Model & df["Outco	6 148 72 35 0 33.6 0.627 50 1 1 85 66 29 0 26.6 0.351 31 0 8 183 64 0 0 23.3 0.672 32 1 1 89 66 23 94 28.1 0.167 21 0 0 137 40 35 168 43.1 2.288 33 1 Regresyon(Logistic Regression) Tahmin Ome"].value_counts()
<pre>1 268 Name: Out df.descr: DiabetesPed y = df["6"]</pre>	Count mean std min 25% 50% 75% max Pregnancies 768.0 3.845052 3.369578 0.000 1.00000 3.0000 6.00000 17.00 Glucose 768.0 120.894531 31.972618 0.000 99.0000 117.0000 140.25000 199.00 BloodPressure 768.0 69.105469 19.355807 0.000 62.00000 72.0000 80.0000 122.00 SkinThickness 768.0 20.536458 15.952218 0.000 0.0000 23.0000 32.0000 99.00 Insulin 768.0 79.799479 115.244002 0.000 0.00000 30.5000 127.25000 846.00 BMI 768.0 31.992578 7.884160 0.000 27.30000 32.0000 36.60000 67.10 igreeFunction 768.0 33.240885 11.760232 21.000 24.00000 29.0000 41.00000 81.00 Outcome 768.0 0.348958 0.476951 0.000
<pre>: y.head() : 0 1 1 0 2 1 3 0 4 1 Name: Out : X.head()</pre>	Come, dtype: int64 Come
loj_mode: array([-5 loj_mode: array([[
<pre>y_pred = confusion array([[4] [1]</pre>	come, dtype: int64 loj_model.predict(X) n_matrix(y,y_pred) 48, 52], 21, 147]], dtype=int64) score(y,y_pred)
accur macro weighted loj_mode: loj_mode: array([[0	precision recall f1-score support 0 0.79 0.90 0.84 500 1 0.74 0.55 0.63 268 acy 0.77 768 avg 0.76 0.72 0.73 768 avg 0.77 0.77 0.77 768 1.predict_proba(X)[0:10] #ondalık olacak şekilde tahmin fonksiyonları 3505852, 0.6494148], 91692518, 0.08307482], 22489628, 0.77510372], 92127453, 0.07872547], 1.6759435, 0.83240565], 79886109, 0.20113891], 8800353, 0.11199647], 2.7795677, 0.72204323], 32053464, 0.67946536], 92264521, 0.07735479]]) risi kontrol yöntemi c_auc = roc_auc_score(y, loj_model.predict(X)) , thresholds = roc_curve(y, loj_model.predict_proba(X)[:,1])
plt. save plt. show	fig("Log_ROC")
y_pred = print(account)	test_size=0.30, random_state=42) 1 = LogisticRegression(solver="liblinear").fit(X_train,y_train) loj_model.predict(X_test) curacy_score(y_test,y_pred)) 445887446 1_score(loj_model, X_test,y_test,cv=10).mean()
<pre>y = df["(x = df.d; x_train, y = df["(x = df.d; x_train, Model & knn_mode.</pre>	<pre>rop(["Outcome"], axis = 1) X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(</pre>
accuracy 0.6883116 Model To knn = KNe knn_param knn_cv_me	<pre>uning(Model Doğrulama) eighborsClassifier() ms = {"n_neighbors":np.arange(1,50)} odel = GridSearchCV(knn,knn_params,cv=10).fit(X_train,y_train)</pre>
#final maknn_tuned y_pred = accuracy 0.7142857	d = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors= 11).fit(X_train,y_train) knn_tuned.predict(X_test) _score(y_test,y_pred) 142857143 d.score(X_test,y_test) #daha pratik hesaplama
: df.head(k Vektör Makineleri(SVM)
<pre>X_train, Model & svm_mode. from skle set_conf.</pre>	<pre>X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(</pre>
decis max_i tol=0 y_pred =	, break_ties=False, cache_size=200, class_weight=None, coef0=0.0, ion_function_shape='ovr', degree=3, gamma='scale', kernel='linear', ter=-1, probability=False, random_state=None, shrinking=True, .001, verbose=False) svm_model.predict(X_test) _score(y_test,y_pred)
svm_cv_m	uning
: {'C': 5, : svm_cv_me : 0.7765199 #final me svm_tunee	
0.7532467 Yapay S df.head(Pregnance 0 1	Sinir Ağları(Çok Katmanlı Algılayıcılar) Sies Glucose BloodPressure SkinThickness Insulin BMI DiabetesPedigreeFunction Age Outcome 6 148 72 35 0 33.6 0.627 50 1 1 85 66 29 0 26.6 0.351 31 0
	8 183 64 0 0 23.3 0.672 32 1 1 89 66 23 94 28.1 0.167 21 0 0 137 40 35 168 43.1 2.288 33 1 X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
scaler.f. X_test = scaler.f. X_train : Model &	<pre>it(X_test) scaler.transform(X_test) it(X_train) = scaler.transform(X_train)</pre>
	Section Sect

