```
# Import libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
from scipy import stats
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.transforms as mtransforms
import os

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression

# For Jupyter Notebook plotting
%matplotlib inline
```

```
Hosp_d=pd.read_csv('Hospitalisation details.csv')
Med_d=pd.read_csv('Medical Examinations.csv')
name_d=pd.read_excel('Names.xlsx')
```

```
print("Hospital_Data")
print(Hosp_d.head(3))
print("Medical_Data")
print(Med_d.head(3))
print("Name_Data")
print(name_d.head(3))
```

```
Hospital_Data
  Customer ID  year month  date  children  charges Hospital tier City tier  \
0      Id2335  1992   Jul     9         0   563.84      tier - 2  tier - 3
1      Id2334  1992   Nov    30         0   570.62      tier - 2  tier - 1
2      Id2333  1993   Jun    30         0   600.00      tier - 2  tier - 1

  State ID
0    R1013
1    R1013
2    R1013
Medical_Data
  Customer ID     BMI  HBA1C Heart Issues Any Transplants Cancer history  \
0         Id1  47.410   7.47           No              No             No
1         Id2  30.360   5.77           No              No             No
2         Id3  34.485  11.87          yes              No             No

  NumberOfMajorSurgeries smoker
0       No major surgery    yes
1       No major surgery    yes
2                      2    yes
Name_Data
  Customer ID                    name
0         Id1       Hawks, Ms.  Kelly
1         Id2  Lehner, Mr.  Matthew D
2         Id3           Lu, Mr.  Phil
```

```
Hosp_d.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 2343 entries, 0 to 2342
Data columns (total 9 columns):
 #   Column         Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------         --------------  -----
 0   Customer ID    2343 non-null   object
 1   year           2343 non-null   object
 2   month          2343 non-null   object
 3   date           2343 non-null   int64
 4   children       2343 non-null   int64
 5   charges        2343 non-null   float64
 6   Hospital tier  2343 non-null   object
 7   City tier      2343 non-null   object
 8   State ID       2343 non-null   object
dtypes: float64(1), int64(2), object(6)
memory usage: 164.9+ KB
```

```
Med_d.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 2335 entries, 0 to 2334
Data columns (total 8 columns):
 #   Column                 Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------                 --------------  -----
 0   Customer ID            2335 non-null   object
 1   BMI                    2335 non-null   float64
 2   HBA1C                  2335 non-null   float64
 3   Heart Issues           2335 non-null   object
 4   Any Transplants        2335 non-null   object
 5   Cancer history         2335 non-null   object
 6   NumberOfMajorSurgeries  2335 non-null   object
```

```
 7   smoker                2335 non-null   object
dtypes: float64(2), object(6)
memory usage: 146.1+ KB
```

```
name_d.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 2335 entries, 0 to 2334
Data columns (total 2 columns):
 #   Column       Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------       --------------  -----
 0   Customer ID  2335 non-null   object
 1   name         2335 non-null   object
dtypes: object(2)
memory usage: 36.6+ KB
```

```
Name_Hosp_d=pd.merge(name_d, Hosp_d,on='Customer ID')
Name_Hosp_d.head(2)
```

	Customer ID	name	year	month	date	children	charges	Hospital tier	City tier	State ID
0	Id1	Hawks, Ms. Kelly	1968	Oct	12	0	63770.43	tier - 1	tier - 3	R1013
1	Id2	Lehner, Mr. Matthew D	1977	Jun	8	0	62592.87	tier - 2	tier - 3	R1013

Next steps: Generate code with Name_Hosp_d | View recommended plots | New interactive sheet

```
df=pd.merge(Name_Hosp_d, Med_d,on='Customer ID')
df.head()
```

	Customer ID	name	year	month	date	children	charges	Hospital tier	City tier	State ID	BMI	HBA1C	Heart Issues	Any Transplants	Cancer history	NumberOfMajorSurger
0	Id1	Hawks, Ms. Kelly	1968	Oct	12	0	63770.43	tier - 1	tier - 3	R1013	47.410	7.47	No	No	No	No major surg
1	Id2	Lehner, Mr. Matthew D	1977	Jun	8	0	62592.87	tier - 2	tier - 3	R1013	30.360	5.77	No	No	No	No major surg
2	Id3	Lu, Mr. Phil	1970	?	11	3	60021.40	tier - 1	tier - 1	R1012	34.485	11.87	yes	No	No	
3	Id4	Osborne, Ms.	1991	Jun	6	1	58571.07	tier - 1	tier - 3	R1024	38.095	6.05	No	No	No	No major surg

Next steps: Generate code with df | View recommended plots | New interactive sheet

```
df.columns = df.columns.str.replace(' ', '_')
df.columns
```

```
Index(['Customer_ID', 'name', 'year', 'month', 'date', 'children', 'charges',
       'Hospital_tier', 'City_tier', 'State_ID', 'BMI', 'HBA1C',
       'Heart_Issues', 'Any_Transplants', 'Cancer_history',
       'NumberOfMajorSurgeries', 'smoker'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 2335 entries, 0 to 2334
Data columns (total 17 columns):
 #   Column                  Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------                  --------------  -----
 0   Customer_ID             2335 non-null   object
 1   name                    2335 non-null   object
 2   year                    2335 non-null   object
 3   month                   2335 non-null   object
 4   date                    2335 non-null   int64
 5   children                2335 non-null   int64
 6   charges                 2335 non-null   float64
 7   Hospital_tier           2335 non-null   object
 8   City_tier               2335 non-null   object
 9   State_ID                2335 non-null   object
 10  BMI                     2335 non-null   float64
 11  HBA1C                   2335 non-null   float64
 12  Heart_Issues            2335 non-null   object
 13  Any_Transplants         2335 non-null   object
 14  Cancer_history          2335 non-null   object
 15  NumberOfMajorSurgeries  2335 non-null   object
 16  smoker                  2335 non-null   object
dtypes: float64(3), int64(2), object(12)
memory usage: 310.2+ KB
```

```
(df == '?').sum()
```

