1. Load and Prepare Data

```
In [2]: import pandas as pd
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
        from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
        from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
        from sklearn.metrics import brier_score_loss
        # Load the training data
        train_data = pd.read_csv('train.csv')
        # Explore the data
        print(train_data.head())
        # Encode categorical variables using one-hot encoding
        categorical_cols = ['Education', 'EmploymentType', 'MaritalStatus', 'HasMort
        train_data_encoded = pd.get_dummies(train_data, columns=categorical_cols)
        # Separate features and target
        X = train_data_encoded.drop(['ID', 'Default'], axis=1)
        y = train data encoded['Default']
        # Preprocessing: Scale features
        scaler = StandardScaler()
        X scaled = scaler.fit transform(X)
        # Split the data into training and validation sets
        X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(X_scaled, y, test_size=0.2
        # Initialize and train the logistic regression model
        model = LogisticRegression(random state=42)
        model.fit(X_train, y_train)
        # Predict probabilities on the validation set
        probabilities = model.predict_proba(X_val)[:, 1] # get the probability of t
        # Evaluate the model using Brier score loss
        brier_score = brier_score_loss(y_val, probabilities)
        print(f"Brier score loss: {brier_score}")
```

	ID	Age	Inco		anAm		Cred	itSco		Mont	thsEn	nploye		ımCreditLines
0	0	21	783	04	16	8713		6	553			60	0	1
1	1	28	637	51	8.	4674		6	81			58	8	1
2	2	57	966			7540			167			98		4
3	3	24	792			1546			358			6:		4
4	4	31		98586 2323			692			10			2	
	Int	erest	Rate	LoanT	erm	DTIF	Ratio	Ec	ducat	tion	Empl	Loymen ⁻	tType	MaritalStat
us 0			8.80		60		0.59	High	n Sch	1001		Part-	_time	e Sing
le	\		0100		00		0.33	ni Egi	. 50.	100 0		rare	CIMC	. Jing
1	•		4.91		48		0.21			PhD		Part-	-time	e Marri
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le			C 40		60		0 00		1 4			E1.1	4.2	Cima
3 le			6.40		60		0.83	Ιν	laste	er s		Full-	-time	e Sing
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ed		_					0.00					оо _р	,	
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0			No		Ye	S	Н	lome)	Yes		0	
1			es		Ye	S	Α	uto			No		0	
2			No		Ye	S	Busin	ess)	Yes		0	
3		Y	es		Ye	S	Busin	ess)	Yes		0	
4			es		Ye		Educat)	Yes		0	
Br	Brier score loss: 0.11529765418234914													

2. data processing

```
In [10]: # Assuming your preprocessing and model training steps are satisfactory and
         # Load the test data
         test_data = pd.read_csv('test.csv')
         # Apply the same preprocessing to the test data
         test_data_encoded = pd.get_dummies(test_data, columns=categorical_cols)
         # Ensure the test data has the same features as the training data, filling m
         test_data_encoded = test_data_encoded.reindex(columns=X.columns, fill_value=
         # Scale the test data using the same scaler used for the train data
         X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(test_data_encoded)
         # Predict probabilities with the trained model
         test_probabilities = model.predict_proba(X_test_scaled)[:, 1]
         # Create submission DataFrame
         submission = pd.DataFrame({
             'ID': test_data['ID'],
             'TARGET': test_probabilities
         })
         # Save the submission file
```

```
submission.to_csv('submission.csv', index=False)
print("Submission file created.")
```

Submission file created.

