29727	-0.123
## `couponCarry out & Take away`	2.17772	0.35287	6.171
## `couponCoffee House`	1.28374	0.32555	3.943
## `couponRestaurant(<20)`	1.94697	0.35651	5.461
## `couponRestaurant(20-50)`	0.93876	0.36012	2.607
## expiration2h	-1.07990	0.20682	-5.221
## genderMale	0.32384	0.19879	1.629
## ageSeniors	-0.68920	0.35114	-1.963
## ageTeenagers	-0.14826	0.55469	-0.267
## `ageYoung Adults`	-0.17525	0.26201	-0.669
## `educationBachelors degree`	0.16919	0.35226	0.480
## `educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)`	0.12786	0.40617	0.315
## `educationHigh School Graduate`	1.14379	0.51207	2.234
## `educationSome college - no degree`	0.71036	0.34819	2.040
## `educationSome High School`	2.17054	1.33752	1.623
## occupationOthers	-0.81181	0.36990	-2.195
## occupationRetired	-0.34453	0.56304	-0.612
## `occupationService and sales`	-0.65704	0.32068	-2.049
## occupationStudent	-0.80803	0.35816	-2.256
## occupationTechnicians	-0.39938	0.31269	-1.277
## occupationUnemployed	-0.40801	0.28738	-1.420
## incomeLow_income	0.31327	0.26558	1.180
## incomeMedium_income	0.39469	0.25604	1.542
## `bar4~8`	-0.91863	0.37436	-2.454
## bargt8	-0.68972	0.73104	-0.943
## barless1	-0.28294	0.29556	-0.957
## barnever	-0.08264	0.28323	-0.292
## `coffee_house4~8`	-0.24744	0.31264	-0.791

## coffee_house<8	-0.32765	0.40991	-0.799
## coffee_house<1	-0.69443	0.26529	-2.618
## coffee_housenever	-1.10085	0.28855	-3.815
## `carry_away4~8`	0.31580	0.22959	1.376
## carry_away<8	0.03821	0.35238	0.108
## carry_away<1	-0.11844	0.28887	-0.410
## carry_awaynever	0.12528	0.82921	0.151
## `restaurant_less_than204~8`	0.04683	0.23814	0.197
## restaurant_less_than20<8	-0.56195	0.39913	-1.408
## restaurant_less_than20<1	0.16138	0.28368	0.569
## restaurant_less_than20never	-0.50227	0.71644	-0.701
## `restaurant20to504~8`	-0.87294	0.42435	-2.057
## restaurant20to50<8	0.08576	1.03730	0.083
## restaurant20to50<1	-0.26448	0.23216	-1.139
## restaurant20to50never	-0.24411	0.31275	-0.781
## `destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)`	-0.76096	1.09910	-0.692
## destination_passengerHome_Partner	-0.58937	0.79766	-0.739
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone`	0.84816	0.46654	1.818
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)`	1.22133	0.36579	3.339
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)`	0.04000	0.48761	0.082
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner`	2.06628	0.52814	3.912
## weather_temperatureSnowy_30	0.08905	0.43505	0.205
## weather_temperatureSunny_30	0.27386	0.51967	0.527
## weather_temperatureSunny_55	0.64577	0.40187	1.607
## weather_temperatureSunny_80	0.62566	0.36546	1.712
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0`	-0.16662	0.34862	-0.478
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1`	-0.14427	0.27656	-0.522
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0`	-0.43141	0.33331	-1.294
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1`	0.08835	0.48054	0.184
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0	0.15442	1.31984	0.117
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1	1.89719	1.05152	1.804
##	Pr(> z)		
## (Intercept)	0.455986		

## direction_same	0.459157
## to_coupon	0.458081
## time10AM	0.035703 *
## time10PM	0.442582
## time2PM	0.068305 .
## time6PM	0.902493
## `couponCarry out & Take away`	6.77e-10 ***
## `couponCoffee House`	8.04e-05 ***
## `couponRestaurant(<20)`	4.73e-08 ***
## `couponRestaurant(20-50)`	0.009140 **
## expiration2h	1.78e-07 ***
## genderMale	0.103304
## ageSeniors	0.049677 *
## ageTeenagers	0.789255
## `ageYoung Adults`	0.503574
## `educationBachelors degree`	0.631011
## `educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)`	0.752923
## `educationHigh School Graduate`	0.025507 *
## `educationSome college - no degree`	0.041333 *
## `educationSome High School`	0.104629
## occupationOthers	0.028188 *
## occupationRetired	0.540598
## `occupationService and sales`	0.040473 *
## occupationStudent	0.024066 *
## occupationTechnicians	0.201511
## occupationUnemployed	0.155679
## incomeLow_income	0.238160
## incomeMedium_income	0.123185
## `bar4~8`	0.014132 *
## bargt8	0.345437
## barless1	0.338422
## barnever	0.770462
## `coffee_house4~8`	0.428677

```

## coffee_housegt8                0.424095
## coffee_houseless1              0.008854 **
## coffee_housenever              0.000136 ***
## `carry_away4~8`                0.168971
## carry_awaygt8                  0.913658
## carry_awayless1               0.681789
## carry_awaynever               0.879909
## `restaurant_less_than204~8`    0.844109
## restaurant_less_than20gt8      0.159146
## restaurant_less_than20less1    0.569439
## restaurant_less_than20never    0.483262
## `restaurant20to504~8`          0.039672 *
## restaurant20to50gt8            0.934109
## restaurant20to50less1          0.254616
## restaurant20to50never          0.435073
## `destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)` 0.488721
## destination_passengerHome_Partner 0.459984
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone` 0.069067 .
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)` 0.000841 ***
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)` 0.934618
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner` 9.14e-05 ***
## weather_temperatureSnowy_30      0.837814
## weather_temperatureSunny_30      0.598205
## weather_temperatureSunny_55      0.108072
## weather_temperatureSunny_80      0.086900 .
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0` 0.632696
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1` 0.601908
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0` 0.195554
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1` 0.854134
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0  0.906861
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1  0.071194 .
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

```

```
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
## Null deviance: 962.99 on 699 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 777.31 on 635 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 907.31
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```
coefficients(model_coupon_samp)
```

```
## (Intercept)
## -0.56377384
## direction_same
## 0.23645704
## to_coupon
## -0.12988021
## time10AM
## -0.92722841
## time10PM
## -0.25350314
## time2PM
## -0.79618828
## time6PM
## -0.03641893
## `couponCarry out & Take away`
## 2.17771807
## `couponCoffee House`
## 1.28374163
## `couponRestaurant(<20)`
## 1.94696944
## `couponRestaurant(20-50)`
## 0.93876160
## expiration2h
```

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##	incomeMedium_income
##	0.39469180
##	`bar4~8`
##	-0.91863230
##	bargt8
##	-0.68972123
##	barless1
##	-0.28293583
##	barnever
##	-0.08263754
##	`coffee_house4~8`
##	-0.24743842
##	coffee_housegt8
##	-0.32765295
##	coffee_houseless1
##	-0.69443464
##	coffee_housenever
##	-1.10084707
##	`carry_away4~8`
##	0.31580219
##	carry_awaygt8
##	0.03820663
##	carry_awayless1
##	-0.11844212
##	carry_awaynever
##	0.12528019
##	`restaurant_less_than204~8`
##	0.04682841
##	restaurant_less_than20gt8
##	-0.56195378
##	restaurant_less_than20less1
##	0.16138122
##	restaurant_less_than20never

##				-0.50227104
##			`restaurant20to504~8`	
##				-0.87294115
##			restaurant20to50gt8	
##				0.08576047
##			restaurant20to50less1	
##				-0.26447870
##			restaurant20to50never	
##				-0.24411259
##			`destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)`	
##				-0.76095605
##			destination_passengerHome_Partner	
##				-0.58936779
##		`destination_passengerNo	Urgent	Place_Alone`
##				0.84816393
##		`destination_passengerNo	Urgent	Place_Friend(s)`
##				1.22132858
##		`destination_passengerNo	Urgent	Place_Kid(s)`
##				0.04000145
##		`destination_passengerNo	Urgent	Place_Partner`
##				2.06627625
##			weather_temperatureSnowy_30	
##				0.08905027
##			weather_temperatureSunny_30	
##				0.27385810
##			weather_temperatureSunny_55	
##				0.64577421
##			weather_temperatureSunny_80	
##				0.62565918
##		`maritalstatus_childrenMarried	partner_0`	
##				-0.16661618
##		`maritalstatus_childrenMarried	partner_1`	
##				-0.14426797

```
##                                `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried`    partner_0`
##                                                                -0.43141251
##                                `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried`    partner_1`
##                                                                0.08834526
##                                maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0
##                                                                0.15442070
##                                maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1
##                                1.89718754
```

- Post training the model on the training data set we observed there are certain features which are not significant hence we are dropping them and retraining the model to increase the model accuracy and interpretability.