	0
Customer_ID	0
name	0
year	2
month	3
date	0
children	0
charges	0
Hospital_tier	1
City_tier	1
State_ID	2
BMI	0
HBA1C	0
Heart_Issues	0
Any_Transplants	0
Cancer_history	0
NumberOfMajorSurgeries	0
smoker	2

dtype: int64

3. Find the percentage of rows that have trivial value (for example, ?), and delete such rows if they do not contain significant information

```
Missing_Value=len(df[df.eq('?').any(axis=1)])/len(df)*100
print("Missing_Value :  ",round(Missing_Value,4),"%")
print("That means",round(100-Missing_Value,4), "% data is OK" )
```

```
Missing_Value :   0.4283 %
That means 99.5717 % data is OK
```

Data Details & Handling

4. Use the necessary transformation methods to deal with the nominal and ordinal categorical variables in the dataset

```
df = df.replace("?", np.nan)
df = df.dropna()
df
```

	Customer_ID	name	year	month	date	children	charges	Hospital_tier	City_tier	State_ID	BMI	HBA1C	Heart_Issues	Any_Transplant
0	Id1	Hawks, Ms. Kelly	1968	Oct	12	0	63770.43	tier - 1	tier - 3	R1013	47.410	7.47	No	N
1	Id2	Lehner, Mr. Matthew D	1977	Jun	8	0	62592.87	tier - 2	tier - 3	R1013	30.360	5.77	No	N
3	Id4	Osborne, Ms. Kelsey	1991	Jun	6	1	58571.07	tier - 1	tier - 3	R1024	38.095	6.05	No	N
4	Id5	Kadala, Ms. Kristyn	1989	Jun	19	0	55135.40	tier - 1	tier - 2	R1012	35.530	5.45	No	N
5	Id6	Baker, Mr. Russell B.	1962	Aug	4	0	52590.83	tier - 1	tier - 3	R1011	32.800	6.59	No	N
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
2330	Id2331	Brietzke, Mr. Jordan	1998	Jul	27	0	637.26	tier - 3	tier - 3	R1013	22.340	5.57	No	N
2331	Id2332	Riveros Gonzalez, Mr. Juan D. Sr.	1992	Sep	13	0	604.54	tier - 3	tier - 3	R1013	17.700	6.28	No	N
2332	Id2333	Albano, Ms. Julie	1993	Jun	30	0	600.00	tier - 2	tier - 1	R1013	16.470	6.35	No	N
2333	Id2334	Rosendahl, Mr. Evan P	1992	Nov	30	0	570.62	tier - 2	tier - 1	R1013	17.600	4.39	No	N
2334	Id2335	German, Mr. Aaron K	1992	Jul	9	0	563.84	tier - 2	tier - 3	R1013	17.580	4.51	No	N

2325 rows × 17 columns

Next steps: Generate code with df | View recommended plots | New interactive sheet

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 2325 entries, 0 to 2334
Data columns (total 17 columns):
 #   Column                 Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  ------                 --------------  -----  
 0   Customer_ID            2325 non-null   object 
 1   name                   2325 non-null   object 
 2   year                   2325 non-null   object 
 3   month                  2325 non-null   object 
 4   date                   2325 non-null   int64  
 5   children               2325 non-null   int64  
 6   charges                2325 non-null   float64
 7   Hospital_tier          2325 non-null   object 
 8   City_tier              2325 non-null   object 
 9   State_ID               2325 non-null   object 
 10  BMI                    2325 non-null   float64
 11  HBA1C                  2325 non-null   float64
 12  Heart_Issues           2325 non-null   object 
 13  Any_Transplants        2325 non-null   object 
 14  Cancer_history         2325 non-null   object 
 15  NumberOfMajorSurgeries  2325 non-null   object 
 16  smoker                 2325 non-null   object 
dtypes: float64(3), int64(2), object(12)
memory usage: 391.5+ KB
```

```
(df == '?').sum()
```

	0
Customer_ID	0
name	0
year	0
month	0
date	0
children	0
charges	0
Hospital_tier	0
City_tier	0
State_ID	0
BMI	0
HBA1C	0
Heart_Issues	0
Any_Transplants	0
Cancer_history	0
NumberOfMajorSurgeries	0
smoker	0

dtype: int64

5. The dataset has State ID, which has around 16 states. All states are not represented in equal proportions in the data. Creating dummy variables for all regions may also result in too many insignificant predictors. Nevertheless, only R1011, R1012, and R1013 are worth investigating further. Design a suitable strategy to create dummy variables with these restraints.

```
df[['City_tier', 'Hospital_tier']]
```

	City_tier	Hospital_tier
0	tier - 3	tier - 1
1	tier - 3	tier - 2
3	tier - 3	tier - 1
4	tier - 2	tier - 1
5	tier - 3	tier - 1
...	...	...
2330	tier - 3	tier - 3
2331	tier - 3	tier - 3
2332	tier - 1	tier - 2
2333	tier - 1	tier - 2
2334	tier - 3	tier - 2

2325 rows × 2 columns

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import OrdinalEncoder

ordinal = OrdinalEncoder(
    categories=[['tier - 3', 'tier - 2', 'tier - 1'],
                ['tier - 3', 'tier - 2', 'tier - 1']]
)

df[['City_tier_ord','Hospital_tier_ord']] = ordinal.fit_transform(
   df[['City_tier', 'Hospital_tier']]
)
```

```
pd.crosstab(df['City_tier_ord'],df['City_tier'])
```

City_tier	tier - 1	tier - 2	tier - 3
City_tier_ord			
0.0	0	0	789
1.0	0	807	0
2.0	729	0	0

```
pd.crosstab(df['Hospital_tier_ord'],df['Hospital_tier'])
```

Hospital_tier_ord	tier - 1	tier - 2	tier - 3
0.0	0	0	691
1.0	0	1334	0
2.0	300	0	0

```
df.head(3
      )
```

	Customer_ID	name	year	month	date	children	charges	Hospital_tier	City_tier	State_ID	BMI	HBA1C	Heart_Issues	Any_Transplants	Ca
0	Id1	Hawks, Ms. Kelly	1968	Oct	12	0	63770.43	tier - 1	tier - 3	R1013	47.410	7.47	No	No	
1	Id2	Lehner, Mr. Matthew D	1977	Jun	8	0	62592.87	tier - 2	tier - 3	R1013	30.360	5.77	No	No	
3	Id4	Osborne, Ms. Kelsey	1991	Jun	6	1	58571.07	tier - 1	tier - 3	R1024	38.095	6.05	No	No	

```
df.shape
```

```
(2325, 19)
```

```
vc= df.State_ID.value_counts()
vc[:3].index
```

```
Index(['R1013', 'R1011', 'R1012'], dtype='object', name='State_ID')
```

```
for i in vc[:3].index:
    var_name = 'State_ID_' +i   # create name for the dummy varible
    print(var_name)
    df[var_name] = 0    # giving a dummy value 0 to dummy variable
    df.loc[df.State_ID == i,var_name] = 1  # replacing 0 by 1 where state id is equal to category of the dummy variable
```

```
State_ID_R1013
State_ID_R1011
State_ID_R1012
```

```
df.State_ID.value_counts()
```