Version 2

```
In [3]: import tensorflow as tf
        from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
        from sklearn.model selection import train test split
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout
        from tensorflow.keras.metrics import BinaryAccuracy
        from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
        import joblib
        X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(X_scaled, y, test_size=0.2
        # Model configuration
        model = Sequential([
            Dense(128, activation='relu', input_shape=(X_train.shape[1],)),
            Dropout(0.2),
            Dense(64, activation='relu'),
            Dropout(0.2),
            Dense(32, activation='relu'),
            Dropout(0.2),
            Dense(1, activation='sigmoid') # Output layer with sigmoid activation 1
        ])
        # Compile the model
        model.compile(optimizer=Adam(learning_rate=0.001),
                      loss='binary_crossentropy',
                      metrics=[BinaryAccuracy(name='accuracy'), tf.keras.metrics.AU(
        # Model summarv
        model.summary()
        # Train the model
        history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=50, batch_size=32, validation_c
        # Evaluate the model on the validation set
        val_loss, val_accuracy, val_auc = model.evaluate(X_val, y_val, verbose=0)
        print(f'Validation Loss: {val_loss}')
        print(f'Validation Accuracy: {val_accuracy}')
        print(f'Validation AUC: {val auc}')
        model.save('model 1.h5')
        joblib.dump(scaler, 'my scaler.gz')
        WARNING:absl:At this time, the v2.11+ optimizer `tf.keras.optimizers.Adam`
```

WARNING:absl:At this time, the v2.11+ optimizer `tf.keras.optimizers.Adam` runs slowly on M1/M2 Macs, please use the legacy Keras optimizer instead, located at `tf.keras.optimizers.legacy.Adam`.

Metal device set to: Apple M1

systemMemory: 8.00 GB
maxCacheSize: 2.67 GB

WARNING:absl:There is a known slowdown when using v2.11+ Keras optimizers o n M1/M2 Macs. Falling back to the legacy Keras optimizer, i.e., `tf.keras.o ptimizers.legacy.Adam`.

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	4096
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 32)	2080
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 32)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 1)	33