#Selecting the significant features and retraining the model

```
summary(model_coupon_samp)$coefficients[, 4] <= 0.05
```

```
##                                (Intercept)
##                                FALSE
##                                direction_same
##                                FALSE
##                                to_coupon
##                                FALSE
##                                time10AM
##                                TRUE
##                                time10PM
##                                FALSE
##                                time2PM
##                                FALSE
##                                time6PM
##                                FALSE
##                                `couponCarry out & Take away`
##                                TRUE
##                                `couponCoffee House`
##                                TRUE
##                                `couponRestaurant(<20)`
```

```

##                TRUE
##      `couponRestaurant(20-50)`
##                TRUE
##      expiration2h
##                TRUE
##      genderMale
##                FALSE
##      ageSeniors
##                TRUE
##      ageTeenagers
##                FALSE
##      `ageYoung Adults`
##                FALSE
##      `educationBachelors degree`
##                FALSE
## `educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)`
##                FALSE
##      `educationHigh School Graduate`
##                TRUE
##      `educationSome college - no degree`
##                TRUE
##      `educationSome High School`
##                FALSE
##      occupationOthers
##                TRUE
##      occupationRetired
##                FALSE
##      `occupationService and sales`
##                TRUE
##      occupationStudent
##                TRUE
##      occupationTechnicians
##                FALSE

```

```

##          occupationUnemployed
##          FALSE
##          incomeLow_income
##          FALSE
##          incomeMedium_income
##          FALSE
##          `bar4~8`
##          TRUE
##          bargt8
##          FALSE
##          barless1
##          FALSE
##          barnever
##          FALSE
##          `coffee_house4~8`
##          FALSE
##          coffee_housegt8
##          FALSE
##          coffee_houseless1
##          TRUE
##          coffee_housenever
##          TRUE
##          `carry_away4~8`
##          FALSE
##          carry_awaygt8
##          FALSE
##          carry_awayless1
##          FALSE
##          carry_awaynever
##          FALSE
##          `restaurant_less_than204~8`
##          FALSE
##          restaurant_less_than20gt8

```

```

##                FALSE
##    restaurant_less_than20less1
##                FALSE
##    restaurant_less_than20never
##                FALSE
##    `restaurant20to504~8`
##                TRUE
##    restaurant20to50gt8
##                FALSE
##    restaurant20to50less1
##                FALSE
##    restaurant20to50never
##                FALSE
##    `destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)`
##                FALSE
##    destination_passengerHome_Partner
##                FALSE
##    `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone`
##                FALSE
##    `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)`
##                TRUE
##    `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)`
##                FALSE
##    `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner`
##                TRUE
##    weather_temperatureSnowy_30
##                FALSE
##    weather_temperatureSunny_30
##                FALSE
##    weather_temperatureSunny_55
##                FALSE
##    weather_temperatureSunny_80
##                FALSE

```

```

##      `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0`
##                                     FALSE
##      `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1`
##                                     FALSE
##      `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0`
##                                     FALSE
##      `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1`
##                                     FALSE
##      maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0
##                                     FALSE
##      maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1
##                                     FALSE

significant_vars_log <-
names(coef(model_coupon_samp))[summary(model_coupon_samp)$coefficients[, 4] <= 0.05]

significant_vars_log <- significant_vars_log[significant_vars_log != "(Intercept)"]
significant_vars_log

## [1] "time10AM"
## [2] "`couponCarry out & Take away`"
## [3] "`couponCoffee House`"
## [4] "`couponRestaurant(<20)`"
## [5] "`couponRestaurant(20-50)`"
## [6] "expiration2h"
## [7] "ageSeniors"
## [8] "`educationHigh School Graduate`"
## [9] "`educationSome college - no degree`"
## [10] "occupationOthers"
## [11] "`occupationService and sales`"
## [12] "occupationStudent"
## [13] "`bar4~8`"
## [14] "coffee_houseless1"
## [15] "coffee_housenever"
## [16] "`restaurant20to504~8`"

```

```
## [17] "`destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)``"
## [18] "`destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner`"

formula_log <- as.formula(paste("y ~", paste(significant_vars_log, collapse = "+")))

#Retrain the model with significant features

model_coupon_samp <- glm(formula_log, data = train_samp, family = binomial)
summary(model_coupon_samp)

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = formula_log, family = binomial, data = train_samp)
##
## Coefficients:
##
##              Estimate Std. Error z value
## (Intercept)      -0.3549   0.2854  -1.243
## time10AM          -0.3375   0.2413  -1.399
## `couponCarry out & Take away`      1.9188   0.3195   6.006
## `couponCoffee House`      1.2276   0.2863   4.288
## `couponRestaurant(<20)`      1.9368   0.3127   6.194
## `couponRestaurant(20-50)`      0.8234   0.3191   2.580
## expiration2h        -0.9974   0.1813  -5.500
## ageSeniors          -0.4666   0.2401  -1.943
## `educationHigh School Graduate`      0.7119   0.3556   2.002
## `educationSome college - no degree`      0.5092   0.1846   2.758
## occupationOthers      -0.7019   0.3244  -2.163
## `occupationService and sales`      -0.4049   0.2725  -1.486
## occupationStudent      -0.5558   0.2684  -2.071
## `bar4~8`            -0.5384   0.3021  -1.783
## coffee_houseless1      -0.5190   0.2063  -2.516
## coffee_housenever      -0.9254   0.2185  -4.236
## `restaurant20to504~8`      -0.5396   0.3425  -1.575
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)`  0.7071   0.2079   3.401
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner`  1.2882   0.3527   3.653
```

```

##                                Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)                   0.213686
## time10AM                      0.161910
## `couponCarry out & Take away` 1.90e-09 ***
## `couponCoffee House`         1.80e-05 ***
## `couponRestaurant(<20)`       5.88e-10 ***
## `couponRestaurant(20-50)`     0.009872 **
## expiration2h                  3.79e-08 ***
## ageSeniors                    0.051968 .
## `educationHigh School Graduate` 0.045284 *
## `educationSome college - no degree` 0.005810 **
## occupationOthers              0.030504 *
## `occupationService and sales` 0.137368
## occupationStudent             0.038371 *
## `bar4~8`                      0.074658 .
## coffee_houseless1            0.011874 *
## coffee_housenever            2.28e-05 ***
## `restaurant20to504~8`        0.115143
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)` 0.000671 ***
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner` 0.000260 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##    Null deviance: 962.99  on 699  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 825.42  on 681  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 863.42
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 3

```

- The null deviance is 962.99, and the residual deviance is 825.42, which shows that the model explains some of the differences in the data. That is, it's better than a model with no predictors.

- The AIC (863.42) provides one way to compare models; lower numbers indicate a better fit for the model with only 3 Fisher Scoring iterations, indicating efficient convergence and stable parameter estimation.
- Calculating the accuracy of training and testing data set by predicting their values using the model developed.

```
#Calculating the training accuracy by predicting the target values in train_samp data
pred_samp_train <- predict(model_coupon_samp, newdata = train_samp, type = "response")
pred_class_samp_train <- ifelse(pred_samp_train > 0.5, 1, 0)
pred_class_samp_train <- as.factor(pred_class_samp_train)
head(pred_class_samp_train)

## 5604 1608 1462 11895 10030 4445
##    0    1    1    0    1    0
## Levels: 0 1

train_samp$y <- factor(train_samp$y, levels = c(0, 1))

conf_log_train <- confusionMatrix(pred_class_samp_train, train_samp$y)
print(conf_log_train)

## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##          Reference
## Prediction  0    1
##          0 194 100
##          1 120 286
##
##          Accuracy : 0.6857
##          95% CI : (0.6499, 0.72)
##    No Information Rate : 0.5514
##    P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 2.651e-13
##
##          Kappa : 0.3609
##
##    McNemar's Test P-Value : 0.2002
```

```

##
##      Sensitivity : 0.6178
##      Specificity : 0.7409
##      Pos Pred Value : 0.6599
##      Neg Pred Value : 0.7044
##      Prevalence : 0.4486
##      Detection Rate : 0.2771
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.4200
##      Balanced Accuracy : 0.6794
##
##      'Positive' Class : 0
##

#Calculating the testing accuracy by predicting the target values in train_samp data
pred_samp_test <- predict(model_coupon_samp, newdata = test_samp, type = "response")
pred_class_samp_test <- ifelse(pred_samp_test > 0.5, 1, 0)
pred_class_samp_test <- as.factor(pred_class_samp_test)
head(pred_class_samp_test)

## 491 3721 11714 7634 7125 5671
##  1  0  1  1  0  0
## Levels: 0 1

test_samp$y <- factor(test_samp$y, levels = c(0, 1))

conf_log_test <- confusionMatrix(pred_class_samp_test, test_samp$y)
print(conf_log_test)

## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##      Reference
## Prediction  0  1
##      0 70 44
##      1 64 122
##
##      Accuracy : 0.64

```

```

##          95% CI : (0.5828, 0.6944)
## No Information Rate : 0.5533
## P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 0.001421
##
##          Kappa : 0.2611
##
## Mcnemar's Test P-Value : 0.067508
##
##          Sensitivity : 0.5224
##          Specificity : 0.7349
##          Pos Pred Value : 0.6140
##          Neg Pred Value : 0.6559
##          Prevalence : 0.4467
##          Detection Rate : 0.2333
##          Detection Prevalence : 0.3800
##          Balanced Accuracy : 0.6287
##
##          'Positive' Class : 0
##

```

Based on the obtained output from the confusion for both training and testing data set the model summary can be interpreted as below.

- The model has good performance on the training data with an accuracy of 68.57% and a balanced accuracy of 67.94%.
- On the test set, however, accuracy drops to 64.00%, and balanced accuracy falls to 62.87%, which proves some overfitting and less generalizability.
- The model does a better job at finding true positive (sensitivity values in 61.78% in training data set and testing data set 52.24%) than true negative (specificity = 74.09% in training data set and 73.49% in testing data set) in both datasets.
- Although it is much better than random guessing (p-values < 0.05), its performance could be improved by class imbalance correction and adjustment of the model to improve sensitivity and overall performance.

Fetching top 20 features which is explaining the most of the variability for the target variable

