Mva_Project7.R

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###### Applying Linear Discriminant Analysis #####
#Getting working directory
getwd()
```

[1] "/Users/thindprateek/Desktop/Multivariate Analysis"

```
#Setting directory to load data set
setwd("/Users/thindprateek/Desktop/Multivariate Analysis")
#Reading the data into a data frame
#df <- read.csv(file = 'US_Acc_June20.csv')</pre>
num <- read.csv(file = 'num.csv')</pre>
# Performing clustering on the first 500 records for now to achieve easy and quick results and test the
attach(num)
# Printing first few columns of data set for inference
#head(df)
## Setting random seed to shuffle data before splitting
set.seed(23)
#Checking number of rows
#rows<-sample(nrow(df))</pre>
#Shuffling the data
#mva<-df[rows,]</pre>
#Taking the required number of instances from the shuffled data to reduce any biases
#mva<-mva[950000:1000000,]
#Checking the structure of the data set
#str(mva)
# Checking the number of rows and columns in the current uncleaned dataset
#ncol(mva)
#nrow(mva)
# Printing all the column names to find and filter the relevant and irrelevant attributes
#names<-names(mva)</pre>
#names
```

```
## DATA CLEANING ##
#Dropping the surplus attributes which do not contribute to the analysis
#mva <- mva[-c(1:3,7:10,13,14,19,21:23,33,47:49)]
#Checking for any null values in the present data set
# is.na(mva[,])
#Checking which rows have all the values filled and complete
# complete.cases(mva)
#Making a new dataframe with only the rows that have complete information and all values filled
#Mva<-na.omit(mva)
#Mva<-Mva[!(is.na(Mva$Sunrise_Sunset) | Mva$Sunrise_Sunset==""), ]</pre>
#Mva<- Mva[complete.cases(Mva),]</pre>
#Verifying for missing values in the new dataframe
#complete.cases(Mva)
#unique(Mva$Sunrise_Sunset)
# Creating new dataframe with only the numerical attributes to perform statistical functions
#num<-Mva[,c(1,4,11:15,17,18)]
#write.csv(num, "/Users/mihikagupta/Desktop/SEM_2/MVA/num.csv", row.names = FALSE)
# Scaling the new data set for better accuracies
# num<-scale(num)</pre>
# Checking the dimensions of the data
nrow(num)
## [1] 18250
ncol(num)
## [1] 9
names (num)
                            "Distance.mi."
## [1] "Severity"
                                                 "Temperature.F."
## [4] "Wind_Chill.F."
                                                 "Pressure.in."
                            "Humidity..."
## [7] "Visibility.mi."
                            "Wind_Speed.mph."
                                                 "Precipitation.in."
dim(num)
## [1] 18250
                 9
names(num) [names(num) == "Distance.mi."] <- "dist"</pre>
names(num) [names(num) == "Temperature.F."] <- "temp"</pre>
names(num) [names(num) == "Wind_Chill.F."] <- "windchill"</pre>
names(num)[names(num) == "Humidity..."] <- "humidity"</pre>
names(num)[names(num) == "Pressure.in."] <- "pressure"</pre>
names(num) [names(num) == "Visibility.mi."] <- "visibility"</pre>
```

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names(num) [names(num) == "Wind_Speed.mph."] <- "windspeed"</pre>
names(num)[names(num) == "Precipitation.in."] <- "precip"</pre>
names(num)
## [1] "Severity"
                   "dist"
                                 "temp"
                                             "windchill" "humidity"
## [6] "pressure"
                   "visibility" "windspeed" "precip"
num$Severity<- factor(num$Severity)</pre>
str(num)
## 'data.frame':
                   18250 obs. of 9 variables:
## $ Severity : Factor w/4 levels "1","2","3","4": 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 ...
## $ dist : num 0 0 0 0 0 ...
               : num 78 96 89 68 53 37 8 78 40 46 ...
## $ temp
## $ windchill : num 78 96 89 68 53 30 -4 78 40 42 ...
## $ humidity : int 58 33 59 88 59 96 58 54 88 44 ...
## $ pressure : num 29.2 29.2 30 29.4 29.5 ...
## $ visibility: num 10 10 10 6 10 2 10 10 10 10 ...
## $ windspeed : num 12 7 6 5 12 10 8 12 3 8 ...
## $ precip : num 0 0 0 0.04 0 0.02 0 0 0 0 ...
library(MASS)
library(ggplot2)
# Lets cut the data into two parts
smp size raw <- floor(0.75 * nrow(num))</pre>
train_ind_raw <- sample(nrow(num), size = smp_size_raw)</pre>
train_raw.df <- as.data.frame(num[train_ind_raw, ])</pre>
test_raw.df <- as.data.frame(num[-train_ind_raw, ])</pre>
str(train_raw.df)
## 'data.frame':
                 13687 obs. of 9 variables:
## $ Severity : Factor w/4 levels "1","2","3","4": 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 ...
## $ dist : num 0 0.405 0 0.152 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ temp
              : num 98 80 50 65 93 62 45 54 84 57 ...
## $ windchill : num 98 80 50 65 93 62 37 54 84 57 ...
## \ humidity : int \ 28 50 71 56 42 70 90 28 63 94 ...
## $ pressure : num 29.1 29.7 30 29.7 29.2 ...
## $ visibility: num 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 7 ...
## $ windspeed : num 9 3 0 16 22 3 18 9 14 0 ...
## $ precip : num 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.02 ...
# We now have a training and a test set. Training is 75% and test is 25%
num.lda <- lda(formula = train_raw.df$Severity ~ ., data = train_raw.df)</pre>
#Prior probability is high for Severity 2 and then Severity 3
#Precipitation seems to be the most important independent variable followed by distance
summary(num.lda)
##
          Length Class Mode
          4 -none- numeric
## prior
## counts 4
                 -none- numeric
```

