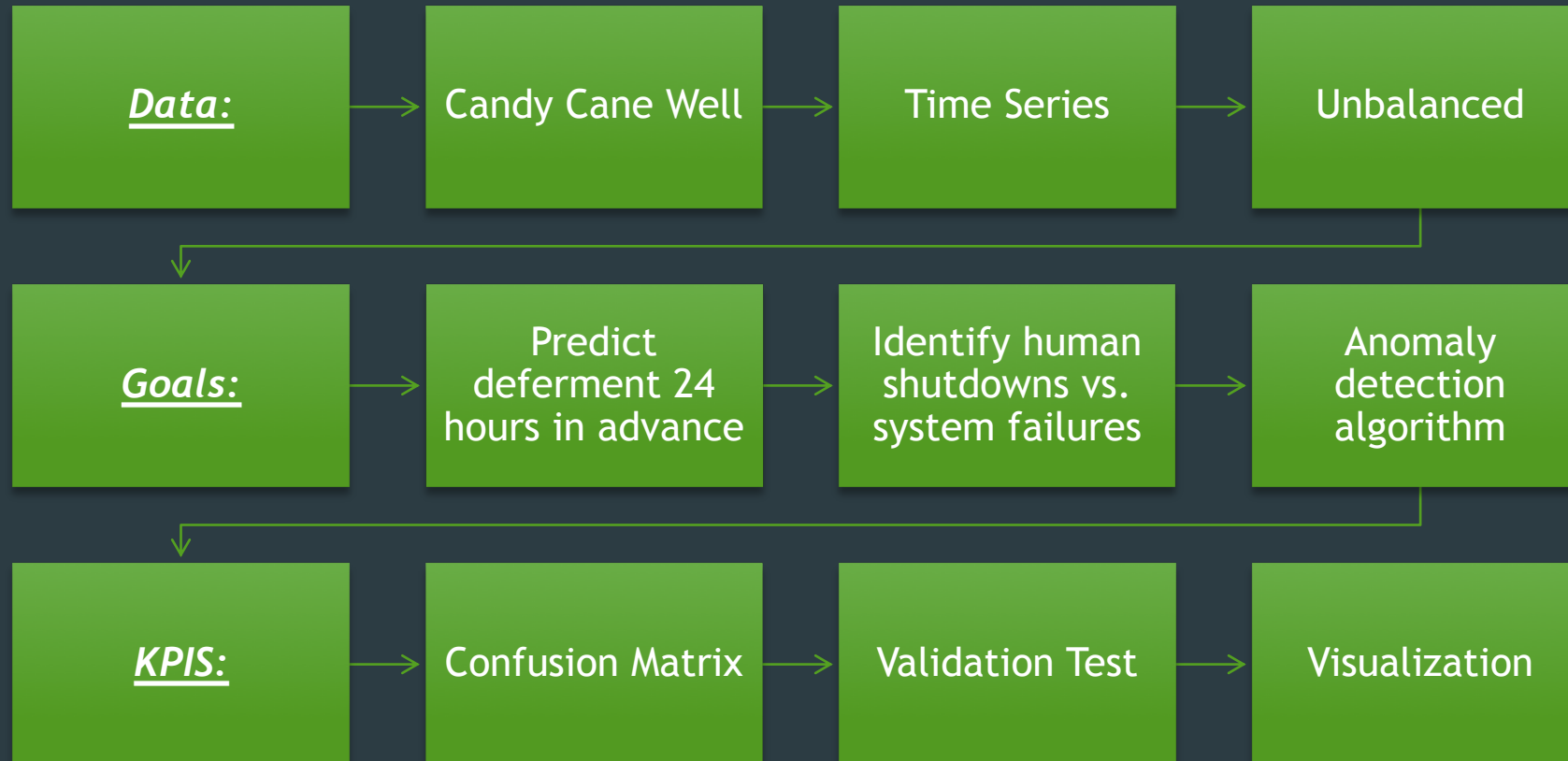


Predicting Deferments

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Scope



Preprocessing

- Import data
- Explore data
- Check for NA's
- Rename columns
- Drop columns
- Convert data
- Replace negatives
- Statistical analysis
- Visualize data
- Correlation matrix

```
24 import pandas as pd
25
26 ### read in excel
27 og = pd.read_excel('og.xlsx')
28
29 ### rename columns w/o spaces
30 og = og.rename(columns = {"Wellhead Tubing - Pressure": "WellheadTubingPressure"})
31 og = og.rename(columns = {"Volume - Calendar Day Production": "Volume"})
32 og = og.rename(columns = {"Wellhead Casing "B" - Pressure": "CasingBPressure"})
33 og = og.rename(columns = {"Wellhead Casing "A" - Pressure": "CasingAPressure"})
34 og = og.rename(columns = {"Flowline Pressure": "FlowlinePressure"})
35 og = og.rename(columns = {"Flowline Temperature": "FlowlineTemperature"})
36 og = og.rename(columns = {"Name of Facility": "Name"})
37 og = og.rename(columns = {"Type of Facility": "Type"})
38
```

