DRUG CONSUMPTION



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INTRODUCTION

 This project aims to study the "Drug Consumption" dataset and to set up a machine learning model to predict whether or not an individual consumes drugs.

- To do this we will:
 - Reading data
 - Data cleaning
 - Data visualization
 - Setting up the models
 - Comparison of models

^{*} DATA-PREPROCESSING ^{*}



READ FILES AND RENAME COLUMNS

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
0	1	0.49788	0.48246	-0.05921	0.96082	0.12600	0.31287	-0.57545	-0.58331	-0.91699	
1	2	-0.07854	-0.48246	1.98437	0.96082	-0.31685	-0.67825	1.93886	1.43533	0.76096	
2	3	0.49788	-0.48246	-0.05921	0.96082	-0.31685	-0.46725	0.80523	-0.84732	-1.62090	
3	4	-0.95197	0.48246	1.16365	0.96082	-0.31685	-0.14882	-0.80615	-0.01928	0.59042	
4	5	0.49788	0.48246	1.98437	0.96082	-0.31685	0.73545	-1.63340	-0.45174	-0.30172	

https://archive.ics.uci.edu/dataset/373/drug+consumption+quantified

	Gender	Education	Country	Ethnicity	Nscore	Escore	Oscore	Ascore	Cscore
0	0.48246	-0.05921	0.96082	0.12600	0.31287	-0.57545	-0.58331	-0.91699	-0.00665
1	-0.48246	1.98437	0.96082	-0.31685	-0.67825	1.93886	1.43533	0.76096	-0.14277
2	-0.48246	-0.05921	0.96082	-0.31685	-0.46725	0.80523	-0.84732	-1.62090	-1.01450
3	0.48246	1.16365	0.96082	-0.31685	-0.14882	-0.80615	-0.01928	0.59042	0.58489
4	0.48246	1.98437	0.96082	-0.31685	0.73545	-1.63340	-0.45174	-0.30172	1.30612

- 1885 rows
- 32 columns

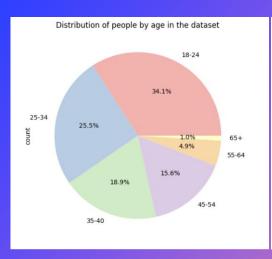


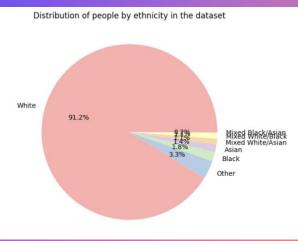
DATA CLEANING

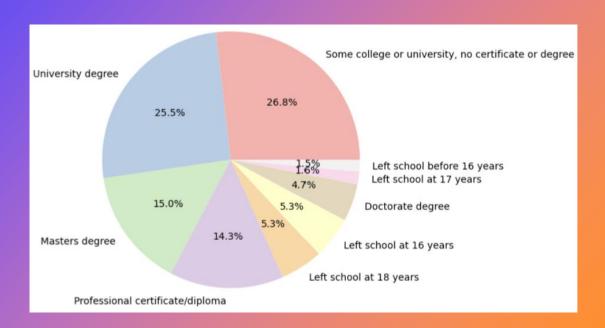
	ID	Age	Gender	Education	Country	Ethnicity	Ecstasy	Heroin	Ketamin	Legalh	LSD	Meth	Mushrooms	Nicotine	Semer	VSA
0	1	35- 40	F	Professional certificate/ diploma	UK	Mixed White/Asian	Never	Never	Never	Never	Never	Never	Never	Last Decade	Never	Never
1	2	25- 34	М	Doctorate degree	UK	White	Last Month	Never	Last Decade	Never	Last Decade	Last Year	Never	Last Month	Never	Never
2	3	35- 40	М	Professional certificate/ diploma	UK	White	Never	Never	Never	Never	Never	Never	Decade Ago	Never	Never	Never
3	4	18- 24	F	Masters degree	UK	White	Never	Never	Last Decade	Never	Never	Never	Never	Last Decade	Never	Never
4	5	35- 40	F	Doctorate degree	UK	White	Decade Ago	Never	Never	Decade Ago	Never	Never	Last Decade	Last Decade	Never	Never

Using the dataset archives, we changed all the values by their meaning.