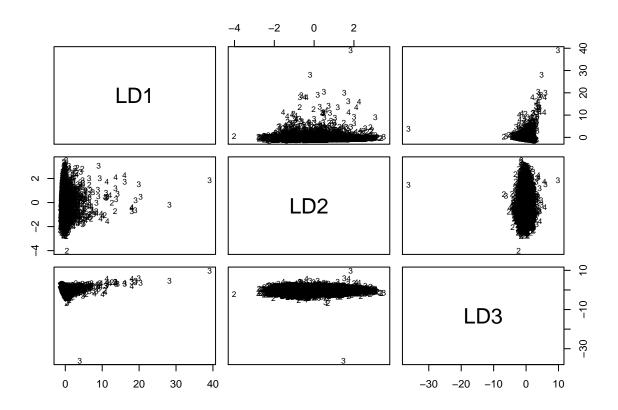
```
## means 32 -none- numeric
## scaling 24 -none- numeric
## lev 4 -none- character
## svd
          3 -none- numeric
## N 1 -none- numeric ## call 3 -none- call
## terms 3 terms call
## xlevels 0 -none- list
num.lda$counts
##
     1
         2 3
## 312 9767 3144 464
#Severity 2 and 3 have most of the distribution
num.lda$means
         dist
                  temp windchill humidity pressure visibility windspeed
## 1 0.1923013 70.29135 69.98205 52.07372 29.10593 9.505769 8.452564
## 2 0.1341171 60.63874 59.23024 65.47466 29.30508 8.913619 7.315491
## 3 0.5084113 61.14205 59.45506 65.87214 29.28253 8.827020 8.165522
## 4 1.9723297 59.33341 57.27996 67.70259 29.13328 8.690625 7.919612
         precip
## 1 0.002916667
## 2 0.006346882
## 3 0.012051527
## 4 0.007866379
num.lda$scaling
##
                     LD1
                               LD2
             0.643362227 0.02488782 0.16025644
## dist
## temp
             0.090654983 -0.05312258 -0.17813300
## windchill -0.078760570 0.07382747 0.14930871
## humidity 0.007780552 -0.02571859 -0.02086413
## pressure -0.092455612 -0.11695430 -0.09004520
## visibility 0.008178223 -0.05361433 -0.01702252
## windspeed 0.014939005 0.06707019 -0.11789759
## precip
              num.lda$prior
                     2
                                3
           1
## 0.02279535 0.71359684 0.22970702 0.03390078
num$lev
```

NULL

num.lda\$svd

[1] 16.678007 7.050439 4.036753

plot(num.lda)



#testing accuracy of the model num.lda.predict <- predict(num.lda) num.lda.predict\$class</pre>

[217] 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ## 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ## ## ## ## ##

##

##

##

##


```
## [13681] 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
## Levels: 1 2 3 4
```

```
num.lda.predict.test <- predict(num.lda, newdata = test_raw.df)
num.lda.predict.test$class</pre>
```



```
## [4552] 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
## Levels: 1 2 3 4
table(num.lda.predict$class, train_raw.df$Severity)
##
##
   1
     2
      3
##
     0
      0
        0
 1
   0
##
 2 310 9721 3070
       416
##
 3
     0
        0
   0
      1
##
 4
    46
      73
        48
   2
table(num.lda.predict.test$class, test_raw.df$Severity )
##
##
   1
     2
      3
        4
##
 1
   0
     0
      0
        0
##
 2
   72 3227 1065
       130
##
 3
     0
      0
        0
   0
    20
      29
        19
##
 4
   1
#you can see through tables, ratios are close to correct prediction
```