

hr_logistic_regression_using_caret_package

June 9, 2018

0.1 In this exercise, we will use the HR dataset and understand the following using caret package:

1. Building the logistic regression model
2. What is marked as the positive class by the model when using caret package
3. Writing the model equation and interpreting the model summary
4. Creating the Confusion Matrix and ROC plot on train data
5. Using mis-classification cost as a criteria to select the best cut-off
6. Using Younden Index as the criteria to select the best cut-off
7. Creating the Confusion Matrix and ROC plot on test data
8. Compare and discuss the result of logistic regression using caret vis-a-vis stats package
9. Changing the base or reference category and evaluate the impact on the model (This is self work/assignment)
10. Change the cut-off value for train data in caret package (This is self work/assignment)

There are bugs/missing code in the entire exercise. The participants are expected to work upon them.

0.2 Here are some useful links:

1. [Read](#) about interaction variable coding
2. Refer [link](#) to know about adding labels to factors
3. Refer [link](#) to relvel factor variables
4. [Read](#) about the issues in stepwise regression
5. [Read](#) about the modelling activity via caret package
6. The [complete](#) list of tuning parameter for different models in caret package

1 Code starts here

We are going to use below mentioned libraries for demonstrating logistic regression:

```
In [1]: library(caret)      #for data partition. Model building
        #library(Deducer)   #for ROC plot
        library(ROCR)      #for ROC plot (other way)
```

```

Loading required package: lattice
Loading required package: ggplot2
Loading required package: gplots

```

```

Attaching package: gplots

```

```

The following object is masked from package:stats:

```

```

lowess

```

1.1 Data Import and Manipulation

1.1.1 1. Importing a data set

Give the correct path to the data

```

In [2]: raw_df <- read.csv("/Users/Rahul/Documents/Datasets/IMB533_HR_Data_No_Missing_Value.csv")

```

Note that `echo = FALSE` parameter prevents printing the R code that generated the plot.

1.1.2 2. Structure and Summary of the dataset

```

In [3]: str(raw_df)
summary(raw_df)

'data.frame':      8995 obs. of  18 variables:
 $ SLNO              : int   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 11 12 ...
 $ Candidate.Ref     : int   2110407 2112635 2112838 2115021 2115125 2117167 2119124 2...
 $ DOJ.Extended      : Factor w/ 2 levels "No","Yes": 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 ...
 $ Duration.to.accept.offer : int   14 18 3 26 1 17 37 16 1 6 ...
 $ Notice.period     : int   30 30 45 30 120 30 30 0 30 30 ...
 $ Offered.band      : Factor w/ 4 levels "E0","E1","E2",...: 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 2 2 2 ...
 $ Pecenent.hike.expected.in.CTC: num  -20.8 50 42.8 42.8 42.6 ...
 $ Percent.hike.offered.in.CTC: num   13.2 320 42.8 42.8 42.6 ...
 $ Percent.difference.CTC   : num   42.9 180 0 0 0 ...
 $ Joining.Bonus           : Factor w/ 2 levels "No","Yes": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
 $ Candidate.relocate.actual : Factor w/ 2 levels "No","Yes": 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 ...
 $ Gender                  : Factor w/ 2 levels "Female","Male": 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 ...
 $ Candidate.Source        : Factor w/ 3 levels "Agency","Direct",...: 1 3 1 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 ...
 $ Rex.in.Yrs              : int    7 8 4 4 6 2 7 8 3 3 ...
 $ LOB                     : Factor w/ 9 levels "AXON","BFSI",...: 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 7 2 3 ...
 $ Location                : Factor w/ 11 levels "Ahmedabad","Bangalore",...: 9 3 9 9 9 9 9 9 ...
 $ Age                     : int   34 34 27 34 34 34 32 34 26 34 ...
 $ Status                  : Factor w/ 2 levels "Joined","Not Joined": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

```

```

SLNO      Candidate.Ref      DOJ.Extended Duration.to.accept.offer

```

Min. : 1	Min. :2109586	No :4788	Min. : 0.00
1st Qu.: 3208	1st Qu.:2386476	Yes:4207	1st Qu.: 3.00
Median : 5976	Median :2807482		Median : 10.00
Mean : 5971	Mean :2843647		Mean : 21.43
3rd Qu.: 8739	3rd Qu.:3300060		3rd Qu.: 33.00
Max. :12333	Max. :3836076		Max. :224.00

Notice.period	Offered.band	Pecent.hike.expected.in.CTC
Min. : 0.00	E0: 211	Min. :-68.83
1st Qu.: 30.00	E1:5568	1st Qu.: 27.27
Median : 30.00	E2:2711	Median : 40.00
Mean : 39.29	E3: 505	Mean : 43.86
3rd Qu.: 60.00		3rd Qu.: 53.85
Max. :120.00		Max. :359.77

Percent.hike.offered.in.CTC	Percent.difference.CTC	Joining.Bonus
Min. :-60.53	Min. :-67.270	No :8578
1st Qu.: 22.09	1st Qu.: -8.330	Yes: 417
Median : 36.00	Median : 0.000	
Mean : 40.66	Mean : -1.574	
3rd Qu.: 50.00	3rd Qu.: 0.000	
Max. :471.43	Max. :300.000	