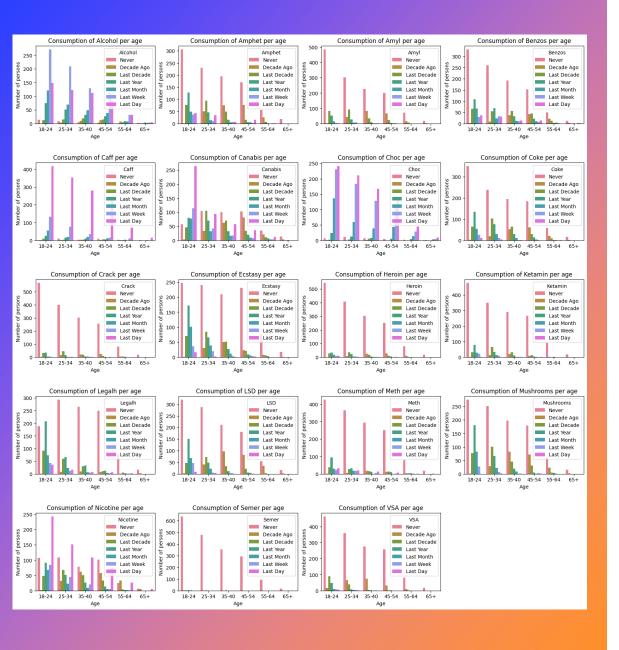
. DATA VISUALIZATION







- First of all, we wanted to have a visual on the distribution of individuals according to their characteristics in the data set.
- As we can see there are certain characteristics that are much more represented than others.
- For example, there are almost only white people in the dataset.



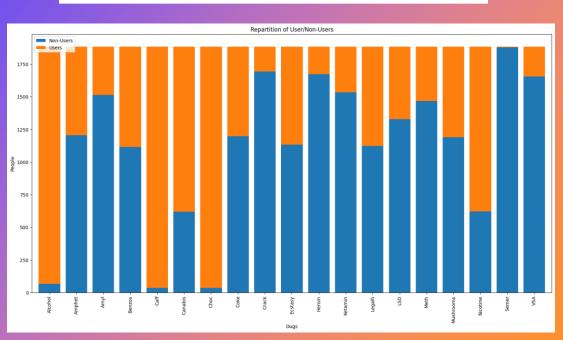
We then wanted to know what and how the individuals in the dataset consume according to the group of people they belong to.

 We can see for example that almost everyone has tasted alcohol and chocolate, regardless of the age. A lot of people tried Canabis too, but less people have tried Coke.

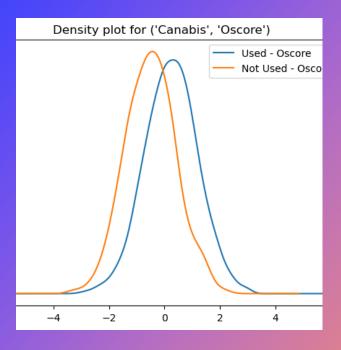


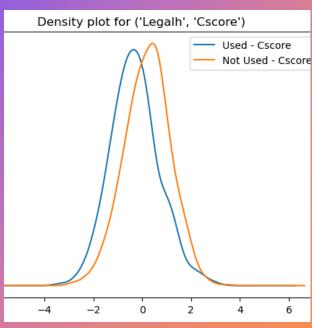
- Because the distribution between each category in the dataset is disproportionate, these plots are unusable. As seen previously, the fact that there are only white people in the dataset distorts the results by giving the impression that being white implies consumption.
- Only the Gender plot is usable, since its distribution is evenly split in the dataset

Ecstasy	Heroin	Ketamin	Legalh	LSD	Meth	Mushrooms	Nicotine	Semer	VSA
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1



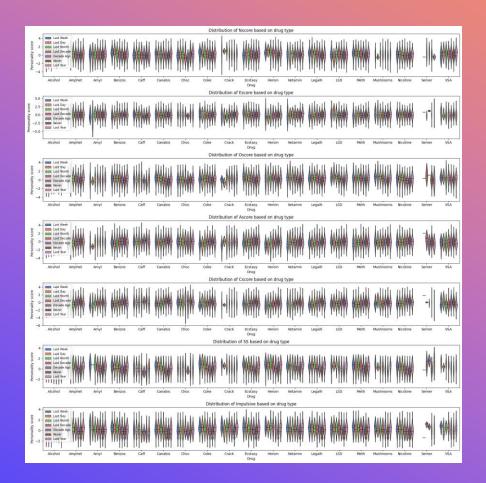
- We made two parts in the dataset: consumers (1) and nonconsumers (0)
- We considered that an individual was not a user if he had never used the drug or not in the last 10 years.
- Which brings us to this graph of the distribution of users and non-users according to each drug.