State_ID	count
R1013	609
R1011	574
R1012	572
R1024	159
R1026	84
R1021	70
R1016	64
R1025	40
R1023	38
R1017	36
R1019	26
R1022	14
R1014	13
R1015	11
R1018	9
R1020	6

dtype: int64

Corresponding value of Top 3

```
print(df['State_ID_R1013'].value_counts())
print(df['State_ID_R1011'].value_counts())
print(df['State_ID_R1012'].value_counts())
```

```
State_ID_R1013
0    1716
1     609
Name: count, dtype: int64
State_ID_R1011
0    1751
1     574
Name: count, dtype: int64
State_ID_R1012
0    1753
1     572
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

6. The variable NumberOfMajorSurgeries also appears to have string values. Apply a suitable method to clean up this variable

```
df.NumberOfMajorSurgeries.unique()
```

```
array(['No major surgery', '3', '1', '2'], dtype=object)
```

```
df.loc[df.NumberOfMajorSurgeries=='No major surgery', 'NumberOfMajorSurgeries'] = 0
```

```
df.NumberOfMajorSurgeries=df.NumberOfMajorSurgeries.astype(int)
```

```
df.NumberOfMajorSurgeries.unique()
```

```
array([0, 3, 1, 2])
```

7. Age appears to be a significant factor in this analysis. Calculate the patients' ages based on their dates of birth.

```
df.year=df.year.astype(int)
```

```
df['Age']=2025-df.year
```

8. The gender of the patient may be an important factor in determining the cost of hospitalization. The salutations in a beneficiary's name can be used to determine their gender. Make a new field for the beneficiary's gender.

```
df['Gender'] = df['name'].apply(
    lambda x: 'Male' if 'Mr.' in x
    else ('Female' if 'Ms.' in x or 'Mrs.' in x else 'Unknown')
)
```

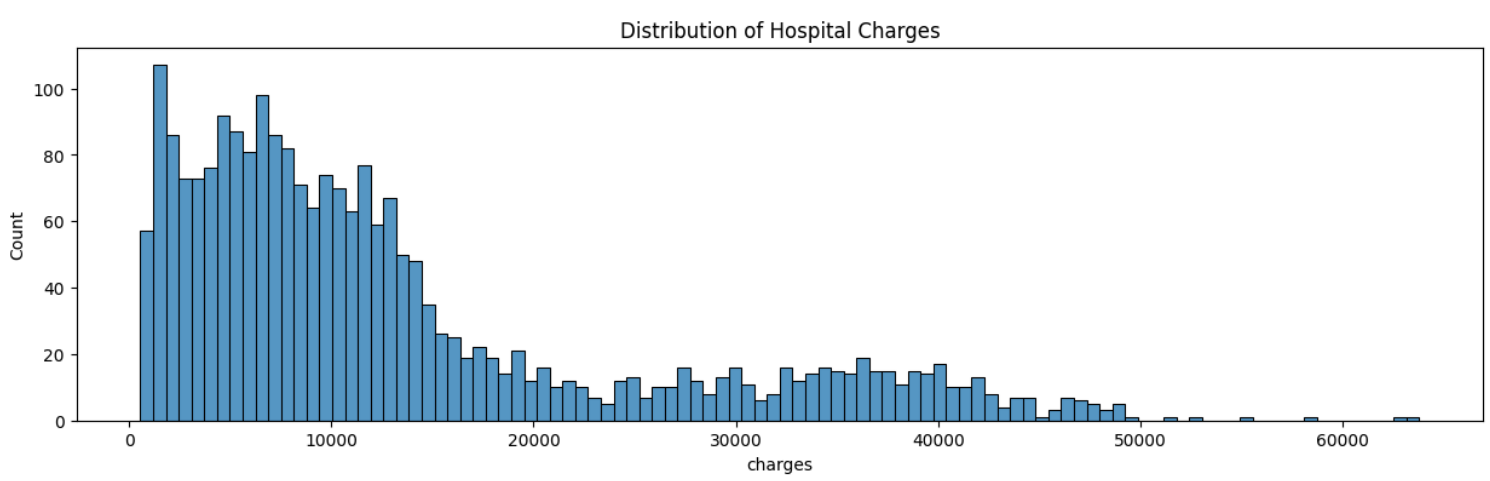
```
df.Gender.value_counts()
```

Gender	count
Female	1165
Male	1160

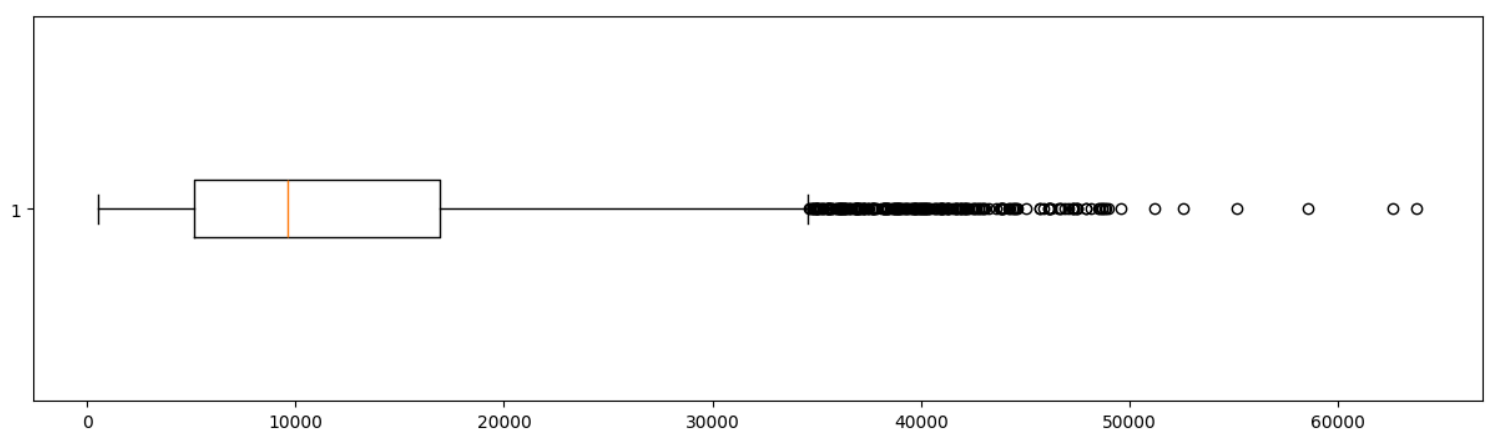
dtype: int64

9. You should also visualize the distribution of costs using a histogram, box and whisker plot, and swarm plot.

