## February 20, 2019

## 2 2.1

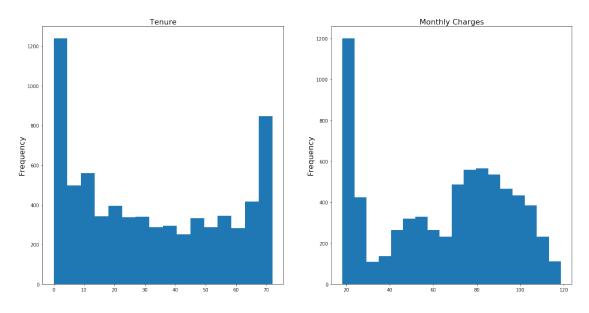
```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
        df1=pd.read_csv("WA_Fn-UseC_-Telco-Customer-Churn.csv")
        cont=[5,18,19]
        cat=[]
        for i in range(20):
            if i not in cont:
                cat.append(i)
        cont_names=df1.columns[cont].values
        cat_names=df1.columns[cat].values
In [2]: y1=(df1['Churn']=='Yes').sum()
        n=(df1['Churn']=='No').sum()
        imp=SimpleImputer(missing_values=0,strategy="mean")
        for i in cont:
            df1.iloc[:,i].fillna(0,inplace=True)
            df1.iloc[:,i].replace(' ',0,inplace=True)
            df1.iloc[:,i]=pd.to_numeric(df1.iloc[:,i])
        categorical=df1.iloc[:,cat]
        continuous=df1.iloc[:,cont]
        arr_imp=imp.fit_transform(continuous)
        continuous=pd.DataFrame(arr_imp,columns=cont_names)
        target=df1.iloc[:,20]
        X=categorical.join(continuous)
        df2=X.join(target)
        df3=df2.drop('customerID',axis=1)
        X=df3.iloc[:,:19]
        y=df3.iloc[:,19]
        cat_names=df3.columns[:16].values
        cont names=df3.columns[16:19].values
```

```
In [3]: c=['Yes','No']
    d=[y1,n]
    fig,ax=plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(20,10))
    plt.rc('xtick',labelsize=14)
    plt.rc('ytick',labelsize=14)
    _=ax[0].hist(df1.iloc[:,5],bins='auto')
    _=ax[0].set_xlabel("Tenure",fontsize=16)
    _=ax[0].set_ylabel("Frequency",fontsize=16)
    _=ax[0].xaxis.set_label_position('top')

    _=ax[1].hist(df1.iloc[:,18],bins='auto')
    _=ax[1].set_xlabel("Monthly Charges",fontsize=16)
    _=ax[1].set_ylabel("Frequency",fontsize=16)
    _=ax[1].xaxis.set_label_position('top')

    _=plt.suptitle('Distribution of tenure and monthly charges',fontsize=16)
```

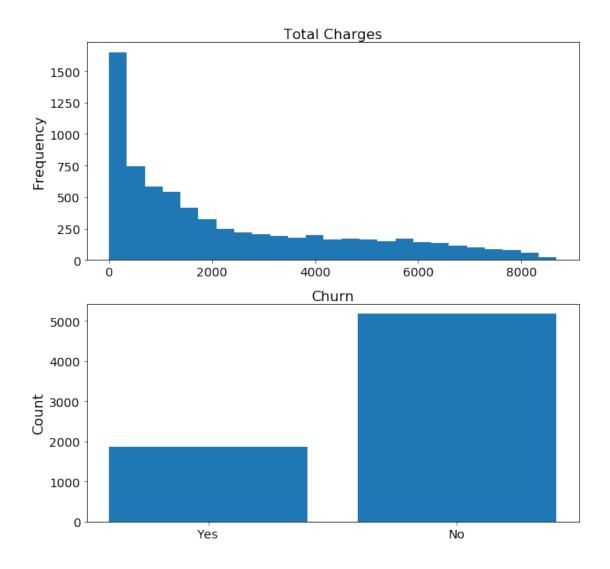
#### Distribution of tenure and monthly charges



```
ax[1].xaxis.set_label_position('top')
```

\_=plt.suptitle("Distribution of total charges and Churn(target variable)",fontsize=18)