tol=0.0001, validation fraction=0.1, verbose=False, warm start=False) File: c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\neural network\ multilayer perceptron.py Docstring: Multi-layer Perceptron classifier. This model optimizes the log-loss function using LBFGS or stochastic gradient descent. .. versionadded:: 0.18 Parameters hidden layer sizes : tuple, length = n layers - 2, default=(100,) The ith element represents the number of neurons in the ith hidden layer. activation : {'identity', 'logistic', 'tanh', 'relu'}, default='relu' Activation function for the hidden layer. - 'identity', no-op activation, useful to implement linear bottleneck, returns f(x) = x- 'logistic', the logistic sigmoid function, returns f(x) = 1 / (1 + exp(-x)). - 'tanh', the hyperbolic tan function, returns f(x) = tanh(x). - 'relu', the rectified linear unit function, returns f(x) = max(0, x)solver : {'lbfgs', 'sgd', 'adam'}, default='adam' The solver for weight optimization. - 'lbfgs' is an optimizer in the family of quasi-Newton methods. - 'sgd' refers to stochastic gradient descent. - 'adam' refers to a stochastic gradient-based optimizer proposed by Kingma, Diederik, and Jimmy Ba Note: The default solver 'adam' works pretty well on relatively large datasets (with thousands of training samples or more) in terms of both training time and validation score. For small datasets, however, 'lbfgs' can converge faster and perform better. alpha: float, default=0.0001 L2 penalty (regularization term) parameter. batch size : int, default='auto' Size of minibatches for stochastic optimizers. If the solver is 'lbfgs', the classifier will not use minibatch. When set to "auto", `batch size=min(200, n samples)` learning rate : {'constant', 'invscaling', 'adaptive'}, default='constant' Learning rate schedule for weight updates. - 'constant' is a constant learning rate given by 'learning rate init'. - 'invscaling' gradually decreases the learning rate at each time step 't' using an inverse scaling exponent of 'power t'. effective learning rate = learning rate init / pow(t, power t) - 'adaptive' keeps the learning rate constant to 'learning_rate_init' as long as training loss keeps decreasing. Each time two consecutive epochs fail to decrease training loss by at least tol, or fail to increase validation score by at least tol if 'early stopping' is on, the current learning rate is divided by 5. Only used when ``solver='sgd'``. learning rate init : double, default=0.001 The initial learning rate used. It controls the step-size in updating the weights. Only used when solver='sgd' or 'adam'. power t : double, default=0.5 The exponent for inverse scaling learning rate. It is used in updating effective learning rate when the learning rate is set to 'invscaling'. Only used when solver='sgd'. max_iter : int, default=200 Maximum number of iterations. The solver iterates until convergence (determined by 'tol') or this number of iterations. For stochastic solvers ('sgd', 'adam'), note that this determines the number of epochs (how many times each data point will be used), not the number of gradient steps. shuffle : bool, default=True Whether to shuffle samples in each iteration. Only used when solver='sgd' or 'adam'. random state : int, RandomState instance, default=None Determines random number generation for weights and bias initialization, train-test split if early stopping is used, and batch sampling when solver='sgd' or 'adam'. Pass an int for reproducible results across multiple function calls. See :term:`Glossary <random_state>`. tol : float, default=1e-4 Tolerance for the optimization. When the loss or score is not improving by at least ``tol`` for ``n_iter_no_change`` consecutive iterations, unless ``learning rate`` is set to 'adaptive', convergence is considered to be reached and training stops. verbose : bool, default=False Whether to print progress messages to stdout. warm start : bool, default=False When set to True, reuse the solution of the