```
plt.figure(figsize = (15,4))
plt.title("Distribution of Hospital Charges")
sns.histplot(df['charges'], bins=100)
plt.show()
```

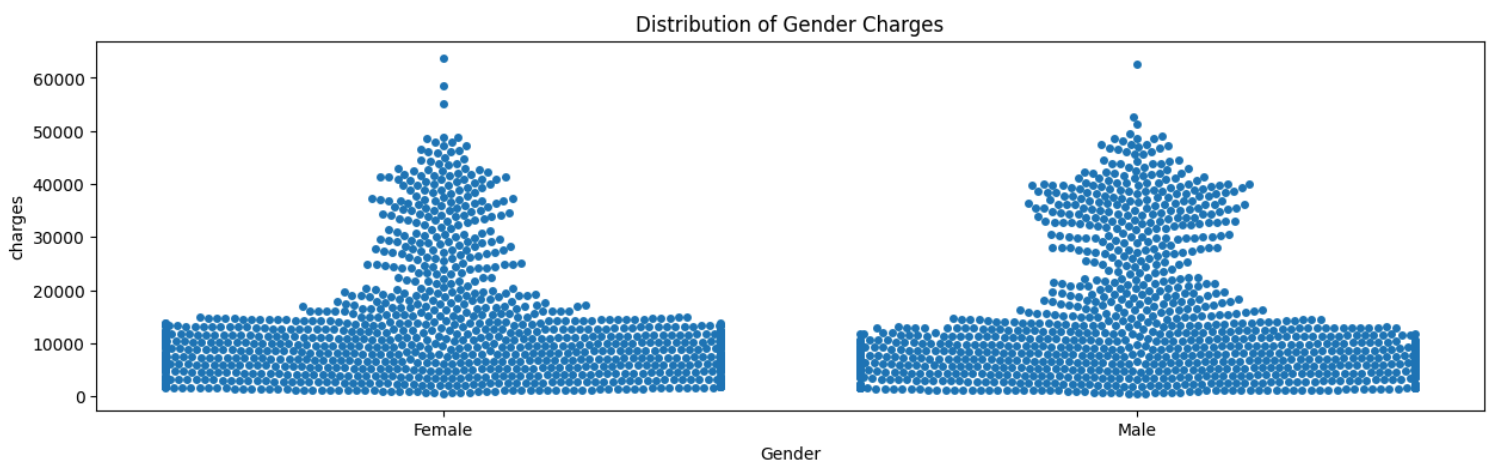



```
plt.figure(figsize = (15,4))
plt.boxplot(df.charges, vert = False)
plt.show()
```

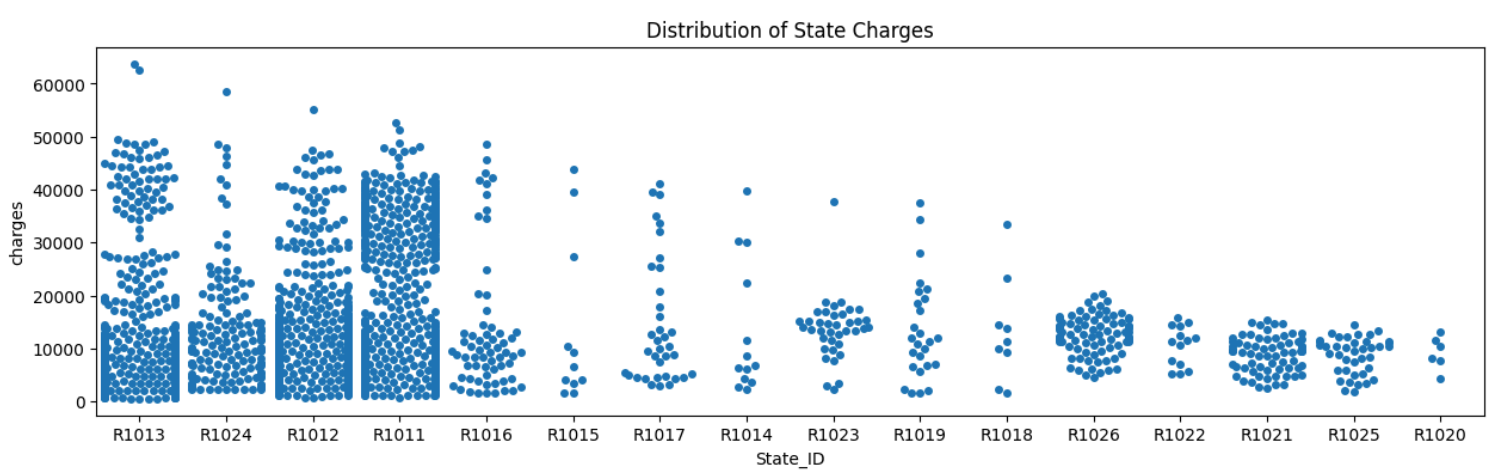



