

homework9

November 13, 2019

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SECTION: 113523595
CS 5970: Machine Learning Practices

1 Homework 9: Decision

1.1 Assignment Overview

Follow the TODOs and read through and understand any provided code. Post any questions you might have to the Canvas discussion. For all plots, make sure all necessary axes and curves are clearly and accurately labeled. Include figure/plot titles appropriately as well.

1.1.1 Task

For this assignment you will be exploring Decision Tree Classifiers.

1.1.2 Data set

The data file can be found on Canvas under Files/Homework Solutions, and on git and the server under datasets/fraud_detection/health_provider_fraud.csv.

These data were re-configured from a dataset collected for the purpose of detecting Health care Provider Fraud. Total Medicare spending increases exponentially due to frauds in Medicare claims. Healthcare fraud involves health care providers, physicians, patients, and beneficiaries acting in-tandem to construct fraudulent claims.

The goal is to “predict potentially fraudulent providers” from summary statistics of their filed healthcare claims.

Features

The features are aggregate statistics computed as either the mean or the sum. For the following features, the column is indicative of the average value for the provider’s claims:

* InscClaimAmtReimbursed
* DeductibleAmtPaid * NoOfMonths_PartACov * NoOfMonths_PartBCov * IPAnnualReimbursementAmt * IPAnnualDeductibleAmt * OPAnnualReimbursementAmt * OPAnnualDeductibleAmt
* NumPhysiciansSeen * NumProcedures * NumDiagnosisClaims * Age

For the following features, the column is indicative of the total number among the provider's claims:

- * ChronicCond_Alzheimer
- * ChronicCond_Heartfailure
- * ChronicCond_KidneyDisease
- * ChronicCond_Cancer
- * ChronicCond_ObstrPulmonary
- * ChronicCond_Depression
- * ChronicCond_Diabetes
- * ChronicCond_IschemicHeart
- * ChronicCond_Osteoporasis
- * ChronicCond_rheumatoidarthritis
- * ChronicCond_stroke
- * RenalDiseaseIndicator

These data were amalgamated from the [HEALTHCARE PROVIDER FRAUD DETECTION ANALYSIS](#) data set on Kaggle.

1.1.3 Objectives

- Introduction to Decision Trees

1.1.4 Notes

- Do not save work within the ml_practices folder

1.1.5 General References

- [Guide to Jupyter](#)
- [Python Built-in Functions](#)
- [Python Data Structures](#)
- [Numpy Reference](#)
- [Numpy Cheat Sheet](#)
- [Summary of matplotlib](#)
- [DataCamp: Matplotlib](#)
- [Pandas DataFrames](#)
- [Sci-kit Learn Linear Models](#)
- [Sci-kit Learn Ensemble Models](#)
- [Sci-kit Learn Metrics](#)
- [Sci-kit Learn Model Selection](#)
- [Sci-kit Learn Pipelines](#)
- [Sci-kit Learn Preprocessing](#)

```
[2]: # THESE FIRST 3 IMPORTS ARE FROM FILES IN THE ML_PRACTICES FOLDER UNDER HW9
      # Use the versions found in the hw9 folder as some changes were made
      import visualize
      import metrics_plots
```

```

from pipeline_components import DataSampleDropper, DataFrameSelector, DataScaler

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import re, os, pathlib
import time as timelib

from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, RobustScaler
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score, cross_val_predict
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, GridSearchCV
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, roc_curve, auc
from sklearn.metrics import log_loss, f1_score
from sklearn.base import BaseEstimator, TransformerMixin
from sklearn.linear_model import SGDClassifier, LogisticRegression
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor, export_graphviz
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder, LabelEncoder, OrdinalEncoder
from sklearn.externals import joblib
import pickle as pkl

FIGW = 5
FIGH = 5
FONTSIZE = 12

plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (FIGW, FIGH)
plt.rcParams['font.size'] = FONTSIZE

plt.rcParams['xtick.labelsize'] = FONTSIZE
plt.rcParams['ytick.labelsize'] = FONTSIZE

%matplotlib inline
plt.style.use('ggplot')

```

```

[3]: """ PROVIDED
      Display current working directory of this notebook. If you are using
      relative paths for your data, then it needs to be relative to the CWD.
      """
      HOME_DIR = pathlib.Path.home()
      pathlib.Path.cwd()

```

```

[3]: PosixPath('/home/jovyan')

```

2 LOAD DATA

```
[4]: # TODO: set path appropriately.
# data file can be found on canvas under Files/Homework Solutions, and on git
# and the server under datasets/fraud_detection/
fname = "ml_practices/imports/datasets/fraud_detection/health_provider_fraud.
↳csv"
claims_data = pd.read_csv(fname)
claims_data.shape
```

```
[4]: (5410, 25)
```

```
[5]: """ PROVIDED
Display data info
"""
claims_data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5410 entries, 0 to 5409
Data columns (total 25 columns):
Provider                5410 non-null object
PotentialFraud          5410 non-null bool
Age                    5410 non-null float64
NumPhysiciansSeen      5410 non-null float64
NumProcedures          5410 non-null float64
NumDiagnosisClaims     5410 non-null float64
InscClaimAmtReimbursed  5410 non-null float64
DeductibleAmtPaid      5409 non-null float64
NoOfMonths_PartACov    5410 non-null float64
NoOfMonths_PartBCov    5410 non-null float64
IPAnnualReimbursementAmt 5410 non-null float64
IPAnnualDeductibleAmt  5410 non-null float64
OPAnnualReimbursementAmt 5410 non-null float64
OPAnnualDeductibleAmt  5410 non-null float64
ChronicCond_Alzheimer  5410 non-null int64
ChronicCond_Heartfailure 5410 non-null int64
ChronicCond_KidneyDisease 5410 non-null int64
ChronicCond_Cancer     5410 non-null int64
ChronicCond_ObstrPulmonary 5410 non-null int64
ChronicCond_Depression  5410 non-null int64
ChronicCond_Diabetes    5410 non-null int64
ChronicCond_IschemicHeart 5410 non-null int64
ChronicCond_Osteoporosis 5410 non-null int64
ChronicCond_rheumatoidarthritis 5410 non-null int64
ChronicCond_stroke      5410 non-null int64
dtypes: bool(1), float64(12), int64(11), object(1)
memory usage: 1019.7+ KB
```

```
[6]: """ PROVIDED
Display the head of the data
"""
claims_data.head()
```

```
[6]: Provider PotentialFraud Age NumPhysiciansSeen NumProcedures \
0 PRV51001 False 78.840000 1.280000 0.120000
1 PRV51003 True 70.022727 1.181818 0.363636
2 PRV51004 False 72.161074 1.322148 0.000000
3 PRV51005 True 70.475536 1.209442 0.000000
4 PRV51007 False 69.291667 1.125000 0.013889

NumDiagnosisClaims InscClaimAmtReimbursed DeductibleAmtPaid \
0 3.640000 4185.600000 213.600000
1 5.765152 4588.409091 502.166667
2 2.751678 350.134228 2.080537
3 2.786266 241.124464 3.175966
4 3.208333 468.194444 45.333333

NoOfMonths_PartACov NoOfMonths_PartBCov ... ChronicCond_Heartfailure \
0 12.000000 12.000000 ... 19
1 11.818182 11.871212 ... 80
2 11.865772 11.959732 ... 88
3 11.907296 11.939914 ... 680
4 11.833333 11.833333 ... 40

ChronicCond_KidneyDisease ChronicCond_Cancer ChronicCond_ObstrPulmonary \
0 17 5 10
1 64 10 41
2 50 16 41
3 507 165 295
4 22 12 16

ChronicCond_Depression ChronicCond_Diabetes ChronicCond_IschemicHeart \
0 9 21 23
1 54 100 112
2 63 105 108
3 485 799 895
4 29 49 51

ChronicCond_Osteoporosis ChronicCond_rheumatoidarthritis \
0 6 8
1 33 38
2 49 46
3 344 331
4 21 22
```