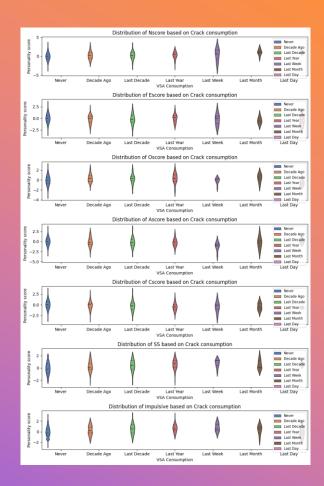




Finally, we plotted the density of the scores to see if they were distributed well enough in the dataset so that we could use them to predict whether an individual is a consumer or not.

 We can clearly see that the distribution of scores for Users and non-Users is not the same. Thus, the scores make it possible to obtain information to classify an individual in one of the two categories.





These plots provides us many observations, for example: Individuals who regularly consume crack tend to be particularly neurotic. Crack has an impact on openness in individuals who regularly use them. People who take crack experience a sense of agreeableness that diminishes after a week.



MODELISATION



KNN

KNN can be applied effectively if our dataset is not very large and if we have a suitable WHY: selection of relevant features.

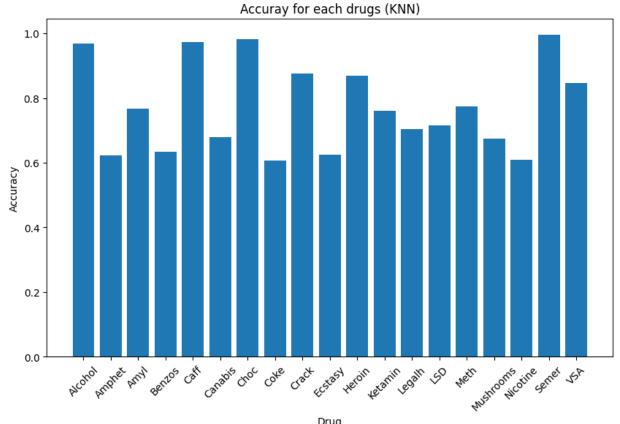
Alcohol: 0.9681697612732095 Amphet: 0.623342175066313 Amyl: 0.76657824933687

Benzos: 0.6339522546419099 Caff: 0.9734748010610079 Canabis: 0.6790450928381963 Choc: 0.9814323607427056

Coke: 0.6074270557029178 Crack: 0.8753315649867374 Ecstasy: 0.6259946949602122 Heroin: 0.870026525198939 Ketamin: 0.7612732095490716

Legalh: 0.7029177718832891 LSD: 0.7161803713527851 Meth: 0.7745358090185677

Mushrooms: 0.6737400530503979 Nicotine: 0.610079575596817 Semer: 0.9946949602122016 VSA: 0.8461538461538461



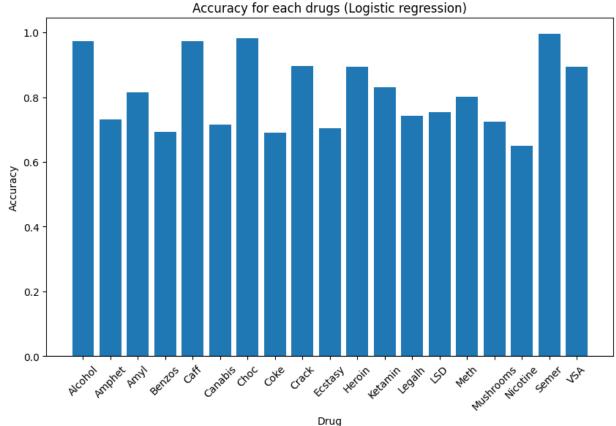
Logistic Regression

WHY: Logistic regression is suitable for predicting binary variables (0 or 1) based on continuous and categorical characteristics.

