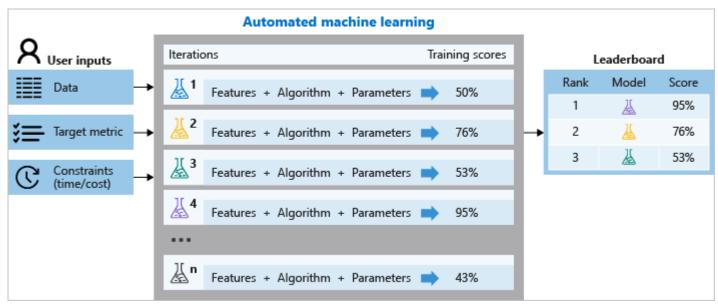
# OSS Project #2 Automated Binary Classification

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## **Automated Machine Learning (AutoML)**

- AutoML is the process of automating the time-consuming, iterative tasks of machine learning model development
- In this project, students will implement simple script about AutoML





#### **Project Goals**

- The implemented script should automatically load data, split train dataset and test dataset,
   train various models and report performances
- Usage : python template.py DATA\_CSV\_PATH TEST\_SIZE
  - TEST\_SIZE in the form of ratio
- In this project, datasets must satisfy following requirements
  - Binary classification
  - 2 All values are numeric
  - 3 No missing values
  - The name of the label column is "target"



#### **Example Commands & Results**

python solution.py default\_credit\_card.csv 0.1

Number of features: 23 Number of data for class 0: 23364 Number of data for class 1: 6636

Splitting the dataset with the test size of  $\,$  0.1  $\,$ 

Decision Tree Performances Accuracy: 0.72566666666666667 Precision: 0.3912448700410397 Recall: 0.4307228915662651

Random Forest Performances

Accuracy: 0.819

Precision: 0.6501240694789082 Recall: 0.39457831325301207

SVM Performances

Accuracy: 0.81566666666666667 Precision: 0.6627565982404692 Recall: 0.34036144578313254 python solution.py ../heart.csv 0.4

Number of features: 13 Number of data for class 0: 499 Number of data for class 1: 526

Splitting the dataset with the test size of 0.4

Decision Tree Performances Accuracy: 0.9682926829268292 Precision: 0.9861751152073732 Recall: 0.9553571428571429

Random Forest Performances Accuracy: 0.9780487804878049 Precision: 0.9864253393665159 Recall: 0.9732142857142857

SVM Performances

Accuracy: 0.9195121951219513 Precision: 0.9569377990430622 Recall: 0.8928571428571429

#### **Project Requirements**

- All requirements and corresponding scores are represented in the below
  - Upload the completed code on the GitHub (10 points)
  - Complete the function load\_dataset (10 points)
  - Complete the function dataset\_stat (15 points)
  - Complete the function split\_dataset (20 points)
  - Complete the function decision\_tree\_train\_test (15 points)
  - Complete the function random\_forest\_train\_test (15 points)
  - Complete the function svm\_train\_test (15 points)
  - A total of 100 points



#### Project template

 The template for the code is provided on the I-Class and you must implement functions in the template and submit the completed code

- Please upload the completed code on your personal GitHub, and write the URL as the comment in the second line of the script!
  - If you missed writing URL or the script is not on the written URL, you cannot acquire
     10 points about GitHub uploading

```
import sys
     def load_dataset(dataset_path):
     def dataset stat(dataset df):
     def split dataset(dataset df, testset size):
     def decision tree train test(x train, x test, y train, y test):
17
     def random forest train test(x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test):
19
     def svm train test(x train, x test, y train, y test):
22
23
    def print_performances(acc, prec, recall):
         print ("Accuracy: ", acc)
         print ("Precision: ", prec)
         print ("Recall: ", recall)
```

### Project template

 You can import additional modules that you need to implement each function

 Do not modify the function header (function name and parameter names)

 Please implement within the functions with "To-Do" comments. Do not edit other function and scripts

```
import sys
     def load dataset(dataset path):
    def dataset stat(dataset df):
    def split dataset(dataset df, testset size):
14
    def decision tree train test(x train, x test, y train, y test)
17
    def random forest_train_test(x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test)
19
    def svm train test(x train, x test, y train, y test):
24 ▼ def print_performances(acc, prec, recall):
         print ("Accuracy: ", acc)
         print ("Precision: ", prec)
         print ("Recall: ", recall)
```