	ChronicCond_stroke
0	6
1	12
2	17
3	124
4	12

[5 rows x 25 columns]

```
[7]: """ PROVIDED
Display the summary statistics
Make sure you skim this
"""
claims_data.describe()
```

```
[7]:
```

	Age	NumPhysiciansSeen	NumProcedures	NumDiagnosisClaims	\
count	5410.000000	5410.000000	5410.000000	5410.000000	
mean	73.731027	1.227410	0.108011	3.676631	
std	4.712307	0.220822	0.246305	1.882603	
min	34.000000	0.500000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	71.768368	1.000000	0.000000	2.696134	
50%	73.863636	1.200000	0.000000	3.000000	
75%	75.760000	1.375000	0.083333	3.847902	
max	101.000000	3.000000	3.000000	11.000000	

	InscClaimAmtReimbursed	DeductibleAmtPaid	NoOfMonths_PartACov	\
count	5410.000000	5409.000000	5410.000000	
mean	1740.679369	155.643175	11.919716	
std	3484.473124	306.489453	0.395682	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	232.394593	0.312500	11.994207	
50%	356.085106	4.285714	12.000000	
75%	1490.154301	137.418605	12.000000	
max	57000.000000	1068.000000	12.000000	

	NoOfMonths_PartBCov	IPAnnualReimbursementAmt	IPAnnualDeductibleAmt	\
count	5410.000000	5410.000000	5410.000000	
mean	11.930647	6166.692586	666.980865	
std	0.310612	6203.422910	623.108956	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	11.965836	2902.238095	356.000000	
50%	12.000000	4729.047927	527.580008	
75%	12.000000	7336.173195	801.000000	
max	12.000000	103000.000000	12068.000000	

	...	ChronicCond_Heartfailure	ChronicCond_KidneyDisease	\
count	...	5410.000000	5410.000000	

mean	...	60.921072	42.510906
std	...	158.698296	110.048136
min	...	0.000000	0.000000
25%	...	6.000000	4.000000
50%	...	18.000000	13.000000
75%	...	52.750000	37.000000
max	...	4638.000000	3111.000000

	ChronicCond_Cancer	ChronicCond_ObstrPulmonary	ChronicCond_Depression \
count	5410.000000	5410.000000	5410.000000
mean	15.620148	32.288540	44.863956
std	41.558020	82.958866	117.563035
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	1.000000	3.000000	4.000000
50%	5.000000	10.000000	13.000000
75%	13.000000	29.000000	39.000000
max	1238.000000	2312.000000	3592.000000

	ChronicCond_Diabetes	ChronicCond_IschemicHeart \
count	5410.000000	5410.000000
mean	72.783549	78.341959
std	190.919202	205.233787
min	0.000000	0.000000
25%	7.000000	7.000000
50%	22.000000	23.000000
75%	62.750000	67.000000
max	5784.000000	6074.000000

	ChronicCond_Osteoporosis	ChronicCond_rheumatoidarthritis \
count	5410.000000	5410.000000
mean	32.775231	32.107024
std	85.862305	84.497824
min	0.000000	0.000000
25%	3.000000	3.000000
50%	10.000000	9.000000
75%	28.000000	28.000000
max	2531.000000	2511.000000

	ChronicCond_stroke
count	5410.000000
mean	10.495564
std	27.171512
min	0.000000
25%	1.000000
50%	3.000000
75%	9.000000
max	810.000000

[8 rows x 23 columns]

3 PRE-PROCESS DATA

```
[8]: """ PROVIDED
Construct preprocessing pipeline
"""

selected_features = claims_data.columns
scaled_features = ['InscClaimAmtReimbursed', 'DeductibleAmtPaid',
                   'IPAnnualReimbursementAmt', 'IPAnnualDeductibleAmt',
                   'OPAnnualReimbursementAmt', 'OPAnnualDeductibleAmt']

pipe = Pipeline([
    ('RowDropper', DataSampleDropper()),
    ('FeatureSelector', DataFrameSelector(selected_features)),
    ('Scale', DataScaler(scaled_features))
])
```

```
[9]: """ TODO
Pre-process the data using the defined pipeline
"""

processed_data = pipe.fit_transform(claims_data)# TODO
processed_data.shape
```

[9]: (5409, 25)

```
[10]: """ TODO
Verify all NaNs removed
"""

processed_data.isna().any()
```

```
[10]: Provider                False
PotentialFraud              False
Age                        False
NumPhysiciansSeen          False
NumProcedures              False
NumDiagnosisClaims         False
InscClaimAmtReimbursed     False
DeductibleAmtPaid          False
NoOfMonths_PartACov        False
NoOfMonths_PartBCov        False
IPAnnualReimbursementAmt   False
IPAnnualDeductibleAmt      False
```


OPAnnualReimbursementAmt	False
OPAnnualDeductibleAmt	False
ChronicCond_Alzheimer	False
ChronicCond_Heartfailure	False
ChronicCond_KidneyDisease	False
ChronicCond_Cancer	False
ChronicCond_ObstrPulmonary	False
ChronicCond_Depression	False
ChronicCond_Diabetes	False
ChronicCond_IschemicHeart	False
ChronicCond_Osteoporosis	False
ChronicCond_rheumatoidarthritis	False
ChronicCond_stroke	False

dtype: bool

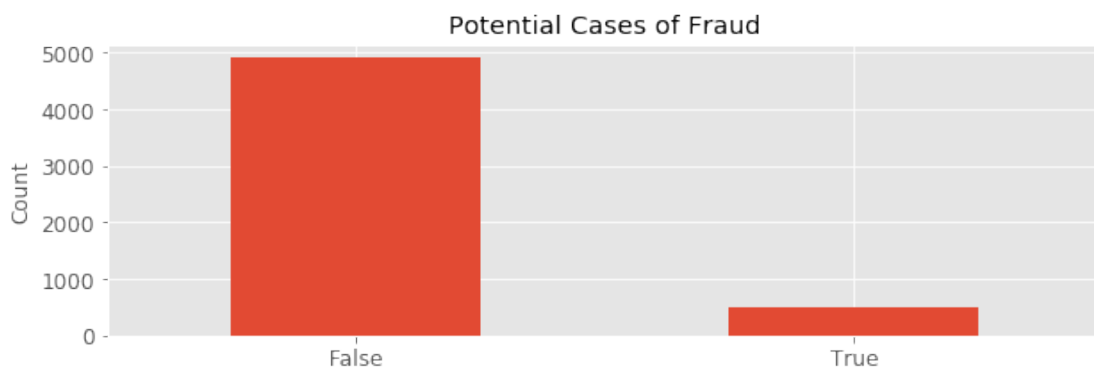
4 VISUALIZE DATA

```
[11]: """ PROVIDED
Plot the class distributions for no potential fraud and potential fraud
"""

class_counts = pd.value_counts(processed_data['PotentialFraud'])
class_counts.plot(kind='bar', rot=0, figsize=(10,3))
plt.title("Potential Cases of Fraud")
plt.ylabel("Count")

# Display the class fractions
nsamples, nfeatures = processed_data.shape
class_counts / nsamples
```