Code:

```
##Fetching top 20 features from model_coupon_samp

# Extract coefficients
coefficients <- coef(model_coupon_samp)

# Convert to a data frame for better visualization
feature_importance <- data.frame(
  Feature = names(coefficients),
  Coefficient = coefficients,
  Odds_Ratio = exp(coefficients)
)

# Sort by absolute coefficient values
feature_importance <- feature_importance[order(abs(feature_importance$Coefficient),
decreasing = TRUE), ]

# Printing features which has high importance
print(feature_importance)

##
## `couponRestaurant(<20)`
## `couponCarry out & Take away`
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner`
## `couponCoffee House`
## expiration2h
## coffee_housenever
## `couponRestaurant(20-50)`
## `educationHigh School Graduate`
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)`
## occupationOthers
## occupationStudent
## `restaurant20to504~8`

Feature
`couponRestaurant(<20)`
`couponCarry out & Take away`
`destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner`
`couponCoffee House`
expiration2h
coffee_housenever
`couponRestaurant(20-50)`
`educationHigh School Graduate`
`destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)`
occupationOthers
occupationStudent
`restaurant20to504~8`
```

```

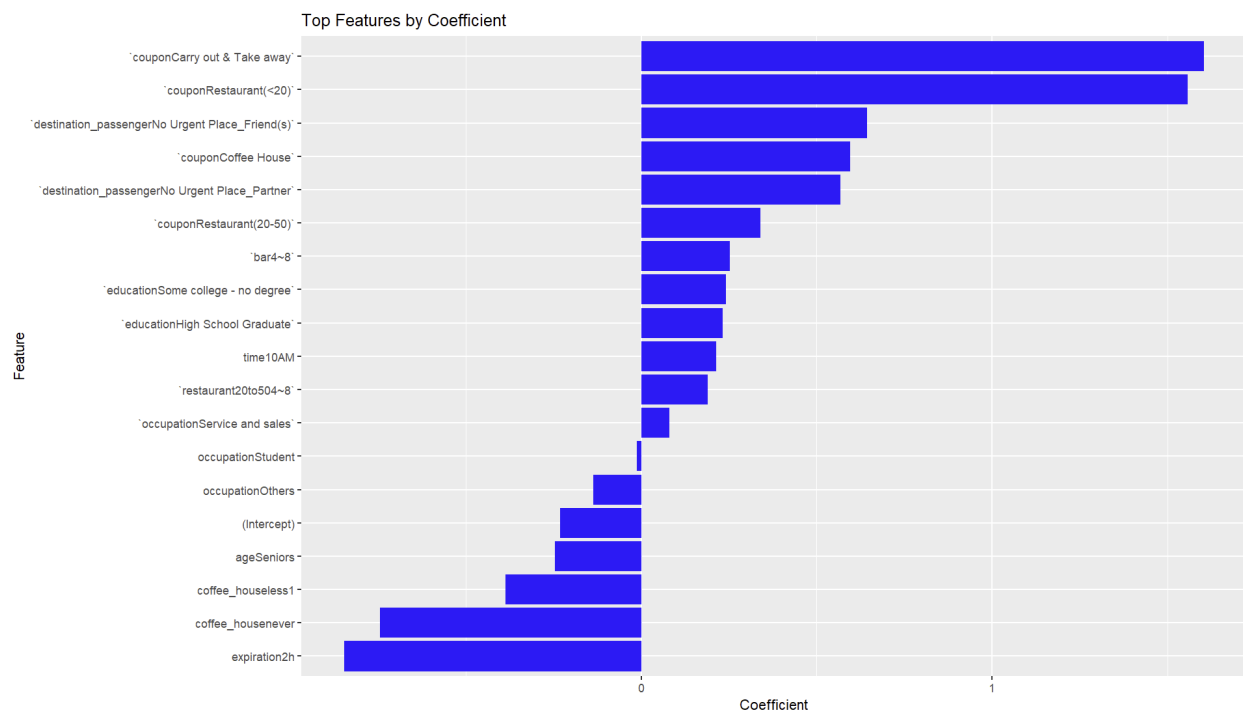
## `bar4~8`                                `bar4~8`
## coffee_houseless1                        coffee_houseless1
## `educationSome college - no degree`      `educationSome college - no degree`
## ageSeniors                               ageSeniors
## `occupationService and sales`            `occupationService and sales`
## (Intercept)                             (Intercept)
## time10AM                                time10AM
##                                     Coefficient Odds_Ratio
## `couponRestaurant(<20)`                1.9368063 6.9365625
## `couponCarry out & Take away`           1.9188356 6.8130207
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner` 1.2881989 3.6262494
## `couponCoffee House`                   1.2276054 3.4130469
## expiration2h                           -0.9973799 0.3688446
## coffee_housenever                       -0.9254039 0.3963713
## `couponRestaurant(20-50)`               0.8234432 2.2783311
## `educationHigh School Graduate`         0.7119295 2.0379196
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)` 0.7071124 2.0281264
## occupationOthers                       -0.7018844 0.4956504
## occupationStudent                      -0.5557743 0.5736279
## `restaurant20to504~8`                  -0.5395907 0.5829868
## `bar4~8`                               -0.5384447 0.5836553
## coffee_houseless1                      -0.5189736 0.5951311
## `educationSome college - no degree`     0.5091748 1.6639176
## ageSeniors                             -0.4665842 0.6271408
## `occupationService and sales`           -0.4048875 0.6670518
## (Intercept)                            -0.3549292 0.7012231
## time10AM                               -0.3375042 0.7135490

# Plotting top 20 features and their coefficients in graph
library(ggplot2)
feature_importance <- feature_importance[order(abs(feature_importance$Coefficient),
decreasing = TRUE), ]
top_features <- head(feature_importance, 20)

```

```
ggplot(top_features, aes(x = reorder(Feature, Coefficient), y = Coefficient)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", fill = "blue") +
  coord_flip() +
  labs(title = "Top Features by Coefficient", x = "Feature", y = "Coefficient")
```

Output:



Linear Discriminant Analysis Model.

Code:

```
#####LDA model for sample data#####

lda_samp <- lda(y ~ ., data = train_samp)
summary(lda_samp)

##      Length Class  Mode
## prior    2   -none- numeric
## counts   2   -none- numeric
## means  128   -none- numeric
## scaling  64   -none- numeric
```

```
## lev    2  -none- character
## svd    1  -none- numeric
## N      1  -none- numeric
## call   3  -none- call
## terms  3  terms call
## xlevels 0  -none- list
```

- Calculating the training and testing accuracy by predicting the target variables using model developed.

```
#Calculating the training accuracy by predicting the target values in train_samp data
pred_lda_samp_train <- predict(lda_samp, newdata = train_samp)
pred_lda_samp_train <- pred_lda_samp_train$class

lda_conf_samp_train <- confusionMatrix(pred_lda_samp_train, as.factor(train_samp$y))
print(lda_conf_samp_train)

## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##      Reference
## Prediction  0   1
##      0 200 101
##      1 114 285
##
##      Accuracy : 0.6929
##      95% CI : (0.6572, 0.7269)
##      No Information Rate : 0.5514
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 1.339e-14
##
##      Kappa : 0.3767
##
##      McNemar's Test P-Value : 0.4131
##
##      Sensitivity : 0.6369
##      Specificity : 0.7383
##      Pos Pred Value : 0.6645
```

```

##      Neg Pred Value : 0.7143
##      Prevalence : 0.4486
##      Detection Rate : 0.2857
## Detection Prevalence : 0.4300
##      Balanced Accuracy : 0.6876
##
##      'Positive' Class : 0
##

##Calculating the testing accuracy by predicting the target values in test_samp data
pred_lda_samp <- predict(lda_samp, newdata = test_samp)
pred_lda_samp <- pred_lda_samp$class

lda_conf_samp <- confusionMatrix(pred_lda_samp, as.factor(test_samp$y))
print(lda_conf_samp)

## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##      Reference
## Prediction  0  1
##      0  82  61
##      1  52 105
##
##      Accuracy : 0.6233
##      95% CI : (0.5658, 0.6784)
## No Information Rate : 0.5533
## P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 0.00834
##
##      Kappa : 0.2429
##
## Mcnemar's Test P-Value : 0.45170
##
##      Sensitivity : 0.6119
##      Specificity : 0.6325
##      Pos Pred Value : 0.5734

```



```
##      Neg Pred Value : 0.6688
##      Prevalence : 0.4467
##      Detection Rate : 0.2733
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.4767
##      Balanced Accuracy : 0.6222
##
##      'Positive' Class : 0
##
```

Training data set confusion matrix summary

- The model demonstrates solid performance on the training dataset with an accuracy of 69.29% and a balanced accuracy of 68.76%, reflecting reasonable capability in classifying both classes.
- The sensitivity of 63.69% shows the model's effectiveness in identifying true positives, while the specificity of 73.83% highlights its strength in identifying true negatives.
- Positive Predictive Value at 66.45% and Negative Predictive Value at 71.43% indicate that the model is reliable in its predictions.

Testing data set confusion matrix summary

- The model achieves a slightly lower accuracy of 62.33% and balanced accuracy of 62.22%, showing a decline in generalization.
- Sensitivity drops to 61.19%, and specificity decreases to 63.25%, indicating reduced performance in identifying both true positives and true negatives.
- The Positive predictive value of 57.34% and Negative predictive value of 66.88% highlight weaker reliability in predictions compared to the training data.
- In summary, while the model performs significantly better than random guessing (p-values < 0.05 for both datasets), the decline in testing performance suggests opportunities for improvement.

Quadratic Discriminant Analysis.

Code:

```
#####QDA model for sample data#####
```

```

qda_samp <- qda(y ~ ., data = train_samp)
summary(qda_samp)

##      Length Class  Mode
## prior      2  -none- numeric
## counts     2  -none- numeric
## means    128  -none- numeric
## scaling 8192  -none- numeric
## ldet       2  -none- numeric
## lev       2  -none- character
## N         1  -none- numeric
## call      3  -none- call
## terms     3  terms  call
## xlevels   0  -none- list

#Calculating the training accuracy by predicting the target values in train_samp data
pred_qda_samp_train <- predict(qda_samp, newdata = train_samp)
pred_qda_samp_train <- pred_qda_samp_train$class

qda_conf_samp_train <- confusionMatrix(pred_qda_samp_train, as.factor(train_samp$y))
print(qda_conf_samp_train)

## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##      Reference
## Prediction  0  1
##      0 271 46
##      1 43 340
##
##      Accuracy : 0.8729
##      95% CI : (0.8459, 0.8966)
##      No Information Rate : 0.5514
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : <2e-16
##
##      Kappa : 0.7432

```

```

##
## McNemar's Test P-Value : 0.8321
##
##      Sensitivity : 0.8631
##      Specificity : 0.8808
##      Pos Pred Value : 0.8549
##      Neg Pred Value : 0.8877
##      Prevalence : 0.4486
##      Detection Rate : 0.3871
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.4529
##      Balanced Accuracy : 0.8719
##
##      'Positive' Class : 0
##

#Calculating the testing accuracy by predicting the target values in test_samp data
pred_qda_samp <- predict(qda_samp, newdata = test_samp)
pred_qda_samp <- pred_qda_samp$class

qda_conf_samp <- confusionMatrix(pred_qda_samp, as.factor(test_samp$y))
print(qda_conf_samp)

## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##      Reference
## Prediction  0  1
##      0  86  61
##      1  48 105
##
##      Accuracy : 0.6367
##      95% CI : (0.5794, 0.6912)
##      No Information Rate : 0.5533
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 0.002078
##
##      Kappa : 0.2718

```

```
##  
## McNemar's Test P-Value : 0.250395  
##  
##      Sensitivity : 0.6418  
##      Specificity : 0.6325  
##      Pos Pred Value : 0.5850  
##      Neg Pred Value : 0.6863  
##      Prevalence : 0.4467  
##      Detection Rate : 0.2867  
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.4900  
##      Balanced Accuracy : 0.6372  
##  
##      'Positive' Class : 0  
##
```

Summary of training accuracy

- The model performs exceptionally well on the training dataset, achieving an accuracy of 87.29%, indicating strong predictive ability.
- The sensitivity is 86.31%, demonstrating the model's capability to correctly identify 86.31% of actual positive cases. Specificity is even higher at 88.08%, reflecting its effectiveness in identifying 88.08% of actual negative cases.
- Positive Predictive Value and Negative Predictive Value are 85.49% and 88.77%, respectively, indicating high reliability in the model's predictions for both classes.
- With a balanced accuracy of 87.19%, the model shows excellent performance across both positive and negative classes. The p-value ($<2e-16$) confirms the model significantly outperforms random guessing.

