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SOURCE CODE

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib as mpl
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold,
cross_validate, cross_val_predict
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, make_scorer
data=pd.read_csv('/Users/saketmanolkar/Downloads/
Dataset1.csv')
data

#This pice of code encodes all the string into binary
#Conversion of string to binary allows us to process data
effectively
for col in data.dtypes[data.dtypes=="object"].index:
    for_dummy= data.pop(col)

data=pd.concat([data,pd.get_dummies(for_dummy,prefix=
col)],axis=1)
print(data)

#We define the coloumn "Change_Plan_No" in our dataset
as the label for the model
labels=data.pop("Change_Plan_No")
```

#This particular library allows us to split training dataset from the test dataset

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(data,labels,test_size = 0.20)
```

def calculation():

```
cnf_matrix=confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print("Confusion matrix is:")
print(cnf_matrix)
```

```
FP = cnf_matrix.sum(axis=0) - np.diag(cnf_matrix)
FN = cnf_matrix.sum(axis=1) - np.diag(cnf_matrix)
TP = np.diag(cnf_matrix)
TN = cnf_matrix.sum() - (FP + FN + TP)
```

```
FP = FP.astype(float)
print('FP: '+str(FP))
FN = FN.astype(float)
print('FN: '+str(FN))
TP = TP.astype(float)
print('TP: '+str(TP))
TN = TN.astype(float)
print('TN: '+str(TN))
#True Positive rate
TPR = TP/(TP + FN)
```

```

print('TPR: '+str(TPR))
#false positive rate
FPR = FP/(FP+TN)
print('FPR: '+str(FPR))
#False negative rate
FNR = FN/(TP+FN)
print('FNR: '+str(FNR))
#True Negative Rate
TNR = TN/(TN + FP)
print('TNR: '+str(TNR))
#Recall (r) or sensitivity
r = TP/(TP + FN)
print('r or sesitivity: '+str(r))
#F1 measure (F1)
F1 = (2 *TP)/(2 *TP + FP + FN)
print('F1: '+str(F1))
#Accuracy (Acc)
Acc = (TP + TN)/(TP + FP + FN + TN)
print('Acc: '+str(Acc))
#Error rate (Err)
Err = (FP + FN)/(TP + FP + FN + TN)
print('Err: '+str(Err))

#ROC Curve
plt.plot(FPR, TPR,'o')
plt.plot(FPR, TPR,'b')
plt.suptitle('ROC curve')
plt.xlabel('FPR')
plt.ylabel('TPR')

```

```
#rf is defined as the function RandomForestClassifier()
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
rf = RandomForestClassifier()
rf.fit(x_train,y_train)
y_pred=rf.predict(x_test)
print(rf.score(x_test,y_test))
print("y_pred :",y_pred)
print(calculation())
```

```
cv = KFold(n_splits=10,random_state=1,shuffle=True)
scores = cross_validate(rf,x_train,y_train,scoring =
"accuracy",cv=cv)
scores
```

```
#Classifier is defined as the function
KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
classifier = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
classifier.fit(x_train, y_train)
y_pred=classifier.predict(x_test)
print(classifier.score(x_test,y_test))
print("y_pred :",y_pred)
print(calculation())
```

```
cv = KFold(n_splits=10,random_state=1,shuffle=True)
scores = cross_validate(classifier,x_train,y_train,scoring =
"accuracy",cv=cv)
scores
```

```
#lstm is defined as the function MLPClassifier
from sklearn.neural_network import MLPClassifier
lstm=MLPClassifier(solver="lbfgs",alpha=1e-5,hidden_layer_sizes=(5,2),random_state=1)
lstm.fit(x_train,y_train)
y_pred=lstm.predict(x_test)
print(lstm.score(x_test,y_test))
print("y_pred :",y_pred)
print(calculation())

cv = KFold(n_splits=10,random_state=1,shuffle=True)
scores = cross_validate(lstm,x_train,y_train,scoring =
"accuracy",cv=cv)
scores
```

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```
In [458]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib as mpl
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold, cross_validate, cross_val_predict
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, make_scorer
data=pd.read_csv('/Users/saketmanolkar/Downloads/Dataset1.csv')
data
```

Out[458]:

	Phone Usage	Income_Source	Living_Place	Current_Carrier	Change_Plan
0	>150	1	Town	AT&T	Yes
1	<75	1	Town	AT&T	No
2	<75	2	City	Sprint	No
3	75...150	2	City	MCI	Yes
4	75...150	2	City	Sprint	Yes
5	75...150	1	Town	MCI	Yes
6	75...150	2	City	AT&T	Yes
7	<75	1	City	Sprint	No
8	>150	1	City	MCI	Yes
9	<75	2	Town	AT&T	No
10	>150	2	Town	Sprint	Yes
11	>150	2	Town	MCI	Yes
12	75...150	2	Town	MCI	Yes
13	>150	2	City	AT&T	No
14	>150	2	City	MCI	No
15	75...150	2	Town	AT&T	No

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```
15 75...150 2 Town AT&T No
```

```
In [459]: #This piece of code encodes all the string into binary
#Conversion of string to binary allows us to process data effectively
for col in data.dtypes[data.dtypes=="object"].index:
    for dummy in data.pop(col):
        data=pd.concat([data,pd.get_dummies(for_dummy,prefix=col)],axis=1)
print(data)
```

	Income_Source	Living_Place	Current_Carrier	Change_Plan
0	1	Town	AT&T	Yes
1	1	Town	AT&T	No
2	2	City	Sprint	No
3	2	City	MCI	Yes
4	2	City	Sprint	Yes
5	1	Town	MCI	Yes
6	2	City	AT&T	Yes
7	1	City	Sprint	No
8	1	City	MCI	Yes
9	2	Town	AT&T	No
10	2	Town	Sprint	Yes
11	2	Town	MCI	Yes
12	2	Town	MCI	Yes
13	2	City	AT&T	No
14	2	City	MCI	No
15	2	Town	AT&T	No

```
Phone Usage_75...150 Phone Usage_<75 Phone Usage_>150
```

```
In [460]: #We define the column "Change_Plan_No" in our dataset as the label for the model
labels=data.pop("Change_Plan_No")
```

```
In [461]: #This particular library allows us to split training dataset from the test dataset

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(data,labels,test_size = 0.20)
```

```
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Run

In [461]: #This particular library allows us to split training dataset from the test dataset
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
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In [462]: def calculation():

    cnf_matrix=confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
    print("Confusion matrix is:")
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    TP = np.diag(cnf_matrix)
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    FP = FP.astype(float)
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    TPR = TP/(TP + FN)
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    TNR = TN/(TN + FP)
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    #Recall (r) or sensitivity
    r = TP/(TP + FN)
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```
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Python 3 (pykernel)

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Run

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