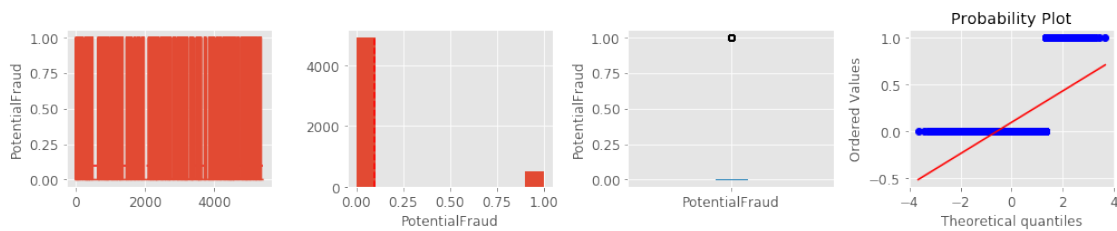
```
[11]: False    0.906452
      True     0.093548
      Name: PotentialFraud, dtype: float64
```



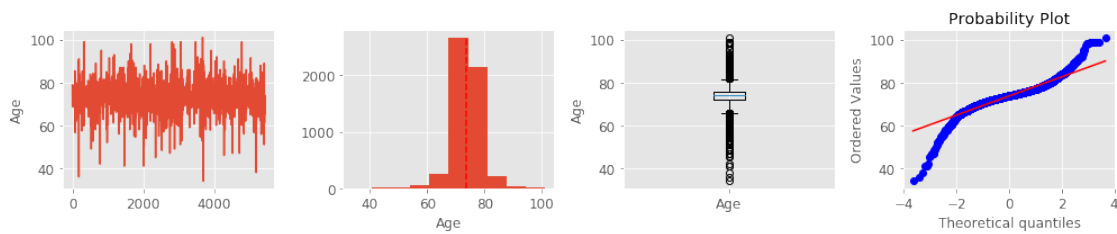
```
[12]: """ PROVIDED
Extract positions of the positive and negative cases
"""
pos = processed_data['PotentialFraud'] == 1
neg = processed_data['PotentialFraud'] == 0
```

```
[13]: """ PROVIDED
Visualize the data using visualize.featureplots
"""
# Drop the provider name from the visualized data since it is not numeric
cdata = processed_data.drop(['Provider'], axis=1).astype('float64')
visualize.featureplots(cdata.values, cdata.columns)
```