Summary of testing accuracy

- On the testing dataset, the model's performance drops noticeably, with an accuracy of 63.67% and a balanced accuracy of 63.72%, indicating reduced generalization to unseen data.
- Sensitivity decreases to 64.18%, while specificity drops to 63.25%, showing weaker performance in correctly identifying both positive and negative cases.
- The Positive Predictive Value is 58.50%, and the Negative Predictive Value is 68.63%, reflecting a decline in the reliability of predictions. However, the model still outperforms random guessing, as indicated by the p-value (0.002078).

- The model demonstrates strong performance on the training dataset, with high accuracy and balanced accuracy, indicating substantial agreement between predictions and actual values. However, a significant drop in testing performance suggests overfitting, where the model struggles to generalize to unseen data.

Finally, after comparing all three models, we conclude that **Logistic Regression** gave the best balance of training and test performance, with 65.71% training accuracy and 65.33% test accuracy. These consistent results indicate a strong ability to generalize new data without significant overfitting or underfitting.

- Plotting ROC curve for Logistic regression model to understand the performance of a classification model by illustrating the trade-off between sensitivity (true positive rate) and specificity (false positive rate) across different threshold values.

Code:

```
#####ROC
CURVE#####
# Function to plot ROC curves for multiple models
plot_roc_curves <- function(predictions, actual, model_names, auc_values) {
  roc_curves <- list()

  # Generating the ROC curves
  for (i in seq_along(predictions)) {
    roc_curves[[i]] <- roc(actual, predictions[[i]], levels = c(0, 1), direction = "<")
  }

  # Create a modified model name with AUC value for the legend
  model_names_with_auc <- paste0(model_names, " (AUC: ", round(auc_values, 3), ")")

  # Plotting ROC curves
  roc_data <- do.call(rbind, lapply(seq_along(roc_curves), function(i) {
    data.frame(
      TPR = roc_curves[[i]]$sensitivities,
      FPR = 1 - roc_curves[[i]]$specificities,
      Model = model_names_with_auc[i]
    )
  }))

  ggplot(roc_data, aes(x = FPR, y = TPR, color = Model)) +
```

```

geom_line(size = 1.2) +
labs(
  title = "ROC Curves for Logistic Regression and LDA Models",
  x = "False Positive Rate (FPR)",
  y = "True Positive Rate (TPR)"
) +
theme_minimal() +
theme(
  legend.title = element_text(size = 12),
  legend.text = element_text(size = 10)
)
}

# Logistic Regression probabilities
logistic_prob <- predict(model_coupon_samp, newdata = test_samp, type = "response")

# LDA probabilities
lda_prob <- predict(lda_samp, newdata = test_samp)$posterior[, 2] # Probabilities for class 1

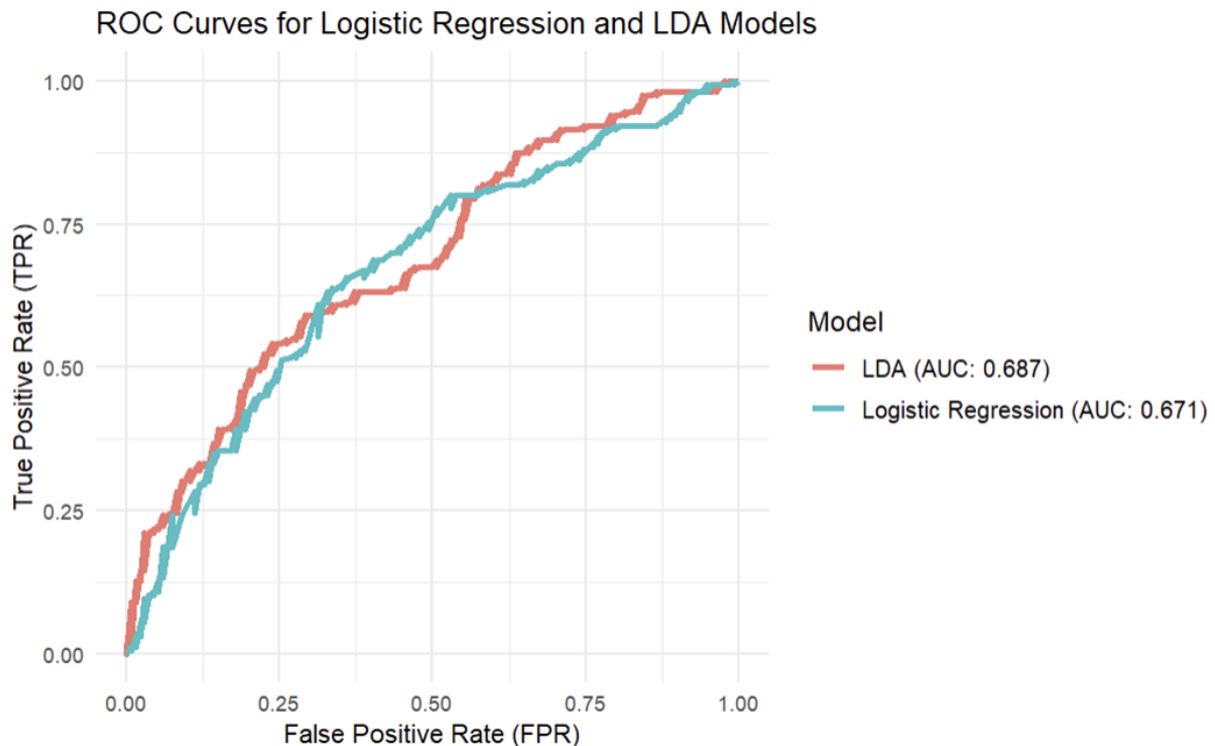
# Compute AUC for Logistic Regression
roc_logistic <- roc(as.numeric(test_samp$y) - 1, logistic_prob, levels = c(0, 1), direction = "<")
auc_logistic <- auc(roc_logistic)

# Compute AUC for LDA
roc_lda <- roc(as.numeric(test_samp$y) - 1, lda_prob, levels = c(0, 1), direction = "<")
auc_lda <- auc(roc_lda)

# Combine ROC for all models
plot_roc_curves(
  predictions = list(logistic_prob, lda_prob),
  actual = as.numeric(test_samp$y) - 1, # Convert factor to binary (0, 1)
  model_names = c("Logistic Regression", "LDA"),
  auc_values = c(auc_logistic, auc_lda)
)

```

```
## Warning: Using `size` aesthetic for lines was deprecated in ggplot2 3.4.0.
## i Please use `linewidth` instead.
## This warning is displayed once every 8 hours.
## Call `lifecycle::last_lifecycle_warnings()` to see where this warning was
## generated.
```



- We could see ROC curve value for both Logistic regression and LDA model are approximately equal.

```
# Display AUC values
cat("AUC for Logistic Regression:", auc_logistic, "\n")

## AUC for Logistic Regression: 0.6714395

cat("AUC for LDA:", auc_lda, "\n")

## AUC for LDA: 0.6871965
```

- To Analyze, how the model performance will get affected if the size of the data set increases.
- We are evaluating all 3 Classification model performances using larger data set.

Splitting the data set into training (70%) and testing set (30%).

Building Logistic regression, LDA , QDA models for larger data set

#Using Larger data set splitting the data set into train (70%) and test (30%)

```
set.seed(123)
```

```
trainIndex1 <- createDataPartition(df_data_dummy_encoded$y, p = .7,  
                                   list = FALSE)
```

```
train_pop <- df_data_dummy_encoded[trainIndex1, ]
```

```
test_pop <- df_data_dummy_encoded[-trainIndex1, ]
```

```
dim(train_pop)
```

```
## [1] 8795 65
```

```
dim(test_pop)
```

```
## [1] 3769 65
```

#Building logistic model for train_pop data set

```
model_coupon_pop <- glm(y ~ ., data = train_pop, family = binomial)
```

```
summary(model_coupon_pop)
```

```
##
```

```
## Call:
```

```
## glm(formula = y ~ ., family = binomial, data = train_pop)
```

```
##
```

```
## Coefficients:
```

```
##
```

Estimate Std. Error z value

```
## (Intercept)          -0.449457  0.190735 -2.356
```

```
## direction_same         0.546348  0.080782  6.763
```

```
## to_coupon            -0.005761  0.043863 -0.131
```

```
## time10AM              0.009546  0.114852  0.083
```

```
## time10PM             -0.178749  0.090127 -1.983
```

```
## time2PM              -0.093579  0.115277 -0.812
```