previous call to fit as initialization, otherwise, just erase the previous solution. See :term:`the Glossary <warm start>`. momentum : float, default=0.9 Momentum for gradient descent update. Should be between 0 and 1. Only used when solver='sgd'. nesterovs momentum : bool, default=True Whether to use Nesterov's momentum. Only used when solver='sgd' and momentum > 0.early stopping : bool, default=False Whether to use early stopping to terminate training when validation score is not improving. If set to true, it will automatically set aside 10% of training data as validation and terminate training when validation score is not improving by at least tol for ``n iter no change`` consecutive epochs. The split is stratified, except in a multilabel setting. Only effective when solver='sgd' or 'adam' validation_fraction : float, default=0.1 The proportion of training data to set aside as validation set for early stopping. Must be between 0 and 1. Only used if early_stopping is True beta 1 : float, default=0.9 Exponential decay rate for estimates of first moment vector in adam, should be in [0, 1). Only used when solver='adam' beta 2 : float, default=0.999 Exponential decay rate for estimates of second moment vector in adam, should be in [0, 1). Only used when solver='adam' epsilon: float, default=1e-8 Value for numerical stability in adam. Only used when solver='adam' n iter no change : int, default=10 Maximum number of epochs to not meet ``tol`` improvement. Only effective when solver='sgd' or 'adam' .. versionadded:: 0.20 max fun : int, default=15000 Only used when solver='lbfgs'. Maximum number of loss function calls. The solver iterates until convergence (determined by 'tol'), number of iterations reaches max iter, or this number of loss function calls. Note that number of loss function calls will be greater than or equal to the number of iterations for the `MLPClassifier`. .. versionadded:: 0.22 Attributes classes : ndarray or list of ndarray of shape (n classes,) Class labels for each output. loss : float The current loss computed with the loss function. best loss : float The minimum loss reached by the solver throughout fitting. loss curve : list of shape (`n iter `,) The ith element in the list represents the loss at the ith iteration. t_ : int The number of training samples seen by the solver during fitting. coefs : list of shape (n layers - 1,) The ith element in the list represents the weight matrix corresponding to layer i. intercepts : list of shape (n layers - 1,) The ith element in the list represents the bias vector corresponding to layer i + 1. n_iter_ : int The number of iterations the solver has ran. n_layers : int Number of layers. n_outputs_ : int Number of outputs. out activation : str Name of the output activation function. Examples >>> from sklearn.neural network import MLPClassifier >>> from sklearn.datasets import make_classification >>> from sklearn.model selection import train test split >>> X, y = make classification(n samples=100, random state=1) >>> X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, stratify=y, random state=1) >>> clf = MLPClassifier(random state=1, max iter=300).fit(X train, y train) >>> clf.predict proba(X test[:1]) array([[0.038..., 0.961...]]) >>> clf.predict(X_test[:5, :]) array([1, 0, 1, 0, 1]) >>> clf.score(X test, y test) 0.8... Notes MLPClassifier trains iteratively since at each time step the partial derivatives of the loss function with respect to the model parameters are computed to update the parameters. It can also have a regularization term added to the loss function that shrinks model parameters to prevent overfitting. This implementation works with data represented as dense numpy arrays or sparse scipy arrays of floating point values. References Hinton, Geoffrey E. "Connectionist learning procedures." Artificial intelligence 40.1 (1989): 185-234.Glorot, Xavier, and Yoshua Bengio. "Understanding the difficulty of training deep feedforward neural networks." International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Statistics. 