Candidate.relocate.actual	Gender	Candidate.Source
No :7705	Female:1551	Agency :2585
Yes:1290	Male :7444	Direct :4801
		Employee Referral:1609

Rex.in.Yrs	LOB	Location	Age
Min. : 0.000	INFRA :2850	Chennai :3150	Min. :20.00
1st Qu.: 3.000	ERS :2426	Noida :2727	1st Qu.:27.00
Median : 4.000	BFSI :1396	Bangalore:2230	Median :29.00
Mean : 4.239	ETS : 691	Hyderabad: 341	Mean :29.91
3rd Qu.: 6.000	CSMP : 579	Mumbai : 197	3rd Qu.:34.00
Max. :24.000	AXON : 568	Gurgaon : 146	Max. :60.00
	(Other): 485	(Other) : 204	

Status
Joined :7313
Not Joined:1682

Create a new data frame and store the raw data copy. This is being done to have a copy of the raw data intact for further manipulation if needed.

```
In [4]: filter_df <- na.omit(raw_df) # listwise deletion of missing
```

1.1.3 3. Create train and test dataset

Reserve 80% for training and 20% of test *Correct the error in the below code chunk*

```
In [5]: set.seed(2341)
        trainIndex <- createDataPartition(filter_df$Status, p = 0.80, list = FALSE)
        train_df <- filter_df[trainIndex,]
        test_df <- filter_df[-trainIndex,]
```

We can pull the specific attribute needed to build the model is another data frame. This again is more of a hygiene practice to not touch the **train** and **test** data set directly.

Correct the error in the below code chunk

```
In [6]: lg_train_df <- as.data.frame(train_df[,c("DOJ.Extended",
                                                "Duration.to.accept.offer",
                                                "Notice.period",
                                                "Offered.band",
                                                "Percent.difference.CTC",
                                                "Joining.Bonus",
                                                "Gender",
                                                "Candidate.Source",
                                                "Rex.in.Yrs",
                                                "LOB",
                                                "Location",
                                                "Age",
                                                "Status"
                                                )])
```

Correct the error in the below code chunk

```
In [7]: lg_test_df <- as.data.frame(test_df[,c("DOJ.Extended",
                                                "Duration.to.accept.offer",
                                                "Notice.period",
                                                "Offered.band",
                                                "Percent.difference.CTC",
                                                "Joining.Bonus",
                                                "Gender",
                                                "Candidate.Source",
                                                "Rex.in.Yrs",
                                                "LOB",
                                                "Location",
                                                "Age",
                                                "Status"
                                                )])
```

1.2 Model Building: Using the caret() package

There are a number of models which can be built using caret package. To get the names of all the models possible.

```
In [8]: names(getModelInfo())
```