## time6PM	0.247440	0.074967	3.301
## `couponCarry out & Take away`	1.706757	0.086301	19.777
## `couponCoffee House`	0.539244	0.077511	6.957
## `couponRestaurant(<20)`	1.567721	0.085964	18.237
## `couponRestaurant(20-50)`	0.442713	0.093868	4.716
## expiration2h	-0.895574	0.052809	-16.959
## genderMale	0.251958	0.051452	4.897
## ageSeniors	-0.178627	0.088636	-2.015
## ageTeenagers	-0.077375	0.154663	-0.500
## `ageYoung Adults`	-0.031320	0.063905	-0.490
## `educationBachelors degree`	-0.130463	0.091143	-1.431
## `educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)`	-0.332881	0.106795	-3.117
## `educationHigh School Graduate`	0.172426	0.124761	1.382
## `educationSome college - no degree`	0.090944	0.092008	0.988
## `educationSome High School`	0.478981	0.307572	1.557
## occupationOthers	-0.007960	0.099328	-0.080
## occupationRetired	-0.193771	0.144428	-1.342
## `occupationService and sales`	0.113164	0.084509	1.339
## occupationStudent	0.043801	0.093517	0.468
## occupationTechnicians	0.272327	0.085093	3.200
## occupationUnemployed	0.027656	0.077213	0.358
## incomeLow_income	0.106273	0.069337	1.533
## incomeMedium_income	0.074968	0.065324	1.148
## `bar4~8`	-0.089579	0.103042	-0.869
## bargt8	-0.604374	0.172793	-3.498
## barless1	-0.239440	0.077168	-3.103
## barnever	-0.252012	0.074338	-3.390
## `coffee_house4~8`	-0.077583	0.084202	-0.921
## coffee_housegt8	-0.376788	0.102138	-3.689
## coffee_houseless1	-0.436648	0.068882	-6.339
## coffee_housenever	-0.882987	0.075468	-11.700
## `carry_away4~8`	-0.093659	0.060104	-1.558
## carry_awaygt8	-0.045364	0.088733	-0.511

```

## carry_awayless1          -0.197825  0.076001 -2.603
## carry_awaynever          0.086507  0.222510  0.389
## `restaurant_less_than204~8`      0.021260  0.062305  0.341
## restaurant_less_than20gt8      0.124907  0.101870  1.226
## restaurant_less_than20less1      0.027955  0.074655  0.374
## restaurant_less_than20never      0.288160  0.196317  1.468
## `restaurant20to504~8`      0.085629  0.118254  0.724
## restaurant20to50gt8      0.147536  0.216497  0.681
## restaurant20to50less1      -0.132626  0.060994 -2.174
## restaurant20to50never      -0.222535  0.081885 -2.718
## `destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)`  0.090908  0.240947  0.377
## destination_passengerHome_Partner  0.271918  0.194806  1.396
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone`  0.858815  0.124298  6.909
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)`  1.059323  0.097650  10.848
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)`  0.272484  0.124814  2.183
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner`  1.099356  0.137487  7.996
## weather_temperatureSnowy_30      -0.190845  0.108554 -1.758
## weather_temperatureSunny_30      0.138594  0.122742  1.129
## weather_temperatureSunny_55      0.480002  0.097288  4.934
## weather_temperatureSunny_80      0.365287  0.088706  4.118
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0` -0.198070  0.088448 -2.239
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1`  0.077688  0.070925  1.095
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0` -0.183550  0.083110 -2.209
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1` -0.086286  0.125647 -0.687
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0      -0.732081  0.404057 -1.812
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1      0.206293  0.306722  0.673
##                               Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)          0.018451 *
## direction_same          1.35e-11 ***
## to_coupon          0.895511
## time10AM          0.933762
## time10PM          0.047335 *
## time2PM          0.416923

```

## time6PM	0.000965 ***
## `couponCarry out & Take away`	< 2e-16 ***
## `couponCoffee House`	3.48e-12 ***
## `couponRestaurant(<20)`	< 2e-16 ***
## `couponRestaurant(20-50)`	2.40e-06 ***
## expiration2h	< 2e-16 ***
## genderMale	9.73e-07 ***
## ageSeniors	0.043875 *
## ageTeenagers	0.616878
## `ageYoung Adults`	0.624059
## `educationBachelors degree`	0.152311
## `educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)`	0.001827 **
## `educationHigh School Graduate`	0.166956
## `educationSome college - no degree`	0.322940
## `educationSome High School`	0.119400
## occupationOthers	0.936126
## occupationRetired	0.179713
## `occupationService and sales`	0.180547
## occupationStudent	0.639519
## occupationTechnicians	0.001373 **
## occupationUnemployed	0.720213
## incomeLow_income	0.125353
## incomeMedium_income	0.251124
## `bar4~8`	0.384661
## bargt8	0.000469 ***
## barless1	0.001917 **
## barnever	0.000699 ***
## `coffee_house4~8`	0.356848
## coffee_housegt8	0.000225 ***
## coffee_houseless1	2.31e-10 ***
## coffee_housenever	< 2e-16 ***
## `carry_away4~8`	0.119169
## carry_awaygt8	0.609180

```

## carry_awayless1          0.009243 **
## carry_awaynever          0.697440
## `restaurant_less_than204~8`      0.732932
## restaurant_less_than20gt8      0.220146
## restaurant_less_than20less1      0.708063
## restaurant_less_than20never      0.142151
## `restaurant20to504~8`      0.468994
## restaurant20to50gt8      0.495575
## restaurant20to50less1      0.029675 *
## restaurant20to50never      0.006575 **
## `destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)` 0.705955
## destination_passengerHome_Partner 0.162763
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone` 4.87e-12 ***
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)` < 2e-16 ***
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)` 0.029027 *
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner` 1.28e-15 ***
## weather_temperatureSnowy_30      0.078737 .
## weather_temperatureSunny_30      0.258833
## weather_temperatureSunny_55      8.06e-07 ***
## weather_temperatureSunny_80      3.82e-05 ***
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0` 0.025130 *
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1` 0.273366
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0` 0.027209 *
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1` 0.492252
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0    0.070013 .
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1    0.501220
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
## Null deviance: 12031 on 8794 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 10369 on 8730 degrees of freedom

```

```

## AIC: 10499
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4

coefficients(model_coupon_pop)

##                (Intercept)
##                -0.449456710
##                direction_same
##                0.546348165
##                to_coupon
##                -0.005760643
##                time10AM
##                0.009545626
##                time10PM
##                -0.178749065
##                time2PM
##                -0.093578779
##                time6PM
##                0.247440461
##                `couponCarry out & Take away`
##                1.706757416
##                `couponCoffee House`
##                0.539244374
##                `couponRestaurant(<20)`
##                1.567720952
##                `couponRestaurant(20-50)`
##                0.442712925
##                expiration2h
##                -0.895574204
##                genderMale
##                0.251958274
##                ageSeniors
##                -0.178626823

```

```

##          ageTeenagers
##          -0.077374660
##      `ageYoung Adults`
##          -0.031320349
##      `educationBachelors degree`
##          -0.130463273
## `educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)`
##          -0.332881373
##      `educationHigh School Graduate`
##          0.172426428
##      `educationSome college - no degree`
##          0.090943635
##      `educationSome High School`
##          0.478981195
##          occupationOthers
##          -0.007960169
##          occupationRetired
##          -0.193771122
##      `occupationService and sales`
##          0.113163519
##          occupationStudent
##          0.043800669
##          occupationTechnicians
##          0.272327302
##          occupationUnemployed
##          0.027655766
##          incomeLow_income
##          0.106272510
##          incomeMedium_income
##          0.074967836
##          `bar4~8`
##          -0.089578579
##          bargt8

```

##	-0.604373772
##	barless1
##	-0.239440156
##	barnever
##	-0.252011515
##	`coffee_house4~8`
##	-0.077582643
##	coffee_housegt8
##	-0.376788490
##	coffee_houseless1
##	-0.436648056
##	coffee_housenever
##	-0.882986752
##	`carry_away4~8`
##	-0.093659082
##	carry_awaygt8
##	-0.045364493
##	carry_awayless1
##	-0.197825399
##	carry_awaynever
##	0.086507125
##	`restaurant_less_than204~8`
##	0.021260155
##	restaurant_less_than20gt8
##	0.124907445
##	restaurant_less_than20less1
##	0.027955416
##	restaurant_less_than20never
##	0.288159682
##	`restaurant20to504~8`
##	0.085629425
##	restaurant20to50gt8
##	0.147535952

```

##          restaurant20to50less1
##          -0.132626360
##          restaurant20to50never
##          -0.222534833
##          `destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)`
##          0.090907801
##          destination_passengerHome_Partner
##          0.271917634
##          `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone`
##          0.858814810
##          `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)`
##          1.059322736
##          `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)`
##          0.272484125
##          `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner`
##          1.099356275
##          weather_temperatureSnowy_30
##          -0.190844995
##          weather_temperatureSunny_30
##          0.138594168
##          weather_temperatureSunny_55
##          0.480001832
##          weather_temperatureSunny_80
##          0.365287167
##          `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0`
##          -0.198069629
##          `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1`
##          0.077687719
##          `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0`
##          -0.183549627
##          `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1`
##          -0.086285705
##          maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0

```



```
##                -0.732080627
##                maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1
##                0.206292612

#Selecting the significant features and rerunning the model

summary(model_coupon_pop)$coefficients[, 4] <= 0.05

##                (Intercept)
##                TRUE
##                direction_same
##                TRUE
##                to_coupon
##                FALSE
##                time10AM
##                FALSE
##                time10PM
##                TRUE
##                time2PM
##                FALSE
##                time6PM
##                TRUE
##                `couponCarry out & Take away`
##                TRUE
##                `couponCoffee House`
##                TRUE
##                `couponRestaurant(<20)`
##                TRUE
##                `couponRestaurant(20-50)`
##                TRUE
##                expiration2h
##                TRUE
##                genderMale
##                TRUE
##                ageSeniors
```

```

##                TRUE
##            ageTeenagers
##                FALSE
##            `ageYoung Adults`
##                FALSE
##            `educationBachelors degree`
##                FALSE
##            `educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)`
##                TRUE
##            `educationHigh School Graduate`
##                FALSE
##            `educationSome college - no degree`
##                FALSE
##            `educationSome High School`
##                FALSE
##            occupationOthers
##                FALSE
##            occupationRetired
##                FALSE
##            `occupationService and sales`
##                FALSE
##            occupationStudent
##                FALSE
##            occupationTechnicians
##                TRUE
##            occupationUnemployed
##                FALSE
##            incomeLow_income
##                FALSE
##            incomeMedium_income
##                FALSE
##            `bar4~8`
##                FALSE

```

```

##          bargt8
##          TRUE
##          barless1
##          TRUE
##          barnever
##          TRUE
##          `coffee_house4~8`
##          FALSE
##          coffee_housegt8
##          TRUE
##          coffee_houseless1
##          TRUE
##          coffee_housenever
##          TRUE
##          `carry_away4~8`
##          FALSE
##          carry_awaygt8
##          FALSE
##          carry_awayless1
##          TRUE
##          carry_awaynever
##          FALSE
##          `restaurant_less_than204~8`
##          FALSE
##          restaurant_less_than20gt8
##          FALSE
##          restaurant_less_than20less1
##          FALSE
##          restaurant_less_than20never
##          FALSE
##          `restaurant20to504~8`
##          FALSE
##          restaurant20to50gt8

```

```

##                FALSE
##      restaurant20to50less1
##                TRUE
##      restaurant20to50never
##                TRUE
##      `destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)`
##                FALSE
##      destination_passengerHome_Partner
##                FALSE
##      `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone`
##                TRUE
##      `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)`
##                TRUE
##      `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)`
##                TRUE
##      `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner`
##                TRUE
##      weather_temperatureSnowy_30
##                FALSE
##      weather_temperatureSunny_30
##                FALSE
##      weather_temperatureSunny_55
##                TRUE
##      weather_temperatureSunny_80
##                TRUE
##      `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0`
##                TRUE
##      `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1`
##                FALSE
##      `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0`
##                TRUE
##      `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1`
##                FALSE

