In [1]:
```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import re
import time
import warnings
import numpy as np
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from sklearn.decomposition import TruncatedSVD
from sklearn.preprocessing import normalize
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn.manifold import TSNE
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn.metrics.classification import accuracy_score, log_loss
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.linear_model import SGDClassifier
from collections import Counter
from scipy.sparse import hstack
from sklearn.multiclass import OneVsRestClassifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.model_selection import StratifiedKFold
from collections import Counter, defaultdict
from sklearn.calibration import CalibratedClassifierCV
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
import math
from sklearn.metrics import normalized_mutual_info_score
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")

# from mlxtend.classifier import StackingClassifier

from sklearn import model_selection
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
```

In [ ]:
```
#from mlxtend.classifier import StackingClassifier
```

In [2]:
```
data = pd.read_csv('training_variants')
print('Number of data points : ', data.shape[0])
print('Number of features : ', data.shape[1])
print('Features : ', data.columns.values)
data.head()
```

```
Number of data points :  3321
Number of features :  4
Features :  ['ID' 'Gene' 'Variation' 'Class']
```

Out[2]:

	ID	Gene	Variation	Class
0	0	FAM58A	Truncating Mutations	1
1	1	CBL	W802*	2
2	2	CBL	Q249E	2
3	3	CBL	N454D	3
4	4	CBL	L399V	4

In [3]:
```
data_text =pd.read_csv("training_text",sep="\|\|",engine="python",names=["ID",
"TEXT"],skiprows=1)
print('Number of data points : ', data_text.shape[0])
print('Number of features : ', data_text.shape[1])
print('Features : ', data_text.columns.values)
data_text.head()
```

```
Number of data points :  3321
Number of features :  2
Features :  ['ID' 'TEXT']
```

Out[3]:

	ID	TEXT
0	0	Cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs) regulate a var...
1	1	Abstract Background Non-small cell lung canc...
2	2	Abstract Background Non-small cell lung canc...
3	3	Recent evidence has demonstrated that acquired...
4	4	Oncogenic mutations in the monomeric Casitas B...

In [4]:
```
import nltk
nltk.download('stopwords')
```

```
[nltk_data] Error loading stopwords: <urlopen error [Errno 11001]
[nltk_data]     getaddrinfo failed>
```

Out[4]: False

In [5]:
```
# loading stop words from nltk library
stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))


def nlp_preprocessing(total_text, index, column):
    if type(total_text) is not int:
        string = ""
        # replace every special char with space
        total_text = re.sub('[^a-zA-Z0-9\n]', ' ', total_text)
        # replace multiple spaces with single space
        total_text = re.sub('\s+',' ', total_text)
        # converting all the chars into lower-case.
        total_text = total_text.lower()

        for word in total_text.split():
        # if the word is a not a stop word then retain that word from the data
            if not word in stop_words:
                string += word + " "

        data_text[column][index] = string
```

In [ ]:
```
```

In [6]:
```
# #text processing stage.
# start_time = time.clock()
# for index, row in data_text.iterrows():
#     if type(row['TEXT']) is str:
#         nlp_preprocessing(row['TEXT'], index, 'TEXT')
#     else:
#         print("there is no text description for id:",index)
# print('Time took for preprocessing the text :',time.clock() - start_time, "s
econds")
```

In [7]:
```
result = pd.merge(data, data_text,on='ID', how='left')
result.head()
```

Out[7]:

	ID	Gene	Variation	Class	TEXT
0	0	FAM58A	Truncating Mutations	1	Cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs) regulate a var...
1	1	CBL	W802*	2	Abstract Background Non-small cell lung canc...
2	2	CBL	Q249E	2	Abstract Background Non-small cell lung canc...
3	3	CBL	N454D	3	Recent evidence has demonstrated that acquired...
4	4	CBL	L399V	4	Oncogenic mutations in the monomeric Casitas B...

In [8]:
```
data_text =pd.read_csv("training_text",sep="\|\|",engine="python",names=["ID",
"TEXT"],skiprows=1)
print('Number of data points : ', data_text.shape[0])
print('Number of features : ', data_text.shape[1])
print('Features : ', data_text.columns.values)
data_text.head()
```

```
Number of data points :  3321
Number of features :  2
Features :  ['ID' 'TEXT']
```

Out[8]:

	ID	TEXT
0	0	Cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs) regulate a var...
1	1	Abstract Background Non-small cell lung canc...
2	2	Abstract Background Non-small cell lung canc...
3	3	Recent evidence has demonstrated that acquired...
4	4	Oncogenic mutations in the monomeric Casitas B...

In [10]:
```
stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))


def nlp_preprocessing(total_text, index, column):
    if type(total_text) is not int:
        string = ""
        # replace every special char with space
        total_text = re.sub('[^a-zA-Z0-9\n]', ' ', total_text)
        # replace multiple spaces with single space
        total_text = re.sub('\s+',' ', total_text)
        # converting all the chars into lower-case.
        total_text = total_text.lower()

        for word in total_text.split():
        # if the word is a not a stop word then retain that word from the data
            if not word in stop_words:
                string += word + " "

        data_text[column][index] = string
```

In [11]:
```
# start_time = time.clock()
# for index, row in data_text.iterrows():
#     if type(row['TEXT']) is str:
#         nlp_preprocessing(row['TEXT'], index, 'TEXT')
#     else:
#         print("there is no text description for id:",index)
# print('Time took for preprocessing the text :',time.clock() - start_time, "s
econds")

# # tokenization
# # normalization
# # subsitution
```

In [12]:
```
result = pd.merge(data, data_text,on='ID', how='left')
result.head()
```

Out[12]:

	ID	Gene	Variation	Class	TEXT
0	0	FAM58A	Truncating Mutations	1	Cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs) regulate a var...
1	1	CBL	W802*	2	Abstract Background Non-small cell lung canc...
2	2	CBL	Q249E	2	Abstract Background Non-small cell lung canc...
3	3	CBL	N454D	3	Recent evidence has demonstrated that acquired...
4	4	CBL	L399V	4	Oncogenic mutations in the monomeric Casitas B...

In [13]:
```
result["text_variation"]=result["TEXT"]+result["Variation"]
```

In [14]:
```
result['text_backup']=data_text["TEXT"]
```

In [15]:
```
result["gene_variation"]=result["Gene"]+" "+result["Variation"]
```

In [16]:
```
result['Feature_1']= result["text_backup"].apply(lambda x: len(str(x).split
()))
```

In [17]:
```
result['Feature_2'] = result["text_backup"].apply(lambda x: len(str(x)))
```

In [18]:
```
result['Feature_3'] = result['Feature_2'] / result['Feature_1']
```

In [19]:
```
result.drop("text_backup",axis=1,inplace=True)
```

In [20]:
```
result.head()
```

Out[20]:

	ID	Gene	Variation	Class	TEXT	text_variation	gene_variation	Feature_1	Feature
0	0	FAM58A	Truncating Mutations	1	Cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs) regulate a var...	Cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs) regulate a var...	FAM58A Truncating Mutations	6089	397
1	1	CBL	W802*	2	Abstract Background Non-small cell lung canc...	Abstract Background Non-small cell lung canc...	CBL W802*	5722	368
2	2	CBL	Q249E	2	Abstract Background Non-small cell lung canc...	Abstract Background Non-small cell lung canc...	CBL Q249E	5722	368
3	3	CBL	N454D	3	Recent evidence has demonstrated that acquired...	Recent evidence has demonstrated that acquired...	CBL N454D	5572	363
4	4	CBL	L399V	4	Oncogenic mutations in the monomeric Casitas B...	Oncogenic mutations in the monomeric Casitas B...	CBL L399V	6202	414

In [21]:
```
y_true = result['Class'].values
result.Gene      = result.Gene.str.replace('\s+', '_')
result.Variation = result.Variation.str.replace('\s+', '_')

# split the data into test and train by maintaining same distribution of outpu
t varaible 'y_true' [stratify=y_true]
X_train, test_df, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(result, y_true, stratify=
y_true, test_size=0.2)
# split the train data into train and cross validation by maintaining same dis
tribution of output varaible 'y_train' [stratify=y_train]
train_df, cv_df, y_train, y_cv = train_test_split(X_train, y_train, stratify=y
_train, test_size=0.2)
```

In [22]:
```
print('Number of data points in train data:', train_df.shape[0])
print('Number of data points in test data:', test_df.shape[0])
print('Number of data points in cross validation data:', cv_df.shape[0])
```

```
Number of data points in train data: 2124
Number of data points in test data: 665
Number of data points in cross validation data: 532
```

In [23]:
```
# it returns a dict, keys as class labels and values as the number of data poi
nts in that class
train_class = train_df['Class'].value_counts().sort_index()
train_class_distribution = train_df['Class'].value_counts().sort_index()
test_class_distribution = test_df['Class'].value_counts().sort_index()
cv_class_distribution = cv_df['Class'].value_counts().sort_index()

my_colors =plt.cm.Paired(range(len(train_class)))
train_class_distribution.plot(kind='bar',color=my_colors)
plt.xlabel('Class')
plt.ylabel('Data points per Class')
plt.title('Distribution of yi in train data')
plt.grid()
plt.show()

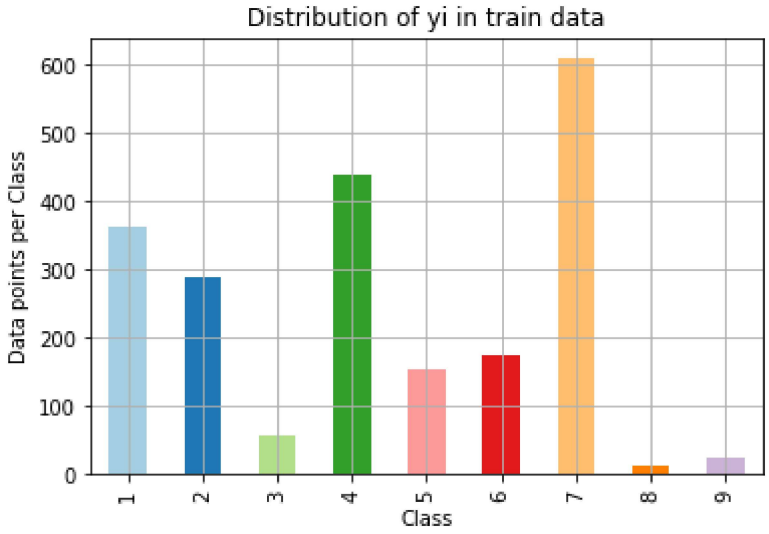

sorted_yi = np.argsort(-train_class_distribution.values)
for i in sorted_yi:
    print('Number of data points in class', i+1, ':',train_class_distribution.
values[i], '(', np.round((train_class_distribution.values[i]/train_df.shape[0]
*100), 3), '%)')


print('-'*80)
train_class = train_df['Class'].value_counts().sort_index()
paired_colors = plt.cm.Paired(range(len(train_class)))
test_class_distribution.plot(kind='bar',color=my_colors)
plt.xlabel('Class')
plt.ylabel('Data points per Class')
plt.title('Distribution of yi in test data')
plt.grid()
plt.show()

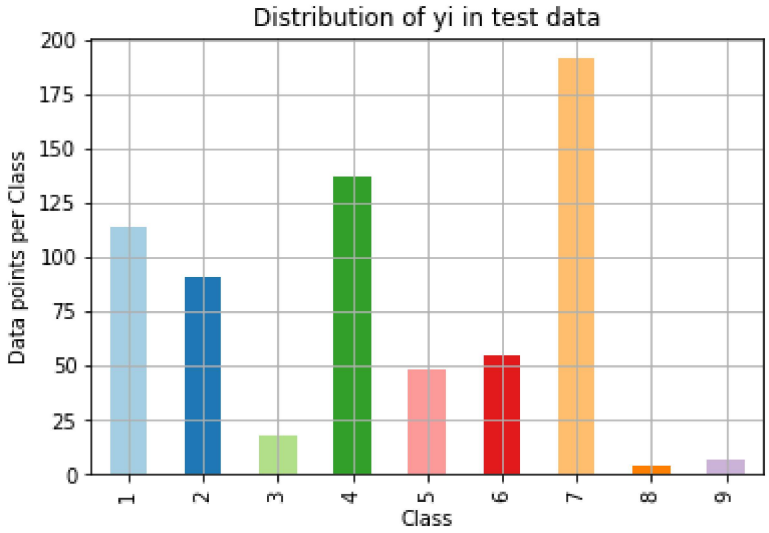

sorted_yi = np.argsort(-test_class_distribution.values)
for i in sorted_yi:
    print('Number of data points in class', i+1, ':',test_class_distribution.v
alues[i], '(', np.round((test_class_distribution.values[i]/test_df.shape[0]*10
0), 3), '%)')

print('-'*80)
train_class = train_df['Class'].value_counts().sort_index()
my_colors =plt.cm.Paired(range(len(train_class)))
cv_class_distribution.plot(kind='bar',color=my_colors)
plt.xlabel('Class')
plt.ylabel('Data points per Class')
plt.title('Distribution of yi in cross validation data')
plt.grid()
plt.show()

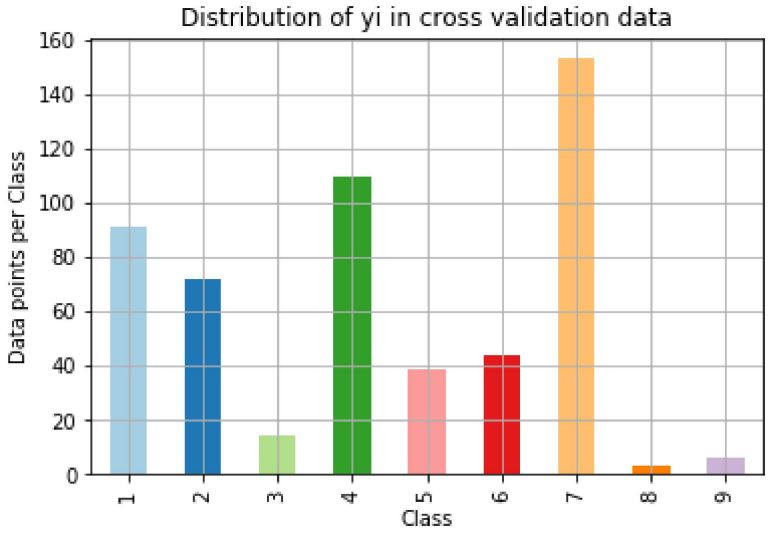

sorted_yi = np.argsort(-train_class_distribution.values)
for i in sorted_yi:
    print('Number of data points in class', i+1, ':',cv_class_distribution.val
ues[i], '(', np.round((cv_class_distribution.values[i]/cv_df.shape[0]*100), 3
), '%)')
```




```
Number of data points in class 7 : 609 ( 28.672 %)
Number of data points in class 4 : 439 ( 20.669 %)
Number of data points in class 1 : 363 ( 17.09 %)
Number of data points in class 2 : 289 ( 13.606 %)
Number of data points in class 6 : 176 ( 8.286 %)
Number of data points in class 5 : 155 ( 7.298 %)
Number of data points in class 3 : 57 ( 2.684 %)
Number of data points in class 9 : 24 ( 1.13 %)
Number of data points in class 8 : 12 ( 0.565 %)
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
---
```




```
Number of data points in class 7 : 191 ( 28.722 %)
Number of data points in class 4 : 137 ( 20.602 %)
Number of data points in class 1 : 114 ( 17.143 %)
Number of data points in class 2 : 91 ( 13.684 %)
Number of data points in class 6 : 55 ( 8.271 %)
Number of data points in class 5 : 48 ( 7.218 %)
Number of data points in class 3 : 18 ( 2.707 %)
Number of data points in class 9 : 7 ( 1.053 %)
Number of data points in class 8 : 4 ( 0.602 %)
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
---
```




```
Number of data points in class 7 : 153 ( 28.759 %)
Number of data points in class 4 : 110 ( 20.677 %)
Number of data points in class 1 : 91 ( 17.105 %)
Number of data points in class 2 : 72 ( 13.534 %)
Number of data points in class 6 : 44 ( 8.271 %)
Number of data points in class 5 : 39 ( 7.331 %)
Number of data points in class 3 : 14 ( 2.632 %)
Number of data points in class 9 : 6 ( 1.128 %)
Number of data points in class 8 : 3 ( 0.564 %)
```