1. 'ada' 2. 'AdaBag' 3. 'AdaBoost.M1' 4. 'adaboost' 5. 'amdai' 6. 'ANFIS' 7. 'avNNet' 8. 'awnb' 9. 'awtan' 10. 'bag' 11. 'bagEarth' 12. 'bagEarthGCV' 13. 'bagFDA' 14. 'bagFDAGCV' 15. 'bam' 16. 'bartMachine' 17. 'bayesglm' 18. 'binda' 19. 'blackboost' 20. 'blasso' 21. 'blassoAveraged' 22. 'bridge' 23. 'brnn' 24. 'BstLm' 25. 'bstSm' 26. 'bstTree' 27. 'C5.0' 28. 'C5.0Cost' 29. 'C5.0Rules' 30. 'C5.0Tree' 31. 'cforest' 32. 'chaid' 33. 'CSimca' 34. 'ctree' 35. 'ctree2' 36. 'cubist' 37. 'dda' 38. 'deepboost' 39. 'DENFIS' 40. 'dnn' 41. 'dwdLinear' 42. 'dwdPoly' 43. 'dwdRadial' 44. 'earth' 45. 'elm' 46. 'enet' 47. 'evtree' 48. 'extraTrees' 49. 'fda' 50. 'FH.GBML' 51. 'FIR.DM' 52. 'foba' 53. 'FR-BCS.CHI' 54. 'FRBCS.W' 55. 'FS.HGD' 56. 'gam' 57. 'gamboost' 58. 'gamLoess' 59. 'gamSpline' 60. 'gaussprLinear' 61. 'gaussprPoly' 62. 'gaussprRadial' 63. 'gbm_h2o' 64. 'gbm' 65. 'gcvEarth' 66. 'GFS.FR.MOGUL' 67. 'GFS.LT.RS' 68. 'GFS.THRIFT' 69. 'glm.nb' 70. 'glm' 71. 'glmboost' 72. 'glmnet_h2o' 73. 'glmnet' 74. 'glmStepAIC' 75. 'gpls' 76. 'hda' 77. 'hdda' 78. 'hdrda' 79. 'HY-FIS' 80. 'icr' 81. 'J48' 82. 'JRip' 83. 'kernelpls' 84. 'kknn' 85. 'knn' 86. 'krlsPoly' 87. 'krlsRadial' 88. 'lars' 89. 'lars2' 90. 'lasso' 91. 'lda' 92. 'lda2' 93. 'leapBackward' 94. 'leapForward' 95. 'leapSeq' 96. 'Linda' 97. 'lm' 98. 'lmStepAIC' 99. 'LMT' 100. 'loclda' 101. 'logicBag' 102. 'LogitBoost' 103. 'logreg' 104. 'lssvmLinear' 105. 'lssvmPoly' 106. 'lssvmRadial' 107. 'lvq' 108. 'M5' 109. 'M5Rules' 110. 'manb' 111. 'mda' 112. 'Mlda' 113. 'mlp' 114. 'mlpKerasDecay' 115. 'mlpKerasDecayCost' 116. 'mlpKerasDropout' 117. 'mlpKerasDropoutCost' 118. 'mlpML' 119. 'mlpSGD' 120. 'mlpWeightDecay' 121. 'mlpWeightDecayML' 122. 'monmlp' 123. 'msaenet' 124. 'multinom' 125. 'mxnet' 126. 'mxnetAdam' 127. 'naive_bayes' 128. 'nb' 129. 'nbDiscrete' 130. 'nbSearch' 131. 'neuralnet' 132. 'nnet' 133. 'nnls' 134. 'nodeHarvest' 135. 'null' 136. 'OneR' 137. 'ordinalNet' 138. 'ORFlog' 139. 'ORFpls' 140. 'ORFridge' 141. 'ORFsvm' 142. 'ownn' 143. 'pam' 144. 'parRF' 145. 'PART' 146. 'partDSA' 147. 'pcaNNet' 148. 'pcr' 149. 'pda' 150. 'pda2' 151. 'penalized' 152. 'PenalizedLDA' 153. 'plr' 154. 'pls' 155. 'plsRglm' 156. 'polr' 157. 'ppr' 158. 'PRIM' 159. 'proto-class' 160. 'pythonKnnReg' 161. 'qda' 162. 'QdaCov' 163. 'qrf' 164. 'qrnn' 165. 'randomGLM' 166. 'ranger' 167. 'rbf' 168. 'rbfDDA' 169. 'Rborist' 170. 'rda' 171. 'regLogistic' 172. 'relaxo' 173. 'rf' 174. 'rFerns' 175. 'RFlda' 176. 'rfRules' 177. 'ridge' 178. 'rlda' 179. 'rlm' 180. 'rmda' 181. 'rocc' 182. 'rotationForest' 183. 'rotationForestCp' 184. 'rpart' 185. 'rpart1SE' 186. 'rpart2' 187. 'rpartCost' 188. 'rpartScore' 189. 'rqlasso' 190. 'rqnc' 191. 'RRF' 192. 'RRFglobal' 193. 'rrlda' 194. 'RSimca' 195. 'rvmLinear' 196. 'rvmPoly' 197. 'rvmRadial' 198. 'SBC' 199. 'sda' 200. 'sdwd' 201. 'simpls' 202. 'SLAVE' 203. 'slda' 204. 'smda' 205. 'snn' 206. 'sparseLDA' 207. 'spikeslab' 208. 'spls' 209. 'stepLDA' 210. 'stepQDA' 211. 'superpc' 212. 'svmBoundrangeString' 213. 'svmExpoString' 214. 'svmLinear' 215. 'svmLinear2' 216. 'svmLinear3' 217. 'svmLinearWeights' 218. 'svmLinearWeights2' 219. 'svmPoly' 220. 'svmRadial' 221. 'svmRadialCost' 222. 'svmRadialSigma' 223. 'svmRadialWeights' 224. 'svmSpectrumString' 225. 'tan' 226. 'tanSearch' 227. 'treebag' 228. 'vbm-pRadial' 229. 'vglmAdjCat' 230. 'vglmContRatio' 231. 'vglmCumulative' 232. 'widekernelpls' 233. 'WM' 234. 'wsrf' 235. 'xgbDART' 236. 'xgbLinear' 237. 'xgbTree' 238. 'xyf'

To get the info on specific model:

```
In [9]: getModelInfo()$glm$type
```

1. 'Regression' 2. 'Classification'

The below chunk of code is standarized way of building model using caret package. Setting in the control parameters for the model.

```
In [10]: set.seed(1234)
         objControl <- trainControl(method = "cv", number = 2, returnResamp = 'none',
                                   summaryFunction = twoClassSummary,
                                   #summaryFunction = twoClassSummary, defaultSummary
                                   classProbs = TRUE,
                                   savePredictions = TRUE)
```

The search grid is basically a model fine tuning option. The paramter inside the **expan.grid()** function varies according to model. The **complete** list of tuning paramter for different models.

```
In [11]: #This parameter is for glmnet. Need not be executed if method is glmStepAIC
         #searchGrid <- expand.grid(alpha = c(1:10)*0.1,
         #                          lambda = c(1:5)/10)
```

The model building starts here. > 1. **metric= "ROC"** uses ROC curve to select the best model. Accuracy, Kappa are other options. To use this change twoClassSummary to defaultSummary in **ObjControl** 2. **verbose = FALSE**: does not show the processing output on console

The factor names at times may not be consistent. R may expect **"Not.Joined"** but the actual level may be **"Not Joined"** This is corrected by using **make.names()** function to give syntactically valid names.

```
In [12]: #lg_train_df$StatusFactor <- as.factor(ifelse(lg_train_df$Status == "Joined", 1,0))
         set.seed(766)
         levels(lg_train_df$Status) <- make.names(levels(factor(lg_train_df$Status)))
         lg_caret_model <- train(lg_train_df[,1:12],
                                lg_train_df[,13],
                                method = 'glmStepAIC', #'glm', glmnet
                                trControl = objControl,
                                metric = "ROC",
                                verbose = FALSE)
```