```

```

##          maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0
##                               FALSE
##          maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1
##                               FALSE

significant_vars_log <-
names(coef(model_coupon_pop))[summary(model_coupon_pop)$coefficients[, 4] <= 0.05]

significant_vars_log <- significant_vars_log[significant_vars_log != "(Intercept)"]
significant_vars_log

## [1] "direction_same"
## [2] "time10PM"
## [3] "time6PM"
## [4] "`couponCarry out & Take away`"
## [5] "`couponCoffee House`"
## [6] "`couponRestaurant(<20)`"
## [7] "`couponRestaurant(20-50)`"
## [8] "expiration2h"
## [9] "genderMale"
## [10] "ageSeniors"
## [11] "`educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)`"
## [12] "occupationTechnicians"
## [13] "bargt8"
## [14] "barless1"
## [15] "barnever"
## [16] "coffee_housegt8"
## [17] "coffee_houseless1"
## [18] "coffee_housenever"
## [19] "carry_awayless1"
## [20] "restaurant20to50less1"
## [21] "restaurant20to50never"
## [22] "`destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone`"
## [23] "`destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)`"
## [24] "`destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)`"

```

```

## [25] "`destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner`"
## [26] "weather_temperatureSunny_55"
## [27] "weather_temperatureSunny_80"
## [28] "`maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0`"
## [29] "`maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0`"

formula_log <- as.formula(paste("y ~", paste(significant_vars_log, collapse = "+")))

model_coupon_pop <- glm(formula_log, data = train_pop, family = binomial)
summary(model_coupon_pop)

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = formula_log, family = binomial, data = train_pop)
##
## Coefficients:
##
##              Estimate Std. Error z value
## (Intercept)      -0.50064   0.10441  -4.795
## direction_same         0.56557   0.07067   8.003
## time10PM           -0.12634   0.07164  -1.764
## time6PM            0.28368   0.05825   4.870
## `couponCarry out & Take away`      1.72073   0.08491  20.265
## `couponCoffee House`              0.51461   0.07472   6.887
## `couponRestaurant(<20)`            1.53755   0.08173  18.813
## `couponRestaurant(20-50)`          0.42570   0.09070   4.693
## expiration2h          -0.87043   0.05072 -17.161
## genderMale             0.22964   0.04911   4.677
## ageSeniors            -0.21716   0.07011  -3.097
## `educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)` -0.35105   0.06945 -5.055
## occupationTechnicians              0.26979   0.07514   3.590
## bargt8          -0.48663   0.14873  -3.272
## barless1        -0.16821   0.06627  -2.538
## barnever        -0.16937   0.06188  -2.737
## coffee_housegt8   -0.27214   0.09042  -3.010
## coffee_houseless1 -0.40631   0.06050  -6.716

```

```

## coffee_housenever          -0.85332  0.06578 -12.972
## carry_awayless1           -0.17493  0.06816 -2.566
## restaurant20to50less1     -0.16286  0.05424 -3.003
## restaurant20to50never     -0.19296  0.07418 -2.601
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone`    0.86197  0.09009  9.568
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)` 1.03988  0.07052 14.745
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)`   0.27467  0.10024  2.740
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner`  1.08937  0.11281  9.657
## weather_temperatureSunny_55          0.50760  0.07314  6.940
## weather_temperatureSunny_80          0.38815  0.06047  6.419
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0`     -0.21159  0.07975 -2.653
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0`    -0.15535  0.07576 -2.051
##                                     Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)                1.63e-06 ***
## direction_same              1.21e-15 ***
## time10PM                    0.07779 .
## time6PM                     1.12e-06 ***
## `couponCarry out & Take away`             < 2e-16 ***
## `couponCoffee House`                    5.68e-12 ***
## `couponRestaurant(<20)`                  < 2e-16 ***
## `couponRestaurant(20-50)`                2.69e-06 ***
## expiration2h                         < 2e-16 ***
## genderMale                          2.92e-06 ***
## ageSeniors                          0.00195 **
## `educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)` 4.30e-07 ***
## occupationTechnicians                 0.00033 ***
## bargt8                               0.00107 **
## barless1                             0.01115 *
## barnever                             0.00620 **
## coffee_housegt8                      0.00261 **
## coffee_houseless1                    1.86e-11 ***
## coffee_housenever                     < 2e-16 ***
## carry_awayless1                      0.01028 *

```

```

## restaurant20to50less1          0.00268 **
## restaurant20to50never          0.00929 **
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone` < 2e-16 ***
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)` < 2e-16 ***
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)` 0.00614 **
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner` < 2e-16 ***
## weather_temperatureSunny_55      3.92e-12 ***
## weather_temperatureSunny_80      1.38e-10 ***
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0`    0.00798 **
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0`  0.04030 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
## Null deviance: 12031  on 8794  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 10430  on 8765  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 10490
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 3

#Predicting the target variable using model_coupon_pop with training data set.

pred_pop_train1 <- predict(model_coupon_pop, newdata = train_pop, type = "response")
pred_class_pop_train1 <- ifelse(pred_pop_train1 > 0.5, 1, 0)
pred_class_pop_train1 <- as.factor(pred_class_pop_train1)
head(pred_class_pop_train1)

## 1 2 5 6 7 9
## 1 0 1 1 1 0
## Levels: 0 1

#Predict the target variable using model_coupon_pop with testing data set.

pred_pop_train <- predict(model_coupon_pop, newdata = test_pop, type = "response")

```



```

pred_class_pop_train <- ifelse(pred_pop_train > 0.5, 1, 0)
pred_class_pop_train <- as.factor(pred_class_pop_train)
head(pred_class_pop_train)

## 3 4 8 10 19 22
## 1 0 0 0 0 0
## Levels: 0 1

test_pop$y <- factor(test_pop$y, levels = c(0, 1))
train_pop$y <- factor(train_pop$y, levels = c(0, 1))

# Generating the confusion for both testing and training dataset.

conf_log_pop <- confusionMatrix(pred_class_pop_train, test_pop$y)
conf_log_train_pop <- confusionMatrix(pred_class_pop_train1, train_pop$y)
print(conf_log_pop)

## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##      Reference
## Prediction  0   1
##      0  921  521
##      1  705 1622
##
##      Accuracy : 0.6747
##      95% CI : (0.6595, 0.6897)
##      No Information Rate : 0.5686
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##      Kappa : 0.3278
##
##      McNemar's Test P-Value : 1.728e-07
##
##      Sensitivity : 0.5664
##      Specificity : 0.7569
##      Pos Pred Value : 0.6387

```

```

##      Neg Pred Value : 0.6970
##      Prevalence : 0.4314
##      Detection Rate : 0.2444
## Detection Prevalence : 0.3826
##      Balanced Accuracy : 0.6617
##
##      'Positive' Class : 0
##

print(conf_log_train_pop)

## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##      Reference
## Prediction   0   1
##      0 2193 1161
##      1 1610 3831
##
##      Accuracy : 0.6849
##      95% CI : (0.6751, 0.6946)
## No Information Rate : 0.5676
## P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##      Kappa : 0.349
##
## McNemar's Test P-Value : < 2.2e-16
##
##      Sensitivity : 0.5767
##      Specificity : 0.7674
##      Pos Pred Value : 0.6538
##      Neg Pred Value : 0.7041
##      Prevalence : 0.4324
##      Detection Rate : 0.2493
## Detection Prevalence : 0.3814

```

```
##    Balanced Accuracy : 0.6720
##
##    'Positive' Class : 0
##
```

- In the training set, the model achieved an accuracy of 68.49% with a balanced accuracy of 67.20%, sensitivity of 57.67%, and specificity of 76.74%. The positive predictive value (PPV) was 65.38%, and the negative predictive value (NPV) was 70.41%, with a Kappa of 0.349, indicating moderate agreement.
- In the testing set, the accuracy was slightly lower at 67.47%, with a balanced accuracy of 66.17%, sensitivity of 56.64%, and specificity of 75.69%. The PPV and NPV were 63.87% and 69.70%, respectively, and the Kappa was 0.3278, slightly lower than the training set.
- The training set consistently outperformed the testing set across all metrics, though the differences are minor, reflecting good generalizability. However, the slight drop in performance on the testing set suggests the model may still benefit from further tuning or additional data.
- Extracting top 20 features which explains most of the variability in target variable from the model

```
# Extracting coefficients
```

```
coefficients <- coef(model_coupon_dummy)
```

```
# Convert to a data frame for better visualization
```

```
feature_importance <- data.frame(
  Feature = names(coefficients),
  Coefficient = coefficients,
  Odds_Ratio = exp(coefficients) # Calculate Odds Ratios
)
```

```
# Sort by absolute coefficient values
```

```
feature_importance <- feature_importance[order(abs(feature_importance$Coefficient),
decreasing = TRUE), ]
```

```
# Printing feature importance
```

```
print(feature_importance)
```

##	Feature
## `couponCarry out & Take away`	`couponCarry out & Take away`
## `couponRestaurant(<20)`	`couponRestaurant(<20)`
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner` Place_Partner`	`destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner`
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)` Place_Friend(s)`	`destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)`
## coffee_housenever	coffee_housenever
## expiration2h	expiration2h
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone` Place_Alone`	`destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone`
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0	maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0
## `educationSome High School`	`educationSome High School`
## weather_temperatureSunny_55	weather_temperatureSunny_55
## `couponCoffee House`	`couponCoffee House`
## direction_same	direction_same
## coffee_houseless1	coffee_houseless1
## bargt8	bargt8
## (Intercept)	(Intercept)
## `couponRestaurant(20-50)`	`couponRestaurant(20-50)`
## weather_temperatureSunny_80	weather_temperatureSunny_80
## coffee_housegt8	coffee_housegt8
## `educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)` Doctorate)`	`educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)`
## restaurant20to50never	restaurant20to50never
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1	maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)` Place_Kid(s)`	`destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)`
## restaurant_less_than20never	restaurant_less_than20never
## destination_passengerHome_Partner destination_passengerHome_Partner	
## occupationTechnicians	occupationTechnicians
## genderMale	genderMale