In [24]:
```
def plot_confusion_matrix(test_y, predict_y):
    C = confusion_matrix(test_y, predict_y)


    A =(((C.T)/(C.sum(axis=1))).T)



    B =(C/C.sum(axis=0))


    labels = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]

    print("-"*20, "Confusion matrix", "-"*20)
    plt.figure(figsize=(20,7))
    sns.heatmap(C, annot=True, cmap="YlGnBu", fmt=".3f", xticklabels=labels, y
ticklabels=labels)
    plt.xlabel('Predicted Class')
    plt.ylabel('Original Class')
    plt.show()

    print("-"*20, "Precision matrix (Columm Sum=1)", "-"*20)
    plt.figure(figsize=(20,7))
    sns.heatmap(B, annot=True, cmap="YlGnBu", fmt=".3f", xticklabels=labels, y
ticklabels=labels)
    plt.xlabel('Predicted Class')
    plt.ylabel('Original Class')
    plt.show()

    # representing B in heatmap format
    print("-"*20, "Recall matrix (Row sum=1)", "-"*20)
    plt.figure(figsize=(20,7))
    sns.heatmap(A, annot=True, cmap="YlGnBu", fmt=".3f", xticklabels=labels, y
ticklabels=labels)
    plt.xlabel('Predicted Class')
    plt.ylabel('Original Class')
    plt.show()
```

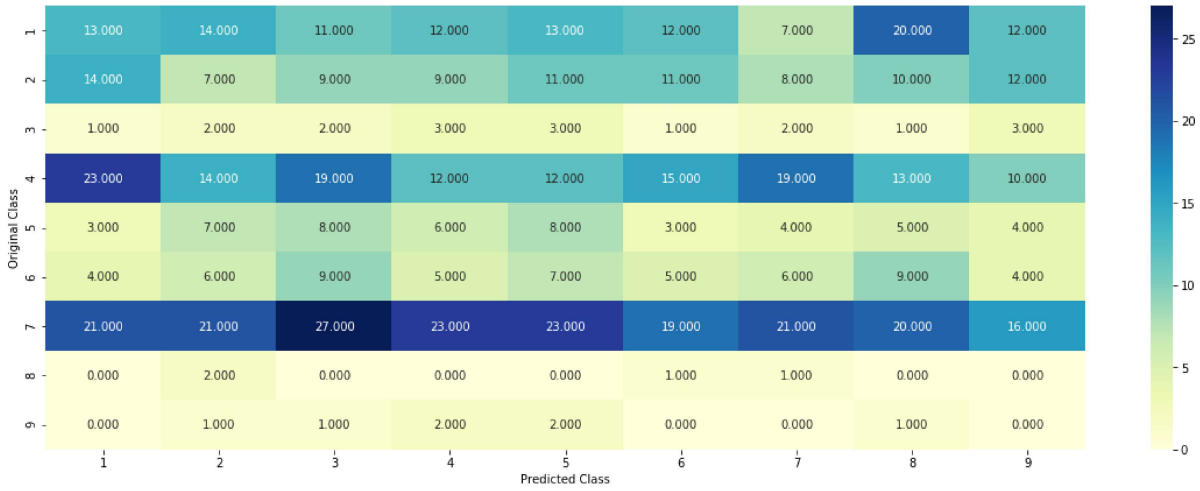
In [25]:
```
test_data_len = test_df.shape[0]
cv_data_len = cv_df.shape[0]


cv_predicted_y = np.zeros((cv_data_len,9))
for i in range(cv_data_len):
    rand_probs = np.random.rand(1,9)
    cv_predicted_y[i] = ((rand_probs/sum(sum(rand_probs)))[0])
print("Log loss on Cross Validation Data using Random Model",log_loss(y_cv,cv_
predicted_y, eps=1e-15))

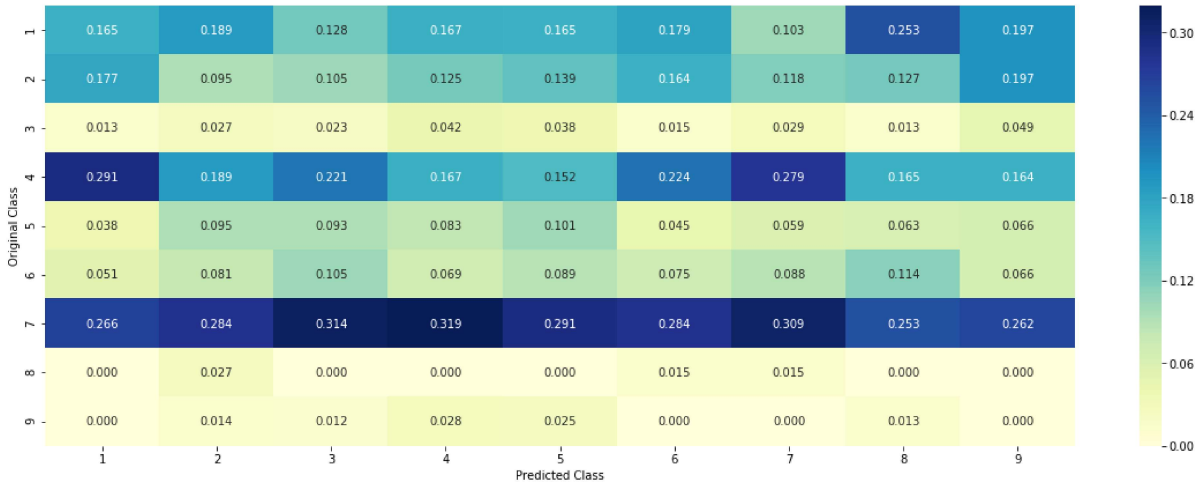

test_predicted_y = np.zeros((test_data_len,9))
for i in range(test_data_len):
    rand_probs = np.random.rand(1,9)
    test_predicted_y[i] = ((rand_probs/sum(sum(rand_probs)))[0])
print("Log loss on Test Data using Random Model",log_loss(y_test,test_predicte
d_y, eps=1e-15))

predicted_y =np.argmax(test_predicted_y, axis=1)
plot_confusion_matrix(y_test, predicted_y+1)
```

```
Log loss on Cross Validation Data using Random Model 2.488483371196399
Log loss on Test Data using Random Model 2.4719219124519247
-------------------- Confusion matrix --------------------
```




```
-------------------- Precision matrix (Columm Sum=1) --------------------
```




```
-------------------- Recall matrix (Row sum=1) --------------------
```

In [26]:
```
# code for response coding with Laplace smoothing.
# alpha : used for laplace smoothing
# feature: ['gene', 'variation']
# df: ['train_df', 'test_df', 'cv_df']
# algorithm
# ----------
# Consider all unique values and the number of occurances of given feature in
 train data dataframe
# build a vector (1*9) , the first element = (number of times it occured in cl
ass1 + 10*alpha / number of time it occurred in total data+90*alpha)
# gv_dict is like a look up table, for every gene it store a (1*9) representat
ion of it
# for a value of feature in df:
# if it is in train data:
# we add the vector that was stored in 'gv_dict' look up table to 'gv_fea'
# if it is not there is train:
# we add [1/9, 1/9, 1/9, 1/9,1/9, 1/9, 1/9, 1/9, 1/9] to 'gv_fea'
# return 'gv_fea'
# ----------------------

# get_gv_fea_dict: Get Gene varaition Feature Dict
def get_gv_fea_dict(alpha, feature, df):
    # value_count: it contains a dict like
    # print(train_df['Gene'].value_counts())
    # output:
    #        {BRCA1      174
    #         TP53       106
    #         EGFR        86
    #         BRCA2       75
    #         PTEN        69
    #         KIT         61
    #         BRAF        60
    #         ERBB2       47
    #         PDGFRA      46
    #         ...}
    # print(train_df['Variation'].value_counts())
    # output:
    # {
    # Truncating_Mutations                     63
    # Deletion                                 43
    # Amplification                            43
    # Fusions                                  22
    # Overexpression                            3
    # E17K                                      3
    # Q61L                                      3
    # S222D                                     2
    # P130S                                     2
    # ...
    # }
    value_count = train_df[feature].value_counts()

    # gv_dict : Gene Variation Dict, which contains the probability array for
 each gene/variation
    gv_dict = dict()

    # denominator will contain the number of time that particular feature occu
```

```
red in whole data
    for i, denominator in value_count.items():
        # vec will contain (p(yi==1/Gi) probability of gene/variation belongs
 to perticular class
        # vec is 9 diamensional vector
        vec = []
        for k in range(1,10):
            # print(train_df.loc[(train_df['Class']==1) & (train_df['Gene']=
='BRCA1')])
            #         ID   Gene             Variation  Class
            # 2470  2470  BRCA1                S1715C      1
            # 2486  2486  BRCA1                S1841R      1
            # 2614  2614  BRCA1                   M1R      1
            # 2432  2432  BRCA1                L1657P      1
            # 2567  2567  BRCA1                T1685A      1
            # 2583  2583  BRCA1                E1660G      1
            # 2634  2634  BRCA1                W1718L      1
            # cls_cnt.shape[0] will return the number of rows

            cls_cnt = train_df.loc[(train_df['Class']==k) & (train_df[feature]
==i)]

            # cls_cnt.shape[0](numerator) will contain the number of time that
particular feature occured in whole data
            vec.append((cls_cnt.shape[0] + alpha*10)/ (denominator + 90*alpha
))

        # we are adding the gene/variation to the dict as key and vec as value
        gv_dict[i]=vec
    return gv_dict

# Get Gene variation feature
def get_gv_feature(alpha, feature, df):
    # print(gv_dict)
    #     {'BRCA1': [0.20075757575757575, 0.03787878787878788, 0.0681818181818
18177, 0.13636363636363635, 0.25, 0.19318181818181818, 0.03787878787878788, 0.
03787878787878788, 0.03787878787878788],
    #      'TP53': [0.32142857142857145, 0.061224489795918366, 0.0612244897959
18366, 0.27040816326530615, 0.061224489795918366, 0.066326530612244902, 0.0510
20408163265307, 0.051020408163265307, 0.056122448979591837],
    #      'EGFR': [0.056818181818181816, 0.21590909090909091, 0.0625, 0.06818
1818181818177, 0.068181818181818177, 0.0625, 0.34659090909090912, 0.0625, 0.05
6818181818181816],
    #      'BRCA2': [0.13333333333333333, 0.060606060606060608, 0.060606060606
060608, 0.078787878787878782, 0.1393939393939394, 0.34545454545454546, 0.06060
6060606060608, 0.060606060606060608, 0.060606060606060608],
    #      'PTEN': [0.069182389937106917, 0.062893081761006289, 0.069182389937
106917, 0.46540880503144655, 0.075471698113207544, 0.062893081761006289, 0.069
182389937106917, 0.062893081761006289, 0.062893081761006289],
    #      'KIT': [0.066225165562913912, 0.25165562913907286, 0.07284768211920
5295, 0.072847682119205295, 0.066225165562913912, 0.066225165562913912, 0.2715
2317880794702, 0.066225165562913912, 0.066225165562913912],
    #      'BRAF': [0.066666666666666666, 0.17999999999999999, 0.0733333333333
33334, 0.073333333333333334, 0.093333333333333338, 0.080000000000000002, 0.299
99999999999999, 0.066666666666666666, 0.066666666666666666],
    #      ...
    #     }
```

```
    gv_dict = get_gv_fea_dict(alpha, feature, df)
    # value_count is similar in get_gv_fea_dict
    value_count = train_df[feature].value_counts()

    # gv_fea: Gene_variation feature, it will contain the feature for each fea
ture value in the data
    gv_fea = []
    # for every feature values in the given data frame we will check if it is
 there in the train data then we will add the feature to gv_fea
    # if not we will add [1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9] to gv_fea
    for index, row in df.iterrows():
        if row[feature] in dict(value_count).keys():
            gv_fea.append(gv_dict[row[feature]])
        else:
            gv_fea.append([1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9])
#             gv_fea.append([-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1])
    return gv_fea
```