Start: AIC=3281.64

```
.outcome ~ DOJ.Extended + Duration.to.accept.offer + Notice.period +
  Offered.band + Percent.difference.CTC + Joining.Bonus + Gender +
  Candidate.Source + Rex.in.Yrs + LOB + Location + Age
```

	Df	Deviance	AIC
- Location	10	3231.4	3275.4
- Gender	1	3217.7	3279.7
- Joining.Bonus	1	3218.2	3280.2
- Duration.to.accept.offer	1	3218.3	3280.3
<none>		3217.6	3281.6
- DOJ.Extended	1	3221.8	3283.8
- Rex.in.Yrs	1	3223.2	3285.2
- LOB	8	3238.5	3286.5
- Percent.difference.CTC	1	3226.2	3288.2
- Offered.band	3	3230.3	3288.3
- Age	1	3230.0	3292.0
- Candidate.Source	2	3243.8	3303.8

- Notice.period 1 3313.3 3375.3

Step: AIC=3275.43

.outcome ~ DOJ.Extended + Duration.to.accept.offer + Notice.period +
Offered.band + Percent.difference.CTC + Joining.Bonus + Gender +
Candidate.Source + Rex.in.Yrs + LOB + Age

	Df	Deviance	AIC
- Gender	1	3231.5	3273.5
- Duration.to.accept.offer	1	3231.8	3273.8
- Joining.Bonus	1	3232.0	3274.0
<none>		3231.4	3275.4
- DOJ.Extended	1	3236.2	3278.2
- Rex.in.Yrs	1	3236.8	3278.8
- Offered.band	3	3243.5	3281.5
- Percent.difference.CTC	1	3239.6	3281.6
- Age	1	3243.8	3285.8
- LOB	8	3261.9	3289.9
- Candidate.Source	2	3258.3	3298.3
- Notice.period	1	3322.9	3364.9

Step: AIC=3273.48

.outcome ~ DOJ.Extended + Duration.to.accept.offer + Notice.period +
Offered.band + Percent.difference.CTC + Joining.Bonus + Candidate.Source +
Rex.in.Yrs + LOB + Age

	Df	Deviance	AIC
- Duration.to.accept.offer	1	3231.9	3271.9
- Joining.Bonus	1	3232.0	3272.0
<none>		3231.5	3273.5
- DOJ.Extended	1	3236.3	3276.3
- Rex.in.Yrs	1	3236.8	3276.8
- Offered.band	3	3243.5	3279.5
- Percent.difference.CTC	1	3239.7	3279.7
- Age	1	3243.8	3283.8
- LOB	8	3261.9	3287.9
- Candidate.Source	2	3258.4	3296.4
- Notice.period	1	3323.0	3363.0

Step: AIC=3271.89

.outcome ~ DOJ.Extended + Notice.period + Offered.band + Percent.difference.CTC +
Joining.Bonus + Candidate.Source + Rex.in.Yrs + LOB + Age

	Df	Deviance	AIC
- Joining.Bonus	1	3232.4	3270.4
<none>		3231.9	3271.9
- Rex.in.Yrs	1	3237.2	3275.2
- DOJ.Extended	1	3238.3	3276.3

- Offered.band	3	3244.0	3278.0
- Percent.difference.CTC	1	3240.1	3278.1
- Age	1	3244.1	3282.1
- LOB	8	3262.0	3286.0
- Candidate.Source	2	3258.7	3294.7
- Notice.period	1	3328.7	3366.7

Step: AIC=3270.44

.outcome ~ DOJ.Extended + Notice.period + Offered.band + Percent.difference.CTC +
Candidate.Source + Rex.in.Yrs + LOB + Age

	Df	Deviance	AIC
<none>		3232.4	3270.4
- Rex.in.Yrs	1	3237.8	3273.8
- DOJ.Extended	1	3239.0	3275.0
- Offered.band	3	3244.4	3276.4
- Percent.difference.CTC	1	3240.6	3276.6
- Age	1	3245.0	3281.0
- LOB	8	3262.1	3284.1
- Candidate.Source	2	3259.6	3293.6
- Notice.period	1	3329.7	3365.7

Start: AIC=3273.14

.outcome ~ DOJ.Extended + Duration.to.accept.offer + Notice.period +
Offered.band + Percent.difference.CTC + Joining.Bonus + Gender +
Candidate.Source + Rex.in.Yrs + LOB + Location + Age

	Df	Deviance	AIC
- Location	10	3223.6	3267.6
- Joining.Bonus	1	3209.4	3271.4
- Percent.difference.CTC	1	3209.5	3271.5
- Duration.to.accept.offer	1	3209.8	3271.8
- Gender	1	3209.8	3271.8
- Rex.in.Yrs	1	3210.1	3272.1
<none>		3209.1	3273.1
- DOJ.Extended	1	3211.5	3273.5
- Age	1	3216.3	3278.3
- LOB	8	3234.0	3282.0
- Offered.band	3	3229.1	3287.1
- Candidate.Source	2	3237.2	3297.2
- Notice.period	1	3315.5	3377.5

Step: AIC=3267.61

.outcome ~ DOJ.Extended + Duration.to.accept.offer + Notice.period +
Offered.band + Percent.difference.CTC + Joining.Bonus + Gender +
Candidate.Source + Rex.in.Yrs + LOB + Age