## time10PM	time10PM
## barnever	barnever
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0` partner_0`	`maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried
## time6PM	time6PM
## weather_temperatureSunny_30	weather_temperatureSunny_30
## occupationRetired	occupationRetired
## barless1	barless1
## carry_awayless1	carry_awayless1
## `educationHigh School Graduate`	`educationHigh School Graduate`
## ageSeniors	ageSeniors
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0` partner_0`	`maritalstatus_childrenMarried
## weather_temperatureSnowy_30	weather_temperatureSnowy_30
## restaurant_less_than20gt8	restaurant_less_than20gt8
## restaurant20to50less1	restaurant20to50less1
## `destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)` `destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)`	
## carry_awaygt8	carry_awaygt8
## `educationBachelors degree`	`educationBachelors degree`
## time2PM	time2PM
## incomeLow_income	incomeLow_income
## incomeMedium_income	incomeMedium_income
## `bar4~8`	`bar4~8`
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1` partner_1`	`maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried
## `occupationService and sales`	`occupationService and sales`
## `restaurant20to504~8`	`restaurant20to504~8`
## `carry_away4~8`	`carry_away4~8`
## carry_awaynever	carry_awaynever
## `educationSome college - no degree`	`educationSome college - no degree`
## occupationOthers	occupationOthers
## `coffee_house4~8`	`coffee_house4~8`

## restaurant_less_than20less1	restaurant_less_than20less1
## `restaurant_less_than204~8`	`restaurant_less_than204~8`
## occupationUnemployed	occupationUnemployed
## restaurant20to50gt8	restaurant20to50gt8
## time10AM	time10AM
## ageTeenagers	ageTeenagers
## to_coupon	to_coupon
## occupationStudent	occupationStudent
## `ageYoung Adults`	`ageYoung Adults`
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1`	`maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1`
##	Coefficient Odds_Ratio
## `couponCarry out & Take away`	1.684407791 5.3892584
## `couponRestaurant(<20)`	1.532894244 4.6315623
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner`	1.082414048 2.9517967
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)`	1.014805019 2.7588254
## coffee_housenever	-0.917558164 0.3994933
## expiration2h	-0.827329257 0.4372154
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone`	0.808423668 2.2443673
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0	-0.653356297 0.5202966
## `educationSome High School`	0.625535333 1.8692464
## weather_temperatureSunny_55	0.544959721 1.7245389
## `couponCoffee House`	0.511177042 1.6672525
## direction_same	0.481884109 1.6191221
## coffee_houseless1	-0.471069566 0.6243341
## bargt8	-0.410389284 0.6633920
## (Intercept)	-0.406667776 0.6658654
## `couponRestaurant(20-50)`	0.390653222 1.4779459
## weather_temperatureSunny_80	0.367909434 1.4447112
## coffee_housegt8	-0.354440391 0.7015659
## `educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)`	-0.332203467 0.7173414
## restaurant20to50never	-0.288969793 0.7490348
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1	0.277618322 1.3199823

```

## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)`    0.275114005 1.3166808
## restaurant_less_than20never                    0.269349832 1.3091130
## destination_passengerHome_Partner                0.251456836 1.2858974
## occupationTechnicians                           0.233169457 1.2625954
## genderMale                                       0.229963715 1.2585543
## time10PM                                         -0.215805930 0.8058917
## barnever                                         -0.206228005 0.8136475
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0`     -0.205686853 0.8140880
## time6PM                                          0.198193636 1.2191985
## weather_temperatureSunny_30                    0.185397486 1.2036968
## occupationRetired                               -0.173479058 0.8407348
## barless1                                         -0.171973655 0.8420014
## carry_awayless1                                 -0.169126776 0.8444018
## `educationHigh School Graduate`                 0.168964673 1.1840783
## ageSeniors                                       -0.166684404 0.8464667
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0`       -0.165961301 0.8470790
## weather_temperatureSnowy_30                    -0.159107723 0.8529045
## restaurant_less_than20gt8                      0.149975661 1.1618060
## restaurant20to50less1                          -0.149870427 0.8608195
## `destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)`              0.144947943 1.1559794
## carry_awaygt8                                    -0.126380955 0.8812791
## `educationBachelors degree`                     -0.122873497 0.8843755
## time2PM                                          -0.119829530 0.8870716
## incomeLow_income                                0.116302316 1.1233354
## incomeMedium_income                             0.108729577 1.1148608
## `bar4~8`                                         -0.100722194 0.9041842
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1`     -0.084961493 0.9185477
## `occupationService and sales`                   0.081493891 1.0849066
## `restaurant20to504~8`                           0.076074205 1.0790426
## `carry_away4~8`                                  -0.065651626 0.9364570
## carry_awaynever                                  0.064629834 1.0667641
## `educationSome college - no degree`              0.064575396 1.0667060
## occupationOthers                                -0.061288090 0.9405522

```

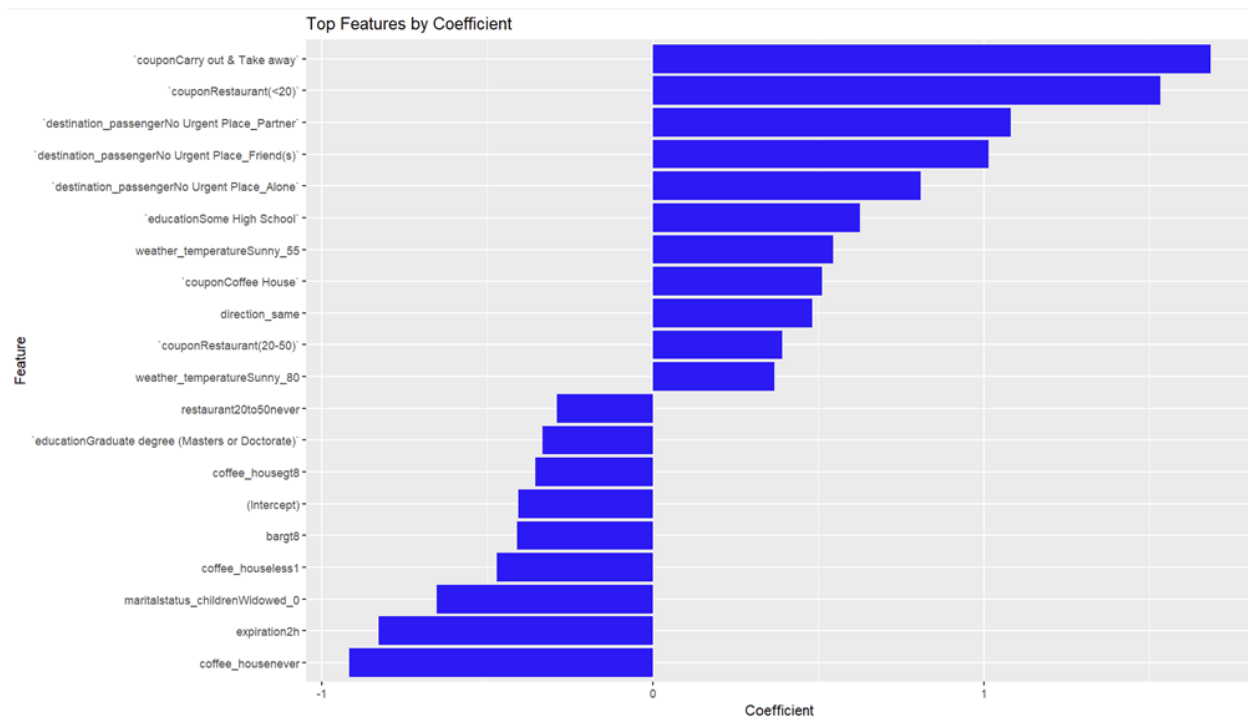
```

## `coffee_house4~8` -0.048010007 0.9531242
## restaurant_less_than20less1 0.047876194 1.0490408
## `restaurant_less_than204~8` 0.041428647 1.0422988
## occupationUnemployed -0.039507622 0.9612626
## restaurant20to50gt8 0.037124407 1.0378221
## time10AM -0.020583336 0.9796271
## ageTeenagers 0.017307052 1.0174577
## to_coupon -0.016689088 0.9834494
## occupationStudent 0.009832333 1.0098808
## `ageYoung Adults` 0.009155182 1.0091972
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1` -0.006281472 0.9937382

# Plot top features
library(ggplot2)
feature_importance <- feature_importance[order(abs(feature_importance$Coefficient),
decreasing = TRUE), ]
top_features <- head(feature_importance, 20)

ggplot(top_features, aes(x = reorder(Feature, Coefficient), y = Coefficient)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", fill = "blue") +
  coord_flip() +
  labs(title = "Top Features by Coefficient", x = "Feature", y = "Coefficient")

```

Linear Discriminant Analysis.

Code:

```
##### LDA for larger data set #####
lda_pop <- lda(y ~ ., data = train_pop)
coefficients(lda_pop)

##                LD1
## direction_same    0.598727546
## to_coupon        -0.037174179
## time10AM          0.053044431
## time10PM         -0.180590068
## time2PM          -0.105851133
## time6PM           0.270983539
## `couponCarry out & Take away`  1.912997070
## `couponCoffee House`      0.629513318
## `couponRestaurant(<20)`    1.747857616
```