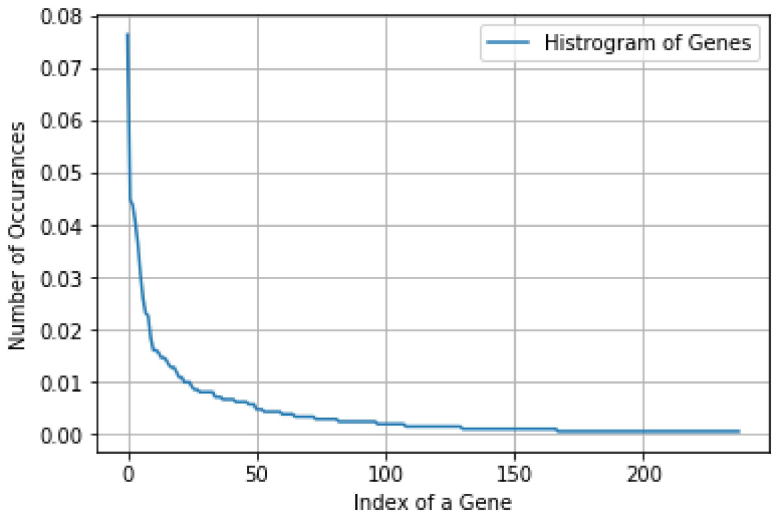
In [27]:
```
unique_genes = train_df['Gene'].value_counts()
print('Number of Unique Genes :', unique_genes.shape[0])
# the top 10 genes that occured most
print(unique_genes.head(10))
```

```
Number of Unique Genes : 238
BRCA1     162
TP53       95
EGFR       93
PTEN       86
BRCA2      77
BRAF       65
KIT        55
ERBB2      49
ALK        48
PDGFRA     39
Name: Gene, dtype: int64
```

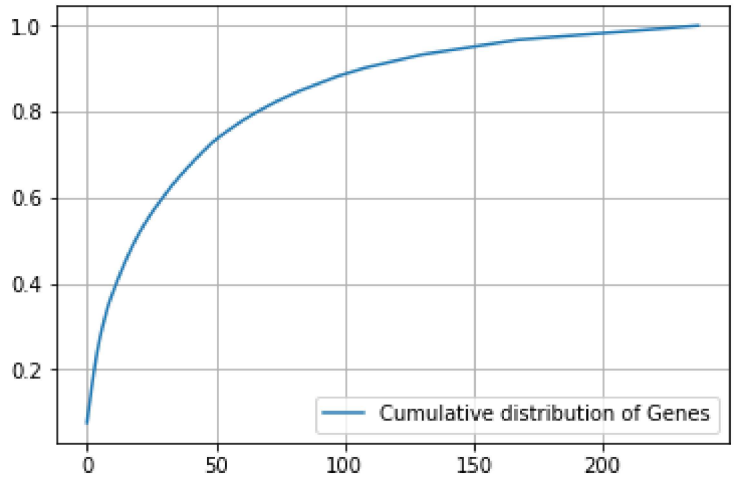
In [28]:
```
print("Ans: There are", unique_genes.shape[0] ,"different categories of genes
 in the train data, and they are distibuted as follows",)
```

```
Ans: There are 238 different categories of genes in the train data, and they
are distibuted as follows
```

In [29]:
```
s = sum(unique_genes.values);
h = unique_genes.values/s;
plt.plot(h, label="Histrogram of Genes")
plt.xlabel('Index of a Gene')
plt.ylabel('Number of Occurances')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



In [30]:
```
c = np.cumsum(h)
plt.plot(c,label='Cumulative distribution of Genes')
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



In [31]:
```
#response-coding of the Gene feature
# alpha is used for laplace smoothing
alpha = 1
# train gene feature
train_gene_feature_responseCoding = np.array(get_gv_feature(alpha, "Gene", tra
in_df))
# test gene feature
test_gene_feature_responseCoding = np.array(get_gv_feature(alpha, "Gene", test
_df))
# cross validation gene feature
cv_gene_feature_responseCoding = np.array(get_gv_feature(alpha, "Gene", cv_df
))
```

In [32]:
```
print("train_gene_feature_responseCoding is converted feature using respone co
ding method. The shape of gene feature:", train_gene_feature_responseCoding.sh
ape)
```

```
train_gene_feature_responseCoding is converted feature using respone coding m
ethod. The shape of gene feature: (2124, 9)
```

In [33]:
```
# one-hot encoding of Gene feature.
gene_vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer()
train_gene_feature_onehotCoding = gene_vectorizer.fit_transform(train_df['Gen
e'])
test_gene_feature_onehotCoding = gene_vectorizer.transform(test_df['Gene'])
cv_gene_feature_onehotCoding = gene_vectorizer.transform(cv_df['Gene'])
```

In [34]:
```
# creating a  dataframe of the vectorized features
df_gene_train = pd.DataFrame(train_gene_feature_onehotCoding.toarray(), column
s=gene_vectorizer.get_feature_names())
df_gene_test = pd.DataFrame(test_gene_feature_onehotCoding.toarray(), columns=
gene_vectorizer.get_feature_names())
df_gene_cv = pd.DataFrame(cv_gene_feature_onehotCoding.toarray(), columns=gene
_vectorizer.get_feature_names())
```

In [35]:
```
train_df['Gene'].head(1000)
```

Out[35]:

2113	SRC
1194	PIK3CA
2535	BRCA1
1448	SPOP
1618	VHL
605	SMAD4
2739	BRAF
2023	MAP2K1
1392	FGFR3
615	FBXW7
2484	BRCA1
2627	BRCA1
3252	CASP8
2962	KIT
1586	CARM1
2890	BRCA2
2007	MAP2K1
3063	MED12
921	PDGFRA
644	CDKN2A
3080	NOTCH1
3185	RARA
1966	CTNNB1
1117	FANCC
168	EGFR
2972	KIT
2612	BRCA1
670	CDKN2A
1370	AKT2
1947	MEF2B
...	...
655	CDKN2A
2172	PTEN
2324	JAK2
902	PDGFRA
236	EGFR
1746	MSH2
1217	PIK3CA
1207	PIK3CA
220	EGFR
876	PDGFRA
0	FAM58A
1904	SMARCA4
671	CDKN2A
2828	BRCA2
1836	PPP2R1A
863	CEBPA
1179	PIK3CA
1275	PIK3R2
2357	STK11
2595	BRCA1
1542	ALK
1507	ALK
2885	BRCA2
522	TP53
2442	BRCA1
488	TP53

```
3078     NOTCH1
2240       PTEN
2721       BRAF
3241       DDR2
Name: Gene, Length: 1000, dtype: object
```

In [36]:
```
gene_vectorizer.get_feature_names()
```

Out[36]:
```
['abl1',
 'acvr1',
 'ago2',
 'akt1',
 'akt2',
 'akt3',
 'alk',
 'apc',
 'ar',
 'araf',
 'arid1b',
 'arid2',
 'arid5b',
 'asxl1',
 'asxl2',
 'atm',
 'atr',
 'atrx',
 'aurka',
 'axin1',
 'b2m',
 'bap1',
 'bcl10',
 'bcl2',
 'bcl2l11',
 'bcor',
 'braf',
 'brca1',
 'brca2',
 'brd4',
 'brip1',
 'btk',
 'card11',
 'carm1',
 'casp8',
 'cbl',
 'ccnd1',
 'ccnd2',
 'ccnd3',
 'ccne1',
 'cdh1',
 'cdk12',
 'cdk4',
 'cdk6',
 'cdk8',
 'cdkn1a',
 'cdkn1b',
 'cdkn2a',
 'cdkn2b',
 'cdkn2c',
 'cebpa',
 'chek2',
 'cic',
 'crebbp',
 'ctcf',
 'ctla4',
 'ctnnb1',
```

```
                'ddr2',
                'dicer1',
                'dnmt3a',
                'dnmt3b',
                'dusp4',
                'egfr',
                'eif1ax',
                'elf3',
                'ep300',
                'epas1',
                'epcam',
                'erbb2',
                'erbb3',
                'erbb4',
                'ercc2',
                'ercc3',
                'ercc4',
                'erg',
                'errfi1',
                'esr1',
                'etv1',
                'etv6',
                'ewsr1',
                'ezh2',
                'fam58a',
                'fanca',
                'fancc',
                'fat1',
                'fbxw7',
                'fgf4',
                'fgfr1',
                'fgfr2',
                'fgfr3',
                'fgfr4',
                'flt1',
                'flt3',
                'foxa1',
                'foxl2',
                'foxo1',
                'foxp1',
                'fubp1',
                'gata3',
                'gli1',
                'gna11',
                'gnas',
                'h3f3a',
                'hla',
                'hnf1a',
                'hras',
                'idh1',
                'idh2',
                'igf1r',
                'ikbke',
                'ikzf1',
                'il7r',
                'inpp4b',
                'jak1',
```

```
                'jak2',
                'kdm5c',
                'kdm6a',
                'kdr',
                'keap1',
                'kit',
                'klf4',
                'kmt2a',
                'kmt2c',
                'kmt2d',
                'knstrn',
                'kras',
                'lats1',
                'map2k1',
                'map2k2',
                'map2k4',
                'map3k1',
                'mdm2',
                'med12',
                'mef2b',
                'men1',
                'met',
                'mga',
                'mlh1',
                'mpl',
                'msh2',
                'msh6',
                'mtor',
                'myc',
                'mycn',
                'myd88',
                'myod1',
                'ncor1',
                'nf1',
                'nf2',
                'nfe2l2',
                'nfkbia',
                'nkx2',
                'notch1',
                'notch2',
                'npm1',
                'nras',
                'ntrk1',
                'ntrk2',
                'ntrk3',
                'nup93',
                'pax8',
                'pbrm1',
                'pdgfra',
                'pdgfrb',
                'pik3ca',
                'pik3cb',
                'pik3cd',
                'pik3r1',
                'pik3r2',
                'pik3r3',
                'pim1',
```

```
                'pms1',
                'pms2',
                'pole',
                'ppp2r1a',
                'ppp6c',
                'prdm1',
                'ptch1',
                'pten',
                'ptpn11',
                'ptprd',
                'ptprt',
                'rab35',
                'rac1',
                'rad21',
                'rad50',
                'rad51b',
                'rad51c',
                'rad51d',
                'rad54l',
                'raf1',
                'rara',
                'rasa1',
                'rb1',
                'rbm10',
                'ret',
                'rheb',
                'rhoa',
                'rictor',
                'rit1',
                'ros1',
                'runx1',
                'rxra',
                'rybp',
                'sdhb',
                'setd2',
                'sf3b1',
                'smad2',
                'smad3',
                'smad4',
                'smarca4',
                'smarcb1',
                'smo',
                'sos1',
                'sox9',
                'spop',
                'src',
                'srsf2',
                'stag2',
                'stat3',
                'stk11',
                'tert',
                'tet1',
                'tet2',
                'tgfbr1',
                'tgfbr2',
                'tmprss2',
                'tp53',
```

```
 'tp53bp1',
 'tsc1',
 'tsc2',
 'u2af1',
 'vegfa',
 'vhl',
 'xpo1',
 'xrcc2',
 'yap1']
```

In [37]:
```
print("train_gene_feature_onehotCoding is converted feature using one-hot enco
ding method. The shape of gene feature:", train_gene_feature_onehotCoding.shap
e)
```

```
train_gene_feature_onehotCoding is converted feature using one-hot encoding m
ethod. The shape of gene feature: (2124, 237)
```