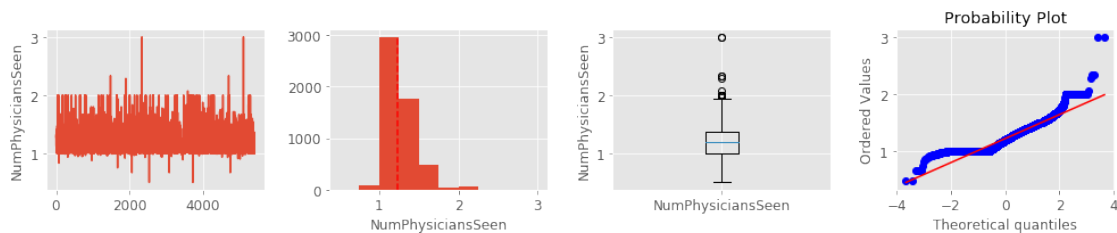
FEATURE: PotentialFraud



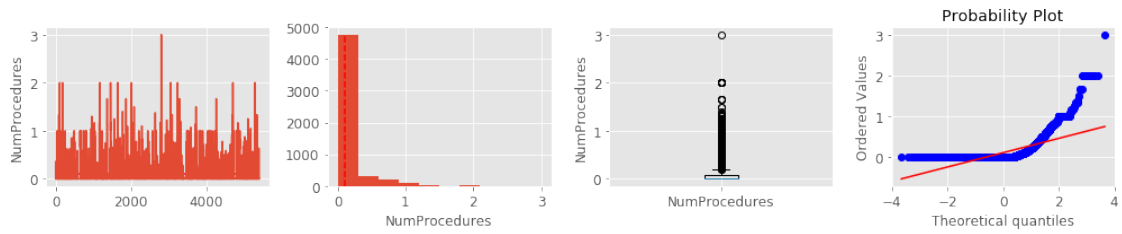
FEATURE: Age



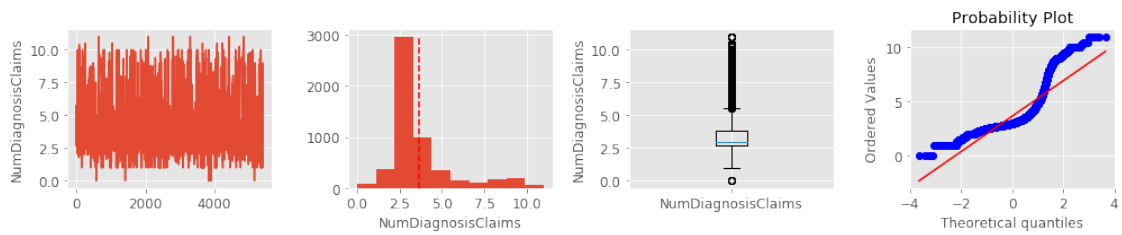
FEATURE: NumPhysiciansSeen



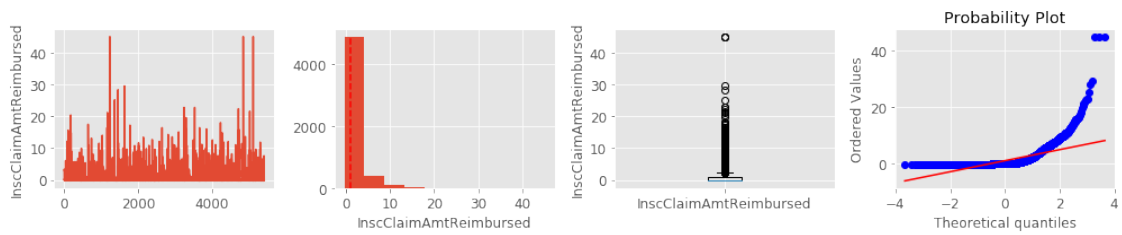
FEATURE: NumProcedures



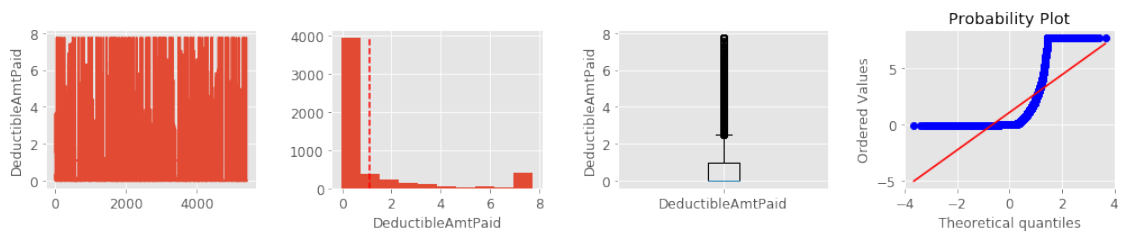
FEATURE: NumDiagnosisClaims



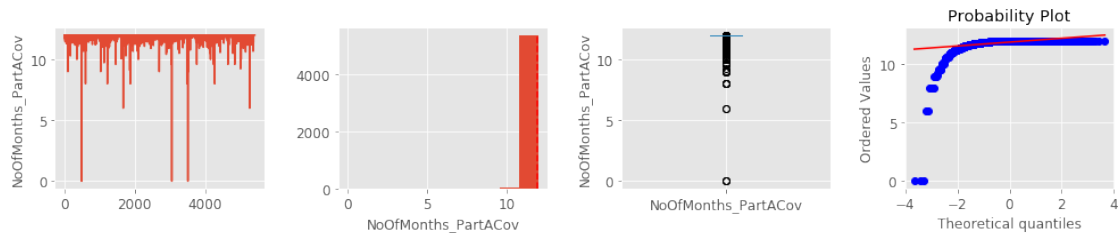
FEATURE: InscClaimAmtReimbursed



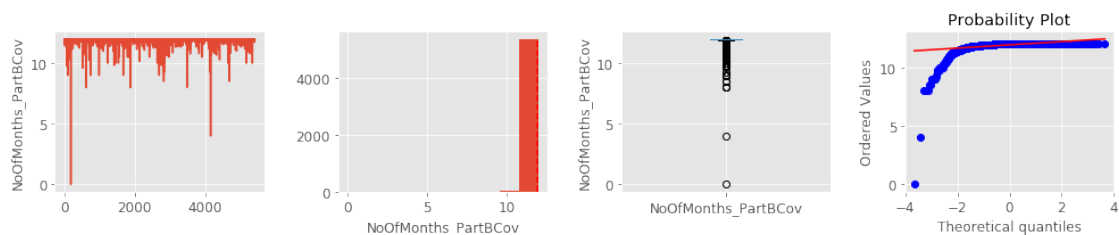
FEATURE: DeductibleAmtPaid



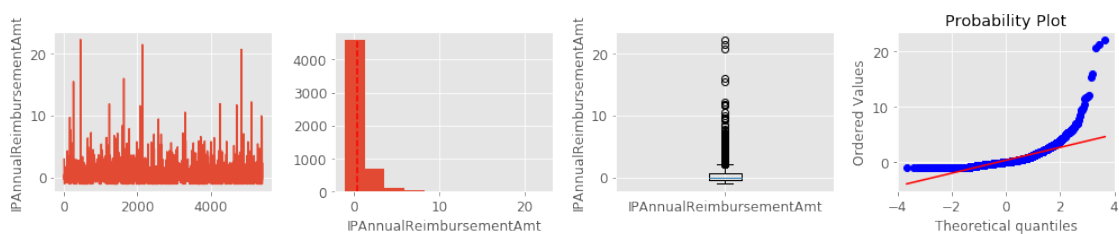
FEATURE: NoOfMonths_PartACov



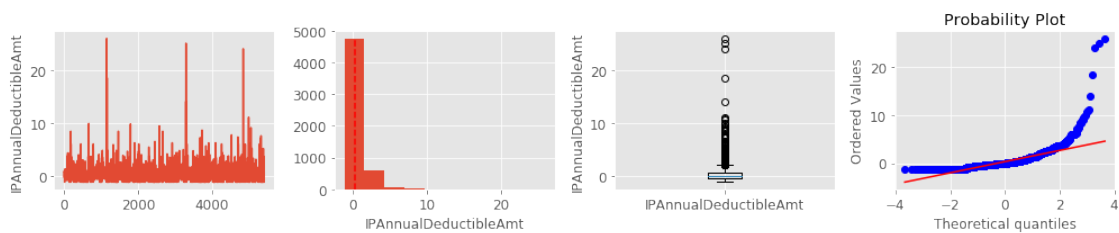
FEATURE: `NoOfMonths_PartBCov`



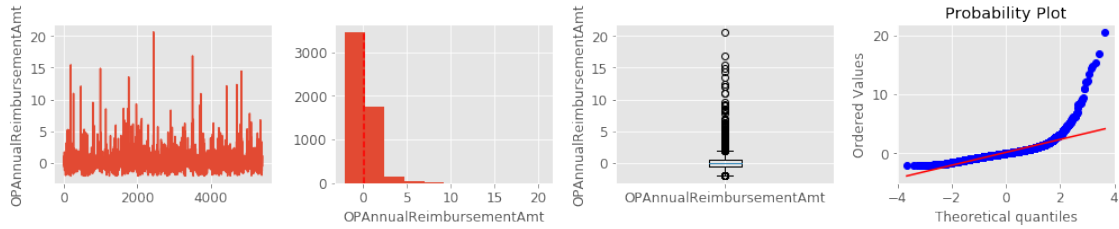
FEATURE: `IPAnnualReimbursementAmt`



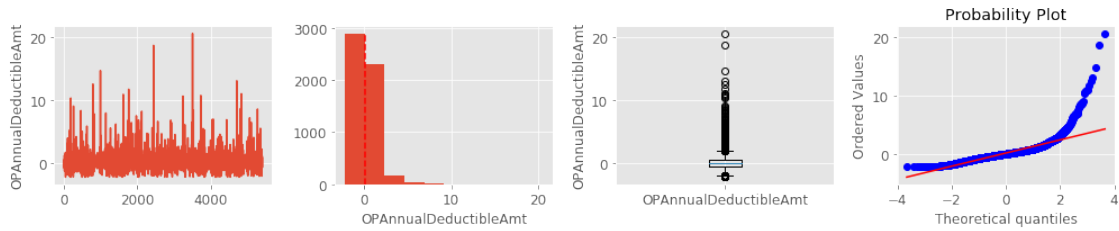
FEATURE: `IPAnnualDeductibleAmt`



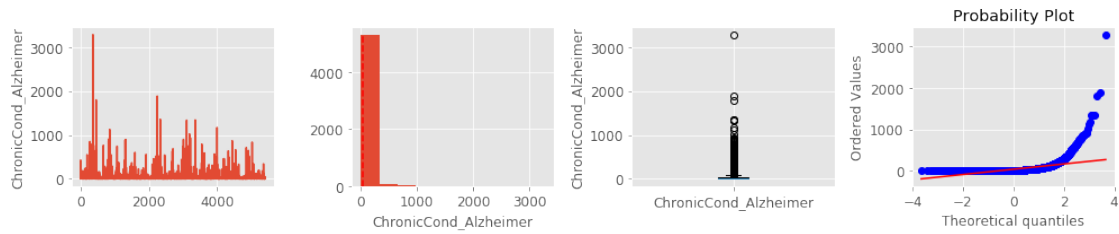
FEATURE: `OPAnnualReimbursementAmt`



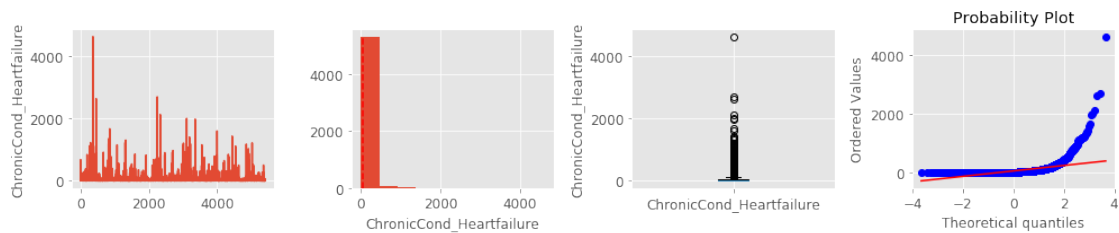
FEATURE: OPAnnualDeductibleAmt



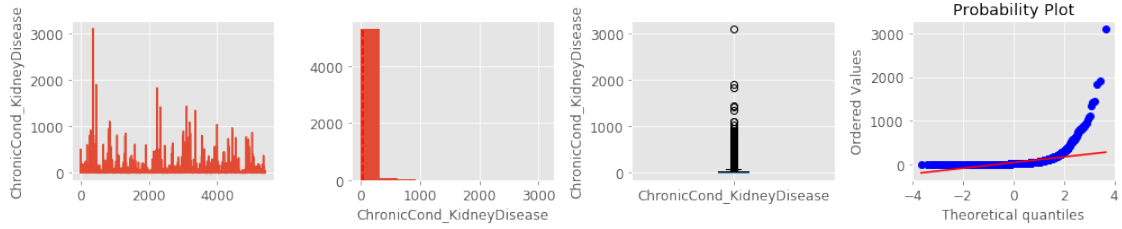
FEATURE: ChronicCond_Alzheimer



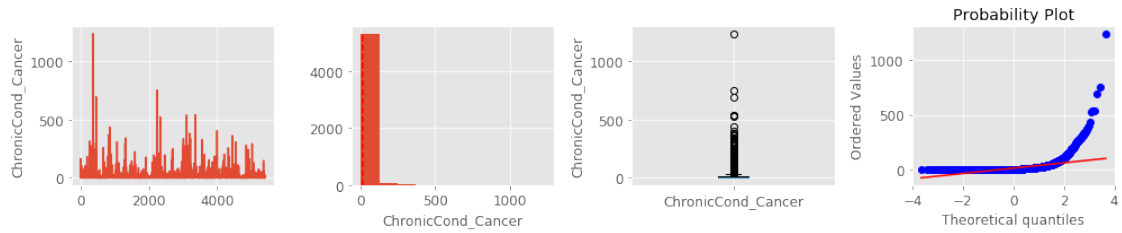
FEATURE: ChronicCond_Heartfailure



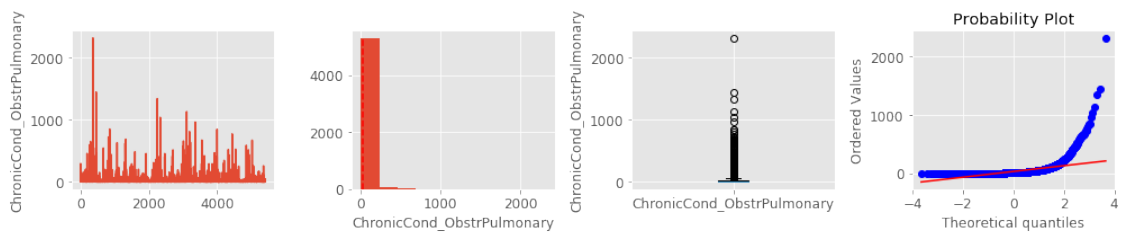
FEATURE: ChronicCond_KidneyDisease



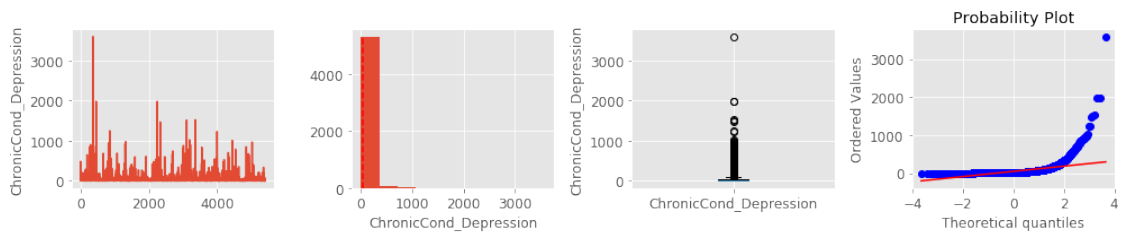
FEATURE: ChronicCond_Cancer



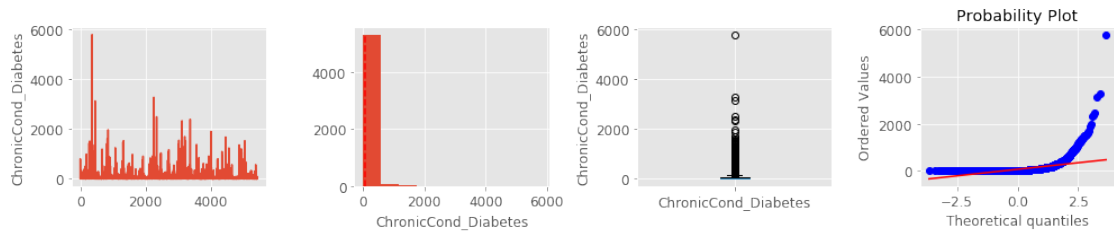
FEATURE: ChronicCond_ObstrPulmonary



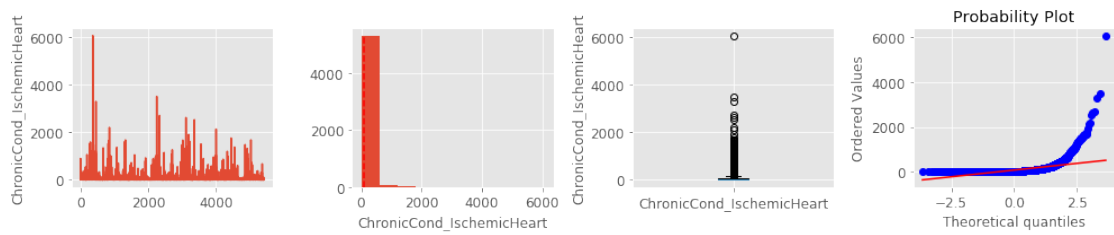
FEATURE: ChronicCond_Depression



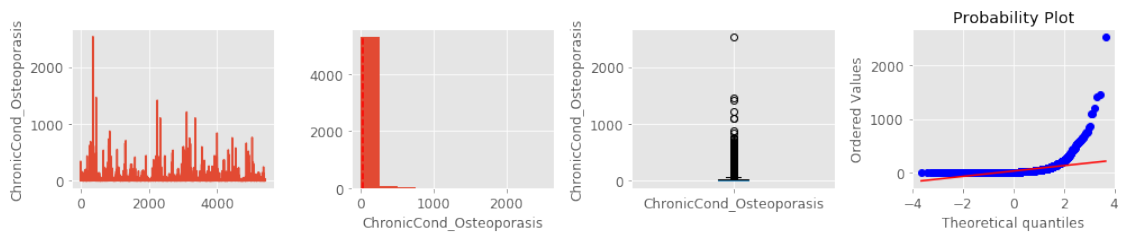
FEATURE: ChronicCond_Diabetes



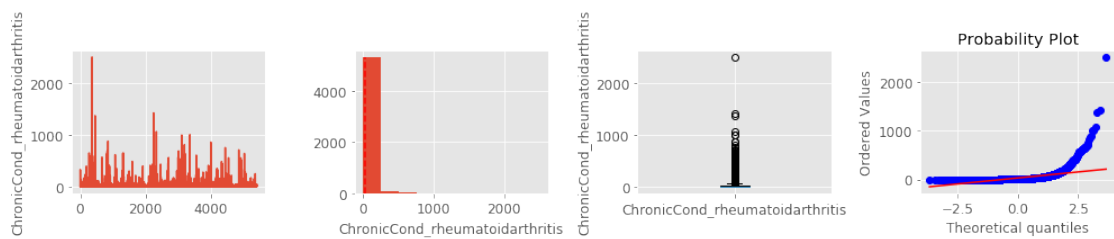
FEATURE: ChronicCond_IschemicHeart



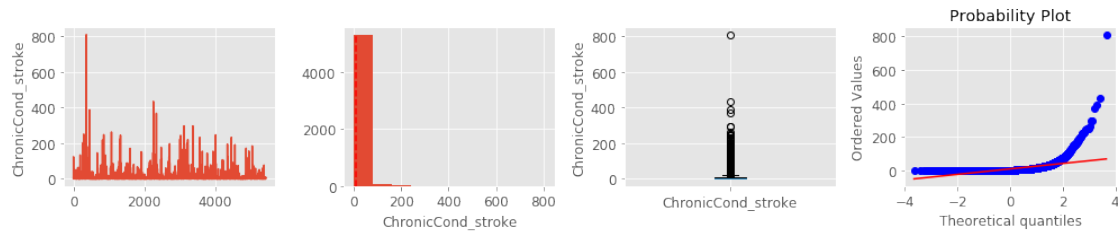
FEATURE: ChronicCond_Osteoporosis



FEATURE: ChronicCond_rheumatoidarthritis



FEATURE: ChronicCond_stroke



5 Decision Tree Classifiers

5.0.1 Model Exploration

```
[20]: cdata.head()
```

```
[20]:
```