Total params: 14,465 Trainable params: 14,465 Non-trainable params: 0

Epoch 1/50

2024-04-29 15:07:48.324738: W tensorflow/tsl/platform/profile_utils/cpu_uti

ls.cc:128] Failed to get CPU frequency: 0 Hz

```
accuracy: 0.8466 - auc: 0.7231 - val_loss: 0.3767 - val_accuracy: 0.8500 -
val auc: 0.7446
Epoch 2/50
accuracy: 0.8487 - auc: 0.7389 - val loss: 0.3753 - val accuracy: 0.8502 -
val auc: 0.7484
Epoch 3/50
accuracy: 0.8492 - auc: 0.7439 - val_loss: 0.3738 - val_accuracy: 0.8507 -
val_auc: 0.7526
Epoch 4/50
accuracy: 0.8505 - auc: 0.7479 - val_loss: 0.3741 - val_accuracy: 0.8509 -
val_auc: 0.7509
Epoch 5/50
accuracy: 0.8502 - auc: 0.7492 - val_loss: 0.3728 - val_accuracy: 0.8508 -
val auc: 0.7534
Epoch 6/50
accuracy: 0.8512 - auc: 0.7514 - val_loss: 0.3719 - val_accuracy: 0.8508 -
val_auc: 0.7550
Epoch 7/50
accuracy: 0.8513 - auc: 0.7535 - val loss: 0.3725 - val accuracy: 0.8513 -
val_auc: 0.7542
Epoch 8/50
accuracy: 0.8512 - auc: 0.7543 - val_loss: 0.3778 - val_accuracy: 0.8498 -
val auc: 0.7542
Epoch 9/50
accuracy: 0.8519 - auc: 0.7547 - val loss: 0.3751 - val accuracy: 0.8512 -
val auc: 0.7548
Epoch 10/50
accuracy: 0.8518 - auc: 0.7567 - val_loss: 0.3733 - val_accuracy: 0.8508 -
val_auc: 0.7539
Epoch 11/50
accuracy: 0.8526 - auc: 0.7577 - val_loss: 0.3715 - val_accuracy: 0.8500 -
val_auc: 0.7556
Epoch 12/50
accuracy: 0.8521 - auc: 0.7584 - val_loss: 0.3723 - val_accuracy: 0.8512 -
val_auc: 0.7533
Epoch 13/50
3750/3750 [================ ] - 43s 12ms/step - loss: 0.3708 -
accuracy: 0.8524 - auc: 0.7588 - val loss: 0.3721 - val accuracy: 0.8508 -
val auc: 0.7561
Epoch 14/50
accuracy: 0.8526 - auc: 0.7603 - val_loss: 0.3715 - val_accuracy: 0.8518 -
val auc: 0.7565
Epoch 15/50
```

```
accuracy: 0.8530 - auc: 0.7607 - val_loss: 0.3718 - val_accuracy: 0.8515 -
val auc: 0.7557
Epoch 16/50
accuracy: 0.8534 - auc: 0.7613 - val_loss: 0.3732 - val_accuracy: 0.8507 -
val auc: 0.7549
Epoch 17/50
accuracy: 0.8529 - auc: 0.7628 - val_loss: 0.3714 - val_accuracy: 0.8509 -
val_auc: 0.7549
Epoch 18/50
accuracy: 0.8537 - auc: 0.7636 - val_loss: 0.3706 - val_accuracy: 0.8516 -
val auc: 0.7563
Epoch 19/50
accuracy: 0.8536 - auc: 0.7650 - val_loss: 0.3716 - val_accuracy: 0.8512 -
val auc: 0.7551
Epoch 20/50
accuracy: 0.8541 - auc: 0.7653 - val_loss: 0.3717 - val_accuracy: 0.8503 -
val auc: 0.7563
Epoch 21/50
accuracy: 0.8547 - auc: 0.7654 - val loss: 0.3710 - val accuracy: 0.8507 -
val_auc: 0.7559
Epoch 22/50
accuracy: 0.8544 - auc: 0.7656 - val_loss: 0.3722 - val_accuracy: 0.8520 -
val auc: 0.7546
Epoch 23/50
accuracy: 0.8547 - auc: 0.7667 - val loss: 0.3727 - val accuracy: 0.8502 -
val auc: 0.7550
Epoch 24/50
accuracy: 0.8542 - auc: 0.7669 - val_loss: 0.3716 - val_accuracy: 0.8508 -
val_auc: 0.7554
Epoch 25/50
accuracy: 0.8547 - auc: 0.7686 - val_loss: 0.3760 - val_accuracy: 0.8507 -
val_auc: 0.7530
Epoch 26/50
accuracy: 0.8546 - auc: 0.7689 - val_loss: 0.3744 - val_accuracy: 0.8508 -
val_auc: 0.7542
Epoch 27/50
3750/3750 [=============== ] - 43s 12ms/step - loss: 0.3641 -
accuracy: 0.8546 - auc: 0.7703 - val loss: 0.3729 - val accuracy: 0.8509 -
val auc: 0.7537
Epoch 28/50
accuracy: 0.8549 - auc: 0.7699 - val_loss: 0.3729 - val_accuracy: 0.8502 -
val auc: 0.7538
Epoch 29/50
```

```
accuracy: 0.8556 - auc: 0.7712 - val_loss: 0.3770 - val_accuracy: 0.8509 -
val auc: 0.7516
Epoch 30/50
accuracy: 0.8555 - auc: 0.7703 - val_loss: 0.3735 - val_accuracy: 0.8503 -
val auc: 0.7546
Epoch 31/50
accuracy: 0.8559 - auc: 0.7726 - val_loss: 0.3739 - val_accuracy: 0.8509 -
val_auc: 0.7553
Epoch 32/50
accuracy: 0.8555 - auc: 0.7721 - val_loss: 0.3736 - val_accuracy: 0.8497 -
val auc: 0.7532
Epoch 33/50
accuracy: 0.8560 - auc: 0.7723 - val_loss: 0.3743 - val_accuracy: 0.8504 -
val auc: 0.7517
Epoch 34/50
accuracy: 0.8565 - auc: 0.7740 - val_loss: 0.3750 - val_accuracy: 0.8504 -
val auc: 0.7508
Epoch 35/50
accuracy: 0.8560 - auc: 0.7746 - val loss: 0.3738 - val accuracy: 0.8484 -
val auc: 0.7520
Epoch 36/50
accuracy: 0.8569 - auc: 0.7753 - val_loss: 0.3734 - val_accuracy: 0.8505 -
val auc: 0.7522
Epoch 37/50
accuracy: 0.8559 - auc: 0.7759 - val loss: 0.3747 - val accuracy: 0.8489 -
val auc: 0.7515
Epoch 38/50
accuracy: 0.8565 - auc: 0.7753 - val loss: 0.3761 - val accuracy: 0.8505 -
val_auc: 0.7525
Epoch 39/50
accuracy: 0.8568 - auc: 0.7751 - val_loss: 0.3739 - val_accuracy: 0.8509 -
val auc: 0.7516
Epoch 40/50
accuracy: 0.8570 - auc: 0.7756 - val_loss: 0.3762 - val_accuracy: 0.8493 -
val_auc: 0.7535
Epoch 41/50
3750/3750 [================ ] - 45s 12ms/step - loss: 0.3598 -
accuracy: 0.8569 - auc: 0.7769 - val loss: 0.3753 - val accuracy: 0.8491 -
val auc: 0.7496
Epoch 42/50
accuracy: 0.8575 - auc: 0.7770 - val_loss: 0.3761 - val_accuracy: 0.8490 -