In [38]:
```
alpha = [10 ** x for x in range(-5, 1)] # hyperparam for SGD classifier.

# read more about SGDClassifier() at http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/ge
nerated/sklearn.linear_model.SGDClassifier.html
# ------------------------------
# default parameters
# SGDClassifier(loss='hinge', penalty='l2', alpha=0.0001, l1_ratio=0.15, fit_i
ntercept=True, max_iter=None, tol=None,
# shuffle=True, verbose=0, epsilon=0.1, n_jobs=1, random_state=None, learning_
rate='optimal', eta0=0.0, power_t=0.5,
# class_weight=None, warm_start=False, average=False, n_iter=None)

# some of methods
# fit(X, y[, coef_init, intercept_init, ...])     Fit linear model with Stochast
ic Gradient Descent.
# predict(X)    Predict class labels for samples in X.

#-------------------------------
# video link:
#-------------------------------


cv_log_error_array=[]
for i in alpha:
    clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=i, penalty='l2', loss='log', random_state=42)
    clf.fit(train_gene_feature_onehotCoding, y_train)
    sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
    sig_clf.fit(train_gene_feature_onehotCoding, y_train)
    predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_gene_feature_onehotCoding)
    cv_log_error_array.append(log_loss(y_cv, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, e
ps=1e-15))
    print('For values of alpha = ', i, "The log loss is:",log_loss(y_cv, predi
ct_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))

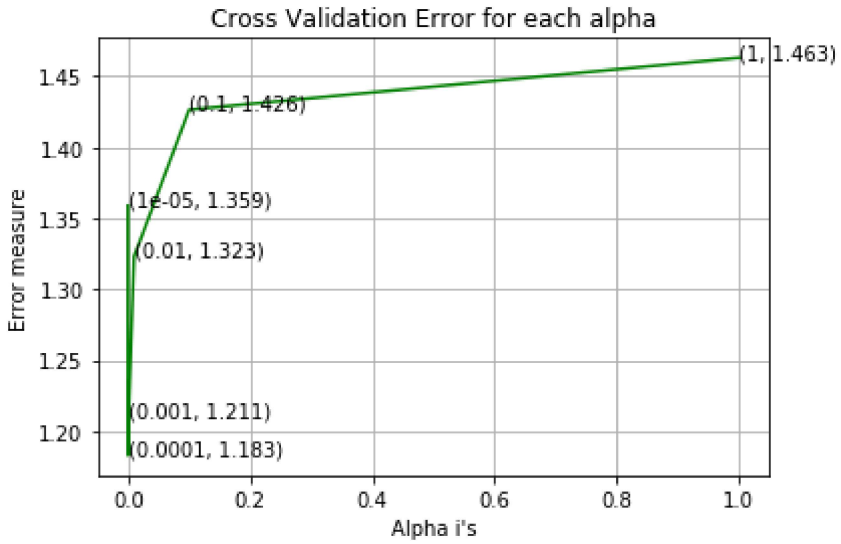
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(alpha, cv_log_error_array,c='g')
for i, txt in enumerate(np.round(cv_log_error_array,3)):
    ax.annotate((alpha[i],np.round(txt,3)), (alpha[i],cv_log_error_array[i]))
plt.grid()
plt.title("Cross Validation Error for each alpha")
plt.xlabel("Alpha i's")
plt.ylabel("Error measure")
plt.show()


best_alpha = np.argmin(cv_log_error_array)
clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=alpha[best_alpha], penalty='l2', loss='log', random_
state=42)
clf.fit(train_gene_feature_onehotCoding, y_train)
sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
sig_clf.fit(train_gene_feature_onehotCoding, y_train)

predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(train_gene_feature_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The train log loss i
s:",log_loss(y_train, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_gene_feature_onehotCoding)
```

```
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The cross validation
 log loss is:",log_loss(y_cv, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(test_gene_feature_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The test log loss i
s:",log_loss(y_test, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
```

```
For values of alpha =  1e-05 The log loss is: 1.3589170148425038
For values of alpha =  0.0001 The log loss is: 1.1828401011712852
For values of alpha =  0.001 The log loss is: 1.210537994908077
For values of alpha =  0.01 The log loss is: 1.32299510191855
For values of alpha =  0.1 The log loss is: 1.4264950054190502
For values of alpha =  1 The log loss is: 1.4630124226295134
```




```
For values of best alpha =  0.0001 The train log loss is: 1.046539537478269
For values of best alpha =  0.0001 The cross validation log loss is: 1.182840
1011712852
For values of best alpha =  0.0001 The test log loss is: 1.2055526150760698
```

In [39]:
```
print("Q6. How many data points in Test and CV datasets are covered by the ",
unique_genes.shape[0], " genes in train dataset?")

test_coverage=test_df[test_df['Gene'].isin(list(set(train_df['Gene'])))].shape
[0]
cv_coverage=cv_df[cv_df['Gene'].isin(list(set(train_df['Gene'])))].shape[0]

print('Ans\n1. In test data',test_coverage, 'out of',test_df.shape[0], ":",(te
st_coverage/test_df.shape[0])*100)
print('2. In cross validation data',cv_coverage, 'out of ',cv_df.shape[0],":"
,(cv_coverage/cv_df.shape[0])*100)
```

```
Q6. How many data points in Test and CV datasets are covered by the  238  gen
es in train dataset?
Ans
1. In test data 652 out of 665 : 98.04511278195488
2. In cross validation data 517 out of  532 : 97.18045112781954
```

In [ ]:

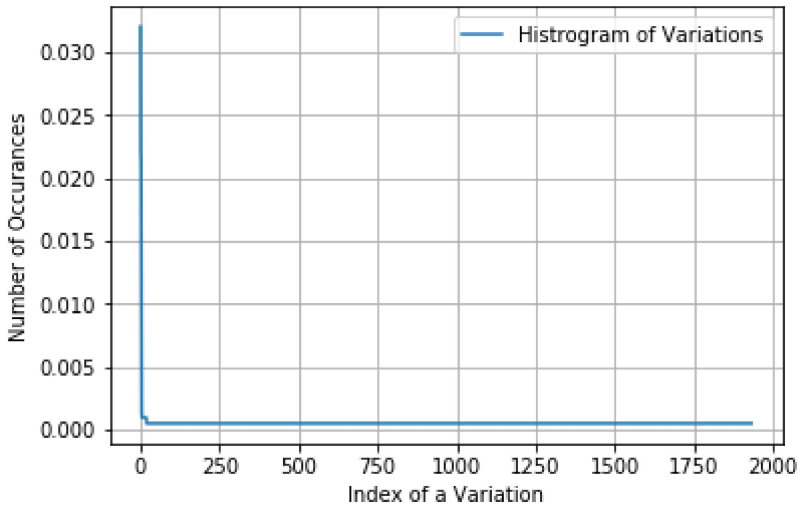
In [40]:
```
unique_variations = train_df['Variation'].value_counts()
print('Number of Unique Variations :', unique_variations.shape[0])
# the top 10 variations that occured most
print(unique_variations.head(10))
```

```
Number of Unique Variations : 1932
Truncating_Mutations    68
Deletion                47
Amplification           45
Fusions                 19
G12V                     3
Q22K                     2
Q61L                     2
T73I                     2
P34R                     2
R170W                    2
Name: Variation, dtype: int64
```

In [41]:
```
print("Ans: There are", unique_variations.shape[0] ,"different categories of v
ariations in the train data, and they are distibuted as follows",)
```

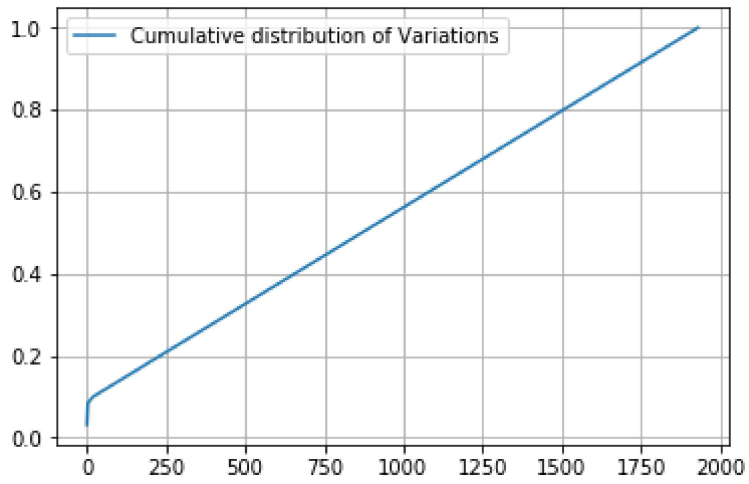
```
Ans: There are 1932 different categories of variations in the train data, and
they are distibuted as follows
```

In [42]:
```
s = sum(unique_variations.values);
h = unique_variations.values/s;
plt.plot(h, label="Histrogram of Variations")
plt.xlabel('Index of a Variation')
plt.ylabel('Number of Occurances')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



In [43]:
```
c = np.cumsum(h)
print(c)
plt.plot(c,label='Cumulative distribution of Variations')
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
[0.03201507 0.05414313 0.07532957 ... 0.99905838 0.99952919 1.        ]
```



In [44]:
```
# alpha is used for laplace smoothing
alpha = 1
# train gene feature
train_variation_feature_responseCoding = np.array(get_gv_feature(alpha, "Variation", train_df))
# test gene feature
test_variation_feature_responseCoding = np.array(get_gv_feature(alpha, "Variation", test_df))
# cross validation gene feature
cv_variation_feature_responseCoding = np.array(get_gv_feature(alpha, "Variation", cv_df))
```

In [45]:
```
print("train_variation_feature_responseCoding is a converted feature using the response coding method. The shape of Variation feature:", train_variation_feature_responseCoding.shape)
```

```
train_variation_feature_responseCoding is a converted feature using the response coding method. The shape of Variation feature: (2124, 9)
```

In [46]:
```
# one-hot encoding of variation feature.
variation_vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer()
train_variation_feature_onehotCoding = variation_vectorizer.fit_transform(train_df['Variation'])
test_variation_feature_onehotCoding = variation_vectorizer.transform(test_df['Variation'])
cv_variation_feature_onehotCoding = variation_vectorizer.transform(cv_df['Variation'])
```

In [47]:
```
print("train_variation_feature_onehotEncoded is converted feature using the on
ne-hot encoding method. The shape of Variation feature:", train_variation_feat
ure_onehotCoding.shape)
```

```
train_variation_feature_onehotEncoded is converted feature using the onne-hot
encoding method. The shape of Variation feature: (2124, 1970)
```

In [48]:
```
alpha = [10 ** x for x in range(-5, 1)]

# read more about SGDClassifier() at http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear_model.SGDClassifier.html
# ------------------------------
# default parameters
# SGDClassifier(loss='hinge', penalty='l2', alpha=0.0001, l1_ratio=0.15, fit_intercept=True, max_iter=None, tol=None,
# shuffle=True, verbose=0, epsilon=0.1, n_jobs=1, random_state=None, learning_rate='optimal', eta0=0.0, power_t=0.5,
# class_weight=None, warm_start=False, average=False, n_iter=None)

# some of methods
# fit(X, y[, coef_init, intercept_init, ...])     Fit linear model with Stochastic Gradient Descent.
# predict(X)    Predict class labels for samples in X.

#-------------------------------
# video link:
#-------------------------------


cv_log_error_array=[]
for i in alpha:
    clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=i, penalty='l2', loss='log', random_state=42)
    clf.fit(train_variation_feature_onehotCoding[:,1000], y_train)

    sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
    sig_clf.fit(train_variation_feature_onehotCoding, y_train)
    predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_variation_feature_onehotCoding)

    cv_log_error_array.append(log_loss(y_cv, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
    print('For values of alpha = ', i, "The log loss is:",log_loss(y_cv, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))

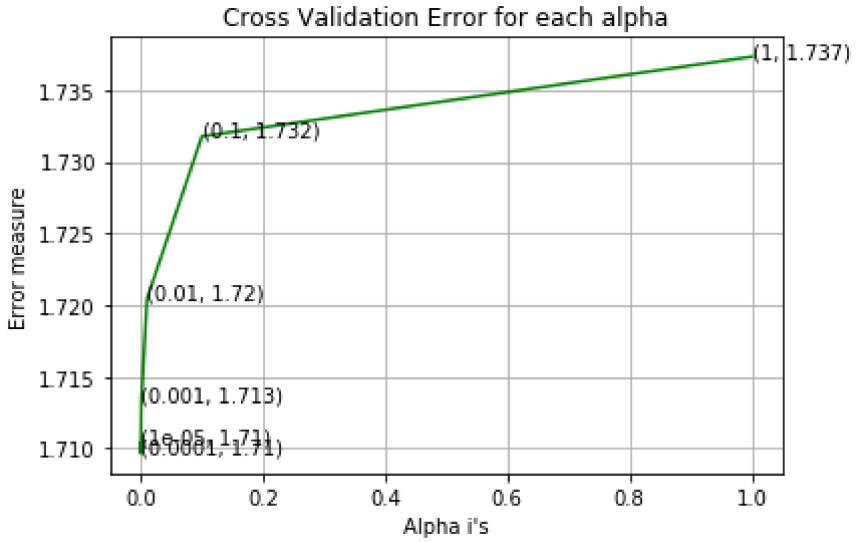
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(alpha, cv_log_error_array,c='g')
for i, txt in enumerate(np.round(cv_log_error_array,3)):
    ax.annotate((alpha[i],np.round(txt,3)), (alpha[i],cv_log_error_array[i]))
plt.grid()
plt.title("Cross Validation Error for each alpha")
plt.xlabel("Alpha i's")
plt.ylabel("Error measure")
plt.show()


best_alpha = np.argmin(cv_log_error_array)
clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=alpha[best_alpha], penalty='l2', loss='log', random_state=42)
clf.fit(train_variation_feature_onehotCoding, y_train)
sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
sig_clf.fit(train_variation_feature_onehotCoding, y_train)

predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(train_variation_feature_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The train log loss i
```

```
s:",log_loss(y_train, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_variation_feature_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The cross validation
 log loss is:",log_loss(y_cv, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(test_variation_feature_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The test log loss i
s:",log_loss(y_test, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
```

```
For values of alpha =  1e-05 The log loss is: 1.710379950603449
For values of alpha =  0.0001 The log loss is: 1.7096397154298941
For values of alpha =  0.001 The log loss is: 1.7133849414105653
For values of alpha =  0.01 The log loss is: 1.7204274944883953
For values of alpha =  0.1 The log loss is: 1.731778658873684
For values of alpha =  1 The log loss is: 1.7373372885078286
```




```
For values of best alpha =  0.0001 The train log loss is: 0.762400102458069
For values of best alpha =  0.0001 The cross validation log loss is: 1.709639
7154298941
For values of best alpha =  0.0001 The test log loss is: 1.7322227944400017
```

In [49]:

```
print("Q12. How many data points are covered by total ", unique_variations.sha
pe[0], " genes in test and cross validation data sets?")
test_coverage=test_df[test_df['Variation'].isin(list(set(train_df['Variation'
])))].shape[0]
cv_coverage=cv_df[cv_df['Variation'].isin(list(set(train_df['Variation'])))].s
hape[0]
print('Ans\n1. In test data',test_coverage, 'out of',test_df.shape[0], ":",(te
st_coverage/test_df.shape[0])*100)
print('2. In cross validation data',cv_coverage, 'out of ',cv_df.shape[0],":"
,(cv_coverage/cv_df.shape[0])*100)
```