```
# plt.subplot(grid[1, :])   # bottom row of the grid

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore", category=UserWarning, module="seaborn")
plt.figure(figsize = (15,4))
plt.title("Distribution of Gender Charges")
sns.swarmplot(x="Gender", y="charges", data=df)
plt.show()
```

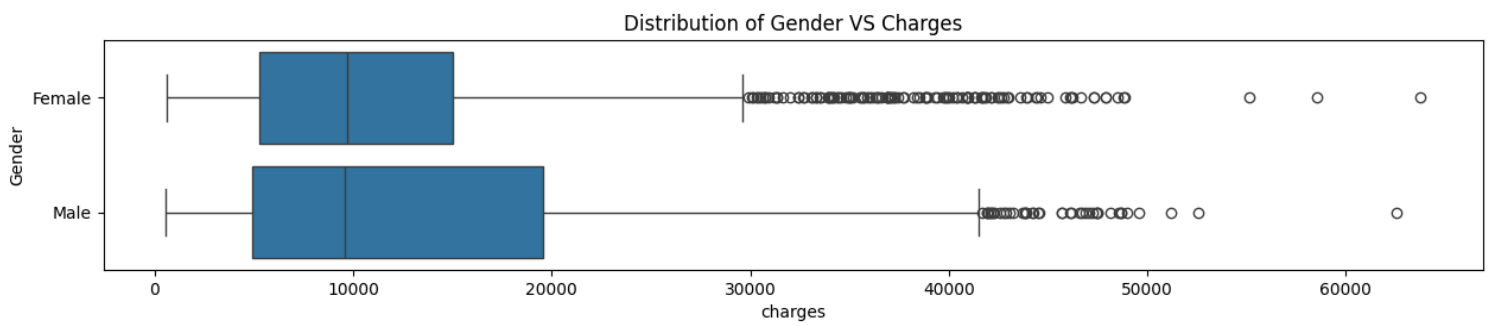



```
plt.figure(figsize = (15,4))
plt.title("Distribution of State Charges")
sns.swarmplot(x="State_ID", y="charges", data=df)
plt.show()
```

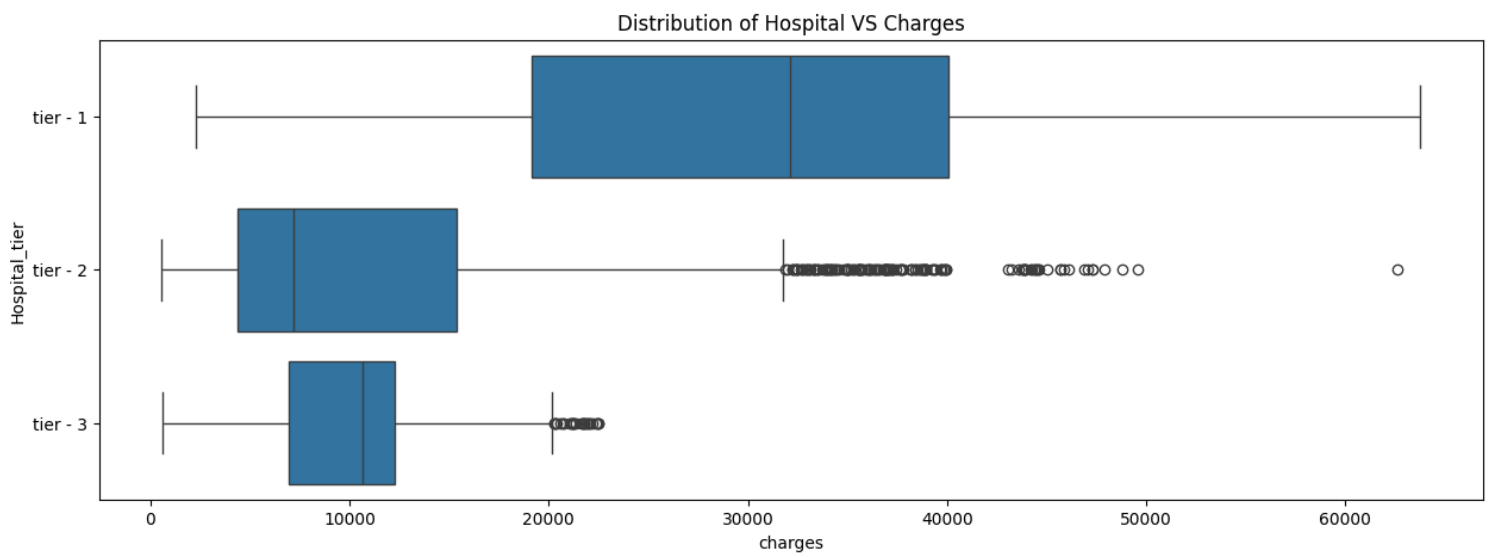


10. State how the distribution is different across gender and tiers of hospitals

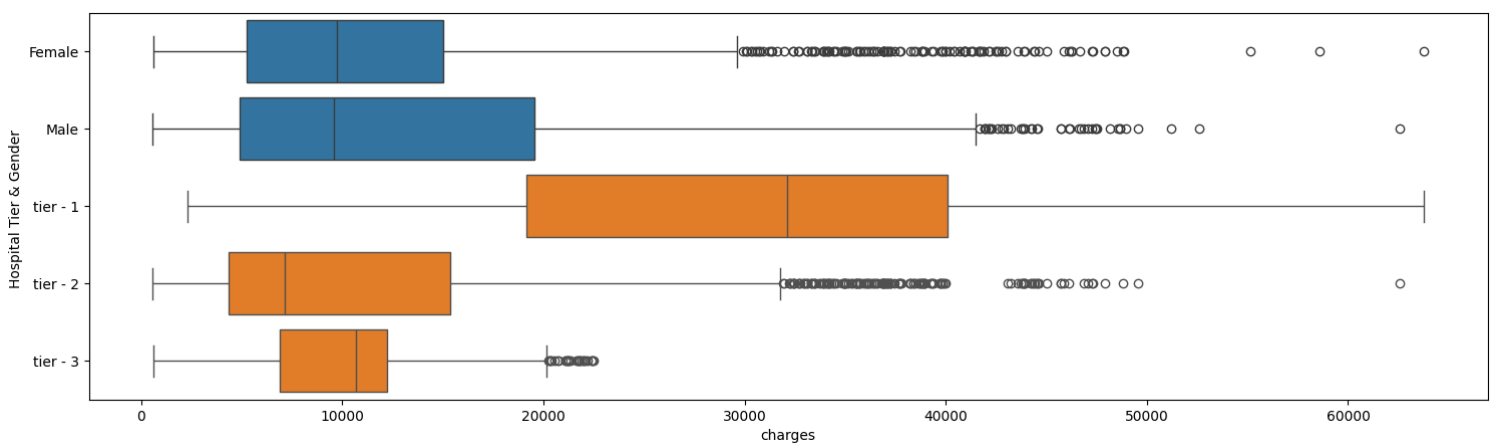
```
plt.figure(figsize = (15,2.5))
plt.title("Distribution of Gender VS Charges")
sns.boxplot(x = "charges",y = "Gender", data = df)
plt.show()
```