val auc: 0.7514
Epoch 43/50
```

```
accuracy: 0.8575 - auc: 0.7772 - val_loss: 0.3737 - val_accuracy: 0.8498 -
      val auc: 0.7529
      Epoch 44/50
      accuracy: 0.8572 - auc: 0.7784 - val_loss: 0.3751 - val_accuracy: 0.8497 -
      val auc: 0.7505
      Epoch 45/50
      accuracy: 0.8584 - auc: 0.7786 - val_loss: 0.3746 - val_accuracy: 0.8503 -
      val_auc: 0.7509
      Epoch 46/50
      accuracy: 0.8579 - auc: 0.7797 - val_loss: 0.3747 - val_accuracy: 0.8497 -
      val_auc: 0.7490
      Epoch 47/50
      accuracy: 0.8575 - auc: 0.7796 - val_loss: 0.3767 - val_accuracy: 0.8492 -
      val auc: 0.7487
      Epoch 48/50
      accuracy: 0.8574 - auc: 0.7796 - val loss: 0.3757 - val accuracy: 0.8496 -
      val auc: 0.7509
      Epoch 49/50
      accuracy: 0.8578 - auc: 0.7808 - val loss: 0.3746 - val accuracy: 0.8499 -
      val auc: 0.7500
      Epoch 50/50
      accuracy: 0.8576 - auc: 0.7807 - val_loss: 0.3760 - val_accuracy: 0.8485 -
      val auc: 0.7496
      Validation Loss: 0.37599506974220276
      Validation Accuracy: 0.8485333323478699
     Validation AUC: 0.7496305108070374
Out[3]: ['my scaler.gz']
In [6]: # Load and preprocess the training data
      train data = pd.read csv('train.csv')
      categorical cols = ['Education', 'EmploymentType', 'MaritalStatus', 'HasMort'
      train_data_encoded = pd.get_dummies(train_data, columns=categorical_cols)
      # Separate features and target
      X = train_data_encoded.drop(['ID', 'Default'], axis=1)
      y = train_data_encoded['Default']
      # Keep the feature names after encoding for later use
      feature_names = X.columns
      # Scale the features
      scaler = StandardScaler()
      X scaled = scaler.fit transform(X)
      # Split the data into training and validation sets
      X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(X_scaled, y, test_size=0.2
```

```
# Load model and scaler
model = tf.keras.models.load_model('model_1.h5')
scaler = joblib.load('my scaler.gz')
# Load and prepare the test data
test data = pd.read csv('test.csv')
test_data_encoded = pd.get_dummies(test_data, columns=categorical_cols)
# Ensure the test data has the same features as the training data, filling m
test_data_encoded = test_data_encoded.reindex(columns=feature_names, fill_va
# Scale the test data using the same scaler used for the train data
X test scaled = scaler.transform(test data encoded)
# Predicting probabilities on the test set
test_probabilities = model.predict(X_test_scaled).flatten()
# Creating a submission DataFrame
submission = pd.DataFrame({
    'ID': test data['ID'],
    'TARGET': test_probabilities
})
# Save the submission file
submission.to csv('neural network submission.csv', index=False)
print("Neural network submission file created.")
1563/1563 [============ ] - 3s 2ms/step
Neural network submission file created.
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
```

```
In [2]: import pandas as pd
        from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
        from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
        from sklearn.metrics import brier_score_loss
        from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
        from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
        from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
        # Load the training data
        train_data = pd.read_csv('train.csv')
        # Identify categorical and numerical columns
        categorical_cols = ['Education', 'EmploymentType', 'MaritalStatus', 'HasMort
        numerical_cols = ['Age', 'Income', 'LoanAmount', 'CreditScore', 'MonthsEmplo'
        # Define the preprocessing steps
        preprocessor = ColumnTransformer(
            transformers=[
                ('num', StandardScaler(), numerical cols),
                ('cat', OneHotEncoder(handle_unknown='ignore'), categorical_cols)
            1)
        # Append classifier to preprocessing pipeline
        clf = Pipeline(steps=[('preprocessor', preprocessor),
                               ('classifier', RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100
```

```
# Separate features and target
X = train_data.drop(['ID', 'Default'], axis=1)
y = train_data['Default']

# Split the data into training and validation sets
X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, rando
# Train the Random Forest model
clf.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Predict probabilities on the validation set
rf_probabilities = clf.predict_proba(X_val)[:, 1]

# Evaluate the model using Brier score loss
rf_brier_score = brier_score_loss(y_val, rf_probabilities)
print(f"Random Forest Brier score loss: {rf_brier_score}")
```