```
Q12. How many data points are covered by total  1932  genes in test and cross
validation data sets?
Ans
1. In test data 68 out of 665 : 10.225563909774436
2. In cross validation data 59 out of  532 : 11.090225563909774
```

In [50]:
```
# cls_text is a data frame
# for every row in data fram consider the 'TEXT'
# split the words by space
# make a dict with those words
# increment its count whenever we see that word

def extract_dictionary_paddle(cls_text):
    dictionary = defaultdict(int)
    for index, row in cls_text.iterrows():
        for word in row['TEXT'].split():
            dictionary[word] +=1
    return dictionary
```

In [51]:
```
import math
#https://stackoverflow.com/a/1602964
def get_text_responsecoding(df):
    text_feature_responseCoding = np.zeros((df.shape[0],9))
    for i in range(0,9):
        row_index = 0
        for index, row in df.iterrows():
            sum_prob = 0
            for word in row['TEXT'].split():
                sum_prob += math.log(((dict_list[i].get(word,0)+10 )/(total_di
ct.get(word,0)+90)))
            text_feature_responseCoding[row_index][i] = math.exp(sum_prob/len(
row['TEXT'].split()))
            row_index += 1
    return text_feature_responseCoding
```

In [52]:
```
text_vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(ngram_range=(1,4),max_features=2000)
train_text_feature_onehotCoding = text_vectorizer.fit_transform((train_df['TEX
T']).values.astype('U'))
#  feature names (words)
train_text_features= text_vectorizer.get_feature_names()


train_text_fea_counts = train_text_feature_onehotCoding.sum(axis=0).A1

#  a word with its number of times it occured
text_fea_dict = dict(zip(list(train_text_features),train_text_fea_counts))


print("Total number of unique words in train data :", len(train_text_features
))
```

```
Total number of unique words in train data : 2000
```

In [53]:
```
train_text_fea_counts.shape
```

Out[53]:
```
(2000,)
```

In [54]:
```
# dict_list = []
# # dict_list =[] contains 9 dictoinaries each corresponds to a class
# for i in range(1,10):

#     df_new = train_df[train_df['Class'].notnull()]
#     cls_text = df_new[df_new['Class']==i]
#     # build a word dict based on the words in that class
#     dict_list.append(extract_dictionary_paddle(cls_text))
#     # append it to dict_list

# # dict_list[i] is build on i'th  class text data
# # total_dict is buid on whole training text data
# #total_dict = extract_dictionary_paddle(train_df)


# confuse_array = []
# for i in train_text_features:
#     ratios = []
#     max_val = -1
#     for j in range(0,9):
#         ratios.append((dict_list[j][i]+10 )/(total_dict[i]+90))
#     confuse_array.append(ratios)
# confuse_array = np.array(confuse_array)
```

In [ ]:
```
```

In [55]:
```
#  normalize every feature
train_text_feature_onehotCoding = normalize(train_text_feature_onehotCoding, a
xis=0)

# we use the same vectorizer that was trained on train data
test_text_feature_onehotCoding = text_vectorizer.transform((test_df['TEXT']).v
alues.astype('U'))
# normalize every feature
test_text_feature_onehotCoding = normalize(test_text_feature_onehotCoding, axi
s=0)


cv_text_feature_onehotCoding = text_vectorizer.transform((cv_df['TEXT']).value
s.astype('U'))

cv_text_feature_onehotCoding = normalize(cv_text_feature_onehotCoding, axis=0)
```

In [56]:
```
#https://stackoverflow.com/a/2258273/4084039
sorted_text_fea_dict = dict(sorted(text_fea_dict.items(), key=lambda x: x[1] ,
reverse=True))
sorted_text_occur = np.array(list(sorted_text_fea_dict.values()))
```

In [57]:
```
print(train_text_feature_onehotCoding.shape)
print(test_text_feature_onehotCoding.shape)
print(cv_text_feature_onehotCoding.shape)
```

```
(2124, 2000)
(665, 2000)
(532, 2000)
```

In [58]:
```
alpha = [10 ** x for x in range(-5, 1)]



# SGDClassifier(loss='hinge', penalty='l2', alpha=0.0001, l1_ratio=0.15, fit_i
ntercept=True, max_iter=None, tol=None,
# shuffle=True, verbose=0, epsilon=0.1, n_jobs=1, random_state=None, learning_
rate='optimal', eta0=0.0, power_t=0.5,
# class_weight=None, warm_start=False, average=False, n_iter=None)


cv_log_error_array=[]
for i in alpha:
    clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=i, penalty='l2', loss='log', random_state=42)
    clf.fit(train_text_feature_onehotCoding, y_train)

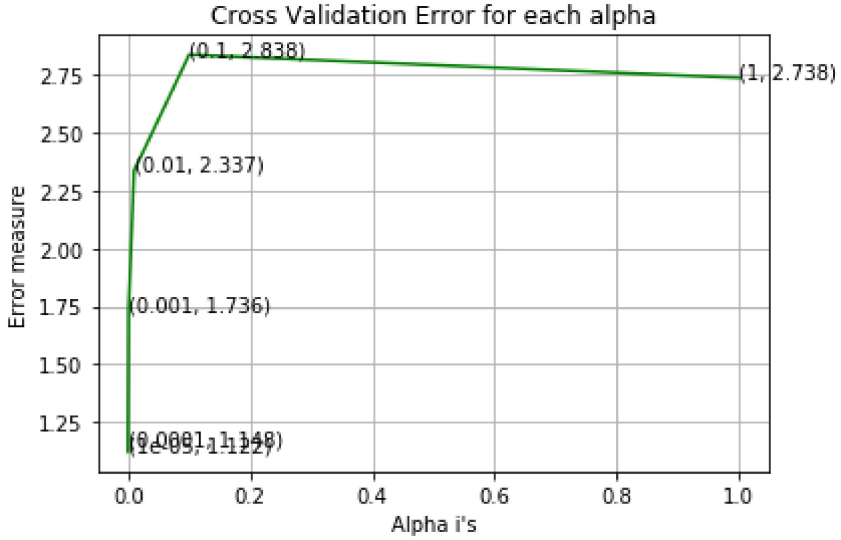
    sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
    sig_clf.fit(train_text_feature_onehotCoding, y_train)
    predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_text_feature_onehotCoding)
    cv_log_error_array.append(log_loss(y_cv, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, e
ps=1e-15))
    print('For values of alpha = ', i, "The log loss is:",log_loss(y_cv, predi
ct_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(alpha, cv_log_error_array,c='g')
for i, txt in enumerate(np.round(cv_log_error_array,3)):
    ax.annotate((alpha[i],np.round(txt,3)), (alpha[i],cv_log_error_array[i]))
plt.grid()
plt.title("Cross Validation Error for each alpha")
plt.xlabel("Alpha i's")
plt.ylabel("Error measure")
plt.show()


best_alpha = np.argmin(cv_log_error_array)
clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=alpha[best_alpha], penalty='l2', loss='log', random_
state=42)
clf.fit(train_text_feature_onehotCoding, y_train)
sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
sig_clf.fit(train_text_feature_onehotCoding, y_train)

predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(train_text_feature_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The train log loss i
s:",log_loss(y_train, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_text_feature_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The cross validation
 log loss is:",log_loss(y_cv, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(test_text_feature_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The test log loss i
s:",log_loss(y_test, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
```

```
For values of alpha =  1e-05 The log loss is: 1.1222715134020362
For values of alpha =  0.0001 The log loss is: 1.1476181122496238
For values of alpha =  0.001 The log loss is: 1.736110674083235
For values of alpha =  0.01 The log loss is: 2.3369588240644723
For values of alpha =  0.1 The log loss is: 2.8381822280972084
For values of alpha =  1 The log loss is: 2.737969983368394
```




```
For values of best alpha =  1e-05 The train log loss is: 0.7452540032154329
For values of best alpha =  1e-05 The cross validation log loss is: 1.1222715
134020362
For values of best alpha =  1e-05 The test log loss is: 1.1874060878169301
```

In [59]:
```
df_text_train = pd.DataFrame(train_text_feature_onehotCoding.toarray(), column
s=text_vectorizer.get_feature_names())
df_text_test = pd.DataFrame(test_text_feature_onehotCoding.toarray(), columns=
text_vectorizer.get_feature_names())
df_text_cv = pd.DataFrame(cv_text_feature_onehotCoding.toarray(), columns=text
_vectorizer.get_feature_names())
```

In [ ]:
```
#MACHINE LEARING MODEL
```

In [ ]:
```

```

In [60]:
```
#Data preparation for ML models.



def predict_and_plot_confusion_matrix(train_x, train_y,test_x, test_y, clf):
    clf.fit(train_x, train_y)
    sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
    sig_clf.fit(train_x, train_y)
    pred_y = sig_clf.predict(test_x)

    # for calculating log_loss array of probabilities belongs to each class
    print("Log loss :",log_loss(test_y, sig_clf.predict_proba(test_x)))
    #  number of data points that are misclassified
    print("Number of mis-classified points :", np.count_nonzero((pred_y- test_
y))/test_y.shape[0])
    plot_confusion_matrix(test_y, pred_y)
```

In [61]:
```
def report_log_loss(train_x, train_y, test_x, test_y,  clf):
    clf.fit(train_x, train_y)
    sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
    sig_clf.fit(train_x, train_y)
    sig_clf_probs = sig_clf.predict_proba(test_x)
    return log_loss(test_y, sig_clf_probs, eps=1e-15)
```

In [ ]:
```
# this function will be used just for naive bayes

def get_impfeature_names(indices, text, gene, var, no_features):
    gene_count_vec = CountVectorizer()
    var_count_vec = CountVectorizer()
    text_count_vec = CountVectorizer(min_df=3)

    gene_vec = gene_count_vec.fit(train_df['Gene'])
    var_vec  = var_count_vec.fit(train_df['Variation'])
    text_vec = text_count_vec.fit(train_df['TEXT'])

    fea1_len = len(gene_vec.get_feature_names())
    fea2_len = len(var_count_vec.get_feature_names())

    word_present = 0
    for i,v in enumerate(indices):
        if (v < fea1_len):
            word = gene_vec.get_feature_names()[v]
            yes_no = True if word == gene else False
            if yes_no:
                word_present += 1
                print(i, "Gene feature [{}] present in test data point [{}]".f
ormat(word,yes_no))
        elif (v < fea1_len+fea2_len):
            word = var_vec.get_feature_names()[v-(fea1_len)]
            yes_no = True if word == var else False
            if yes_no:
                word_present += 1
                print(i, "variation feature [{}] present in test data point [
{}]".format(word,yes_no))
        else:
            word = text_vec.get_feature_names()[v-(fea1_len+fea2_len)]
            yes_no = True if word in text.split() else False
            if yes_no:
                word_present += 1
                print(i, "Text feature [{}] present in test data point [{}]".f
ormat(word,yes_no))

    print("Out of the top ",no_features," features ", word_present, "are prese
nt in query point")
```

In [62]:
```
df_var_train = pd.DataFrame(train_variation_feature_onehotCoding.toarray(), co
lumns=variation_vectorizer.get_feature_names())
df_var_test = pd.DataFrame(test_variation_feature_onehotCoding.toarray(), colu
mns=variation_vectorizer.get_feature_names())
df_var_cv = pd.DataFrame(cv_variation_feature_onehotCoding.toarray(), columns=
variation_vectorizer.get_feature_names())
```

In [63]:
```
gene_variation_vectorizer = CountVectorizer()
train_gene_and_variation_feature_onehotCoding = gene_variation_vectorizer.fit_
transform(train_df["gene_variation"])
test_gene_and_variation_feature_onehotCoding = gene_variation_vectorizer.trans
form(test_df["gene_variation"])
cv_gene_and_variation_feature_onehotCoding = gene_variation_vectorizer.transfo
rm(cv_df["gene_variation"])
```

In [64]:
```
df_geneandvar_train = pd.DataFrame(train_gene_and_variation_feature_onehotCodi
ng.toarray(), columns=gene_variation_vectorizer.get_feature_names())
df_geneandvar_test = pd.DataFrame(test_gene_and_variation_feature_onehotCoding
.toarray(), columns=gene_variation_vectorizer.get_feature_names())
df_geneandvar_cv = pd.DataFrame(cv_gene_and_variation_feature_onehotCoding.toa
rray(), columns=gene_variation_vectorizer.get_feature_names())
```

In [65]:
```
#target variables
train_y = train_df['Class'].values
test_y = test_df['Class'].values
cv_y = cv_df['Class'].values

# concatenating all the vectorized dataframes
df_gene_var_train = pd.concat([df_gene_train, df_var_train], axis=1)
df_gene_var_test = pd.concat([df_gene_test, df_var_test], axis=1)
df_gene_var_cv = pd.concat([df_gene_cv, df_var_cv], axis=1)

df_gene_and_var_train = pd.concat([df_gene_var_train, df_geneandvar_train], ax
is=1)
df_gene_and_var_test = pd.concat([df_gene_var_test, df_geneandvar_test], axis=
1)
df_gene_and_var_cv = pd.concat([df_gene_var_cv, df_geneandvar_cv], axis=1)

df_train = pd.concat([df_gene_and_var_train, df_text_train], axis=1)
df_test = pd.concat([df_gene_and_var_test, df_text_test], axis=1)
df_cv = pd.concat([df_gene_and_var_cv, df_text_cv], axis=1)

# scaling the text_count feature
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
scaler = MinMaxScaler()
train_df["Feature_1"] = scaler.fit_transform(train_df["Feature_1"].values.resh
ape(-1,1))
test_df["Feature_1"] = scaler.fit_transform(test_df["Feature_1"].values.reshap
e(-1,1))
cv_df["Feature_1"] = scaler.fit_transform(cv_df["Feature_1"].values.reshape(-1
,1))

train_df["Feature_2"] = scaler.fit_transform(train_df["Feature_2"].values.resh
ape(-1,1))
test_df["Feature_2"] = scaler.fit_transform(test_df["Feature_2"].values.reshap
e(-1,1))
cv_df["Feature_2"] = scaler.fit_transform(cv_df["Feature_2"].values.reshape(-1
,1))

train_df["Feature_3"] = scaler.fit_transform(train_df["Feature_3"].values.resh
ape(-1,1))
test_df["Feature_3"] = scaler.fit_transform(test_df["Feature_3"].values.reshap
e(-1,1))
cv_df["Feature_3"] = scaler.fit_transform(cv_df["Feature_3"].values.reshape(-1
,1))