# Distribution of total charges and Churn(target variable)

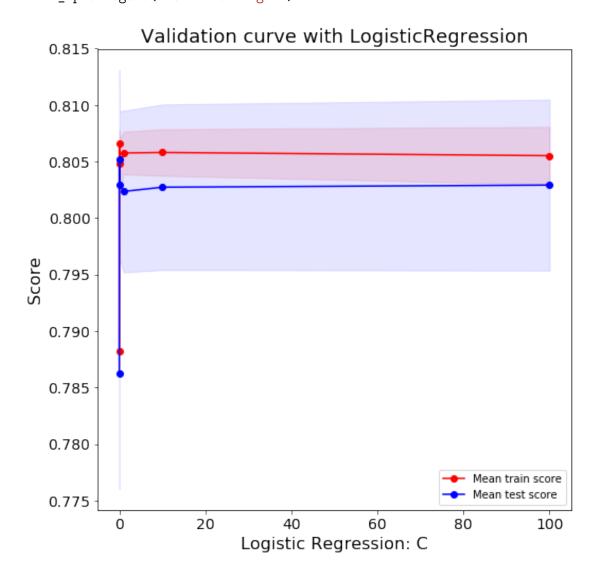


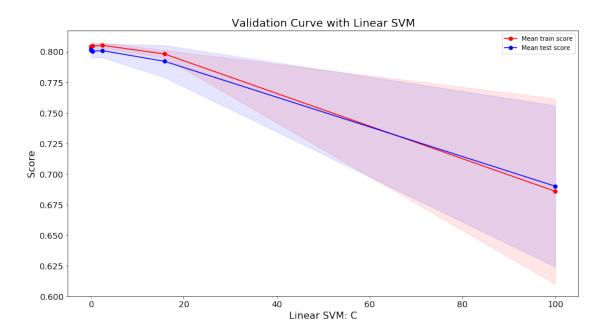
# 3 2.2

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
        from sklearn.svm import LinearSVC
        from sklearn.neighbors.nearest_centroid import NearestCentroid
        from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
        X train, X test, y train, y test=train test split(X,y)
        preprocess=make_column_transformer((OneHotEncoder(handle_unknown='ignore'),
                    cat names), (SimpleImputer(missing values=0, strategy='mean'),
                    cont names))
        model1=make_pipeline(preprocess,LogisticRegression(solver='sag',
                                                            max iter=1000))
        model2=make_pipeline(preprocess,LinearSVC(max_iter=1000))
        model3=make_pipeline(preprocess, NearestCentroid())
        score1 = cross_val_score(model1, X_train, y_train, cv=5)
        mean_l=np.mean(score1)
        score2 = cross_val_score(model2, X_train, y_train, cv=5)
        mean_2=np.mean(score2)
        score3 = cross_val_score(model3, X_train, y_train, cv=5)
        mean_3=np.mean(score3)
In [6]: print(score1)
        print(score2)
        print(score3)
[0.80794702 0.77010407 0.77483444 0.78219697 0.78862559]
[0.74456008 0.76726585 0.78902554 0.69223485 0.58957346]
[0.52601703 0.51087985 0.5307474 0.49337121 0.50616114]
In []: '''
        We see that the score for nearest centroid is low. This may be due to the fact
        that the input data is not standardised. Logistic regression has the highest
        validation scores while Nearest Centroid has the lowest score.
In [7]: preprocess=make_column_transformer((OneHotEncoder(handle_unknown='ignore'),
                cat_names),(make_pipeline(SimpleImputer(missing_values=0,strategy='mean'),
                StandardScaler()),cont_names))
        model11=make_pipeline(preprocess,LogisticRegression(solver='sag',max_iter=1000))
        model21=make_pipeline(preprocess,LinearSVC(max_iter=1000))
        model31=make_pipeline(preprocess, NearestCentroid())
        score11 = cross_val_score(model11, X_train, y_train, cv=5)
        mean l1=np.mean(score11)
        score21 = cross_val_score(model21, X_train, y_train, cv=5)
        mean 21=np.mean(score21)
        score31 = cross_val_score(model31, X_train, y_train, cv=5)
        mean_31=np.mean(score31)
```