Alcohol: 0.9734748010610079
Amphet: 0.7320954907161804
Amyl: 0.8143236074270557
Benzos: 0.6923076923076923
Caff: 0.9734748010610079
Canabis: 0.7161803713527851
Choc: 0.9814323607427056
Coke: 0.6896551724137931
Crack: 0.896551724137931
Ecstasy: 0.7029177718832891
Heroin: 0.8938992042440318
Ketamin: 0.830238726790451
Legalh: 0.7427055702917772

LSD: 0.753315649867374 Meth: 0.8010610079575596

Mushrooms: 0.7241379310344828 Nicotine: 0.649867374005305 Semer: 0.9946949602122016 VSA: 0.8938992042440318



Random Forest

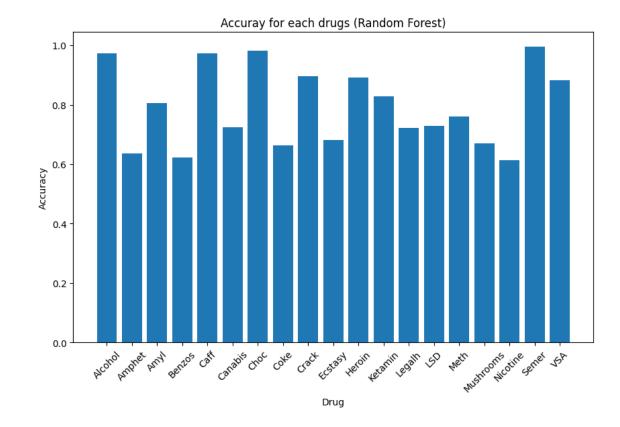
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WHY: Random forests are robust and can handle multiple data types without prior normalization. They can capture complex interactions between features and are less sensitive to overfitting.

Alcohol: 0.9734748010610079
Amphet: 0.636604774535809
Amyl: 0.8063660477453581
Benzos: 0.623342175066313
Caff: 0.9734748010610079
Canabis: 0.7241379310344828
Choc: 0.9814323607427056
Coke: 0.6631299734748011
Crack: 0.896551724137931
Ecstasy: 0.6816976127320955
Heroin: 0.8912466843501327
Ketamin: 0.8275862068965517
Legalh: 0.7214854111405835

LSD: 0.7294429708222812 Meth: 0.7612732095490716

Mushrooms: 0.6710875331564987 Nicotine: 0.6127320954907162 Semer: 0.9946949602122016 VSA: 0.883289124668435



Neural Network

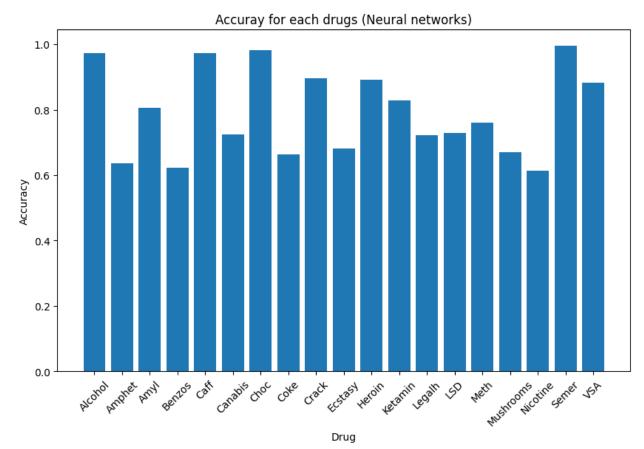
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WHY: Neural networks can capture complex nonlinear patterns in data. They can be effective for learning subtle relationships between personality characteristics and drug use.

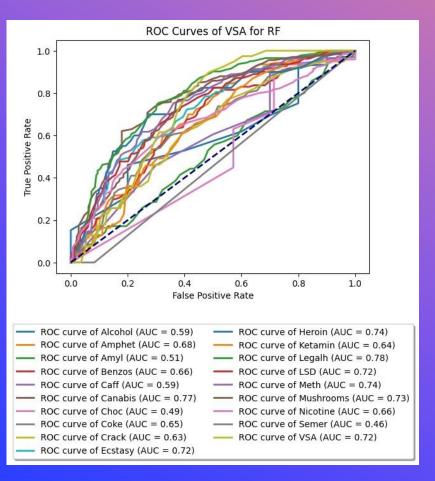
Alcohol: 0.9734748005867004 Amphet: 0.7161803841590881 Amyl: 0.8143236041069031 Benzos: 0.6870026588439941 Caff: 0.9734748005867004 Canabis: 0.73209547996521 Choc: 0.9814323782920837 Coke: 0.6896551847457886 Crack: 0.8965517282485962 Ecstasy: 0.6896551847457886 Heroin: 0.8938992023468018 Ketamin: 0.8381962776184082 Legalh: 0.7506631016731262