# df_train["Gene_Share"] = train_df.Gene_Share.values
# df_train["Variation_Share"] = train_df.Variation_Share.values
df_train["Feature_1"] = train_df.Feature_1.values
df_train["Feature_2"] = train_df.Feature_2.values
df_train["Feature_3"] = train_df.Feature_3.values

# df_test["Gene_Share"] = test_df.Gene_Share.values
# df_test["Variation_Share"] = test_df.Variation_Share.values
df_test["Feature_1"] = test_df.Feature_1.values
df_test["Feature_2"] = test_df.Feature_2.values
df_test["Feature_3"] = test_df.Feature_3.values
```

```
# df_cv["Gene_Share"] = cv_df.Gene_Share.values
# df_cv["Variation_Share"] = cv_df.Variation_Share.values
df_cv["Feature_1"] = cv_df.Feature_1.values
df_cv["Feature_2"] = cv_df.Feature_2.values
df_cv["Feature_3"] = cv_df.Feature_3.values

train_x_onehotCoding = df_train
test_x_onehotCoding = df_test
cv_x_onehotCoding = df_cv
```

In [66]:
```
print("One hot encoding features :")
print("(number of data points * number of features) in train data = ", train_x
_onehotCoding.shape)
print("(number of data points * number of features) in test data = ", test_x_o
nehotCoding.shape)
print("(number of data points * number of features) in cross validation data
 =", cv_x_onehotCoding.shape)
```

```
One hot encoding features :
(number of data points * number of features) in train data =  (2124, 6372)
(number of data points * number of features) in test data =  (665, 6372)
(number of data points * number of features) in cross validation data = (532,
6372)
```

In [ ]:

In [ ]:

In [67]:
```
# NAVE BAYES
```

In [ ]:

In [ ]:

In [68]:
```
# find more about Multinomial Naive base function here http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.naive_bayes.MultinomialNB.html
# -------------------------
# default paramters
# sklearn.naive_bayes.MultinomialNB(alpha=1.0, fit_prior=True, class_prior=None)

# some of methods of MultinomialNB()
# fit(X, y[, sample_weight])    Fit Naive Bayes classifier according to X, y
# predict(X)    Perform classification on an array of test vectors X.
# predict_log_proba(X)  Return log-probability estimates for the test vector X.
# -----------------------
# video link: https://www.appliedaicourse.com/course/applied-ai-course-online/lessons/naive-bayes-algorithm-1/
# -----------------------


# find more about CalibratedClassifierCV here at http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.calibration.CalibratedClassifierCV.html
# ----------------------------
# default paramters
# sklearn.calibration.CalibratedClassifierCV(base_estimator=None, method='sigmoid', cv=3)
#
# some of the methods of CalibratedClassifierCV()
# fit(X, y[, sample_weight])    Fit the calibrated model
# get_params([deep])    Get parameters for this estimator.
# predict(X)    Predict the target of new samples.
# predict_proba(X)      Posterior probabilities of classification
# ----------------------------
# video link: https://www.appliedaicourse.com/course/applied-ai-course-online/lessons/naive-bayes-algorithm-1/
# -----------------------


alpha = [0.00001, 0.0001, 0.001, 0.1, 1, 10, 100,1000]
cv_log_error_array = []
for i in alpha:
    print("for alpha =", i)
    clf = MultinomialNB(alpha=i)
    clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
    sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
    sig_clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
    sig_clf_probs = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_x_onehotCoding)
    cv_log_error_array.append(log_loss(cv_y, sig_clf_probs, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
    # to avoid rounding error while multiplying probabilites we use log-probability estimates
    print("Log Loss :",log_loss(cv_y, sig_clf_probs))

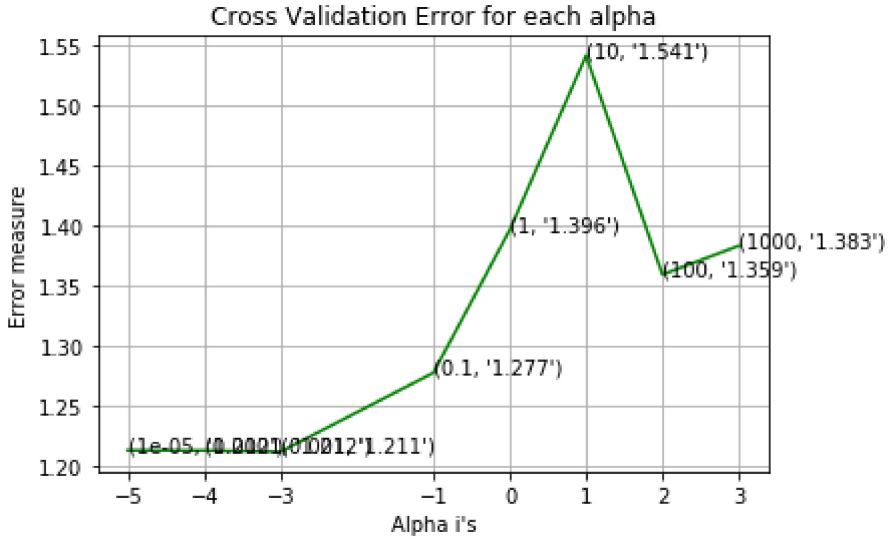
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(np.log10(alpha), cv_log_error_array,c='g')
for i, txt in enumerate(np.round(cv_log_error_array,3)):
    ax.annotate((alpha[i],str(txt)), (np.log10(alpha[i]),cv_log_error_array[i]))
```

```
plt.grid()
plt.xticks(np.log10(alpha))
plt.title("Cross Validation Error for each alpha")
plt.xlabel("Alpha i's")
plt.ylabel("Error measure")
plt.show()


best_alpha = np.argmin(cv_log_error_array)
clf = MultinomialNB(alpha=alpha[best_alpha])
clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
sig_clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)


predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(train_x_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The train log loss i
s:",log_loss(y_train, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_x_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The cross validation
 log loss is:",log_loss(y_cv, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(test_x_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The test log loss i
s:",log_loss(y_test, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
```

```
for alpha = 1e-05
Log Loss : 1.2124618638785725
for alpha = 0.0001
Log Loss : 1.2123219319844496
for alpha = 0.001
Log Loss : 1.2113515024766572
for alpha = 0.1
Log Loss : 1.2769442568127252
for alpha = 1
Log Loss : 1.395767901771673
for alpha = 10
Log Loss : 1.5407377778267577
for alpha = 100
Log Loss : 1.358650532984061
for alpha = 1000
Log Loss : 1.3825075910786289
```




```
For values of best alpha =  0.001 The train log loss is: 0.6184305347181731
For values of best alpha =  0.001 The cross validation log loss is: 1.2113515
024766572
For values of best alpha =  0.001 The test log loss is: 1.241280155530586
```

In [69]:
```
# find more about Multinomial Naive base function here http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.naive_bayes.MultinomialNB.html
# -------------------------
# default paramters
# sklearn.naive_bayes.MultinomialNB(alpha=1.0, fit_prior=True, class_prior=None)

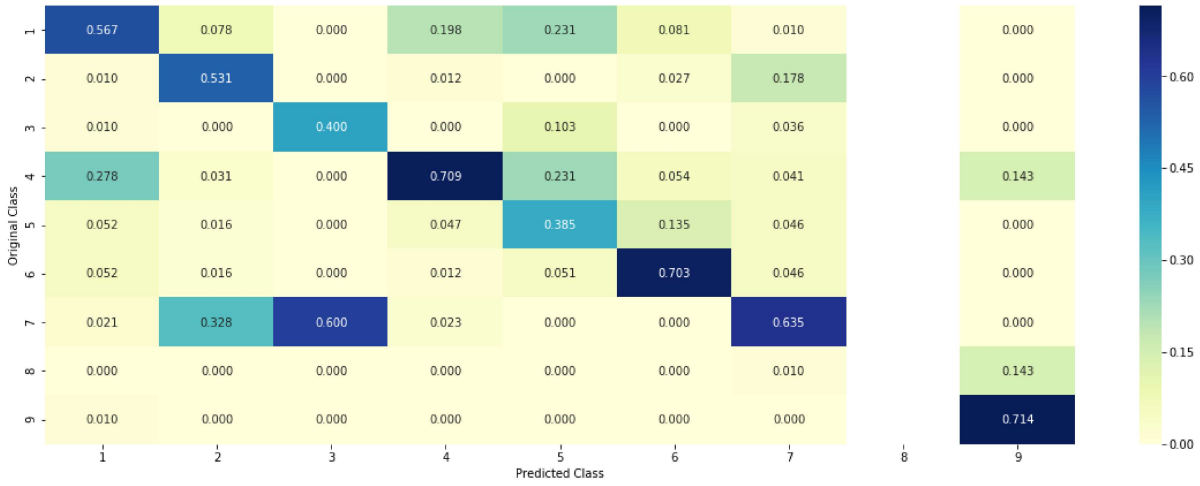
# some of methods of MultinomialNB()
# fit(X, y[, sample_weight])    Fit Naive Bayes classifier according to X, y
# predict(X)    Perform classification on an array of test vectors X.
# predict_log_proba(X)  Return log-probability estimates for the test vector X.
# -----------------------
# video link: https://www.appliedaicourse.com/course/applied-ai-course-online/lessons/naive-bayes-algorithm-1/
# -----------------------


# find more about CalibratedClassifierCV here at http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.calibration.CalibratedClassifierCV.html
# ----------------------------
# default paramters
# sklearn.calibration.CalibratedClassifierCV(base_estimator=None, method='sigmoid', cv=3)
#
# some of the methods of CalibratedClassifierCV()
# fit(X, y[, sample_weight])    Fit the calibrated model
# get_params([deep])    Get parameters for this estimator.
# predict(X)    Predict the target of new samples.
# predict_proba(X)      Posterior probabilities of classification
# ----------------------------

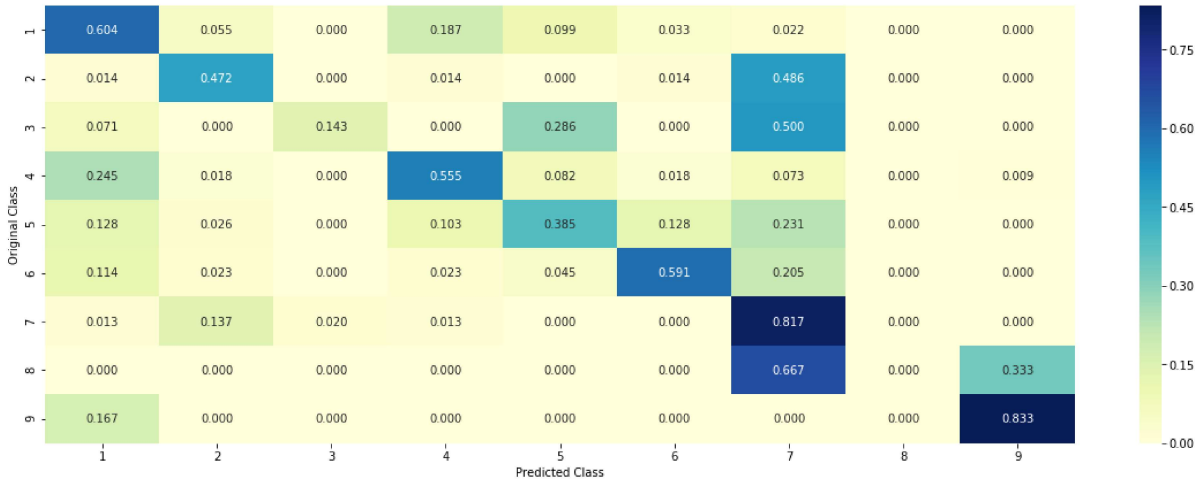
clf = MultinomialNB(alpha=alpha[best_alpha])
clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
sig_clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
sig_clf_probs = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_x_onehotCoding)
# to avoid rounding error while multiplying probabilites we use log-probability estimates
print("Log Loss :",log_loss(cv_y, sig_clf_probs))
print("Number of missclassified point :", np.count_nonzero((sig_clf.predict(cv_x_onehotCoding)- cv_y))/cv_y.shape[0])
plot_confusion_matrix(cv_y, sig_clf.predict(cv_x_onehotCoding.as_matrix()))
```

```
Log Loss : 1.2113515024766572
Number of missclassified point : 0.39285714285714285
-------------------- Confusion matrix --------------------
```


```
-------------------- Precision matrix (Columm Sum=1) --------------------
```




```
-------------------- Recall matrix (Row sum=1) --------------------
```



In [70]:
```
test_point_index = 1
no_feature = 100
predicted_cls = sig_clf.predict(test_x_onehotCoding.iloc[test_point_index, :].
values.reshape(1, -1))
print("Predicted Class :", predicted_cls[0])
print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig_clf.predict_proba(test_x_
onehotCoding.iloc[test_point_index, :].values.reshape(1,-1)),4))
print("Actual Class :", test_y[test_point_index])
indices = np.argsort(-clf.coef_)[predicted_cls-1][:,:no_feature]
print("-"*50)
#get_impfeature_names(indices[0], test_df['TEXT'].iloc[test_point_index].value
s.astype('U') ,test_df['Gene'].iloc[test_point_index].values.astype('U'),test_
df['Variation'].iloc[test_point_index].values.astype('U') , no_feature)
```

```
Predicted Class : 5
Predicted Class Probabilities: [[0.1039 0.0641 0.0137 0.1177 0.4392 0.0571 0.
1966 0.0052 0.0025]]
Actual Class : 6
--------------------------------------------------
```

In [71]:
```
test_point_index = 100
no_feature = 100
predicted_cls = sig_clf.predict(test_x_onehotCoding.iloc[test_point_index, :].
values.reshape(1,-1))
print("Predicted Class :", predicted_cls[0])
print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig_clf.predict_proba(test_x_
onehotCoding.iloc[test_point_index, :].values.reshape(1,-1)),4))
print("Actual Class :", test_y[test_point_index])
indices = np.argsort(-clf.coef_)[predicted_cls-1][:,:no_feature]
print("-"*50)
#get_impfeature_names(indices[0], test_df['TEXT'].iloc[test_point_index],test_
df['Gene'].iloc[test_point_index],test_df['Variation'].iloc[test_point_index],
no_feature)
```