```
In [8]: print(score11)
       print(score21)
       print(score31)
[0.81173132 0.79280984 0.79754021 0.79924242 0.81137441]
[0.80321665 0.79186377 0.80416272 0.79734848 0.80758294]
[0.7473983  0.74645222  0.73320719  0.71590909  0.72417062]
In []: '''
        The scores of all the models have improved after applying StandardScaler() on the
        continuous features in the input. The Nearest Centroid has much better cross_val_score
        when the continuous features are standardised.
4 2.3
In [24]: from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
         model12=make_pipeline(preprocess,LogisticRegression())
         param_grid1 = {'logisticregression__C': np.logspace(-3, 2, 6) }
         grid1=GridSearchCV(model12,param_grid1,cv=5,return_train_score=True)
         grid1.fit(X_train,y_train)
         print(grid1.best_score_)
         grid1.cv_results_
         print(grid1.best_params_)
         d1=grid1.cv_results_['mean_train_score']
         print(d1)
0.8051874290041651
{'logisticregression__C': 0.01}
[0.78824336 0.80656013 0.80480904 0.80575552 0.80580288 0.80551889]
In [25]: model22=make_pipeline(preprocess,LinearSVC())
         param_grid2 = {'linearsvc_C': np.logspace(-2, 2, 6) }
         grid2 = GridSearchCV(model22,param_grid2, cv=5,return_train_score=True)
         grid2.fit(X_train, y_train)
         print(grid2.best_score_)
         grid2.cv_results_
         print(grid2.best_params_)
         d2=grid2.cv_results_['mean_train_score']
         print(d2)
0.8015903067020068
{'linearsvc__C': 0.01}
[0.80438311 0.80447769 0.80471441 0.8051404 0.79813555 0.68590668]
```

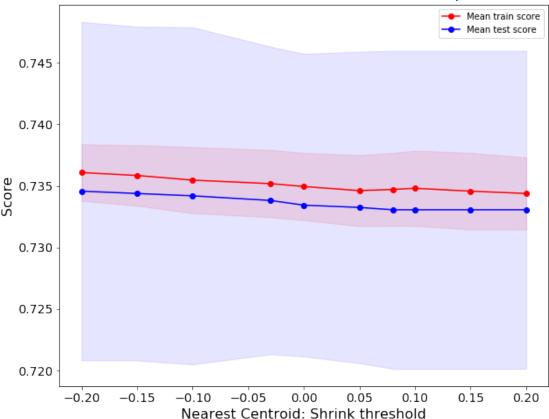
```
In [26]: preprocess1=make_column_transformer((OneHotEncoder(handle_unknown='ignore',
                    sparse=False),cat_names),(make_pipeline(SimpleImputer(missing_values=0,
                    strategy='mean'),StandardScaler()),cont_names))
         model32=make_pipeline(preprocess1,NearestCentroid())
         param grid3 = {'nearestcentroid shrink threshold':
                         [-0.2, -0.15, -0.1, -0.03, 0, 0.05, 0.08, 0.1, 0.15, 0.2]
         grid3 = GridSearchCV(model32,param_grid3, cv=5,return_train_score=True)
         grid3.fit(X_train, y_train)
         grid3.cv_results_
         print(grid3.best_score_)
         print(grid3.best_params_)
         d3=grid3.cv_results_['mean_train_score']
         print(d3)
0.7345702385460053
{'nearestcentroid_shrink_threshold': -0.2}
[0.7360846 \quad 0.7358479 \quad 0.73546919 \quad 0.73518524 \quad 0.73494857 \quad 0.73461723
0.73471188 0.73480653 0.73456985 0.73438056]
In [27]: print(grid1.cv_results_['mean_test_score'])
         print(grid2.cv results ['mean test score'])
         print(grid3.cv_results_['mean_test_score'])
[0.78625521 0.80518743 0.80291556 0.8023476 0.80272624 0.80291556]
[0.80159031 0.8006437 0.80045437 0.80083302 0.7921242 0.69007952]
[0.73457024\ 0.73438092\ 0.73419159\ 0.73381295\ 0.73343431\ 0.73324498
0.73305566 0.73305566 0.73305566 0.73305566]
In []: '''
        Comparing the mean_test_scores of the above models with the cross_val_scores
        obtained previously, both these values are almost equal. Thus there is
        only a little improvement.
In [28]: plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
         plt.rc('xtick',labelsize=14)
         plt.rc('ytick',labelsize=14)
         mean_score=d1
         std_score=grid1.cv_results_['std_train_score']
         mean_test_score=grid1.cv_results_['mean_test_score']
         std_test_score=grid1.cv_results_['std_test_score']
         std=np.std(d1)
         _=plt.plot(param_grid1['logisticregression__C'],d1,marker='o',color="red",
                    label="Mean train score")
         _=plt.fill_between(param_grid1['logisticregression_C'],mean_score-std_score,
                            mean_score+ std_score, alpha=0.1,color="r")
         _=plt.plot(param_grid1['logisticregression__C'],mean_test_score,marker='o',
```





