```
In [ ]:
!pip install ipython-autotime
%load ext autotime
Creating Pipeline
In [ ]:
## System info
from tensorflow.python.client import device lib
device lib.list local devices()
Out[]:
[name: "/device:CPU:0"
 device_type: "CPU"
 memory_limit: 268435456
 locality {
 incarnation: 4854769104786567707, name: "/device:GPU:0"
 device type: "GPU"
 memory limit: 15469771520
 locality {
  bus id: 1
  links {
   }
 incarnation: 4388253141469529268
 physical device desc: "device: 0, name: Tesla V100-SXM2-16GB, pci bus id: 0000:00:04.0,
compute capability: 7.0"]
time: 4.96 s
In [2]:
# loading library
import joblib
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import xgboost as xgb
from sklearn.metrics import mean absolute error
time: 837 ms
In [3]:
```

```
In [3]:

from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
%cd /content/drive/My Drive/Applied AI Course/Assignments/23. Self Case Study 1
```

```
Mounted at /content/drive /content/drive/My Drive/Applied AI Course/Assignments/23. Self Case Study 1 time: 22 s
```

```
In [4]:
```

```
# Loading Train and Test Dataset.
Train_Data = pd.read_csv('train.csv')
Test_Data = pd.read_csv('test.csv')

time: 6.74 s
```

```
In []:
def preprocessing(Train Test):
```

```
This funtion takes pandas dataframe as input, perform preprocessing (replaceing the na
n value with most counted class) etc.
   and then return pandas dataframe as output
    data : pandas dataframe
    return : pandas dataframe
  Columns = [feature for feature in Train Test.columns if 'c' in feature]
  if Train Test[Columns].isnull().values.any() == True:
    Train Test[Columns].apply(lambda col:fillna(np.nan))
  else:
    return Train Test
  return Train Test
time: 2.54 ms
In [ ]:
def featurization(Train Data, Test Data, Train Test):
    This function takes pandas dataframe as input, create features and then return pandas
dataframe as output
    input : pandas dataframe
   return : pandas dataframe
  if name == ' main ':
    cat feature = [n for n in Train Data.columns if n.startswith('cat')]
    for column in cat feature:
      if Train Data[column].nunique() != Test Data[column].nunique():
        Unique classes Train = set(Train Data[column].unique())
        Unique classes Test = set(Test Data[column].unique())
        missing train = Unique classes Train.difference(Unique classes Test)
set A.difference(set B) for (A - B)
       missing_test = Unique_classes_Test.difference(Unique_classes_Train)
        All_misisng = missing_train.union(missing_test)
        # Replace all misisng categories with a common category instead of removing.
        def missing common(x):
         if x in All misisng:
           return np.nan
        Train Test[column] = Train Test[column].apply(lambda x: missing common(x), 1)
# Axis 1 :: columns
      Train Test[column] = pd.factorize(Train Test[column].values, sort=True)[0]
  return Train Test
time: 11.1 ms
In [ ]:
def final Data(Train Data, Test Data):
    This function creates a final dataframe after all of the preprocessing, featurization
, prparation and normalization.
    input : pandas dataframe
    return : pandas dataframe
```

Train\_Data.drop(['id'], axis=1, inplace=True)
Test Data.drop(['id'], axis=1, inplace=True)

Train Test final = preprocessing(Train Test)

Train Test = pd.concat((Train Data, Test Data)).reset index(drop=True)

Test Data['loss'] = np.nan

# preprocessing

```
# Featurization
  Train Test = featurization(Train Data, Test Data, Train Test final)
  Train_Data_final = Train_Test_[Train_Test_['loss'].notnull()]
  Test Data final = Train Test [Train Test ['loss'].isnull()]
  return Train Data final, Test Data final
time: 5.5 ms
In [ ]:
Train Data final, Test Data final = final Data(Train Data, Test Data)
time: 18.4 s
In [ ]:
# saving csv to disk
Train Data final.to csv('Train Data final.csv', index=False)
Test Data final.to csv('Test Data final.csv', index=False)
time: 10.1 s
In [6]:
def predict(data):
    This function is used to take single or multiple observations, and predict probabilit
ies for them
    input : single or multiple observations from a pandas dataframe
    return : predicted cliam amount for the observations
  data = data.drop(['loss'], axis=1, inplace=False)
  data = xgb.DMatrix(data)
  clf = joblib.load('allstateserevity.pkl')
  pred = clf.predict(data)
  return pred
time: 2.36 ms
In [5]:
def mae(data, labels):
    This function is used to take single or multiple observations and class labels, and p
redict MAE of each observation.
    input : single or multiple observations from a pandas dataframe
    labels : Data frame of ground truth values
    return : MAE of each observation
  data = data.drop(['loss'], axis=1, inplace=False)
  data = xgb.DMatrix(data)
 clf = joblib.load('allstateserevity.pkl')
  pred = clf.predict(data)
  return mean absolute error(labels, pred)
```

time: 2.59 ms

## Single Observation Predicted

```
In []:
sampled_train = Train_Data_final.sample(1)
sampled_train
Out[]:
```

## **Multiple Observation Predicted**

```
In [9]:
```

```
Train_Data_final = pd.read_csv("Train_Data_final.csv")

time: 1.95 s

In [10]:

sampled_train = Train_Data_final.sample(15)
sampled train
```

Out[10]:

	cat1	cat2	cat3	cat4	cat5	cat6	cat7	cat8	cat9	cat10	cat11	cat12	cat13	cat14	cat15	cat16	cat17	cat18
68489	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1346	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88965	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
132559	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
128986	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
168928	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45545	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
140333	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62415	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20913	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
180526	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
45325	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
157461	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
141045	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106290	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

15 rows × 131 columns

time: 283 ms