#### **Project template**

```
name == ' main ':
31
32
        data_path = sys.argv[1]
33
        data df = load dataset(data path)
34
35
        n_feats, n_class0, n_class1 = dataset_stat(data_df)
        print ("Number of features: ", n feats)
        print ("Number of class 0 data entries: ", n class0)
37
        print ("Number of class 1 data entries: ", n class1)
39
        print ("\nSplitting the dataset with the test size of ", float(sys.argv[2]))
40
41
        x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = split_dataset(data_df, float(sys.argv[2]))
42
43
        acc, prec, recall = decision tree train test(x train, x test, y train, y test)
44
        print ("\nDecision Tree Performances")
45
        print performances(acc, prec, recall)
47
        acc, prec, recall = random forest_train_test(x train, x test, y train, y test)
        print ("\nRandom Forest Performances")
48
49
        print_performances(acc, prec, recall)
51
        acc, prec, recall = svm_train_test(x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test)
52
        print ("\nSVM Performances")
        print performances(acc, prec, recall)
```



- load\_dataset
  - Load the csv file at the given path into the pandas DataFrame and return the DataFrame

- dataset\_stat
  - For the given DataFrame, return the following statistical analysis results in order
    - Number of features
    - Number of data for class 0
    - Number of data for class 1

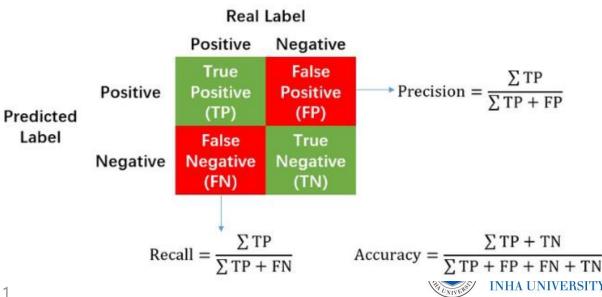


- split\_dataset
  - Splitting the given DataFrame and return train data, test data, train label, and test label in order
  - You must split the data using the given test size

- decision\_tree\_train\_test
  - Using the given train dataset, train the decision tree model
    - You can implement with default arguments
  - After the training, evaluate the performances of the model using the given test dataset
  - Return three performance metrics (accuracy, precision, recall) in order



- As described in the below figure, the precision is defined as tp / (tp + fp) in the confusion matrix. The precision is intuitively the ability of the classifier not to label as positive a sample that is negative
- The recall is defined as tp / (tp + fn). The recall is intuitively the ability of the classifier to find all the positive samples
- Accuracy is not a good metric for the imbalanced dataset, therefore we analyze the model performance with additional metrics



Please refer below sklearn functions

```
sklearn.metrics.precision_score(y_true, y_pred, *, labels=None, pos_label=1, average='binary', sample_weight=None, zero_division='warn') [source]
```

```
sklearn.metrics.recall_score(y_true, y_pred, *, labels=None, pos_label=1, average='binary', sample_weight=None, zero_division='warn') f [source]
```



- random\_forest\_train\_test
  - Using the given train dataset, train the random forest model
    - You can implement with default arguments
  - After the training, evaluate the performances of the model using the given test dataset
  - Return three performance metrics (accuracy, precision, recall) in order
- svm\_train\_test
  - Using the given train dataset, train the pipeline consists of a standard scaler and SVM
    - You can implement with default arguments
  - After the training, evaluate the performances of the model using the given test dataset
  - Return three performance metrics (accuracy, precision, recall) in order



#### Submission

- Submission requires only a completed template.py file
  - Don't forget to write GitHub URL and upload the template.py file on the GitHub
- Please submit your file on the I-Class
- Due date is 11/27(Sun) 23:59
- TA will verify your submissions using the another auto-script and copy checking tools

 If you have any questions, don't hesitate to send an e-mail (dgkim@inha.ac.kr) or an I-Class message