```
marker='o',color="blue",label="Mean test score")
_=plt.xlabel("Nearest Centroid: Shrink threshold",fontsize=16)
_=plt.ylabel("Score",fontsize=16)
_=plt.title("Validation Curve with Nearest centroid)",fontsize=18)
_=plt.legend(loc='best')
```

## Validation Curve with Nearest centroid)



## 5 2.4

```
[0.78748585 0.80542407 0.80480877 0.80561344 0.80613404 0.80622868]
In [32]: grid21 = GridSearchCV(model22,param_grid2, cv=kfold,return_train_score=True)
         grid21.fit(X_train, y_train)
         print(grid21.best_score_)
         grid21.cv_results_
         print(grid21.best_params_)
         d21=grid21.cv_results_['mean_train_score']
         print(d21)
0.8017796289284362
{'linearsvc C': 2.5118864315095824}
[0.80556611 0.80504545 0.80499808 0.80485608 0.79827722 0.7072131 ]
In [33]: grid31 = GridSearchCV(model32,param_grid3, cv=kfold,return_train_score=True)
         grid31.fit(X_train, y_train)
         grid31.cv_results_
         print(grid31.best_score_)
         print(grid31.best_params_)
         d31=grid31.cv_results_['mean_train_score']
         print(d31)
0.7345702385460053
{'nearestcentroid__shrink_threshold': -0.15}
[0.73575369 0.73537505 0.73513839 0.73471242 0.73485443 0.73461776
0.73471244 0.73466511 0.73442843 0.73428643]
In []: '''
        With shuffle, the parameter values found for linearsvc and nearest centroid
        change. The best parameter for logistic regression is still 0.01.
In [34]: kfold1 = KFold(n_splits=5,shuffle=True,random_state=42)
         grid12=GridSearchCV(model12,param_grid1,cv=kfold1,return_train_score=True)
         grid12.fit(X_train,y_train)
         print(grid12.best_score_)
         grid12.cv_results_
         d12=grid12.cv_results_['mean_train_score']
         print(grid12.best_params_)
         print(d12)
```

[0.78852731 0.80589733 0.80480872 0.80637059 0.80660726 0.80618126]

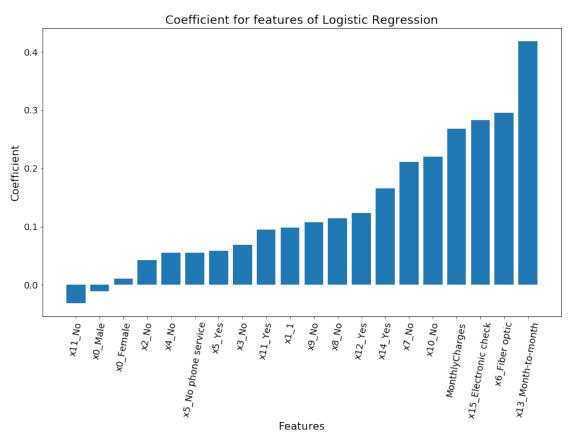
0.8063233623627414

{'logisticregression C': 0.01}

```
In [35]: grid22 = GridSearchCV(model22,param_grid2, cv=kfold1,return_train_score=True)
         grid22.fit(X_train, y_train)
         print(grid22.best_score_)
         grid22.cv_results_
         print(grid22.best params )
         d22=grid22.cv_results_['mean_train_score']
         print(d22)
0.8051874290041651
{'linearsvc C': 0.01}
[0.80400412 0.80461939 0.80457207 0.80480877 0.79401796 0.74162221]
In [36]: grid32 = GridSearchCV(model32,param_grid3, cv=kfold1,return_train_score=True)
         grid32.fit(X_train, y_train)
         grid32.cv_results_
         print(grid32.best_score_)
         print(grid32.best_params_)
         d32=grid32.cv_results_['mean_train_score']
         print(d32)
0.7362741385838697
{'nearestcentroid_shrink_threshold': -0.2}
[0.73594287 \ 0.73551689 \ 0.73518557 \ 0.7347596 \ \ 0.73452293 \ 0.73423893
0.73428626 0.73428626 0.73409694 0.73395498]
In []: '''
        On changing random seed of the shuffling, the parameters obtained are different as
        compared to the ones obtained with random_state=None
In [37]: X_train1,X_test1,y_train1,y_test1=train_test_split(X,y,random_state=42)
         grid13=GridSearchCV(model12,param_grid1,cv=kfold,return_train_score=True)
         grid13.fit(X_train1,y_train1)
         print(grid13.best_score_)
         grid13.cv_results_
         d13=grid13.cv_results_['mean_train_score']
         print(grid13.best_params_)
         print(d13)
0.8019689511548656
{'logisticregression_C': 100.0}
[0.78294188 0.80324686 0.80277359 0.8038148 0.80414616 0.80386221]
In [40]: grid23 = GridSearchCV(model22,param_grid2, cv=kfold,return_train_score=True)
         grid23.fit(X_train1, y_train1)
         print(grid23.best_score_)
```

