## Big Data 2 Project San Francisco Crime Classification

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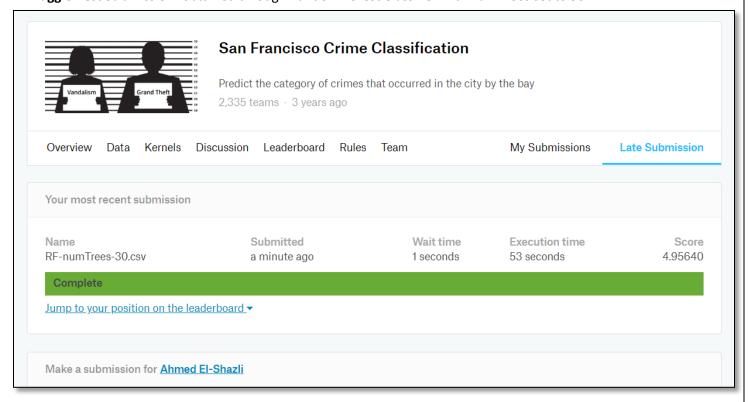
> Three classifiers were used as mentioned below (with the corresponding tuned parameter & final score):

Classifier	Hyper Parameter	Score
Logistic Regression	regParam = 0.01	5.46825
	regParam = 0.1	5.48565
	regParam = 1	5.07811
Decision Tree	maxDepth = 3	5.00793
	maxDepth = 5	5.12027
	maxDepth = 7	5.37990
Random Forest	numTrees = 10	4.95689
	numTrees = 30	4.95640
	numTrees = 100	4.95861

## > Kaggle Submissions:

Overview Data Kernels Discussion Leaderboard Rules Team	My Submissions	Late Submission
RF-numTrees-10.csv 5 hours ago by Ahmed El-Shazli add submission details	4.95689	
RF-numTrees-30.csv 5 hours ago by Ahmed El-Shazli add submission details	4.95640	
RF-numTrees-100.csv 6 hours ago by Ahmed El-Shazli add submission details	4.95861	
DT-maxDepth-3.csv 7 hours ago by Ahmed El-Shazli add submission details	5.00793	
DT-maxDepth-7.csv 8 hours ago by Ahmed El-Shazli add submission details	5.37990	
DT-maxDepth-5.csv 8 hours ago by Ahmed El-Shazli add submission details	5.12027	
LR-regParam-3rdValue.csv 10 hours ago by Ahmed El-Shazli add submission details	5.07811	
LR-regParam-2ndValue.csv 10 hours ago by Ahmed El-Shazli add submission details	5.48565	
pandasTrial_FinalisA.csv 12 hours ago by Ahmed El-Shazli Logistic Regression (1st Trial)	5.46825	

**Kaggle Best Submission:** obtained through Random Forest Classifier with numTrees set to 30.



Why Random Forest is the best model?

## Answer:

- 1- Normally, when the available independent variables (features) are categorical, **random forest** tends to perform better than **logistic regression**.
- 2- Additionally, compared to **Decision Tree**; A **random forest** is simply a collection of **decision trees** whose results are aggregated into one final result. Their ability to limit overfitting without substantially increasing error due to bias is why they are such powerful models.
- 3- **For numTrees = 30**: In general, the more trees you use the better get the results. However, the improvement decreases as the number of trees increases, i.e. at a certain point the benefit in prediction performance from learning more trees will be lower than the cost in computation time for learning these additional trees.