2010. He, Kaiming, et al. "Delving deep into rectifiers: Surpassing human-level performance on imagenet classification." arXiv preprint arXiv:1502.01852 (2015). Kingma, Diederik, and Jimmy Ba. "Adam: A method for stochastic optimization." arXiv preprint arXiv:1412.6980 (2014). y pred = mlpc model.predict(X test) accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred) Out[99]: 0.7056277056277056 **Model Tuning** mlpc = MLPClassifier(solver="lbfgs",activation="logistic",max iter=500) mlpc params = {"alpha":[1,5,0.0001], "hidden layer sizes":[(100,100),(3,5)]} mlpc cv model = GridSearchCV(mlpc,mlpc params,cv=10,n jobs=-1,verbose=2).fit(X train,y train) Fitting 10 folds for each of 6 candidates, totalling 60 fits In [134.. mlpc cv model.best score Out[134... 0.7747030048916842 mlpc cv model.best params Out[135... {'alpha': 1, 'hidden_layer sizes': (3, 5)} In [276.. mlpc tuned = MLPClassifier(solver="lbfgs",activation="logistic",alpha=1,hidden layer sizes=(3,5)).fit(X train,) mlpc_tuned.score(X_test,y_test) 0.7532467532467533 **CART (Classification and Regression Tree)** df.head() Glucose BloodPressure SkinThickness Insulin BMI DiabetesPedigreeFunction Age **Pregnancies** Outcome 0 6 148 72 35 0 33.6 0.627 50 1 1 29 31 0 85 0 26.6 0.351 66 2 8 183 0 0 23.3 32 1 64 0.672 94 28.1 3 89 23 21 0 66 0.167 0 168 43.1 4 137 40 35 2.288 33 1 In [139.. X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(test size=0.30, random state=42) Model & Tahmin In [140.. cart model = DecisionTreeClassifier().fit(X train, y train) In [141.. cart model DecisionTreeClassifier(ccp_alpha=0.0, class_weight=None, criterion='gini', max_depth=None, max_features=None, max_leaf_nodes=None, min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_impurity_split=None, min samples leaf=1, min samples split=2, min weight fraction leaf=0.0, random state=None, splitter='best') In [142. cart_model.score(X_test,y_test) Out[142... 0.70995670995671 Model Tuning In [144.. cart = DecisionTreeClassifier() In [148... cart params = {"max depth":[1,3,5,8,10], "min samples split":[2,3,5,10,20]} In [149.. cart_cv_model = GridSearchCV(cart,cart_params,cv=10,n_jobs=-1,verbose=2).fit(X_train,y_train) Fitting 10 folds for each of 25 candidates, totalling 250 fits cart cv model.best score 0.763487071977638 cart cv model.best params Out[151... {'max_depth': 5, 'min_samples split': 20} In [278... cart tuned = DecisionTreeClassifier(max depth=5, min samples split=20).fit(X train,y train) In [279. y_pred =cart_tuned.predict(X_test) accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred) Out[280... 0.7532467532467533 **Random Forest** df.head() Pregnancies Glucose BloodPressure SkinThickness Insulin BMI DiabetesPedigreeFunction Age Outcome 0 6 148 72 35 0 33.6 0.627 50 1 26.6 0.351 0 2 183 0 0 23.3 0.672 32 1 3 0 40 35 168 43.1 2.288 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(test size=0.30, random state=42) **Model & Tahmin** In [159.. rf_model = RandomForestClassifier().fit(X_train,y_train) rf model Out[160... RandomForestClassifier(bootstrap=True, ccp alpha=0.0, class weight=None, criterion='gini', max_depth=None, max_features='auto', max_leaf_nodes=None, max_samples=None, min impurity decrease=0.0, min impurity split=None, min samples leaf=1, min samples split=2, min weight fraction leaf=0.0, n estimators=100, n_jobs=None, oob_score=False, random_state=None, verbose=0, warm start=False) y pred = rf model.predict(X test) accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred) Out[162... 