```
plt.figure(figsize = (15,5))
plt.title("Distribution of Hospital VS Charges")
sns.boxplot(x = "charges",y = "Hospital_tier", data = df)
plt.show()
```



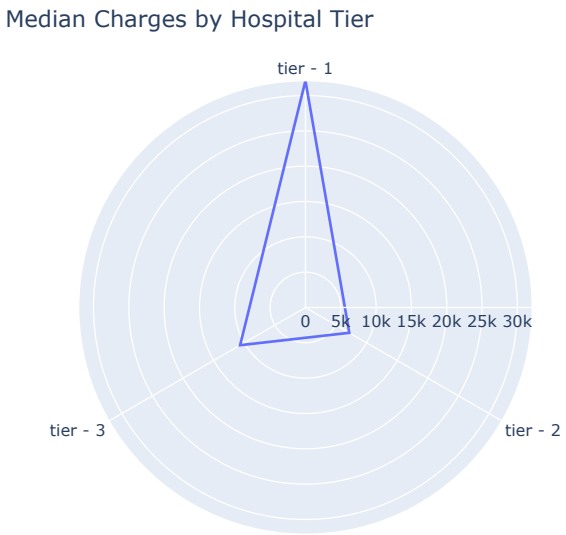

```
plt.figure(figsize = (18,5))
sns.boxplot(y="Gender", x="charges", data=df)
sns.boxplot(y="Hospital_tier", x="charges", data=df)
# plt.grid(axis='x', linestyle='--', alpha=0.5)
plt.ylabel("Hospital Tier & Gender ")
plt.show()
```



11. Create a radar chart to showcase the median hospitalization cost for each tier of hospitals

```
import plotly.express as px
median = df.groupby('Hospital_tier')[['charges']].median().reset_index()
```

```
fig = px.line_polar(median, r='charges', theta='Hospital_tier', line_close=True)
fig.update_layout(width=500, height=500, title="Median Charges by Hospital Tier")
fig.show()
```

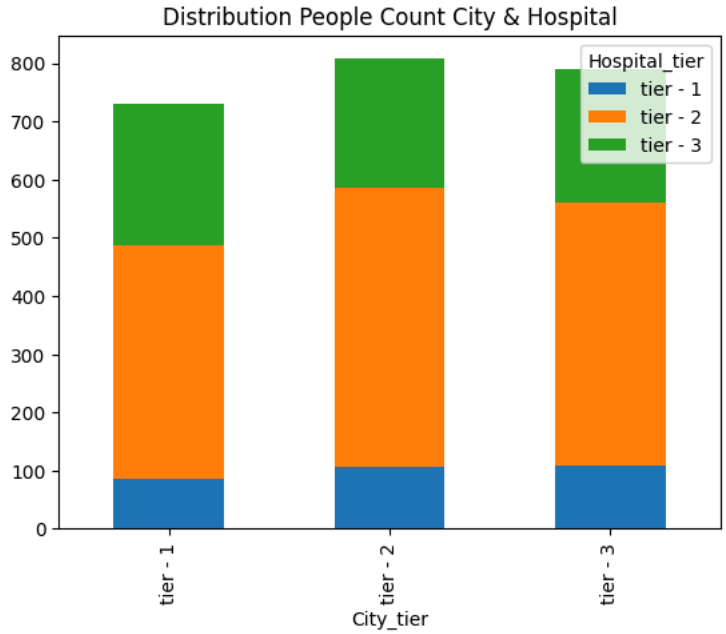


12. Create a frequency table and a stacked bar chart to visualize the count of people in the different tiers of cities and hospitals

```
freq_table = pd.crosstab(df['City_tier'], df['Hospital_tier'])
print(freq_table)
```

```
freq_table.plot(kind="bar", stacked=True)
plt.title("Distribution People Count City & Hospital")
plt.show()
```

```
Hospital_tier  tier - 1  tier - 2  tier - 3
City_tier
tier - 1            85       403       241
tier - 2           106       479       222
tier - 3           109       452       228
```



13. Test the following null hypotheses:

a. The average hospitalization costs for the three types of hospitals are not significantly different.

b. The average hospitalization costs for the three types of cities are not significantly different.

c. The average hospitalization cost for smokers is not significantly different from the average cost for nonsmokers.

d. Smoking and heart issues are independent

13(a) The average hospitalization costs for the three types of hospitals are not significantly different.

```
import statsmodels.api as sm
from statsmodels.formula.api import ols

mod = ols('charges ~  Hospital_tier', data = df).fit()
res = sm.stats.anova_lm(mod)
res
```

	df	sum_sq	mean_sq	F	PR(>F)
Hospital_tier	2.0	9.763011e+10	4.881505e+10	493.989566	1.773822e-179
Residual	2322.0	2.294554e+11	9.881799e+07	NaN	NaN

Next steps: Generate code with res | View recommended plots | New interactive sheet

13(b). The average hospitalization costs for the three types of cities are not significantly different.

```
mod = ols('charges ~  City_tier', data = df).fit()
res = sm.stats.anova_lm(mod)
res
```

	df	sum_sq	mean_sq	F	PR(>F)
City_tier	2.0	4.092192e+08	2.046096e+08	1.454356	0.233763
Residual	2322.0	3.266763e+11	1.406874e+08	NaN	NaN

Next steps: Generate code with res | View recommended plots | New interactive sheet

13(c). The average hospitalization cost for smokers is not significantly different from the average cost for nonsmokers.

```
sample1 = df.loc[df.smoker == 'yes', 'charges']
sample2 = df.loc[df.smoker != 'yes', 'charges']
stats.ttest_ind(sample1, sample2)
```

```
TtestResult(statistic=np.float64(74.15560699695726), pvalue=np.float64(0.0), df=np.float64(2323.0))
```

13(d). Smoking and heart issues are independent.