	Df	Deviance	AIC
- Joining.Bonus	1	3223.9	3265.9

- Duration.to.accept.offer	1	3223.9	3265.9
- Percent.difference.CTC	1	3223.9	3265.9
- Gender	1	3224.5	3266.5
- Rex.in.Yrs	1	3224.8	3266.8
<none>		3223.6	3267.6
- DOJ.Extended	1	3226.3	3268.3
- Age	1	3230.9	3272.9
- Offered.band	3	3243.4	3281.4
- LOB	8	3257.3	3285.3
- Candidate.Source	2	3254.4	3294.4
- Notice.period	1	3325.6	3367.6

Step: AIC=3265.86

.outcome ~ DOJ.Extended + Duration.to.accept.offer + Notice.period +
Offered.band + Percent.difference.CTC + Gender + Candidate.Source +
Rex.in.Yrs + LOB + Age

	Df	Deviance	AIC
- Duration.to.accept.offer	1	3224.1	3264.1
- Percent.difference.CTC	1	3224.2	3264.2
- Gender	1	3224.7	3264.7
- Rex.in.Yrs	1	3225.1	3265.1
<none>		3223.9	3265.9
- DOJ.Extended	1	3226.5	3266.5
- Age	1	3231.0	3271.0
- Offered.band	3	3243.8	3279.8
- LOB	8	3258.3	3284.3
- Candidate.Source	2	3254.6	3292.6
- Notice.period	1	3325.7	3365.7

Step: AIC=3264.14

.outcome ~ DOJ.Extended + Notice.period + Offered.band + Percent.difference.CTC +
Gender + Candidate.Source + Rex.in.Yrs + LOB + Age

	Df	Deviance	AIC
- Percent.difference.CTC	1	3224.4	3262.4
- Gender	1	3224.9	3262.9
- Rex.in.Yrs	1	3225.3	3263.3
<none>		3224.1	3264.1
- DOJ.Extended	1	3227.7	3265.7
- Age	1	3231.2	3269.2
- Offered.band	3	3244.0	3278.0
- LOB	8	3258.4	3282.4
- Candidate.Source	2	3255.0	3291.0
- Notice.period	1	3333.1	3371.1

Step: AIC=3262.44

.outcome ~ DOJ.Extended + Notice.period + Offered.band + Gender +

Candidate.Source + Rex.in.Yrs + LOB + Age

	Df	Deviance	AIC
- Gender	1	3225.3	3261.3
- Rex.in.Yrs	1	3225.6	3261.6
<none>		3224.4	3262.4
- DOJ.Extended	1	3228.0	3264.0
- Age	1	3231.5	3267.5
- Offered.band	3	3244.3	3276.3
- LOB	8	3259.0	3281.0
- Candidate.Source	2	3255.4	3289.4
- Notice.period	1	3334.1	3370.1

Step: AIC=3261.26

.outcome ~ DOJ.Extended + Notice.period + Offered.band + Candidate.Source +
Rex.in.Yrs + LOB + Age

	Df	Deviance	AIC
- Rex.in.Yrs	1	3226.5	3260.5
<none>		3225.3	3261.3
- DOJ.Extended	1	3228.9	3262.9
- Age	1	3232.2	3266.2
- Offered.band	3	3244.6	3274.6
- LOB	8	3259.8	3279.8
- Candidate.Source	2	3257.0	3289.0
- Notice.period	1	3335.2	3369.2

Step: AIC=3260.49

.outcome ~ DOJ.Extended + Notice.period + Offered.band + Candidate.Source +
LOB + Age

	Df	Deviance	AIC
<none>		3226.5	3260.5
- DOJ.Extended	1	3230.1	3262.1
- Age	1	3232.2	3264.2
- Offered.band	3	3246.6	3274.6
- Candidate.Source	2	3257.6	3287.6
- LOB	8	3271.4	3289.4
- Notice.period	1	3338.8	3370.8

Start: AIC=6503.95

.outcome ~ DOJ.Extended + Duration.to.accept.offer + Notice.period +
Offered.band + Percent.difference.CTC + Joining.Bonus + Gender +
Candidate.Source + Rex.in.Yrs + LOB + Location + Age

	Df	Deviance	AIC
- Joining.Bonus	1	6440.0	6502.0
- Gender	1	6440.5	6502.5
- Duration.to.accept.offer	1	6441.3	6503.3

<none>		6440.0	6504.0
- Location	10	6462.9	6506.9
- Rex.in.Yrs	1	6445.3	6507.3
- Percent.difference.CTC	1	6445.9	6507.9
- DOJ.Extended	1	6446.5	6508.5
- Age	1	6459.2	6521.2
- Offered.band	3	6471.9	6529.9
- LOB	8	6484.0	6532.0
- Candidate.Source	2	6493.7	6553.7
- Notice.period	1	6641.5	6703.5

Step: AIC=6501.97

.outcome ~ DOJ.Extended + Duration.to.accept.offer + Notice.period +
Offered.band + Percent.difference.CTC + Gender + Candidate.Source +
Rex.in.Yrs + LOB + Location + Age