0.7359307359307359 **Model Tuning** rf = RandomForestClassifier() In [164... rf params = {"n estimators":[100,200,500,1000], "max features":[3,5,7,8], "min_samples_split":[2,5,10,20]} rf_cv_model = GridSearchCV(rf,rf_params,cv=10,n_jobs=-1,verbose=2).fit(X_train,y_train) Fitting 10 folds for each of 64 candidates, totalling 640 fits rf cv model.best score 0.7875960866526904 rf cv model.best params {'max_features': 8, 'min_samples_split': 5, 'n_estimators': 1000} rf_tuned = RandomForestClassifier(max_features=8,min_samples_split=5,n_estimators=1000).fit(X_train,y_train) y_pred = rf_tuned.predict(X_test) accuracy score(y test, y pred) Out[283... 0.7619047619047619 #değişken önem düzeyi feature_imp = pd.Series(rf_tuned.feature_importances_, index=X_train.columns).sort_values(ascending=False) sns.barplot(x=feature_imp, y=feature_imp.index) plt.xlabel("değişken önem skorları") plt.ylabel("değişkenler") plt.title("değişken önem düzeyleri") plt.show() değişken önem düzeyleri Glucose BMI DiabetesPedigreeFunction BloodPressure Pregnancies Insulin SkinThickness 0.05 0.10 0.20 0.25 0.35 0.00 0.15 değişken önem skorları **Gradient Boosting Machines Model & Tahmin** In [174.. gbm model = GradientBoostingClassifier().fit(X train,y train) gbm_model.score(X_test,y_test) Out[175... 0.7445887445887446 Model Tuning In [176.. gbm = GradientBoostingClassifier() gbm_params = {"learning_rate":[0.1,0.01,0.001,0.05], "n estimators":[100,300,500,1000], "max depth": [2,3,5,8]} gbm_cv_model = GridSearchCV(gbm,gbm_params,cv=10,n_jobs=-1).fit(X_train,y_train) In [179.. gbm cv model.best params {'learning_rate': 0.01, 'max_depth': 5, 'n_estimators': 300} Out[179... In [284... #final modei gbm_tuned = GradientBoostingClassifier(learning_rate= 0.01, n_estimators=300, max_depth=5).fit(X_train, y_train) y pred = gbm tuned.predict(X test) accuracy score(y test, y pred) 0.72727272727273 feature imp = pd.Series(gbm tuned.feature importances , index=X train.columns).sort values(ascending=False) sns.barplot(x=feature imp, y=feature imp.index) plt.xlabel("değişken önem skorları") plt.ylabel("değişkenler") plt.title("değişken önem düzeyleri") plt.show() değişken önem düzeyleri Glucose BMI değiskenle DiabetesPedigreeFunction Insulin BloodPressure Pregnancies SkinThickness 0.15 0.20 0.25 0.35 değişken önem skorları **XGBoost** Model & Tahmin In [191... !pip install xgboost Requirement already satisfied: xgboost in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (1.5.0) Requirement already satisfied: scipy in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from xgboost) (1.6.2) Requirement already satisfied: numpy in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from xgboost) (1.20.1) from xgboost import XGBClassifier In [197.. xgb_model = XGBClassifier().fit(X_train,y_train) [00:06:26] WARNING: C:/Users/Administrator/workspace/xgboost-win64 release 1.5.0/src/learner.cc:1115: Starting in XGBoost 1.3.0, the default evaluation metric used with the objective 'binary:logistic' was changed from 'err or' to 'logloss'. Explicitly set eval_metric if you'd like to restore the old behavior. In [194.. xgb model Out[194... XGBClassifier(base_score=0.5, booster='gbtree', colsample bylevel=1, colsample bynode=1, colsample bytree=1, enable categorical=False, gamma=0, gpu id=-1, importance type=None, interaction_constraints='', learning_rate=0.300000012, max delta step=0, max depth=6, min child weight=1, missing=nan, monotone constraints='()', n estimators=100, n jobs=4, num_parallel_tree=1, objective='binary:logistic', predictor='auto', random_state=0, reg_alpha=0, reg_lambda=1, scale pos weight=1, subsample=1, tree method='exact', use label encoder=True, validate parameters=1, verbosity=None) In [199.. y pred = xgb model.predict(X test) accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred) Out[200... 