```
grid23.cv_results_
         print(grid23.best_params_)
         d23=grid23.cv_results_['mean_train_score']
         print(d23)
0.8004543733434305
{'linearsvc C': 2.5118864315095824}
[0.80286826 0.80315223 0.80357823 0.80357822 0.79875049 0.76197353]
In [41]: grid33 = GridSearchCV(model32,param_grid3, cv=kfold,return_train_score=True)
         grid33.fit(X_train1, y_train1)
         grid33.cv_results_
         print(grid33.best_score_)
         print(grid33.best_params_)
         d33=grid33.cv_results_['mean_train_score']
         print(d33)
0.7273759939416887
{'nearestcentroid_shrink_threshold': -0.2}
[0.72936403 0.72926937 0.72889076 0.72874879 0.72860679 0.72855947
0.72841748 0.72822815 0.72808616 0.72789682]
In []: '''
        On changing the random_state of the split into train and test data on the
        train_test_split, the results change. Best param values for the models now are:
        Logistic Regression : C=100
        Linear SVM : C=2.5119
        Nearest Centroid: shrink threshold= -0.2
In [42]: print(grid1.best score )
        print(grid11.best_score_)
         print(grid12.best_score_)
         print(grid13.best_score_)
0.8051874290041651
0.8046194623248769
0.8063233623627414
0.8019689511548656
6 2.5
In [43]: cate=X_train.iloc[:,:16]
         ohe1=OneHotEncoder().fit(cate)
         cell=ohel.transform(cate)
         ce11.shape
         x=ohe1.get_feature_names()
```

```
In [44]: new_lr=LogisticRegression(solver='sag',
               C=grid12.best_params_['logisticregression__C'],max_iter=1000)
         model_lr=make_pipeline(preprocess,new_lr)
         lr=model_lr.fit(X_train,y_train)
         l=lr.steps[1][1]
         l=1.coef
         1=1[0]
         ind=sorted(range(len(1)), key=lambda i: 1[i])[-20:]
         cat_names1=[None] *20
         for i in range(20):
             y=ind[i]
             if y>42:
                 cat_names1[i]=cont_names[y-43]
             else:
                 cat_names1[i]=x[y]
         fig,ax=plt.subplots(1,1,figsize=(14,8))
         _=ax.bar(cat_names1,1[ind])
         _=ax.set_xlabel('Features',fontsize=16)
         _=ax.set_ylabel('Coefficient',fontsize=16)
         _=ax.tick_params(axis='x',rotation=80)
         _=plt.title('Coefficient for features of Logistic Regression',fontsize=18)
```



```
In [45]: new_svc=LinearSVC(C=grid22.best_params_['linearsvc__C'],max_iter=1000)
         model_svc=make_pipeline(preprocess,new_svc)
         svc=model_svc.fit(X_train,y_train)
         s=svc.steps[1][1]
         s=s.coef
         s=s[0]
         ind1=sorted(range(len(s)), key=lambda i: s[i])[-20:]
         cat_names2=[None] *20
         for i in range(20):
             y=ind1[i]
             if y>42:
                 cat_names2[i]=cont_names[y-43]
             else:
                 cat_names2[i]=x[y]
         fig,ax=plt.subplots(1,1,figsize=(14,8))
         _=ax.bar(cat_names2,s[ind1])
         _=ax.set_xlabel('Features',fontsize=16)
         _=ax.set_ylabel('Coefficient',fontsize=16)
         _=ax.tick_params(axis='x',rotation=80)
         _=plt.title('Coefficient for features of Linear SVC',fontsize=18)
```