	PotentialFraud	Age	NumPhysiciansSeen	NumProcedures	\
0	0.0	78.840000	1.280000	0.120000	
1	1.0	70.022727	1.181818	0.363636	
2	0.0	72.161074	1.322148	0.000000	
3	1.0	70.475536	1.209442	0.000000	
4	0.0	69.291667	1.125000	0.013889	

	NumDiagnosisClaims	InscClaimAmtReimbursed	DeductibleAmtPaid	\
0	3.640000	3.044662	1.526659	
1	5.765152	3.364909	3.631355	
2	2.751678	-0.004663	-0.016084	
3	2.786266	-0.091330	-0.008094	
4	3.208333	0.089198	0.299386	

	NoOfMonths_PartACov	NoOfMonths_PartBCov	IPAnnualReimbursementAmt	...	\
0	12.000000	12.000000	2.906059	...	
1	11.818182	11.871212	0.640754	...	
2	11.865772	11.959732	-0.085092	...	
3	11.907296	11.939914	-0.249359	...	
4	11.833333	11.833333	-0.378896	...	

	ChronicCond_Heartfailure	ChronicCond_KidneyDisease	ChronicCond_Cancer	\
0	19.0	17.0	5.0	
1	80.0	64.0	10.0	
2	88.0	50.0	16.0	
3	680.0	507.0	165.0	
4	40.0	22.0	12.0	

	ChronicCond_ObstrPulmonary	ChronicCond_Depression	ChronicCond_Diabetes	\
--	----------------------------	------------------------	----------------------	---

0	10.0	9.0	21.0
1	41.0	54.0	100.0
2	41.0	63.0	105.0
3	295.0	485.0	799.0
4	16.0	29.0	49.0

	ChronicCond_IschemicHeart	ChronicCond_Osteoporosis \
0	23.0	6.0
1	112.0	33.0
2	108.0	49.0
3	895.0	344.0
4	51.0	21.0

	ChronicCond_rheumatoidarthritis	ChronicCond_stroke
0	8.0	6.0
1	38.0	12.0
2	46.0	17.0
3	331.0	124.0
4	22.0	12.0

[5 rows x 24 columns]

```
[14]: """ TODO
Split data into X (the inputs) and y (the outputs)

Hold out a subset of the data, before training and cross validation
using train_test_split, with stratify NOT equal to None, and a test_size
fraction of .2.

For this exploratory section, the held out set of data is a validation set.
For the GridSearch section, the held out set of data is a test set.
"""
targetnames = ['NonFraud', 'Fraud']

# TODO: Separate the data into X and y
X= cdata.drop(['PotentialFraud'], axis=1)