0.7359307359307359 **Model Tuning** xgb = XGBClassifier() xgb params = {"n estimators":[100,500,1000], "subsample": [0.6,0.8,1], "max depth":[3,5,7], "learning rate":[0.1,0.001,0.01]} xgb cv model = GridSearchCV(xgb,xgb params,cv=5,n jobs=-1,verbose=2).fit(X train,y train) Fitting 5 folds for each of 81 candidates, totalling 405 fits C:\Users\Lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\xgboost\sklearn.py:1224: UserWarning: The use of label encoder in X GBClassifier is deprecated and will be removed in a future release. To remove this warning, do the following: 1) Pass option use_label_encoder=False when constructing XGBClassifier object; and 2) Encode your labels (y) as integers starting with 0, i.e. 0, 1, 2, ..., [num_class - 1]. warnings.warn(label encoder deprecation msg, UserWarning) [00:14:42] WARNING: C:/Users/Administrator/workspace/xgboost-win64 release 1.5.0/src/learner.cc:1115: Starting in XGBoost 1.3.0, the default evaluation metric used with the objective 'binary:logistic' was changed from 'err or' to 'logloss'. Explicitly set eval metric if you'd like to restore the old behavior. In [204... xgb cv model.best params Out[204... {'learning_rate': 0.01, 'max_depth': 3, 'n_estimators': 500, 'subsample': 1} xgb tuned = XGBClassifier(learning rate= 0.01, max depth = 3, n estimators = 500, subsample= 1).fit(X train,y t C:\Users\Lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\xgboost\sklearn.py:1224: UserWarning: The use of label encoder in X GBClassifier is deprecated and will be removed in a future release. To remove this warning, do the following: 1) Pass option use_label_encoder=False when constructing XGBClassifier object; and 2) Encode your labels (y) as integers starting with 0, i.e. 0, 1, 2, ..., [num_class - 1]. warnings.warn(label encoder deprecation msg, UserWarning) [01:48:30] WARNING: C:/Users/Administrator/workspace/xgboost-win64 release 1.5.0/src/learner.cc:1115: Starting in XGBoost 1.3.0, the default evaluation metric used with the objective 'binary:logistic' was changed from 'err or' to 'logloss'. Explicitly set eval metric if you'd like to restore the old behavior. xgb tuned.score(X test,y test) Out[288... 0.7359307359307359 feature imp = pd.Series(xgb tuned.feature importances , index=X train.columns).sort values(ascending=False) sns.barplot(x=feature imp, y=feature imp.index) plt.xlabel("değişken önem skorları") plt.ylabel("değişkenler") plt.title("değişken önem düzeyleri") plt.show() değişken önem düzeyleri Glucose BMI Age değişkenle Pregnancies Insulin SkinThickness DiabetesPedigreeFunction BloodPressure 0.00 0.15 0.20 0.30 değişken önem skorları **Light GBM Model & Tahmin** In [214... !pip install lightgbm Requirement already satisfied: lightgbm in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (3.3.1) Requirement already satisfied: wheel in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from lightgbm) (0.36.2) Requirement already satisfied: scipy in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from lightgbm) (1.6.2) Requirement already satisfied: numpy in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from lightgbm) (1.20.1) Requirement already satisfied: scikit-learn!=0.22.0 in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from lightg bm) (0.24.1)Requirement already satisfied: threadpoolctl>=2.0.0 in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from scikit -learn!=0.22.0->lightgbm) (2.1.0) Requirement already satisfied: joblib>=0.11 in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from scikit-learn!= 0.22.0->lightgbm) (1.0.1) In [216... from lightgbm import LGBMClassifier lgbm model = LGBMClassifier().fit(X train, y train) In [218... y pred = lgbm model.predict(X test) accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred) Out[220... 