```
Predicted Class : 6
Predicted Class Probabilities: [[0.0624 0.0437 0.0094 0.0786 0.0297 0.6371 0.
1339 0.0035 0.0017]]
Actual Class : 6
--------------------------------------------------
```

In [ ]:

In [ ]:

In [ ]:
```
# K NEAREST NEIGHBOUR
```

In [ ]:

In [ ]:
```
# find more about KNeighborsClassifier() here http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.neighbors.KNeighborsClassifier.html
# ------------------------
# default parameter
# KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5, weights='uniform', algorithm='auto', leaf_size=30, p=2,
# metric='minkowski', metric_params=None, n_jobs=1, **kwargs)

# methods of
# fit(X, y) : Fit the model using X as training data and y as target values
# predict(X):Predict the class labels for the provided data
# predict_proba(X):Return probability estimates for the test data X.
#-----------------------------------
# video link: https://www.appliedaicourse.com/course/applied-ai-course-online/lessons/k-nearest-neighbors-geometric-intuition-with-a-toy-example-1/
#-----------------------------------


# find more about CalibratedClassifierCV here at http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.calibration.CalibratedClassifierCV.html
# ----------------------------
# default paramters
# sklearn.calibration.CalibratedClassifierCV(base_estimator=None, method='sigmoid', cv=3)
#
# some of the methods of CalibratedClassifierCV()
# fit(X, y[, sample_weight])    Fit the calibrated model
# get_params([deep])    Get parameters for this estimator.
# predict(X)    Predict the target of new samples.
# predict_proba(X)      Posterior probabilities of classification
#-----------------------------------
# video link:
#-----------------------------------


alpha = [5, 11, 15, 21, 31, 41, 51, 99]
cv_log_error_array = []
for i in alpha:
    print("for alpha =", i)
    clf = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=i)
    clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
    sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
    sig_clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
    sig_clf_probs = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_x_onehotCoding)
    cv_log_error_array.append(log_loss(cv_y, sig_clf_probs, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
    # to avoid rounding error while multiplying probabilites we use log-probability estimates
    print("Log Loss :",log_loss(cv_y, sig_clf_probs))

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(alpha, cv_log_error_array,c='g')
for i, txt in enumerate(np.round(cv_log_error_array,3)):
    ax.annotate((alpha[i],str(txt)), (alpha[i],cv_log_error_array[i]))
plt.grid()
plt.title("Cross Validation Error for each alpha")
```

```
plt.xlabel("Alpha i's")
plt.ylabel("Error measure")
plt.show()


best_alpha = np.argmin(cv_log_error_array)
clf = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=alpha[best_alpha])
clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
sig_clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)

predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(train_x_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The train log loss i
s:",log_loss(y_train, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_x_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The cross validation
 log loss is:",log_loss(y_cv, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(test_x_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The test log loss i
s:",log_loss(y_test, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
```

In [ ]:
```
# find more about KNeighborsClassifier() here http://scikit-learn.org/stable/m
odules/generated/sklearn.neighbors.KNeighborsClassifier.html
# -------------------------
# default parameter
# KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5, weights='uniform', algorithm='auto', lea
f_size=30, p=2,
# metric='minkowski', metric_params=None, n_jobs=1, **kwargs)

# methods of
# fit(X, y) : Fit the model using X as training data and y as target values
# predict(X):Predict the class labels for the provided data
# predict_proba(X):Return probability estimates for the test data X.
#--------------------------------------
# video link: https://www.appliedaicourse.com/course/applied-ai-course-online/
lessons/k-nearest-neighbors-geometric-intuition-with-a-toy-example-1/
#--------------------------------------
clf = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=alpha[best_alpha])
predict_and_plot_confusion_matrix(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y, cv_x_onehotCo
ding, cv_y, clf)
```

In [ ]:
```

```

In [ ]:
```
# LOGestic Reggration
```

In [ ]:
```

```

In [ ]:
```
# read more about SGDClassifier() at http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear_model.SGDClassifier.html
# ------------------------------
# default parameters
# SGDClassifier(loss='hinge', penalty='l2', alpha=0.0001, l1_ratio=0.15, fit_intercept=True, max_iter=None, tol=None,
# shuffle=True, verbose=0, epsilon=0.1, n_jobs=1, random_state=None, learning_rate='optimal', eta0=0.0, power_t=0.5,
# class_weight=None, warm_start=False, average=False, n_iter=None)

# some of methods
# fit(X, y[, coef_init, intercept_init, ...])     Fit linear model with Stochastic Gradient Descent.
# predict(X)    Predict class labels for samples in X.

#-------------------------------
# video link: https://www.appliedaicourse.com/course/applied-ai-course-online/lessons/geometric-intuition-1/
#-------------------------------


# find more about CalibratedClassifierCV here at http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.calibration.CalibratedClassifierCV.html
# ----------------------------
# default paramters
# sklearn.calibration.CalibratedClassifierCV(base_estimator=None, method='sigmoid', cv=3)
#
# some of the methods of CalibratedClassifierCV()
# fit(X, y[, sample_weight])    Fit the calibrated model
# get_params([deep])    Get parameters for this estimator.
# predict(X)    Predict the target of new samples.
# predict_proba(X)      Posterior probabilities of classification
#-----------------------------------
# video link:
#-----------------------------------


alpha = [10 ** x for x in range(-6, 3)]
cv_log_error_array = []
for i in alpha:
    print("for alpha =", i)
    clf = SGDClassifier(class_weight='balanced', alpha=i, penalty='l2', loss='log', random_state=42)
    clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
    sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
    sig_clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
    sig_clf_probs = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_x_onehotCoding)
    cv_log_error_array.append(log_loss(cv_y, sig_clf_probs, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
    # to avoid rounding error while multiplying probabilites we use log-probability estimates
    print("Log Loss :",log_loss(cv_y, sig_clf_probs))

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(alpha, cv_log_error_array,c='g')
```

```
for i, txt in enumerate(np.round(cv_log_error_array,3)):
    ax.annotate((alpha[i],str(txt)), (alpha[i],cv_log_error_array[i]))
plt.grid()
plt.title("Cross Validation Error for each alpha")
plt.xlabel("Alpha i's")
plt.ylabel("Error measure")
plt.show()


best_alpha = np.argmin(cv_log_error_array)
clf = SGDClassifier(class_weight='balanced', alpha=alpha[best_alpha], penalty=
'l2', loss='log', random_state=42)
clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
sig_clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)

predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(train_x_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The train log loss i
s:",log_loss(y_train, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_x_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The cross validation
 log loss is:",log_loss(y_cv, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(test_x_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The test log loss i
s:",log_loss(y_test, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
```

In [ ]:

```
# read more about SGDClassifier() at http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/ge
nerated/sklearn.linear_model.SGDClassifier.html
# ------------------------------
# default parameters
# SGDClassifier(loss='hinge', penalty='l2', alpha=0.0001, l1_ratio=0.15, fit_i
ntercept=True, max_iter=None, tol=None,
# shuffle=True, verbose=0, epsilon=0.1, n_jobs=1, random_state=None, learning_
rate='optimal', eta0=0.0, power_t=0.5,
# class_weight=None, warm_start=False, average=False, n_iter=None)

# some of methods
# fit(X, y[, coef_init, intercept_init, ...])     Fit linear model with Stochast
ic Gradient Descent.
# predict(X)    Predict class labels for samples in X.

#-------------------------------
# video link: https://www.appliedaicourse.com/course/applied-ai-course-online/
lessons/geometric-intuition-1/
#-------------------------------
clf = SGDClassifier(class_weight='balanced', alpha=alpha[best_alpha], penalty=
'l2', loss='log', random_state=42)
predict_and_plot_confusion_matrix(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y, cv_x_onehotCo
ding, cv_y, clf)
```

In [ ]:

In [ ]:

```
#FEARTURE IMPOTANCE
```

In [ ]:

In [ ]:
```
def get_imp_feature_names(text, indices, removed_ind = []):
    word_present = 0
    tabulte_list = []
    incresingorder_ind = 0
    for i in indices:
        if i < train_gene_feature_onehotCoding.shape[1]:
            tabulte_list.append([incresingorder_ind, "Gene", "Yes"])
        elif i< 18:
            tabulte_list.append([incresingorder_ind,"Variation", "Yes"])
        if ((i > 17) & (i not in removed_ind)) :
            word = train_text_features[i]
            yes_no = True if word in text.split() else False
            if yes_no:
                word_present += 1
            tabulte_list.append([incresingorder_ind,train_text_features[i], ye
s_no])
        incresingorder_ind += 1
    print(word_present, "most importent features are present in our query poin
t")
    print("-"*50)
    print("The features that are most importent of the ",predicted_cls[0]," cl
ass:")
    print (tabulate(tabulte_list, headers=["Index",'Feature name', 'Present or
Not']))
```

In [ ]:

In [ ]:
```
# from tabulate import tabulate
clf = SGDClassifier(class_weight='balanced', alpha=alpha[best_alpha], penalty=
'l2', loss='log', random_state=42)
clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding,train_y)
test_point_index = 1
no_feature = 500
predicted_cls = sig_clf.predict(test_x_onehotCoding.iloc[test_point_index, :].
values.reshape(1, -1))
print("Predicted Class :", predicted_cls[0])
print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig_clf.predict_proba(test_x_
onehotCoding.iloc[test_point_index, :].values.reshape(1, -1)),4))
print("Actual Class :", test_y[test_point_index])
indices = np.argsort(-clf.coef_)[predicted_cls-1][:,:no_feature]
print("-"*50)
# get_impfeature_names(indices[0], test_df['TEXT'].iloc[test_point_index],test
_df['Gene'].iloc[test_point_index],test_df['Variation'].iloc[test_point_inde
x], no_feature)
```

In [ ]:

In [ ]:
```
test_point_index = 100
no_feature = 500
predicted_cls = sig_clf.predict(test_x_onehotCoding.iloc[test_point_index, :].
values.reshape(1,-1))
print("Predicted Class :", predicted_cls[0])
print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig_clf.predict_proba(test_x_
onehotCoding.iloc[test_point_index,:].values.reshape(1,-1)),4))
print("Actual Class :", test_y[test_point_index])
indices = np.argsort(-clf.coef_)[predicted_cls-1][:,:no_feature]
print("-"*50)
# get_impfeature_names(indices[0], test_df['TEXT'].iloc[test_point_index],test
_df['Gene'].iloc[test_point_index],test_df['Variation'].iloc[test_point_inde
x], no_feature)
```

In [ ]:

In [ ]:
```
# WITHOUT CLASS BALANCING
```

In [ ]:

In [ ]:
```
# read more about SGDClassifier() at http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear_model.SGDClassifier.html
# ------------------------------
# default parameters
# SGDClassifier(loss='hinge', penalty='l2', alpha=0.0001, l1_ratio=0.15, fit_intercept=True, max_iter=None, tol=None,
# shuffle=True, verbose=0, epsilon=0.1, n_jobs=1, random_state=None, learning_rate='optimal', eta0=0.0, power_t=0.5,
# class_weight=None, warm_start=False, average=False, n_iter=None)

# some of methods
# fit(X, y[, coef_init, intercept_init, ...])     Fit linear model with Stochastic Gradient Descent.
# predict(X)    Predict class labels for samples in X.

#-------------------------------
# video link: https://www.appliedaicourse.com/course/applied-ai-course-online/lessons/geometric-intuition-1/
#-------------------------------



# find more about CalibratedClassifierCV here at http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.calibration.CalibratedClassifierCV.html
# ----------------------------
# default paramters
# sklearn.calibration.CalibratedClassifierCV(base_estimator=None, method='sigmoid', cv=3)
#
# some of the methods of CalibratedClassifierCV()
# fit(X, y[, sample_weight])    Fit the calibrated model
# get_params([deep])    Get parameters for this estimator.
# predict(X)    Predict the target of new samples.
# predict_proba(X)      Posterior probabilities of classification
#-----------------------------------
# video link:
#-----------------------------------

alpha = [10 ** x for x in range(-6, 1)]
cv_log_error_array = []
for i in alpha:
    print("for alpha =", i)
    clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=i, penalty='l2', loss='log', random_state=42)
    clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
    sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
    sig_clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
    sig_clf_probs = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_x_onehotCoding)
    cv_log_error_array.append(log_loss(cv_y, sig_clf_probs, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
    print("Log Loss :",log_loss(cv_y, sig_clf_probs))

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(alpha, cv_log_error_array,c='g')
for i, txt in enumerate(np.round(cv_log_error_array,3)):
    ax.annotate((alpha[i],str(txt)), (alpha[i],cv_log_error_array[i]))
plt.grid()
```

```
plt.title("Cross Validation Error for each alpha")
plt.xlabel("Alpha i's")
plt.ylabel("Error measure")
plt.show()


best_alpha = np.argmin(cv_log_error_array)
clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=alpha[best_alpha], penalty='l2', loss='log', random_
state=42)
clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
sig_clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)

predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(train_x_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The train log loss i
s:",log_loss(y_train, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_x_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The cross validation
 log loss is:",log_loss(y_cv, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(test_x_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The test log loss i
s:",log_loss(y_test, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
```

In [ ]:

```
# read more about SGDClassifier() at http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/ge
nerated/sklearn.linear_model.SGDClassifier.html
# ------------------------------
# default parameters
# SGDClassifier(loss='hinge', penalty='l2', alpha=0.0001, l1_ratio=0.15, fit_i
ntercept=True, max_iter=None, tol=None,
# shuffle=True, verbose=0, epsilon=0.1, n_jobs=1, random_state=None, learning_
rate='optimal', eta0=0.0, power_t=0.5,
# class_weight=None, warm_start=False, average=False, n_iter=None)

# some of methods
# fit(X, y[, coef_init, intercept_init, ...])     Fit linear model with Stochast
ic Gradient Descent.
# predict(X)    Predict class labels for samples in X.