y= cdata['PotentialFraud']

# TODO: Split data into train and test sets
Xtrain, Xtest, ytrain, ytest= train_test_split(X, y, test_size=.2, stratify=y)
```

```
[15]: """ TODO
Play around with the hyper-parameters. Pick your favorite model to leave with
↳ in
your submitted report.
"""
# TODO: Create and fit the model
```

```

model= DecisionTreeClassifier()

# TODO: Predict with the model on the validation set
model.fit(Xtrain, ytrain)
ypreds= model.predict(Xtest)

# TODO: Obtain prediction probabilities for the validation set, using
# cross_val_predict with cv=10 and method='predict_proba'
proba = cross_val_predict(model, Xtest, ytest, cv=10, method='predict_proba')

# TODO: The mean CV accuracy on the given validation data and labels, using
# cross_val_score and cv=10
scorescv = cross_val_score(model, Xtest, ytest, cv=10)# TODO
np.mean(scorescv)

```

[15]: 0.8955387205387204

```

[16]: """ TODO
Display the confusion matrix, KS plot, ROC curve, and PR curve for the
    ↪ validation set
using metrics_plots.ks_roc_prc_plot

The red dashed line in the PRC is indicative of a the expected performance for
    ↪ a random
classifier, which would predict predict positives at the rate of occurrence
    ↪ within the data set
"""

# TODO: Confusion Matrix
confusion= confusion_matrix(ytest, ypreds)

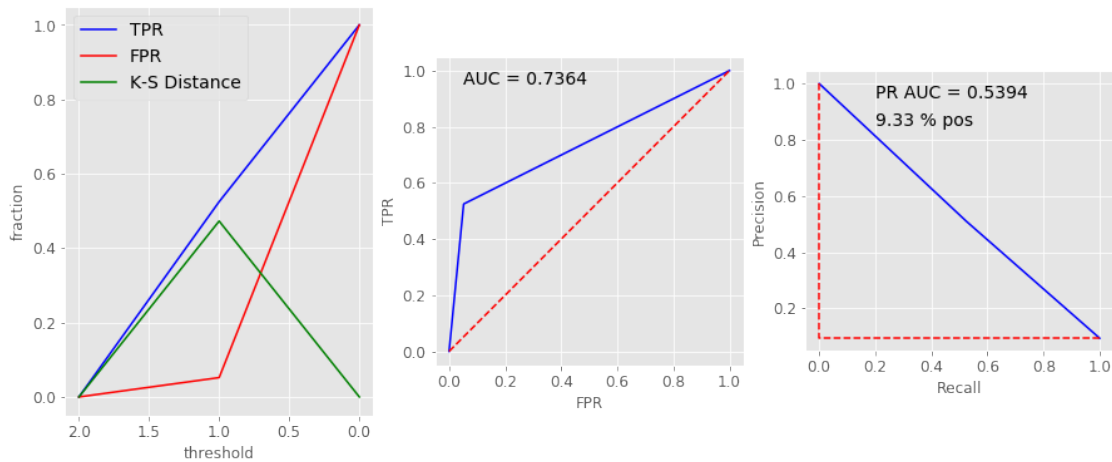
# TODO: Curves
# Note, you'll want the probability class predictions for the class label 1
# See the API page for the DecisionTreeClassifier predict_proba; proba_val[:,1]
preds_val= model.predict_proba(Xtest)
metrics_plots.ks_roc_prc_plot(ytest ,preds_val[:,1])

# Obtain the PSS and F1 Score
pss_val = metrics_plots.skillScore(ytest, ypreds)
f1_val = f1_score(ytest, ypreds)
print("PSS: %.4f" % pss_val[0])
print("F1 Score %.4f" % f1_val)