	Df	Deviance	AIC
- Gender	1	6440.6	6500.6
- Duration.to.accept.offer	1	6441.3	6501.3
<none>		6440.0	6502.0
- Location	10	6463.0	6505.0
- Rex.in.Yrs	1	6445.3	6505.3
- Percent.difference.CTC	1	6445.9	6505.9
- DOJ.Extended	1	6446.6	6506.6
- Age	1	6459.3	6519.3
- Offered.band	3	6472.0	6528.0
- LOB	8	6484.2	6530.2
- Candidate.Source	2	6493.7	6551.7
- Notice.period	1	6641.7	6701.7

Step: AIC=6500.55

.outcome ~ DOJ.Extended + Duration.to.accept.offer + Notice.period +
Offered.band + Percent.difference.CTC + Candidate.Source +
Rex.in.Yrs + LOB + Location + Age

	Df	Deviance	AIC
- Duration.to.accept.offer	1	6441.9	6499.9
<none>		6440.6	6500.6
- Location	10	6463.6	6503.6
- Rex.in.Yrs	1	6446.0	6504.0
- Percent.difference.CTC	1	6446.5	6504.5
- DOJ.Extended	1	6447.2	6505.2
- Age	1	6459.7	6517.7
- Offered.band	3	6472.0	6526.0
- LOB	8	6484.8	6528.8
- Candidate.Source	2	6494.9	6550.9
- Notice.period	1	6642.5	6700.5

Step: AIC=6499.91

```
.outcome ~ DOJ.Extended + Notice.period + Offered.band + Percent.difference.CTC +  
Candidate.Source + Rex.in.Yrs + LOB + Location + Age
```

	Df	Deviance	AIC
<none>		6441.9	6499.9
- Location	10	6464.3	6502.3
- Rex.in.Yrs	1	6447.2	6503.2
- Percent.difference.CTC	1	6447.9	6503.9
- DOJ.Extended	1	6451.7	6507.7
- Age	1	6460.9	6516.9
- Offered.band	3	6473.2	6525.2
- LOB	8	6485.7	6527.7
- Candidate.Source	2	6496.3	6550.3
- Notice.period	1	6654.1	6710.1

1.3 Model Evaluation

1.3.1 1. One useful plot from caret package is the variable importance plot

In case you get an error “Invalid Graphic state”, uncomment the line below

```
In [13]: lg_caret_model  
summary(lg_caret_model$finalModel)  
  
#dev.off()  
#plot(varImp(lg_caret_model, scale = TRUE))
```

Generalized Linear Model with Stepwise Feature Selection

```
7197 samples  
12 predictor  
2 classes: 'Joined', 'Not.Joined'
```

```
No pre-processing  
Resampling: Cross-Validated (2 fold)  
Summary of sample sizes: 3598, 3599  
Resampling results:
```

ROC	Sens	Spec
0.6780952	0.9929929	0.03789004

```
Call:  
NULL
```

Deviance Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1.3563	-0.6804	-0.5317	-0.3576	2.7421

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)	
(Intercept)	2.259535	1.289022	1.753	0.07962	.
DOJ.ExtendedYes	-0.207165	0.066462	-3.117	0.00183	**
Notice.period	0.020616	0.001419	14.525	< 2e-16	***
Offered.bandE1	-1.192264	0.206380	-5.777	7.60e-09	***
Offered.bandE2	-1.065211	0.226899	-4.695	2.67e-06	***
Offered.bandE3	-1.223899	0.295230	-4.146	3.39e-05	***
Percent.difference.CTC	-0.004578	0.001957	-2.339	0.01932	*
Candidate.SourceDirect	-0.368604	0.072463	-5.087	3.64e-07	***
Candidate.SourceEmployee Referral	-0.736148	0.107263	-6.863	6.74e-12	***
Rex.in.Yrs	0.050985	0.021981	2.320	0.02036	*
LOBBFSI	-0.173311	0.150020	-1.155	0.24799	
LOBCSMP	-0.122352	0.172973	-0.707	0.47935	
LOBEAS	0.227690	0.188959	1.205	0.22821	
LOBERS	-0.224907	0.141978	-1.584	0.11317	
LOBETS	-0.346498	0.170092	-2.037	0.04164	*
LOBHealthcare	-0.050359	0.281765	-0.179	0.85815	
LOBINFRA	-0.661916	0.154049	-4.297	1.73e-05	***
LOBMMS	-13.541537	257.039396	-0.053	0.95798	
LocationBangalore	-1.600191	1.232193	-1.299	0.19406	
LocationChennai	-1.605304	1.231172	-1.304	0.19227	
LocationCochin	-13.966457	333.290302	-0.042	0.96657	
LocationGurgaon	-1.693583	1.255248	-1.349	0.17727	
LocationHyderabad	-1.726577	1.241172	-1.391	0.16420	
LocationKolkata	-1.959904	1.261936	-1.553	0.12040	
LocationMumbai	-1.874808	1.255072	-1.494	0.13523	
LocationNoida	-1.947670	1.230605	-1.583	0.11349	
LocationOthers	-14.051586	246.089350	-0.057	0.95447	
LocationPune	-1.664387	1.291366	-1.289	0.19745	
Age	-0.043467	0.010105	-4.302	1.70e-05	***

Signif. codes: 0 *** 0.001 ** 0.01 * 0.05 . 0.1 1

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 6936.1 on 7196 degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 6441.9 on 7168 degrees of freedom
AIC: 6499.9

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 13

1.3.2 2. The prediction and confusion Matrix on train data.