```
# observed_table = pd.crosstab(df.smoker, df. Heart_Issues)
# observed_table
```

```
# chi, p, df, expected = stats.chi2_contingency(observed_table)
# chi, p, df, expected
```

14. Examine the correlation between predictors to identify highly correlated predictors Hint: Use a heatmap to visualize this

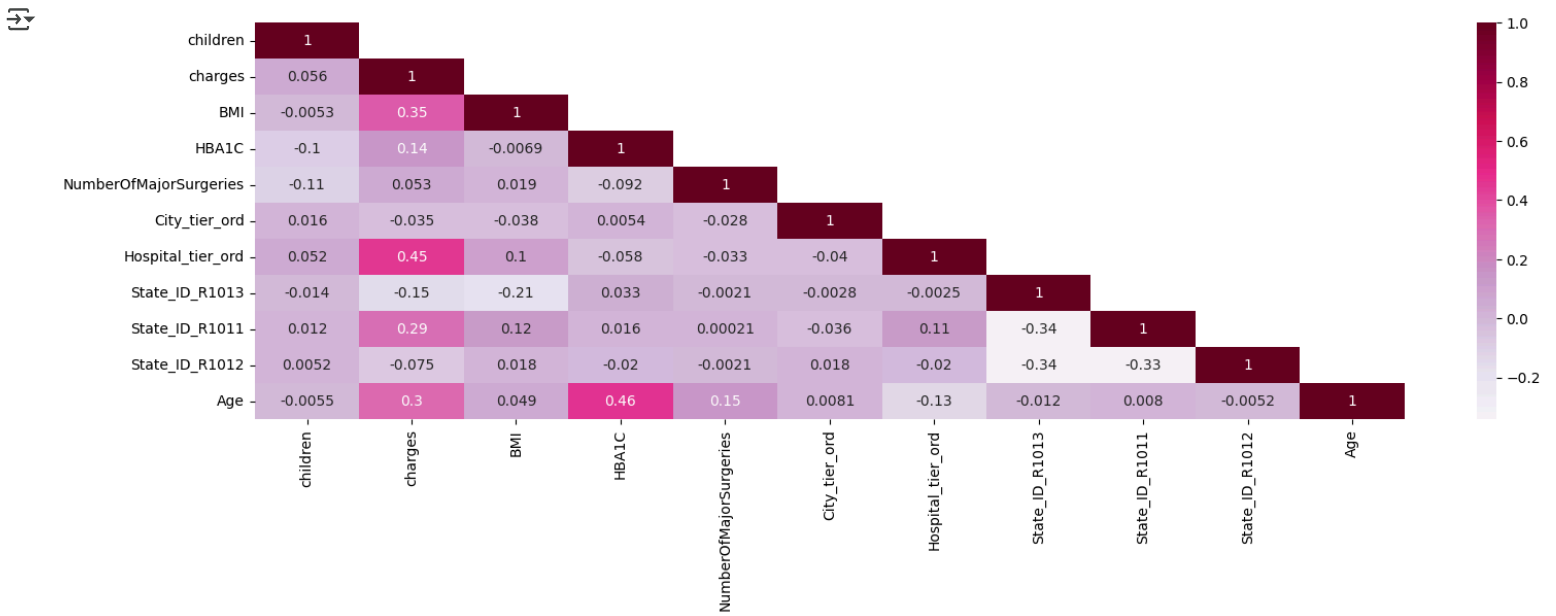
```
df.columns
```

```
Index(['Customer_ID', 'name', 'year', 'month', 'date', 'children', 'charges',
       'Hospital_tier', 'City_tier', 'State_ID', 'BMI', 'HBA1C',
       'Heart_Issues', 'Any_Transplants', 'Cancer_history',
       'NumberOfMajorSurgeries', 'smoker', 'City_tier_ord',
       'Hospital_tier_ord', 'State_ID_R1013', 'State_ID_R1011',
       'State_ID_R1012', 'Age', 'Gender'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
data = df.drop(columns = ['Customer_ID','name', 'year', 'month', 'date','Hospital_tier',
       'City_tier', 'State_ID' , 'Gender'])
```

```
corr_plot = data.select_dtypes(exclude='object').corr()
ma = np.ones_like(corr_plot)
ma[np.tril_indices_from(ma)] = 0
```

```
plt.figure(figsize = (18,5))
sns.heatmap(corr_plot, annot= True , mask = ma, cmap='PuRd')
plt.show()
```



15. Develop a regression model Linear or Ridge. Evaluate the model with k-fold cross validation. Also, ensure that you apply all the following suggestions:

• Implement the stratified 5-fold cross validation technique for both model building and validation

• Utilize effective standardization techniques and hyperparameter tuning

• Incorporate sklearn-pipelines to streamline the workflow

• Apply appropriate regularization techniques to address the bias-variance trade-off

• Create five folds in the data, and introduce a variable to identify the folds

• Develop Gradient Boost model and determine the variable importance scores, and identify the redundant variables

```
data_2 = pd.get_dummies(data, drop_first=True)
data_2.reset_index(drop=True, inplace = True)
```

```
data_2.head()
```

	children	charges	BMI	HBA1C	NumberOfMajorSurgeries	City_tier_ord	Hospital_tier_ord	State_ID_R1013	State_ID_R1011	State_ID_R1012	Age
0	0	63770.43	47.410	7.47	0	0.0	2.0	1	0	0	57
1	0	62592.87	30.360	5.77	0	0.0	1.0	1	0	0	48
2	1	58571.07	38.095	6.05	0	0.0	2.0	0	0	0	34
3	0	55135.40	35.530	5.45	0	1.0	2.0	0	0	1	36
4	0	52590.83	32.800	6.59	0	0.0	2.0	0	1	0	63

Next steps: Generate code with data_2 | View recommended plots | New interactive sheet

```
# rearrange data to put 'charges' as first column or last
model_data = data_2.drop(columns = 'charges')
model_data.head()
model_data['charges'] = data_2.charges
model_data.head()
```

	children	BMI	HBA1C	NumberOfMajorSurgeries	City_tier_ord	Hospital_tier_ord	State_ID_R1013	State_ID_R1011	State_ID_R1012	Age	Heart_Iss
0	0	47.410	7.47	0	0.0	2.0	1	0	0	57	
1	0	30.360	5.77	0	0.0	1.0	1	0	0	48	
2	1	38.095	6.05	0	0.0	2.0	0	0	0	34	
3	0	35.530	5.45	0	1.0	2.0	0	0	1	36	
4	0	32.800	6.59	0	0.0	2.0	0	1	0	63	

Next steps: Generate code with model_data | View recommended plots | New interactive sheet