```

ROC AUC: 0.7363823538317135

PRC AUC: 0.5393650759573326
 PSS: 0.4728
 F1 Score 0.5171



```
[17]: """ TODO
Export the image of the tree model
use export_graphviz
"""
export_graphviz(model, out_file='model.dot', rounded= True, filled= True)
```

6 GRID SEARCH CV

```
[18]: """ TODO
Estimated time: <10 min on mlserver
Set up and run the grid search using GridSearchCV and the following
settings:
* The below scoring dictionary for scoring,
* refit set to 'f1' as the optimized metric
* Twenty for the number of cv folds,
* n_jobs=3,
* verbose=2,
* return_train_score=True
"""
# Optimized metric
opt_metric = 'f1'
scoring = {opt_metric:opt_metric}

# Flag to re-load previous run regardless of whether the file exists
force = True
```

```

# File previous run is saved to
srchfname = "hw9_search_2" + opt_metric + ".pkl"

# SETUP EXPERIMENT HYPERPARAMETERS
max_depths = [None, 200, 100, 10, 8, 6, 4]
max_leaf_nodes = [None, 10, 5, 2]

ndepths = len(max_depths)
nleaves = len(max_leaf_nodes)

# TODO: Create the dictionary of hyper-parameters to try
hyperparams = {'max_depth': max_depths,
               'max_leaf_nodes': max_leaf_nodes}

# RUN EXPERIMENT
time0 = timelib.time()
search = None
if force or (not os.path.exists(srchfname)):
    # TODO: Create the GridSearchCV object
    dtClassifier= DecisionTreeClassifier()
    search = GridSearchCV(dtClassifier, hyperparams,
    ↳scoring=scoring,refit=opt_metric, cv=20, n_jobs=3, verbose=2,
    ↳return_train_score=True)

    # TODO: Execute the grid search by calling fit using the training data
    search.fit(Xtrain, ytrain)

    # TODO: Save the grid search object
    joblib.dump(search, srchfname)
    print("Saved %s" % srchfname)
else:
    # TODO: Re-load the grid search object
    search = joblib.load(srchfname)
    print("Loaded %s" % srchfname)

time1 = timelib.time()
duration = time1 - time0
print("Elapsed Time: %.2f min" % (duration / 60))

search

```

Fitting 20 folds for each of 28 candidates, totalling 560 fits

```

[Parallel(n_jobs=3)]: Using backend LokyBackend with 3 concurrent workers.
[Parallel(n_jobs=3)]: Done 39 tasks      | elapsed:    3.0s
[Parallel(n_jobs=3)]: Done 519 tasks    | elapsed:   12.9s

```

Saved hw9_search_2f1.pkl

Elapsed Time: 0.23 min

```
[Parallel(n_jobs=3)]: Done 555 out of 560 | elapsed: 13.5s remaining: 0.1s
[Parallel(n_jobs=3)]: Done 560 out of 560 | elapsed: 13.5s finished
```

```
[18]: GridSearchCV(cv=20, error_score='raise-deprecating',
      estimator=DecisionTreeClassifier(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, presort=False, random_state=None,
      splitter='best'),
      fit_params=None, iid='warn', n_jobs=3,
      param_grid={'max_depth': [None, 200, 100, 10, 8, 6, 4], 'max_leaf_nodes':
      [None, 10, 5, 2]},
      pre_dispatch='2*n_jobs', refit='f1', return_train_score=True,
      scoring={'f1': 'f1'}, verbose=2)
```

7 RESULTS

```
[19]: """ PROVIDED
      Display the head of the results for the grid search
      See the cv_results_ attribute
      """
      all_results = search.cv_results_
      df_res = pd.DataFrame(all_results)
      df_res.head(3)
```

```
[19]:
```

	mean_fit_time	std_fit_time	mean_score_time	std_score_time	\
0	0.106713	0.020860	0.003839	0.003879	
1	0.046183	0.012744	0.002890	0.002384	
2	0.035662	0.011830	0.002480	0.001819	

	param_max_depth	param_max_leaf_nodes	\
0	None	None	
1	None	10	
2	None	5	

	params	split0_test_f1	\
0	{'max_depth': None, 'max_leaf_nodes': None}	0.428571	
1	{'max_depth': None, 'max_leaf_nodes': 10}	0.387097	
2	{'max_depth': None, 'max_leaf_nodes': 5}	0.285714	

	split1_test_f1	split2_test_f1	...	split12_train_f1	split13_train_f1	\
0	0.487805	0.545455	...	1.000000	1.000000	

1	0.529412	0.526316	...	0.587065	0.593509
2	0.564103	0.444444	...	0.500888	0.517647

	split14_train_f1	split15_train_f1	split16_train_f1	split17_train_f1	\
0	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	
1	0.612666	0.495274	0.551959	0.635854	
2	0.457565	0.553459	0.450652	0.466418	

	split18_train_f1	split19_train_f1	mean_train_f1	std_train_f1
0	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	0.000000
1	0.596651	0.503759	0.570919	0.046136
2	0.493007	0.530945	0.492009	0.042948

[3 rows x 52 columns]

```
[20]: """ TODO
Obtain the best model from the grid search and
fit it to the full training data
"""
optModel= search.best_estimator_
optModel.fit(Xtrain, ytrain)
```

```
[20]: DecisionTreeClassifier(class_weight=None, criterion='gini', max_depth=4,
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, presort=False, random_state=None,
splitter='best')
```

```
[21]: """ TODO
Export the image of the best model
use export_graphviz
"""
export_graphviz(optModel, out_file='optModel12.dot', rounded= True, filled= True)
```

```
[22]: """ TODO
Display the confusion matrix, KS plot, ROC curve, and PR curve for the test
set using metrics_plots.ks_roc_prc_plot

The red dashed line in the PRC is indicative of a the expected performance for
a random classifier, which would predict predict positives at the rate of
occurrence within the data set
"""
# TODO: Predict with the best model on the test set
optModel.fit(Xtrain, ytrain)
ypreds= optModel.predict(Xtest)
```

```

# TODO: Obtain prediction probabilities for the test set using cross_val_predict
# 'predict_proba' as the method
proba= cross_val_predict(optModel, Xtest, ytest, method= 'predict_proba')

# TODO: Compute mean accuracy (using cross_val_score) on the given test data,
↳ and labels
mean_acc= np.mean(cross_val_score(optModel, Xtest, ytest, cv=10))
print('mean accuracy: %.2f'%mean_acc)

# TODO: Confusion Matrix
confusion= confusion_matrix(ytest, ypreds)

# TODO: Curves (i.e. ROC, PRC, etc) use metrics_plots.ks_roc_prc_plot and the
# the probabilities for the class label of 1
proba_test= optModel.predict_proba(Xtest)
metrics_plots.ks_roc_prc_plot(ytest ,proba_test[:,1])

# Obtain the PSS and F1 Score
pss_test = metrics_plots.skillScore(ytest, ypreds)
f1_test = f1_score(ytest, ypreds)
print("PSS: %.4f" % pss_test[0])
print("F1 Score %.4f" % f1_test)