The syntax for prediction in caret is almost similar expect the the **type** attribute expects input as 'raw' or 'prob'. In case of prob, the predicted value holds the probability of both positive and negative class.

```
In [14]: #Missing code. May result in error
         levels(lg_train_df$Status) <- make.names(levels(factor(lg_train_df$Status)))
         caretPredictedClass <- predict(object = lg_caret_model, lg_train_df[,1:12], type = 'r
         confusionMatrix(caretPredictedClass,lg_train_df$Status)
```

Confusion Matrix and Statistics

	Reference	
Prediction	Joined	Not.Joined
Joined	5807	1294
Not.Joined	44	52

Accuracy : 0.8141
95% CI : (0.8049, 0.823)
No Information Rate : 0.813
P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 0.4115

Kappa : 0.0484
McNemar's Test P-Value : <2e-16

Sensitivity : 0.99248
Specificity : 0.03863
Pos Pred Value : 0.81777
Neg Pred Value : 0.54167
Prevalence : 0.81298
Detection Rate : 0.80686
Detection Prevalence : 0.98666
Balanced Accuracy : 0.51556

'Positive' Class : Joined

1.3.3 3. The optimal cut-off

Creating empty vectors to store the results.

```
In [15]: msclaf_cost <- c()
         youden_index <- c()
         cutoff <- c()
         P11 <- c() #correct classification of positive as positive
         P00 <- c() #correct classification of negative as negative
         P10 <- c() #misclassification of positive class to negative class
         P01 <- c() #misclassification of negative class to positive class
```

Select the optimal cut-off value, if:

1. cost of misclassifying Not Joined as Joined is twice as costly as cost of misclassifying Joined as Not Joined
2. both sensitivity and specificity are equally important

The best cut-off is the one which minimizes the misclassification cost (in case of *option 1*) or which maximizes the Youden's Index (in case of *Option 2*).

fix the bug here: clue is in the above **two options**

```
In [16]: train_predicted_prob = predict(object = lg_caret_model, lg_train_df[,1:12], type = 'p')
#variable with all the values as joined
n <- length(lg_train_df$Status)
```

```
costs = matrix(c(0,2,1, 0), ncol = 2)
colnames(costs) = rownames(costs) = c("Joined", "Non Joined")
as.table(costs)
```

	Joined	Non Joined
Joined	0	1
Non Joined	2	0

The misclassification cost table is:

```
In [17]: # defining log odds in favor of Joined
for (i in seq(0.05, 1, .05)) {
  predicted_y = rep("Not Joined", n)
  predicted_y[train_predicted_prob[1] > i] = "Joined"
  tbl <- table(lg_train_df$Status, predicted_y)
  if ( i <= 1) {
    #Classifying Not Joined as Joined
    P10[20*i] <- tbl[2]/(tbl[2] + tbl[4])

    P11[20*i] <- tbl[4]/(tbl[2] + tbl[4])

    #Classifying Joined as Not Joined
    P01[20*i] <- tbl[3]/(tbl[1] + tbl[3])

    P00[20*i] <- tbl[1]/(tbl[1] + tbl[3])

    cutoff[20*i] <- i
    msclaf_cost[20*i] <- P10[20*i]*costs[2] + P01[20*i]*costs[3]
    youden_index[20*i] <- P11[20*i] + P00[20*i] - 1
  }
}
df_cost_table <- cbind(cutoff,P10,P01,msclaf_cost, P11, P00, youden_index)
```

The table summarizing the optimal cut-off value:

write the cost.table into a csv file

In [18]: df_cost_table

```
#write.csv(df_cost_table, "Optimal_Cutoff_caret.csv")
```

cutoff	P10	P01	msclaf_cost	P11	P00	youden_index
0.05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0.10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0.15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0.20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0.25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0.30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0.35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0.40	1.00000000	0.0005127329	2.0005127	0.00000000	0.99948727	-0.0005127329
0.45	0.98662704	0.0034182191	1.9766723	0.01337296	0.99658178	0.0099547378
0.50	0.96136701	0.0075200820	1.9302541	0.03863299	0.99247992	0.0311129046
0.55	0.92793462	0.0153819860	1.8712512	0.07206538	0.98461801	0.0566833929
0.60	0.88484398	0.0263202871	1.7960083	0.11515602	0.97367971	0.0888357307
0.65	0.82540862	0.0512732866	1.7020905	0.17459138	0.94872671	0.1233180953
0.70	0.72362556	0.0974192446	1.5446704	0.27637444	0.90258076	0.1789551982
0.75	0.57726597	0.1791146813	1.3336466	0.42273403	0.82088532	0.2436193455
0.80	0.39895988	0.3331054521	1.1310252	0.60104012	0.66689455	0.2679346668
0.85	0.22659733	0.5344385575	0.9876332	0.77340267	0.46556144	0.2389641171
0.90	0.08692422	0.7602119296	0.9340604	0.91307578	0.23978807	0.1528638505
0.95	0.01040119	0.9586395488	0.9794419	0.98959881	0.04136045	0.0309592625
1.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

1.3.4 4. Confusion Matrix on the test data

The **predict** function is used to get the predicted probability on the new dataset. The probability value along with the optimal cut-off can be used to build confusion matrix

