Predict Value Amount, by Charge and Retail Features, Oct. 2015

Import GraphLab Create

In [1]:

import graphlab

Load SFrame

```
In [2]:
```

```
itv = graphlab.SFrame('itv.csv')
[INFO] This non-commercial license of GraphLab Create is assigned to crucker@mediacomcc.comand will expire o
n October 22, 2016. For commercial licensing options, visit https://dato.com/buy/.
[INFO] Start server at: ipc://tmp/graphlab_server-2893 - Server binary: /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packa
ges/graphlab/unity server - Server log: /tmp/graphlab server 1446220056.log
[INFO] GraphLab Server Version: 1.6.1
PROGRESS: Finished parsing file /home/ubuntu/coursera-notebooks/itv.csv
PROGRESS: Parsing completed. Parsed 100 lines in 0.19469 secs.
Inferred types from first line of file as
column type hints=[int,int,int,int]
If parsing fails due to incorrect types, you can correct
the inferred type list above and pass it to read csv in
the column_type_hints argument
PROGRESS: Finished parsing file /home/ubuntu/coursera-notebooks/itv.csv
PROGRESS: Parsing completed. Parsed 250000 lines in 0.172378 secs.
```

Show SFrame

In [3]:

itv

Out[3]:

SUB_ACCT_NO_ITV	MONTHLY_CHRG_AMT_ITV	MONTHLY_RETAIL_AMT_ITV	MONTHLY_VALUE_AMT_ITV
8383100010002051	4	4	4
8383100010002051	2	2	2
8383100010003968	31	38	31
8383100010003968	1	2	1
8383100010003968	4	4	4
8383100010003968	7	7	7
8383100010003968	4	4	4
8383100010003968	0	0	0
8383100010003968	3	3	3
8383100010003968	8	8	8

[250000 rows x 4 columns]

Note: Only the head of the SFrame is printed.

You can use print rows(num rows=m, num columns=n) to print more rows and columns.

Train Model

train data,test data = itv.random split(.8,seed=0)

Build Model

```
In [5]:
```

```
reg model = graphlab.linear regression.create(train data,target='MONTHLY VALUE AMT ITV',features=['MONTHLY
CHRG AMT ITV', 'MONTHLY RETAIL AMT ITV'])
PROGRESS: Creating a validation set from 5 percent of training data. This may take a while.
      You can set ``validation_set=None`` to disable validation tracking.
PROGRESS: Linear regression:
PROGRESS: -----
PROGRESS: Number of examples : 190139
PROGRESS: Number of features : 2
PROGRESS: Number of unpacked features : 2
PROGRESS: Number of coefficients : 3
PROGRESS: Starting Newton Method
PROGRESS: -----
PROGRESS: | Iteration | Passes | Elapsed Time | Training-max error | Validation-max error | Training-rmse
| Validation-rmse |
PROGRESS: +------
PROGRESS: | 1
                     | 1.033084
                                                             | 3.720650
              | 2
                               | 381.280049
                                             | 247.799303
PROGRESS: +-----
```

Evaluate Model

```
In [6]:
```

```
print reg_model.evaluate(test_data)
{ 'max_error': 247.7993025191349, 'rmse': 3.654877580057717}
In [7]:
reg_model.get('coefficients')
```

Out[7]:

name	index	value
(intercept)	None	-0.0935131643027
MONTHLY_CHRG_AMT_ITV	None	0.9373111121
MONTHLY_RETAIL_AMT_ITV	None	0.0161227943745

[3 rows x 3 columns]

Explore Account

```
In [27]:
```

```
account = itv[itv['SUB_ACCT_NO_ITV']==8383100010092813]
```

In [28]:

account

Out[28]:

SUB_ACCT_NO_ITV	MONTHLY_CHRG_AMT_ITV	MONTHLY_RETAIL_AMT_ITV	MONTHLY_VALUE_AMT_ITV
8383100010092813	2	2	0

[? rows x 4 columns]

Note: Only the head of the SFrame is printed. This SFrame is lazily evaluated.

You can use len(sf) to force materialization.

```
In [29]:
```

```
print account['MONTHLY_VALUE_AMT_ITV']
```

```
[0, ...]
```

Apply Model

In [30]:

reg_model.predict(account)

Out[30]:

dtype: float
Rows: 1

[1.8133546486467926]