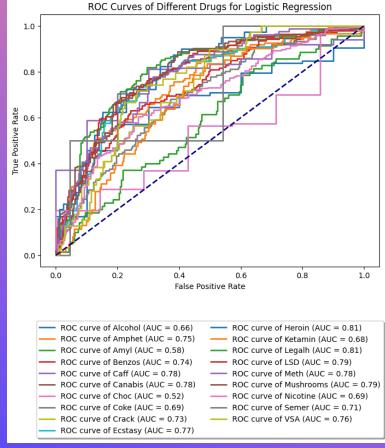
LSD: 0.7718833088874817 Meth: 0.7798408269882202

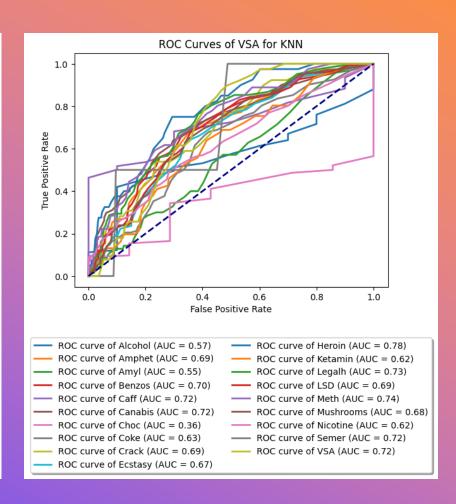
Mushrooms: 0.7427055835723877 Nicotine: 0.663129985332489 Semer: 0.9946949481964111 VSA: 0.8965517282485962

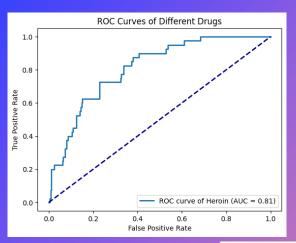


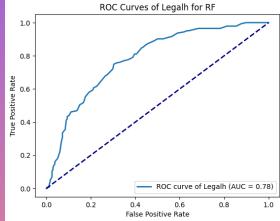
We traced the ROC curve which is the plot of false positives and true positives

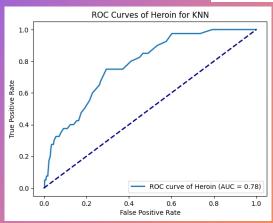




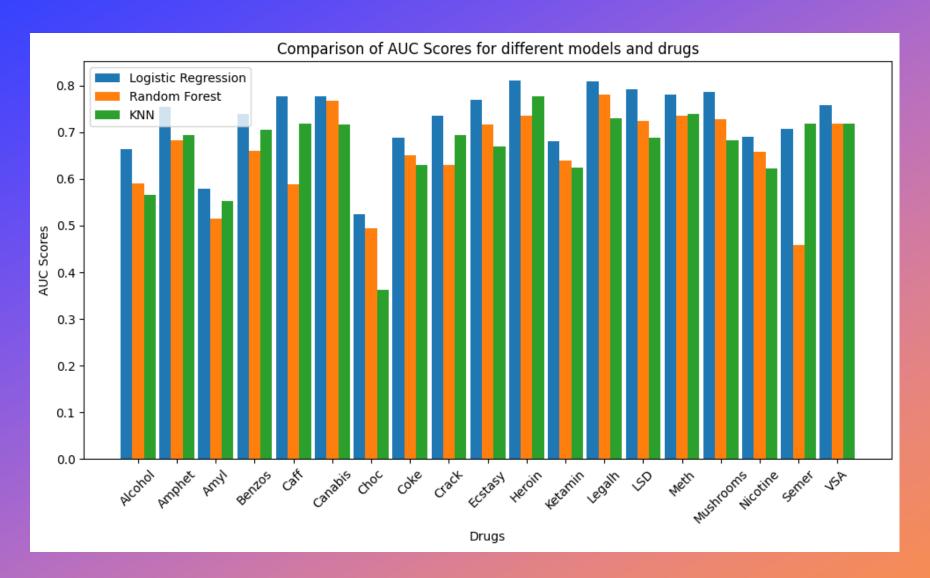








We then plotted them separately to make the graphs more readable.



To conclude on the models, we observe that Logistic regression is indeed a better model than Random Forest and KNN, because it has a higher AUC score, for our dataset. On the other hand, between Random Forest and KNN, we cannot choose the car that depends on drugs.

https://clipchamp.com/watch/UPsvSRpFsDd