```
model_data.columns = model_data.columns.str.lower()
```

```
model_data.columns
```

```
Index(['children', 'bmi', 'hba1c', 'numberofmajorsurgeries', 'city_tier_ord',
       'hospital_tier_ord', 'state_id_r1013', 'state_id_r1011',
       'state_id_r1012', 'age', 'heart_issues_yes', 'any_transplants_yes',
       'cancer_history_yes', 'smoker_yes', 'charges'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
# converting y to categorical for stratified k fold
y = model_data['charges']
X = model_data.drop(columns = 'charges')
```

```
X.head()
```

	children	bmi	hba1c	numberofmajorsurgeries	city_tier_ord	hospital_tier_ord	state_id_r1013	state_id_r1011	state_id_r1012	age	heart_iss
0	0	47.410	7.47	0	0.0	2.0	1	0	0	57	
1	0	30.360	5.77	0	0.0	1.0	1	0	0	48	
2	1	38.095	6.05	0	0.0	2.0	0	0	0	34	
3	0	35.530	5.45	0	1.0	2.0	0	0	1	36	
4	0	32.800	6.59	0	0.0	2.0	0	1	0	63	

Next steps: Generate code with X | View recommended plots | New interactive sheet

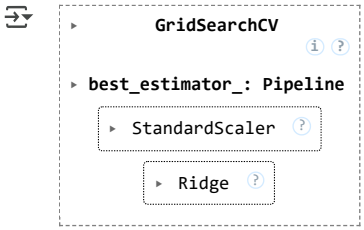
```
#Setting up a pipeline
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
pipeline = Pipeline(steps=[('scaler', StandardScaler()), ('regressor', Ridge())])
```

```
# Defining the parameters for hyperparameter tuning
parameters = {'regressor__alpha': [0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100]}
```

```
# Creating the KFold object
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
kfold = KFold(n_splits=5, shuffle=True, random_state=42)
```

```
# Creating the grid search object
model_ridge = GridSearchCV(pipeline, parameters, cv=kfold, scoring='neg_mean_squared_error')
```

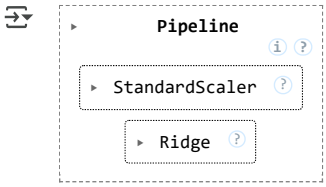
```
model_ridge.fit(X, y)
```




```
# Getting the best parameters and the best model
model_ridge.best_params_
```

```
{'regressor__alpha': 0.001}
```

```
model_ridge.best_estimator_
```



Gradient Boosting Algorithm

```
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor
```

```
# Assuming df is your DataFrame
# Use df appropriately to prepare X (input) and y (output)

# Split the data into training and testing sets
# (Make sure to replace X and y with your data appropriately)
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X,y)
# Train the XGBoost model
model = GradientBoostingRegressor()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)


# You can print the feature importances if needed
print(model.feature_importances_)

# Identify redundant variables based on the importance scores
```

```
[5.55545958e-03 1.09770959e-01 4.65678417e-03 6.28224106e-05
 2.35589751e-04 2.11235251e-02 3.98896963e-03 9.05979573e-03
 3.22012441e-04 9.67893653e-02 2.09782713e-04 0.00000000e+00
 3.31715762e-05 7.48191762e-01]
```

```
pd.DataFrame({'Features':model.feature_names_in_,'Importance':model.feature_importances_}).sort_values("Importance",ascending=False)
```

	Features	Importance
13	smoker_yes	0.748192
1	bmi	0.109771
9	age	0.096789

```
# train score
model.score(X_train,y_train)
```

```
0.9369374019807202
```

0	children	0.005555

```
Start coding or generate with AI.
```

```
# test score
model.score(X_test,y_test)
```

```
0.9006816915717256
```

10	heart_issues_yes	0.000210
3	numberofmajorsurgeries	0.000063
12	cancer_history_yes	0.000033
11	any_transplants_yes	0.000009

16. Case scenario: Estimate the cost of hospitalization for Christopher, Ms. Jayna (Date of birth 12/28/1988; height 170 cm; and weight 85 kgs). She lives with her partner and two children in a tier-1 city, and her state's State ID is R1011. She was found to be nondiabetic (HbA1c = 5.8). She smokes but is otherwise healthy. She has had no transplants or major surgeries. Her father died of lung cancer. Hospitalization costs will be estimated using tier-1 hospitals.

```
model_data.columns
```

```
Index(['children', 'bmi', 'hba1c', 'numberofmajorsurgeries', 'city_tier_ord',
       'hospital_tier_ord', 'state_id_r1013', 'state_id_r1011',
       'state_id_r1012', 'age', 'heart_issues_yes', 'any_transplants_yes',
       'cancer_history_yes', 'smoker_yes', 'charges'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
pred_data = pd.DataFrame({'Name' : ['Christopher, Ms. Jayna'],
                      'DOB' : ['12/28/1988'],
                      'City_tier' : ['tier - 1'], 'children' :[ 2],
                       'HbA1c' : [5.8],
                       'smoker_yes' : [1],
                       'heart_issues_yes' : [0],
                       'any_transplants_yes' : [0],
                       'numberofmajorsurgeries' :[ 0],
                       'cancer_history_yes' : [1],
                       'Hospital_tier' : ['tier - 1'],
                       'bmi' : [85/(1.70 **2)],
                       'state_id_R1011' : [1]
                      })
```

```
pred_data
```

	Name	DOB	City_tier	children	HbA1c	smoker_yes	heart_issues_yes	any_transplants_yes	numberofmajorsurgeries	cancer_history_yes
0	Christopher, Ms. Jayna	12/28/1988	tier - 1	2	5.8	1	0	0	0	1

```
pred_data.columns = pred_data.columns.str.lower()
```

```
pred_data['gender_male']  = 0
pred_data.loc[pred_data.name.str.split('[,.]').str[1] == 'Mr', 'gender_male'] = 1
pred_data.drop(columns = 'name', inplace = True)
```

```
pred_data
```