0.7229437229437229 **Model Tuning** lgbm = LGBMClassifier() lgbm params = {"n estimators":[200,500,1000], "max depth": [1,2,3,5], "learning rate":[0.1,0.001,0.01]} lgbm cv model = GridSearchCV(lgbm,lgbm params,cv=10,n jobs=-1,verbose=2).fit(X train,y train) Fitting 10 folds for each of 36 candidates, totalling 360 fits In [224.. lgbm cv_model.best_params_ Out [224... {'learning rate': 0.01, 'max depth': 1, 'n estimators': 500} In [289.. lgbm_tuned = XGBClassifier(learning_rate= 0.01, max_depth =1 , n_estimators = 500).fit(X_train,y_train) C:\Users\Lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\xgboost\sklearn.py:1224: UserWarning: The use of label encoder in X GBClassifier is deprecated and will be removed in a future release. To remove this warning, do the following: 1) Pass option use label encoder=False when constructing XGBClassifier object; and 2) Encode your labels (y) as integers starting with 0, i.e. 0, 1, 2, ..., [num_class - 1]. warnings.warn(label_encoder_deprecation_msg, UserWarning) [01:48:38] WARNING: C:/Users/Administrator/workspace/xgboost-win64_release_1.5.0/src/learner.cc:1115: Starting in XGBoost 1.3.0, the default evaluation metric used with the objective 'binary:logistic' was changed from 'err or' to 'logloss'. Explicitly set eval_metric if you'd like to restore the old behavior. lgbm_tuned.score(X_test,y_test) Out[290... 0.75757575757576 feature imp = pd.Series(lgbm tuned.feature importances , index=X_train.columns).sort_values(ascending=False) sns.barplot(x=feature_imp, y=feature_imp.index) plt.xlabel("değişken önem skorları") plt.ylabel("değişkenler") plt.title("değişken önem düzeyleri") plt.show() değişken önem düzeyleri Glucose Age değişkenle DiabetesPedigreeFunction Pregnancies BloodPressure SkinThickness Insulin 0.05 0.10 0.15 0.20 0.25 0.30 0.35 değişken önem skorları CatBoost Model ve Tahmin In [229... !pip install catboost Requirement already satisfied: catboost in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (1.0.3) Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from catboost) (3.3. Requirement already satisfied: six in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from catboost) (1.15.0) Requirement already satisfied: scipy in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from catboost) (1.6.2) Requirement already satisfied: graphviz in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from catboost) (0.18) Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.16.0 in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from catboost) (1. Requirement already satisfied: plotly in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from catboost) (5.3.1) Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=0.24.0 in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from catboost) (1.2.4)Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7.3 in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pand as >= 0.24.0 - catboost) (2.8.1) Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.3 in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas>=0.24.0 ->catboost) (2021.1) Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib->c atboost) (8.2.0) ackages (from matplotlib->catboost) (2.4.7) Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotli b->catboost) (1.3.1) Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib->ca tboost) (0.10.0) Requirement already satisfied: tenacity>=6.2.0 in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from plotly->cat boost) (8.0.1) from catboost import CatBoostClassifier catb model = CatBoostClassifier().fit(X train, y train, verbose=False) y_pred = catb_model.predict(X_test) In [234... accuracy score(y test, y pred) Out[234... 0.7402597402597403 Model Tuning catb = CatBoostClassifier() catb params = {"iterations":[200,500,100], "learning_rate":[0.01,0.03,0.1], "depth": [4,5,8]} catb cv model = GridSearchCV(catb,catb params,cv=10,n jobs=-1,verbose=2).fit(X train,y train)

MLPClassifier

MLPClassifier(activation='relu', alpha=0.0001, batch size='auto', beta 1=0.9,

Type:

String form:

