# Bob Marshall Wilderness Center

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## Objectives:

- Introduction
- Analysis
- Results
- Future Steps

#### Introduction: Why I Chose This Project

- Ecology Dataset
  - USDA.gov: Forestry Research
- Find the right machine learning model with the highest accuracy

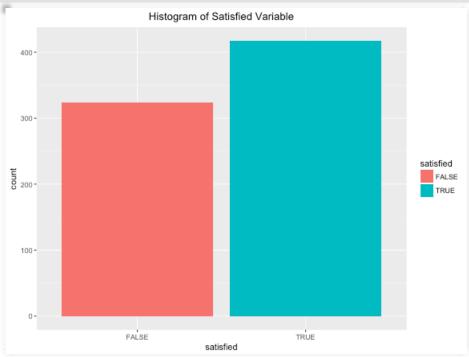
#### Analysis: Overview of Data

```
library(tidyverse)
BMWC_1982_Data <- read_csv("RDS-2017-0015/Data/BMWC_1982_Data.csv")
Marshall <- BMWC_1982_Data
Marshall %>%
    dplyr::select(c(SATIS, PHOTO, NUMHORS, NATUR, HIKE, TRAVEL, FISH)) %>%
head()

# A tibble: 6 x 7
    SATIS PHOTO NUMHORS NATUR HIKE TRAVEL FISH
    <int> <int > int <int > int > <int > <int > int > <int >
```

# Analysis: Output Variable

```
Marshall%%
mutate(satisfied = as.factor(ifelse(SATIS == 1, TRUE, FALSE)))%>%
filter(SATIS != 9)
Marshall%>%
ggplot(aes(satisfied, fill = satisfied))+geom_histogram(stat = "count")+
ggtitle("Histogram of Satisfied Variable")+
theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))
```

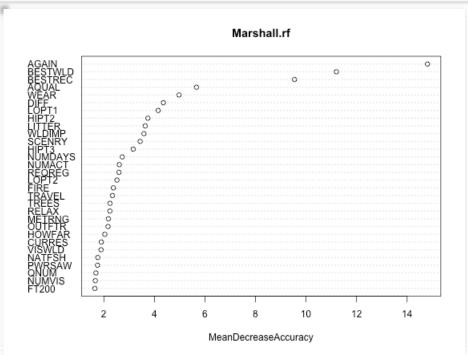


#### Analysis: More Data Cleaning

- Needed to designate variables as factors
- Filled missing data with MICE package
- Split data

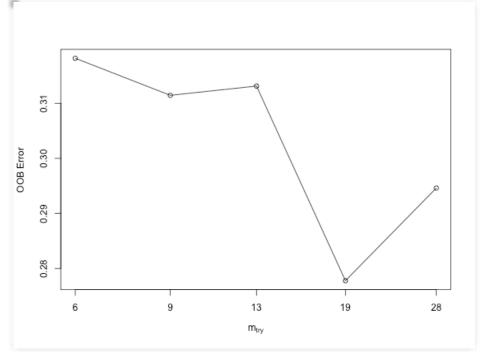
### Analysis: First Random Forest

```
library(randomForest)
set.seed(3000)
Marshall.rf <- randomForest(satisfied-., data = Marshall_train, importance = TRUE)
varImpPlot(Marshall.rf, type = 1)</pre>
```



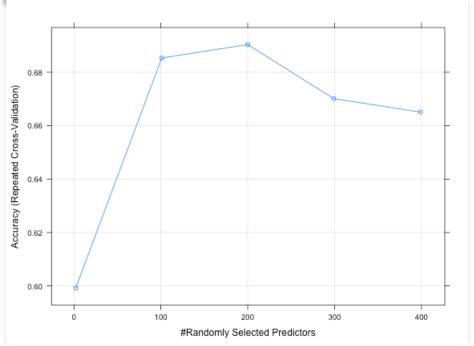
Accuracy of 73%

#### Analysis: Second Random Forest



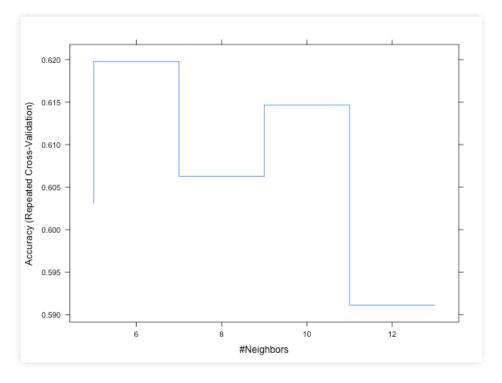
Accuracy of 74%

#### Analysis: Third Random Forest



Accuracy of 76%

# Analysis: Bayesian and K-Nearest Neighbor



#### Results

- Accuracy for Each Model
  - Best Random Forest Model: 76%
  - Bayesian Logistic Regression: 65%
  - K-Nearest Neighbor: 56%

### **Next Steps**

- Further Train Models
- Further Analysis into Important Variables