In [19]: test_predicted_prob = predict(lg_caret_model, lg_test_df, type = "prob")

```
#variable with all the values as joined
```

```
n <- length(lg_test_df$Status)
```

```
predicted_y = rep("Not Joined", n)
```

```
# defining log odds in favor of not joining
```

```
predicted_y[test_predicted_prob[1] > 0.80] = "Joined"
```

```
#add the model_precision in the data
```

```
lg_test_df$predicted_y <- predicted_y
```

```
###Create the confusionmatrix###
```

```
addmargins(table(lg_test_df$Status, lg_test_df$predicted_y))
```

```
mean(lg_test_df$predicted_y == lg_test_df$Status)
```

	Joined	Not Joined	Sum
Joined	953	509	1462
Not Joined	123	213	336
Sum	1076	722	1798

0.648498331479422

1.3.5 5. ROC Plot on the test data

ROCR package can be used to evaluate the model performance on the test data. The same package can also be used to get the model performance on the test data.

```
In [20]: #error in below line
lgPredObj <- prediction(test_predicted_prob[2],lg_test_df$Status)
lgPerfObj <- performance(lgPredObj, "tpr","fpr")
plot(lgPerfObj,main = "ROC Curve",col = 2,lwd = 2)
abline(a = 0,b = 1,lwd = 2,lty = 3,col = "black")
performance(lgPredObj, "auc")
```

An object of class "performance"

Slot "x.name":

[1] "None"

Slot "y.name":

[1] "Area under the ROC curve"

Slot "alpha.name":

[1] "none"

Slot "x.values":

list()

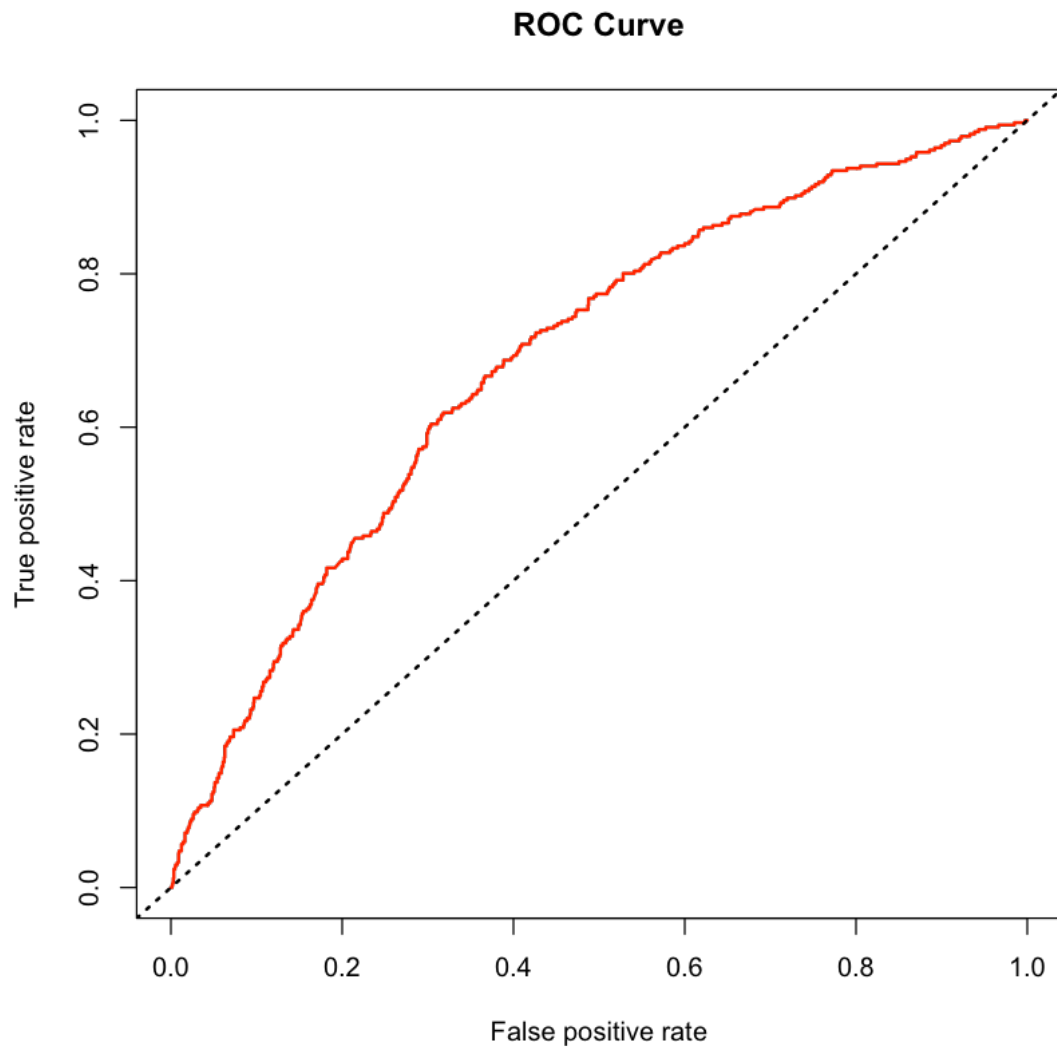
Slot "y.values":

[[1]]

[1] 0.6877728

Slot "alpha.values":

list()



End of Document