Random Forest Brier score loss: 0.11295756

```
In [3]: import pandas as pd

# Load the test data
test_data = pd.read_csv('test.csv')

# Predict probabilities using the pipeline
# The pipeline will automatically handle the preprocessing
test_probabilities = clf.predict_proba(test_data.drop(['ID'], axis=1))[:, 1]

# Create the submission DataFrame
submission = pd.DataFrame({
    'ID': test_data['ID'],
    'TARGET': test_probabilities
})

# Save the submission file
submission.to_csv('random_forest.csv', index=False)
print("Submission file created successfully.")
```

Submission file created successfully.

```
In [5]: import pandas as pd
    from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
    from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier, AdaBoostClassifier
    from sklearn.metrics import brier_score_loss
    from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
    from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, OneHotEncoder
    from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline

# Load the training data
    train_data = pd.read_csv('train.csv')

# Identify categorical and numerical columns
    categorical_cols = ['Education', 'EmploymentType', 'MaritalStatus', 'HasMort
    numerical_cols = ['Age', 'Income', 'LoanAmount', 'CreditScore', 'MonthsEmplo

# Define the preprocessing steps
```

```
preprocessor = ColumnTransformer(
    transformers=[
        ('num', StandardScaler(), numerical cols),
        ('cat', OneHotEncoder(handle_unknown='ignore'), categorical_cols)
    1)
# Append classifier to preprocessing pipeline
# RandomForest with AdaBoost
rf = RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=10, random state=42) # Using fewer
ada_boost = AdaBoostClassifier(base_estimator=rf, n_estimators=50, random_st
clf = Pipeline(steps=[('preprocessor', preprocessor),
                      ('classifier', ada_boost)])
# Separate features and target
X = train_data.drop(['ID', 'Default'], axis=1)
y = train_data['Default']
# Split the data into training and validation sets
X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, rando
# Train the AdaBoosted RandomForest model
clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
# Predict probabilities on the validation set
probabilities = clf.predict_proba(X_val)[:, 1]
# Evaluate the model using Brier score loss
brier_score = brier_score_loss(y_val, probabilities)
print(f"Brier score loss with AdaBoosted RandomForest: {brier_score}")
/Users/yunzheyu/miniconda3/envs/tensorflow/lib/python3.10/site-packages/skl
```

/Users/yunzheyu/miniconda3/envs/tensorflow/lib/python3.10/site-packages/sklearn/ensemble/_base.py:166: FutureWarning: `base_estimator` was renamed to `estimator` in version 1.2 and will be removed in 1.4. warnings.warn(

Brier score loss with AdaBoosted RandomForest: 0.11919698546731154