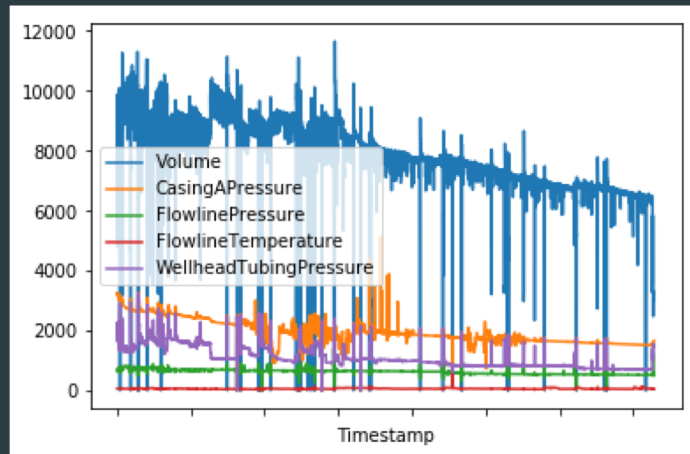
```
numna = og.isnull().sum()
##delete dataframes that are unnecessary - those include Nameo
ogclean = og.drop(columns = ['Name', 'Type', 'CasingBPressure'])
```

```
3 #change everything to float for calculations
4 ogclean['WellheadTubingPressure'] = ogclean.WellheadTubingPressure.astype(float)
5 ogclean['Volume'] = ogclean.Volume.astype(float)
6 ogclean['CasingAPressure'] = ogclean.CasingAPressure.astype(float)
7 ogclean['FlowlinePressure'] = ogclean.FlowlinePressure.astype(float)
8 ogclean['FlowlineTemperature'] = ogclean.FlowlineTemperature.astype(float)
9
10 #get rid of negatives in flowlinepressure
11 ogclean.loc[ogclean['FlowlinePressure'] < 0] = 0
```

Observation

This python visualization
sucks

Steven perhaps add some
badass R stuff here 😊



Categorization

3 Categories: (DEF,REG,HUM)

- Volume[i] >= 4000 = REG
- Volume[i] < 4000 = HUM
- Volume[i] != 0 in section. section = DEF

Sections: 136 (DEF,REG,HUM)

3 to 2 Categories: (DEF or NOT)

- If HUM or REG == NOT

Sections: 52 (DEF, NOT)

```
36 cats = pd.DataFrame(vol_list, columns=['Values']) #create new dataframe
37 cats['Categories'] = '' #create a new column in Cats that will consist of
38
39 cats.loc[cats.Values>=4000, 'Categories'] = 'REG' #initial category (if
40 cats.loc[cats.Values<4000, 'Categories'] = 'HUM' #anything below 4000 we
41
42 cats['section'] = (cats.Categories != cats.Categories.shift()).cumsum()
```

```
for n, g in cats.groupby('section'): #search through section by group
    if 0 not in g.Values.values and 'HUM' in g.Categories.values:
        cats.loc[g.index, 'Categories'] = 'DEF' #this locates all
```

```
for n, g in finalcats.groupby('section'):
    if 'HUM' in g.Categories.values:
        finalcats.loc[g.index, 'Categories'] = 'NOT'

for n, g in finalcats.groupby('section'):
    if 'REG' in g.Categories.values:
        finalcats.loc[g.index, 'Categories'] = 'NOT'
```

```
sectionsize = finalcats.groupby(['section']).size()
```

section	
1	3344
2	14
3	5656
4	44
5	13171
6	44
7	2190
8	15
9	3285
10	270
11	15
12	45
13	1726
14	14
15	4995
16	15
17	4515
18	165
19	17056
20	14

Histogram/Probability/Logistic
Regression/Classification Tree

Nuerals

Clustering

The background of the slide is a dark blue-grey color. On the right side, there is a large, abstract graphic composed of several overlapping triangles in various shades of green, ranging from a bright lime green to a darker forest green. These triangles are arranged in a way that creates a sense of depth and movement, pointing towards the right edge of the frame.

Visualization

The background of the slide is an abstract composition of overlapping triangles. The majority of the background is a solid dark blue-grey. On the right side, there is a series of overlapping triangles in various shades of green, ranging from a light lime green to a dark forest green. These green triangles are oriented diagonally, creating a sense of depth and movement. A few thin, dark lines are also visible, intersecting the green shapes.

KPI