```

```

/opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/model_selection/_split.py:2053:
FutureWarning: You should specify a value for 'cv' instead of relying on the
default value. The default value will change from 3 to 5 in version 0.22.

```

```

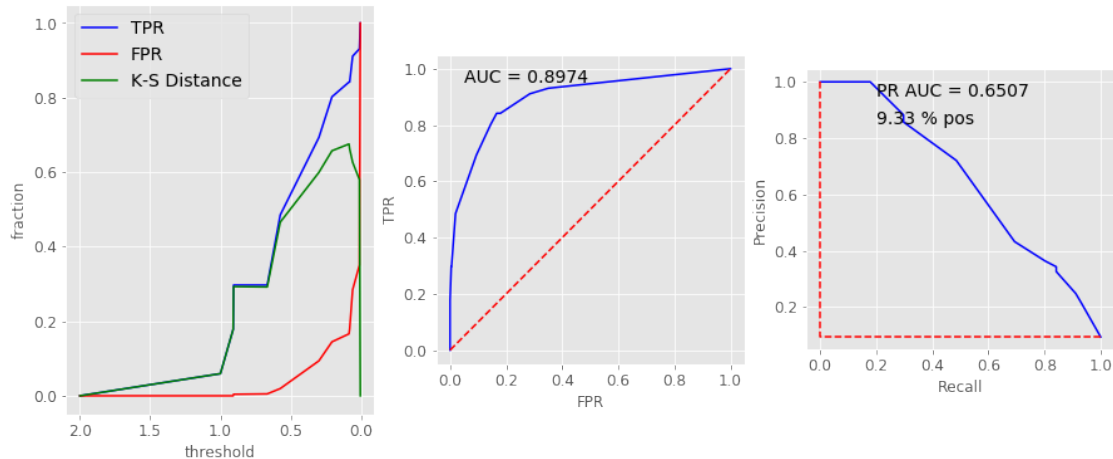
warnings.warn(CV_WARNING, FutureWarning)

```

```

mean accuracy: 0.92
ROC AUC: 0.8973819400288653
PRC AUC: 0.650695364256449
PSS: 0.4658
F1 Score 0.5799

```



```
[23]: """ PROVIDED
Plot a histogram of the test scores from the best model.
Compare the distribution of scores for positive and negative examples
using boxplots.

Create one subplot of the distribution of all the scores, with a histogram.
Create a second subplot comparing the distribution of the scores of the
positive examples with the distribution of the negative examples, with boxplots.
"""

# Obtain the pos and neg indices
pos_inds = np.where(ytest)[0]
neg_inds = np.where(ytest == 0)[0]

# Separate the scores for the pos and neg examples
proba_pos = proba_test[pos_inds, 1]
proba_neg = proba_test[neg_inds, 1]

# Plot the distribution of all scores
nbins = 21
plt.figure(figsize=(8,3))
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.hist(proba_neg, bins=nbins)
plt.hist(proba_pos, bins=nbins)
plt.xlabel('probability', fontsize=FONTSIZE)
plt.ylabel('count', fontsize=FONTSIZE)
plt.legend(['neg', 'pos'])

# Plot the boxplots of the pos and neg examples
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
boxplot = plt.boxplot([proba_neg, proba_pos], patch_artist=True, sym='.')
boxplot['boxes'][0].set_facecolor('pink')
```

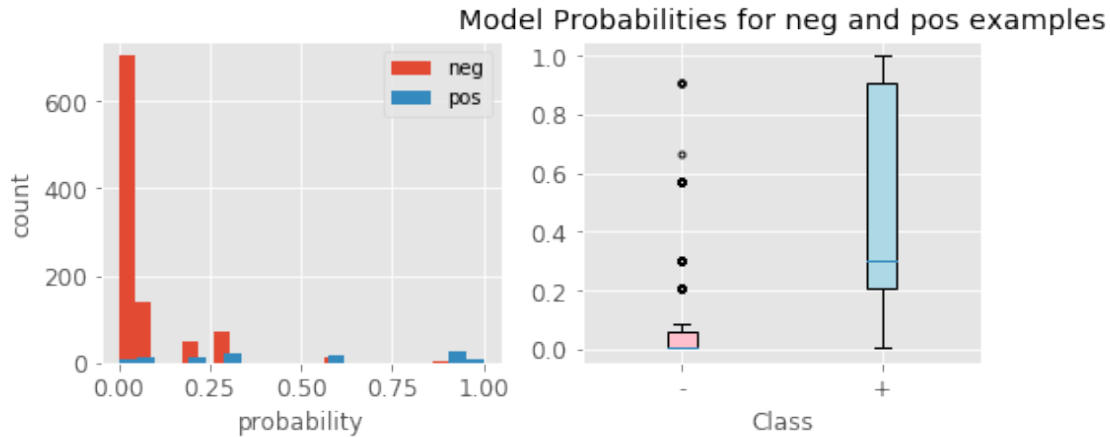


```

boxplot['boxes'][1].set_facecolor('lightblue')
plt.xticks(ticks=[1, 2], labels=['-', '+'])
plt.xlabel("Class")
plt.title("Model Probabilities for neg and pos examples")

```

[23]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Model Probabilities for neg and pos examples')



8 Discussion

In 3 to 4 paragraphs, discuss and interpret the test results for the best model. Include a brief discussion of the histogram and boxplots of the scores. Compare the best model from the grid search to the one you chose in the exploration section. Additionally, embed the image of the best tree model into the notebook using:

```
<center>
```

From the histogram in the upper graph, we observe that it is getting high chance to detect negative examples and for positive examples, the results are quite spanned (slightly skewed towards 1). Also can be seen in the box plot, negative cases tends to be accumulated in the region of $[0,0.1]$ but positive cases almost from $[0,1]$. It suggests even though the model can well predict negative cases, it still misunderstands positive cases in which we want more accuracy.

By neglecting the effect of unbalanced samples, meaning more negatives and less positives, we can look at the PR AUC score because it only computes at positive cases. It just reaches 0.65 for the test sample after grid search. 0.1 improvement comparing to the previous model. Thus, by calibrating these hyperparameters, our model tends to be more robust than ever.

For the exploration part, I left the default settings for the decision tree model which evolves more branches and leaves than grid search one. That is mainly the reason why it behaves worse than grid search - it overfits the data. After put constraints on maximum depths, leaf nodes, it is getting more efficient to utilize the data, and produce more robust results.