## `couponRestaurant(20-50)`	0.512392820
## expiration2h	-0.987182451
## genderMale	0.271953272
## ageSeniors	-0.197723552
## ageTeenagers	-0.090332876
## `ageYoung Adults`	-0.031113310
## `educationBachelors degree`	-0.147279710
## `educationGraduate degree (Masters or Doctorate)`	-0.363626893
## `educationHigh School Graduate`	0.190998786
## `educationSome college - no degree`	0.090245024
## `educationSome High School`	0.429322500
## occupationOthers	-0.009089473
## occupationRetired	-0.215608536
## `occupationService and sales`	0.132757269
## occupationStudent	0.052836653
## occupationTechnicians	0.294296619
## occupationUnemployed	0.035769730
## incomeLow_income	0.111265262
## incomeMedium_income	0.075278409
## `bar4~8`	-0.101436764
## bargt8	-0.640426220
## barless1	-0.256641835
## barnever	-0.272267527
## `coffee_house4~8`	-0.087092212
## coffee_housegt8	-0.401488849
## coffee_houseless1	-0.472202689
## coffee_housenever	-0.966546674
## `carry_away4~8`	-0.095305610
## carry_awaygt8	-0.046994097
## carry_awayless1	-0.210042561
## carry_awaynever	0.109213813
## `restaurant_less_than204~8`	0.018433382
## restaurant_less_than20gt8	0.127978683

```

## restaurant_less_than20less1          0.023099504
## restaurant_less_than20never           0.292477262
## `restaurant20to504~8`                 0.071396270
## restaurant20to50gt8                   0.134529430
## restaurant20to50less1                 -0.141770677
## restaurant20to50never                 -0.243083514
## `destination_passengerHome_Kid(s)`    0.090874588
## destination_passengerHome_Partner     0.309789381
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Alone` 0.910393242
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Friend(s)` 1.141067067
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Kid(s)` 0.301238215
## `destination_passengerNo Urgent Place_Partner` 1.184402655
## weather_temperatureSnowy_30           -0.203016605
## weather_temperatureSunny_30           0.177753015
## weather_temperatureSunny_55           0.509120438
## weather_temperatureSunny_80           0.413031950
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_0` -0.215345235
## `maritalstatus_childrenMarried partner_1` 0.083558557
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_0` -0.194494477
## `maritalstatus_childrenUnmarried partner_1` -0.079220440
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_0       -0.770606651
## maritalstatus_childrenWidowed_1       0.238772819

```

##Predicting values for training data set using lda_pop model

```

pred_lda_pop_train <- predict(lda_pop, newdata = train_pop)
pred_lda_pop_train <- pred_lda_pop_train$class

```

##Predicting values for testing data set using lda_pop model

```

pred_lda_pop <- predict(lda_pop, newdata = test_pop)
pred_lda_pop <- pred_lda_pop$class

```

#Generating confusion matrix for testing and training data set

```

lda_conf_pop <- confusionMatrix(pred_lda_pop, as.factor(test_pop$y))
print(lda_conf_pop)

## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##      Reference
## Prediction  0   1
##      0  924  530
##      1  702 1613
##
##      Accuracy : 0.6731
##      95% CI : (0.6579, 0.6881)
##      No Information Rate : 0.5686
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##      Kappa : 0.3251
##
##      McNemar's Test P-Value : 1.106e-06
##
##      Sensitivity : 0.5683
##      Specificity : 0.7527
##      Pos Pred Value : 0.6355
##      Neg Pred Value : 0.6968
##      Prevalence : 0.4314
##      Detection Rate : 0.2452
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.3858
##      Balanced Accuracy : 0.6605
##
##      'Positive' Class : 0
##

lda_conf_pop_train <- confusionMatrix(pred_lda_pop_train, as.factor(train_pop$y))
print(lda_conf_pop_train)

```

```

## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##      Reference
## Prediction  0   1
##      0 2225 1141
##      1 1578 3851
##
##      Accuracy : 0.6908
##      95% CI : (0.6811, 0.7005)
##      No Information Rate : 0.5676
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##      Kappa : 0.3614
##
##      McNemar's Test P-Value : < 2.2e-16
##
##      Sensitivity : 0.5851
##      Specificity : 0.7714
##      Pos Pred Value : 0.6610
##      Neg Pred Value : 0.7093
##      Prevalence : 0.4324
##      Detection Rate : 0.2530
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.3827
##      Balanced Accuracy : 0.6782
##
##      'Positive' Class : 0
##

```

- The model achieved an accuracy of 69.08% on the training set, with a balanced accuracy of 67.82%, sensitivity of 58.51%, and specificity of 77.14%. The predictive values were also strong, with a positive predictive value of 66.10% and a negative predictive value of 70.93%. The Kappa value of 0.3614 indicates moderate agreement between predictions and actual values, demonstrating solid performance on the training data.
- For the testing set, the model achieved an accuracy of 67.31%, slightly lower than the training set. The balanced accuracy was 66.05%, with sensitivity of 56.83%

and specificity of 75.27%. The positive predictive value was 63.55%, and the negative predictive value was 69.68%.

- The training set outperforms the testing set across all metrics, showing slightly better detection rates and predictive reliability. However, the difference is minimal, indicating that the model generalizes well but could benefit from further tuning to improve performance on unseen data.

Quadratic Discriminant Analysis

Code:

```
#####QDA for Larger data set#####

qda_pop <- qda(y ~ ., data = train_pop)
summary(qda_pop)

##      Length Class  Mode
## prior      2 -none- numeric
## counts      2 -none- numeric
## means     128 -none- numeric
## scaling 8192 -none- numeric
## ldet        2 -none- numeric
## lev         2 -none- character
## N           1 -none- numeric
## call        3 -none- call
## terms       3 terms call
## xlevels      0 -none- list

coefficients(qda_pop)

## NULL

#Predicting values for training data set

pred_qda_pop1 <- predict(qda_pop, newdata = train_pop)
pred_qda_pop1 <- pred_qda_pop1$class

#Predicting values for testing data set
```

```

pred_qda_pop <- predict(qda_pop, newdata = test_pop)
pred_qda_pop <- pred_qda_pop$class

qda_conf_pop <- confusionMatrix(pred_qda_pop, as.factor(test_pop$y))
print(qda_conf_pop)

## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##      Reference
## Prediction  0   1
##      0 1014 516
##      1  612 1627
##
##      Accuracy : 0.7007
##      95% CI : (0.6858, 0.7153)
##      No Information Rate : 0.5686
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##      Kappa : 0.3856
##
##      McNemar's Test P-Value : 0.004675
##
##      Sensitivity : 0.6236
##      Specificity : 0.7592
##      Pos Pred Value : 0.6627
##      Neg Pred Value : 0.7267
##      Prevalence : 0.4314
##      Detection Rate : 0.2690
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.4059
##      Balanced Accuracy : 0.6914
##
##      'Positive' Class : 0
##

```

```
qda_conf_pop1 <- confusionMatrix(pred_qda_pop1, as.factor(train_pop$y))
print(qda_conf_pop1)
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##      Reference
## Prediction  0   1
##      0 2509 1065
##      1 1294 3927
##
##      Accuracy : 0.7318
##      95% CI : (0.7224, 0.741)
##      No Information Rate : 0.5676
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##      Kappa : 0.4496
##
##      Mcnemar's Test P-Value : 2.675e-06
##
##      Sensitivity : 0.6597
##      Specificity : 0.7867
##      Pos Pred Value : 0.7020
##      Neg Pred Value : 0.7522
##      Prevalence : 0.4324
##      Detection Rate : 0.2853
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.4064
##      Balanced Accuracy : 0.7232
##
##      'Positive' Class : 0
##
```

- The model achieved an accuracy of 73.18% on the training set, with a balanced accuracy of 72.32%, sensitivity of 65.97%, and specificity of 78.67%. The positive predictive value was 70.20%, and the negative predictive value was 75.22%.

- On the testing set, the model achieved an accuracy of 70.07%, slightly lower than the training set, with a balanced accuracy of 69.14%. The sensitivity was 62.36%, and specificity was 75.92%, showing a slight decrease in performance compared to the training set. The positive predicted value was 66.27%, and the Negative predicted value was 72.67%.
- The model performs better on the training set than on the testing set, as evidenced by higher accuracy, balanced accuracy, sensitivity, and Kappa values. However, the testing set performance remains competitive, indicating that the model generalizes well with minimal overfitting. Further tuning could help close the performance gap between the datasets.

X. Challenges Faced

- Dimensionality reduction for the features.
- Singularity issue observed during model building.
- Tackling multi-collinearity issues.

XI. CONCLUSION

- Logistic Regression, LDA, and QDA were compared in terms of their performance based on the accuracy of training, accuracy of test, and sensitivity. Each model had different strengths and weaknesses, revealing a trade-off between accuracy, sensitivity and generalizability
- Logistic Regression gave the best balance of training and test performance, with 68.57% training accuracy and 64% test accuracy. These consistent results indicate a strong ability to generalize new data without significant overfitting or underfitting.
- LDA was relatively performing well in terms of sensitivity, with a sensitivity of 61.19%. However, its test accuracy was lower at 62.33%, which may suggest that it is slightly overfitting or has lower generalization ability.
- QDA had the best training accuracy of 87.29%, showing that it was able to model the most complex patterns in the training dataset. However, this was at the expense of test accuracy, which fell to 63.67%, indicating significant overfitting. While QDA can capture non-linear relationships effectively, it struggles to maintain performance on new data.
- Therefore, based on the given dataset and problem, Logistic Regression is the best model among the three models, showing almost uniform performance on both training and test datasets. It is the best model since it is a good compromise between simplicity, interpretability, and predictive accuracy. This model could be further improved with fine-tuning or considering different regularization techniques.

XII. FUTURE SCOPE:

- To enhance the performance of this model and derive deeper insights, it is highly recommended to explore advanced machine learning techniques such as Random Forest and XGBoost. These ensemble methods are well-suited for handling

nonlinear relationships, feature interactions, and imbalanced datasets, potentially yielding better accuracy and generalizability. Additionally, it would transform this binary classification task into a multi-class problem for predicting specific coupon names, such as "Coffee House" or "Carry Out & Take Away" or "Bar" or "Restaurants (<20)" or "Restaurants (20-50)", thus providing more actionable insights into which coupons really resonate most with which segments of customers.

- More sophisticated feature engineering and feature selection could also make substantial improvements. For example, interaction term creation, aggregation of customer behavior metrics, and analysis of temporal patterns might bring out latent relationships in the data. Feature selection techniques such as Recursive Feature Elimination or SHAP values can be used to identify the most important features. Access to larger and more diverse data would also lead to greater robustness in the models and lower overfitting risks. By implementing these strategies, the model will be more accurate and provide more impactful insights to help in optimizing coupon marketing strategies.
- It is not necessary to perform outlier detection for nominal data, since traditional statistical methods do not apply directly, but such detection can also add some value in identifying unusual patterns or rare categories. Outlier analysis on nominal data is not pursued in this work because of time, but it is a potential future direction to increase the robustness and accuracy of the model.

XIII. References:

- **Dataset:** <https://archive.ics.uci.edu/static/public/603/in+vehicle+coupon+recommendation.zip>
- **Research Paper:** <https://jmlr.org/papers/volume18/16-003/16-003.pdf>
- <https://github.com/dikaaka/In-Vehicle-Coupon-Recommendation-Project/blob/main/STAGE%20FINAL%20PROJECT%20-%20STAGE%20.pdf>
- <https://www.kaggle.com/code/maherabdellatif/invehicle-coupon-recommendation>