#-------------------------------
# video link:
#-------------------------------

clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=alpha[best_alpha], penalty='l2', loss='log', random_
state=42)
predict_and_plot_confusion_matrix(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y, cv_x_onehotCo
ding, cv_y, clf)
```

In [ ]:

In [ ]:
```
clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=alpha[best_alpha], penalty='l2', loss='log', random_
state=42)
clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding,train_y)
test_point_index = 1
no_feature = 500
predicted_cls = sig_clf.predict(test_x_onehotCoding.iloc[test_point_index, :].
values.reshape(1,-1))
print("Predicted Class :", predicted_cls[0])
print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig_clf.predict_proba(test_x_
onehotCoding.iloc[test_point_index, :].values.reshape(1,-1)),4))
print("Actual Class :", test_y[test_point_index])
indices = np.argsort(-clf.coef_)[predicted_cls-1][:,:no_feature]
print("-"*50)
# get_impfeature_names(indices[0], test_df['TEXT'].iloc[test_point_index],test
_df['Gene'].iloc[test_point_index],test_df['Variation'].iloc[test_point_inde
x], no_feature)
```

In [ ]:
```
```

In [ ]:
```
test_point_index = 100
no_feature = 500
predicted_cls = sig_clf.predict(test_x_onehotCoding.iloc[test_point_index, :].
values.reshape(1,-1))
print("Predicted Class :", predicted_cls[0])
print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig_clf.predict_proba(test_x_
onehotCoding.iloc[test_point_index, :].values.reshape(1, -1)),4))
print("Actual Class :", test_y[test_point_index])
indices = np.argsort(-clf.coef_)[predicted_cls-1][:,:no_feature]
print("-"*50)
# get_impfeature_names(indices[0], test_df['TEXT'].iloc[test_point_index],test
_df['Gene'].iloc[test_point_index],test_df['Variation'].iloc[test_point_inde
x], no_feature)
```

In [ ]:
```
```

In [ ]:
```
# LINEAR  SVM
```

In [ ]:
```
```

In [ ]:
```
# read more about support vector machines with linear kernals here http://scik
it-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.svm.SVC.html

# --------------------------------
# default parameters
# SVC(C=1.0, kernel='rbf', degree=3, gamma='auto', coef0=0.0, shrinking=True,
 probability=False, tol=0.001,
# cache_size=200, class_weight=None, verbose=False, max_iter=-1, decision_func
tion_shape='ovr', random_state=None)

# Some of methods of SVM()
# fit(X, y, [sample_weight])    Fit the SVM model according to the given train
ing data.
# predict(X)    Perform classification on samples in X.
# --------------------------------
# video link: https://www.appliedaicourse.com/course/applied-ai-course-online/
lessons/mathematical-derivation-copy-8/
# --------------------------------



# find more about CalibratedClassifierCV here at http://scikit-learn.org/stabl
e/modules/generated/sklearn.calibration.CalibratedClassifierCV.html
# ----------------------------
# default paramters
# sklearn.calibration.CalibratedClassifierCV(base_estimator=None, method='sigm
oid', cv=3)
#
# some of the methods of CalibratedClassifierCV()
# fit(X, y[, sample_weight])    Fit the calibrated model
# get_params([deep])    Get parameters for this estimator.
# predict(X)    Predict the target of new samples.
# predict_proba(X)      Posterior probabilities of classification
#-------------------------------------
# video link:
#-------------------------------------

alpha = [10 ** x for x in range(-5, 3)]
cv_log_error_array = []
for i in alpha:
    print("for C =", i)
#     clf = SVC(C=i,kernel='linear',probability=True, class_weight='balanced')
    clf = SGDClassifier( class_weight='balanced', alpha=i, penalty='l2', loss=
'hinge', random_state=42)
    clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
    sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
    sig_clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
    sig_clf_probs = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_x_onehotCoding)
    cv_log_error_array.append(log_loss(cv_y, sig_clf_probs, labels=clf.classes
_, eps=1e-15))
    print("Log Loss :",log_loss(cv_y, sig_clf_probs))

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(alpha, cv_log_error_array,c='g')
for i, txt in enumerate(np.round(cv_log_error_array,3)):
    ax.annotate((alpha[i],str(txt)), (alpha[i],cv_log_error_array[i]))
```

```
plt.grid()
plt.title("Cross Validation Error for each alpha")
plt.xlabel("Alpha i's")
plt.ylabel("Error measure")
plt.show()


best_alpha = np.argmin(cv_log_error_array)
# clf = SVC(C=i,kernel='linear',probability=True, class_weight='balanced')
clf = SGDClassifier(class_weight='balanced', alpha=alpha[best_alpha], penalty=
'l2', loss='hinge', random_state=42)
clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
sig_clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)

predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(train_x_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The train log loss i
s:",log_loss(y_train, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_x_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The cross validation
 log loss is:",log_loss(y_cv, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(test_x_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The test log loss i
s:",log_loss(y_test, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
```

In [ ]:

```
# read more about support vector machines with linear kernals here http://scik
it-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.svm.SVC.html

# ------------------------------
# default parameters
# SVC(C=1.0, kernel='rbf', degree=3, gamma='auto', coef0=0.0, shrinking=True,
 probability=False, tol=0.001,
# cache_size=200, class_weight=None, verbose=False, max_iter=-1, decision_func
tion_shape='ovr', random_state=None)

# Some of methods of SVM()
# fit(X, y, [sample_weight])    Fit the SVM model according to the given train
ing data.
# predict(X)    Perform classification on samples in X.
# ------------------------------
# video link: https://www.appliedaicourse.com/course/applied-ai-course-online/
lessons/mathematical-derivation-copy-8/
# ------------------------------


# clf = SVC(C=alpha[best_alpha],kernel='linear',probability=True, class_weight
='balanced')
clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=alpha[best_alpha], penalty='l2', loss='hinge', rando
m_state=42,class_weight='balanced')
predict_and_plot_confusion_matrix(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y,cv_x_onehotCod
ing,cv_y, clf)
```

In [ ]:

In [ ]:
```
clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=alpha[best_alpha], penalty='l2', loss='hinge', rando
m_state=42)
clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding,train_y)
test_point_index = 1
# test_point_index = 100
no_feature = 500
predicted_cls = sig_clf.predict(test_x_onehotCoding.iloc[test_point_index, :].
values.reshape(1, -1))
print("Predicted Class :", predicted_cls[0])
print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig_clf.predict_proba(test_x_
onehotCoding.iloc[test_point_index, :].values.reshape(1,-1)),4))
print("Actual Class :", test_y[test_point_index])
indices = np.argsort(-clf.coef_)[predicted_cls-1][:,:no_feature]
print("-"*50)
# get_impfeature_names(indices[0], test_df['TEXT'].iloc[test_point_index],test
_df['Gene'].iloc[test_point_index],test_df['Variation'].iloc[test_point_inde
x], no_feature)
```

In [ ]:
```
test_point_index = 100
no_feature = 500
predicted_cls = sig_clf.predict(test_x_onehotCoding.iloc[test_point_index, :].
values.reshape(1,-1))
print("Predicted Class :", predicted_cls[0])
print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig_clf.predict_proba(test_x_
onehotCoding.iloc[test_point_index, :].values.reshape(1,-1)),4))
print("Actual Class :", test_y[test_point_index])
indices = np.argsort(-clf.coef_)[predicted_cls-1][:,:no_feature]
print("-"*50)
# get_impfeature_names(indices[0], test_df['TEXT'].iloc[test_point_index],test
_df['Gene'].iloc[test_point_index],test_df['Variation'].iloc[test_point_inde
x], no_feature)
```

In [ ]:
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#  RANDOM FOREST
```

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In [ ]:
```
# ---------------------------------
# default parameters
# sklearn.ensemble.RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=10, criterion='gini', max_depth=None, min_samples_split=2,
# min_samples_leaf=1, min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, max_features='auto', max_leaf_nodes=None, min_impurity_decrease=0.0,
# min_impurity_split=None, bootstrap=True, oob_score=False, n_jobs=1, random_state=None, verbose=0, warm_start=False,
# class_weight=None)

# Some of methods of RandomForestClassifier()
# fit(X, y, [sample_weight])    Fit the SVM model according to the given training data.
# predict(X)    Perform classification on samples in X.
# predict_proba (X)     Perform classification on samples in X.

# some of attributes of  RandomForestClassifier()
# feature_importances_ : array of shape = [n_features]
# The feature importances (the higher, the more important the feature).

# ---------------------------------
# video link: https://www.appliedaicourse.com/course/applied-ai-course-online/lessons/random-forest-and-their-construction-2/
# ---------------------------------


# find more about CalibratedClassifierCV here at http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.calibration.CalibratedClassifierCV.html
# ----------------------------
# default paramters
# sklearn.calibration.CalibratedClassifierCV(base_estimator=None, method='sigmoid', cv=3)
#
# some of the methods of CalibratedClassifierCV()
# fit(X, y[, sample_weight])    Fit the calibrated model
# get_params([deep])    Get parameters for this estimator.
# predict(X)    Predict the target of new samples.
# predict_proba(X)      Posterior probabilities of classification
#-------------------------------------
# video link:
#-------------------------------------

alpha = [100,200,500,1000,2000]
max_depth = [5, 10]
cv_log_error_array = []
for i in alpha:
    for j in max_depth:
        print("for n_estimators =", i,"and max depth = ", j)
        clf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=i, criterion='gini', max_depth=j, random_state=42, n_jobs=-1)
        clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
        sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
        sig_clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
        sig_clf_probs = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_x_onehotCoding)
        cv_log_error_array.append(log_loss(cv_y, sig_clf_probs, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
```

```
        print("Log Loss :",log_loss(cv_y, sig_clf_probs))

'''fig, ax = plt.subplots()
features = np.dot(np.array(alpha)[:,None],np.array(max_depth)[None]).ravel()
ax.plot(features, cv_log_error_array,c='g')
for i, txt in enumerate(np.round(cv_log_error_array,3)):
    ax.annotate((alpha[int(i/2)],max_depth[int(i%2)],str(txt)), (features[i],c
v_log_error_array[i]))
plt.grid()
plt.title("Cross Validation Error for each alpha")
plt.xlabel("Alpha i's")
plt.ylabel("Error measure")
plt.show()
'''

best_alpha = np.argmin(cv_log_error_array)
clf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=alpha[int(best_alpha/2)], criterion=
'gini', max_depth=max_depth[int(best_alpha%2)], random_state=42, n_jobs=-1)
clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
sig_clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)

predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(train_x_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best estimator = ', alpha[int(best_alpha/2)], "The train
 log loss is:",log_loss(y_train, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_x_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best estimator = ', alpha[int(best_alpha/2)], "The cross
 validation log loss is:",log_loss(y_cv, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1
e-15))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(test_x_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best estimator = ', alpha[int(best_alpha/2)], "The test l
og loss is:",log_loss(y_test, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
```

In [ ]:
```
# --------------------------------
# default parameters
# sklearn.ensemble.RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=10, criterion='gini', max_depth=None, min_samples_split=2,
# min_samples_leaf=1, min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, max_features='auto', max_leaf_nodes=None, min_impurity_decrease=0.0,
# min_impurity_split=None, bootstrap=True, oob_score=False, n_jobs=1, random_state=None, verbose=0, warm_start=False,
# class_weight=None)

# Some of methods of RandomForestClassifier()
# fit(X, y, [sample_weight])    Fit the SVM model according to the given training data.
# predict(X)    Perform classification on samples in X.
# predict_proba (X)     Perform classification on samples in X.

# some of attributes of  RandomForestClassifier()
# feature_importances_ : array of shape = [n_features]
# The feature importances (the higher, the more important the feature).

# --------------------------------
# video link: https://www.appliedaicourse.com/course/applied-ai-course-online/lessons/random-forest-and-their-construction-2/
# --------------------------------

clf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=alpha[int(best_alpha/2)], criterion='gini', max_depth=max_depth[int(best_alpha%2)], random_state=42, n_jobs=-1)
predict_and_plot_confusion_matrix(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y,cv_x_onehotCoding,cv_y, clf)
```

In [ ]:
```
# test_point_index = 10
clf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=alpha[int(best_alpha/2)], criterion='gini', max_depth=max_depth[int(best_alpha%2)], random_state=42, n_jobs=-1)
clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
sig_clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)

test_point_index = 1
no_feature = 100
predicted_cls = sig_clf.predict(test_x_onehotCoding.iloc[test_point_index, :].values.reshape(1,-1))
print("Predicted Class :", predicted_cls[0])
print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig_clf.predict_proba(test_x_onehotCoding.iloc[test_point_index, :].values.reshape(1, -1)),4))
print("Actual Class :", test_y[test_point_index])
indices = np.argsort(-clf.feature_importances_)
print("-"*50)
# get_impfeature_names(indices[:no_feature], test_df['TEXT'].iloc[test_point_index],test_df['Gene'].iloc[test_point_index],test_df['Variation'].iloc[test_point_index], no_feature)
```

In [ ]:
```
test_point_index = 100
no_feature = 100
predicted_cls = sig_clf.predict(test_x_onehotCoding.iloc[test_point_index, :].
values.reshape(1, -1))
print("Predicted Class :", predicted_cls[0])
print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig_clf.predict_proba(test_x_
onehotCoding.iloc[test_point_index, :].values.reshape(1, -1)),4))
print("Actuall Class :", test_y[test_point_index])
indices = np.argsort(-clf.feature_importances_)
print("-"*50)
# get_impfeature_names(indices[:no_feature], test_df['TEXT'].iloc[test_point_i
ndex],test_df['Gene'].iloc[test_point_index],test_df['Variation'].iloc[test_po
int_index], no_feature)
```

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