

NAMSO CCGEN - GENERATE FREE CREDIT CARD NUMBERS BASED ON YOUR BINS.

BIN

657368xxxxxxxxxx

Include

Data CCV2 Bank Detail

Date

Random

Random

CCV2

Quantity

Format

rnd

10

CHECKER

6573688815020413|12|2023|118
6573688041463221|10|2022|870
6573682230466582|05|2023|350
6573684612467204|03|2022|741
6573685744782204|07|2024|305
6573686213464621|02|2022|724
6573681552348352|10|2023|795
6573682727680422|06|2026|669
6573688780014052|06|2026|902
6573685154036158|06|2026|234

Generate Cards



Namso CCGen - Free Credit Card Generator

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In [10]:

```
import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
model = smf.ols("AT~Waist", data = data).fit()
```

C:\Users\m\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tools_testing.py:19: FutureWarning: pandas.util.testing is deprecated. Use the functions in the public API at pandas.testing instead.

import pandas.util.testing as tm

Rm SE

In [11]: model.summary()

Out[11]: OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	AT	R-squared:	0.670
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.667
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	217.3
Date:	Wed, 03 Mar 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	1.62e-27
Time:	16:58:07	Log-Likelihood:	-534.99
No. Observations:	109	AIC:	1074.
Df Residuals:	107	BIC:	1079.
Df Model:	1		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

$$AT = -215.98 + 3.45(Waist)$$

coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	-215.9815	21.796	-9.909	0.000	-259.190 -172.773

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```
14    609.447357
15    566.965002
16    378.613164
17    1861.219269
18    1633.852208
19    1119.786239
20    313.594128
21    489.224034
22    704.489401
23    309.195844
24    466.219792
25    277.920203
26    192.337885
27    514.901007
28    380.708478
29    777.960698
30    538.047259
31    284.270451
32    444.722729
33    1137.725020
dtype: float64
```

In []: np.sqrt(np.mean(act - pred)** 2)

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In [12]: `pred = model.predict(data.Waist)`

Out[12]:

0	42.568252
1	35.131704
2	66.953210
3	74.389758
4	42.222366
...	
104	130.250337
105	106.730093
106	136.130398
107	157.229440
108	159.304756
Length: 109, dtype: float64	

Rm SE
Error

AT = -215.98 + 3.45(Waist)

In []: `# RMSE`
`np.sqrt(np.mean((data.Waist - pred)**2))`

In [14]: -215.98+3.45*74.75

Out[14]: 41.9075

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Latest DS Material/Latest DS Material/Day 13 Linear Regression/news_paper.ipynb

jupyter news_paper

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31 284.270451
32 444.722729
33 1137.725020
dtype: float64

In [15]: `from ml_metrics import mse
import numpy as np
np.sqrt(mse(data.daily,data_pred))`

Out[15]: 324.9471022443499

In [16]: `from ml_metrics import mape
mape(data.daily,data_pred)`

ImportError Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-16-bc4d4f1eb32c> in <module>
----> 1 from ml_metrics import mape
 2 mape(data.daily,data_pred)

ImportError: cannot import name 'mape' from 'ml_metrics' (C:\Users\m\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\ml_metrics_init__.py)

In [17]: `import ml_metrics`

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In [11]: `model.summary()`

Out[11]: OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	AT	R-squared:	0.670			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.667			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	217.3			
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Time:	16:58:07	Log-Likelihood:	-534.99			
No. Observations:	109✓	AIC:	1074.			
Df Residuals:	107✓	BIC:	1079.			
Df Model:	1					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]	
Intercept	-215.9815	21.796	-9.909	0.000	-259.190	-172.773
Waist	3.4589	0.235	14.740	0.000	2.994	3.924
Omnibus:	3.960	Durbin-Watson:	1.560	70		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.138	Jarque-Bera (JB):	4.596			
Skew:	0.104	Prob(JB):	0.100			
Kurtosis:	3.984	Cond. No.	639.			

$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$

$A T = -215.98 + 3.4589(\text{waist})$

β_0

β_1

Ho: waist is not useful X

Ho: waist is useful ✓

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Warnings:
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

```
In [12]: pred = model.predict(data.Waist)
pred
```

```
Out[12]: 0    42.568252
1    35.131704
2    66.953210
3    74.389758
4    42.222366
...
104   130.250337
105   106.730093
106   136.130398
107   157.229440
108   159.304756
Length: 109, dtype: float64
```

$\hat{A}T = -215.98 + 3.45(Waist)$

```
In [ ]: # RMSE
(data.Waist)
```

```
In [14]: -215.98+3.45*74.75
```

```
Out[14]: 41.9075
```

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stackoverflow.com/questions/17197492/is-there-a-library-function-for-root-mean-square-error-rmse-in-python

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from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
mean_squared_error(y_actual, y_predicted, squared=False)

Share Improve this answer | Follow | answered Jan 26 '20 at 16:38 by jeffhale (2,078 ● 4 ● 26 ● 44)
3 This is new feature and would be best if we use this. – Ravi Feb 6 '20 at 17:08
Add a comment

This is probably faster:

26 n = len(predictions)
rmse = np.linalg.norm(predictions - targets) / np.sqrt(n)

Share Improve this answer | Follow | edited Jan 29 '16 at 6:12
answered Jun 20 '13 at 19:08

70.8

import ml_metrics
import numpy as np
np.sqrt(msse(pred, act))

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1. $y \rightarrow$ output \rightarrow continuous.

$\frac{G}{m} \rightarrow D$

$F \Rightarrow I$

2. $X \rightarrow$ input \rightarrow continuous / categorical.

Lcorr

3. Scatter plot / Correlation.

Statistical formula: $\text{api} = \text{Smf.ols}$ ($r > 0.9 \Rightarrow$ Strong)

model = Smf.ols ("output vs input", data = Act-Pred)

Linear regression: $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \epsilon$

→ 4. model summary

5. Evaluate

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