Machine Learning e Data Science com Python de A à Z (Classificação) - IA Expert Academy

Importação das bibliotecas básicas

```
!pip -q install plotly --upgrade
!pip -q install yellowbrick
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import plotly.express as px
```

Base de dados de crédito

Fonte (adaptado): https://www.kaggle.com/laotse/credit-risk-dataset

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.n
```

Exploração dos dados

```
base_credit = pd.read_csv('/content/credit_data.csv')
base_credit # defaulted
```

	clientid	income	age	loan	default
0	1	66155.925095	59.017015	8106.532131	0
1	2	34415.153966	48.117153	6564.745018	0
2	3	57317.170063	63.108049	8020.953296	0
3	4	42709.534201	45.751972	6103.642260	0
4	5	66952.688845	18.584336	8770.099235	1
1005	1006	E0221 0//Q7/	1Q 51Q17Q	1026 720207	Λ

base_credit.head(10)

	clientid	income	age	loan	default
0	1	66155.925095	59.017015	8106.532131	0
1	2	34415.153966	48.117153	6564.745018	0
2	3	57317.170063	63.108049	8020.953296	0
3	4	42709.534201	45.751972	6103.642260	0
4	5	66952.688845	18.584336	8770.099235	1
5	6	24904.064140	57.471607	15.498598	0
6	7	48430.359613	26.809132	5722.581981	0
7	8	24500.141984	32.897548	2971.003310	1
8	9	40654.892537	55.496853	4755.825280	0
9	10	25075.872771	39.776378	1409.230371	0

base_credit.tail(8)

	clientid	income	age	loan	default
1992	1993	30803.806165	23.250084	623.024153	0
1993	1994	54421.410155	26.821928	3273.631823	0
1994	1995	24254.700791	37.751622	2225.284643	0
1995	1996	59221.044874	48.518179	1926.729397	0
1996	1997	69516.127573	23.162104	3503.176156	0
1997	1998	44311.449262	28.017167	5522.786693	1
1998	1999	43756.056605	63.971796	1622.722598	0
1999	2000	69436.579552	56.152617	7378.833599	0

base_credit.describe()

	clientid	income	age	loan	default
count	2000.000000	2000.000000	1997.000000	2000.000000	2000.000000
mean	1000.500000	45331.600018	40.807559	4444.369695	0.141500
std	577.494589	14326.327119	13.624469	3045.410024	0.348624
min	1.000000	20014.489470	-52.423280	1.377630	0.000000
25%	500.750000	32796.459717	28.990415	1939.708847	0.000000
50%	1000.500000	45789.117313	41.317159	3974.719419	0.000000
75%	1500.250000	57791.281668	52.587040	6432.410625	0.000000
max	2000.000000	69995.685578	63.971796	13766.051239	1.000000

base_credit[base_credit['income'] >= 69995.685578]

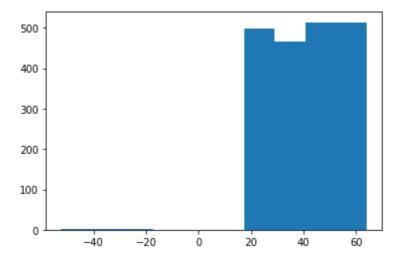
	clientid	income	age	loan	default
422	423	69995.685578	52.719673	2084.370861	0

base_credit[base_credit['loan'] <= 1.377630]</pre>

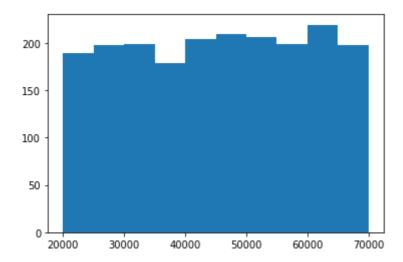
	clientid	income	age	loan	default
865	866	28072.604355	54.142548	1.37763	0

▼ Visualização dos dados

plt.hist(x = base_credit['age']);



plt.hist(x = base_credit['income']);



plt.hist(x = base_credit['loan']);

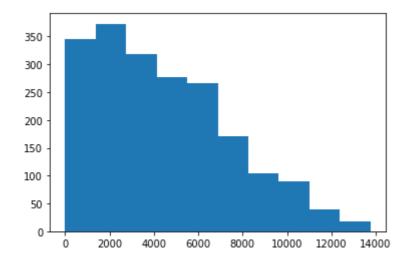
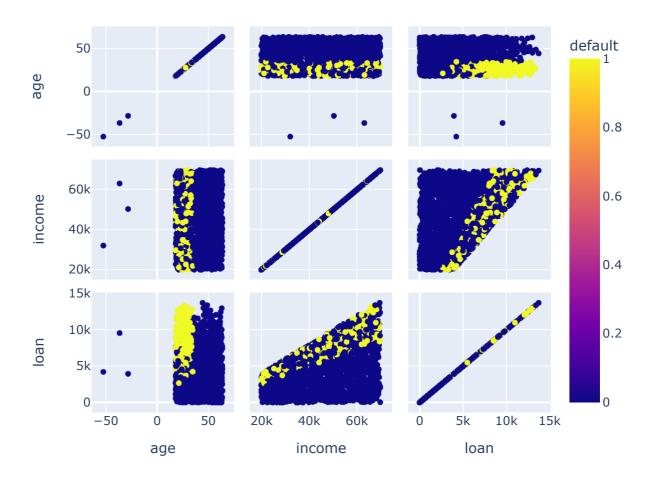


grafico = px.scatter_matrix(base_credit, dimensions=['age', 'income', 'loan'], color = 'de grafico.show()



Tratamento de valores inconsistentes

[] 🖟 15 células ocultas

Tratamento de valores faltantes

[] L, 7 células ocultas

Divisão entre previsores e classe

[] L, 7 células ocultas

Escalonamento dos valores

[] 1,7 células ocultas

→ Base de dados do censo

• Fonte: https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/adult

•	Exploração dos dados
	[] Ц 4 células ocultas
•	Visualização dos dados
	[] Ļ 10 células ocultas
•	Divisão entre previsores e classe
	[] Ļ 6 células ocultas
•	Tratamento de atributos categóricos
	[] Ļ 21 células ocultas
•	Escalonamento dos valores
	[] Ļ 2 células ocultas
•	Divisão das bases em treinamento e teste
	<pre>from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split</pre>
•	Credit data
	[] Ļ 4 células ocultas
•	Census
	[] Ļ 3 células ocultas
•	Salvar as variáveis
	[] Ļ 3 células ocultas

Naïve Bayes

from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB

Base risco de crédito

```
[ ] Ļ 14 células ocultas
```

▶ Base credit data - 93.80%

```
[ ] Ļ 13 células ocultas
```

▶ Base census - 47.67%

```
[ ] Ļ 8 células ocultas
```

Árvores de decisão

from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier

Base risco de crédito

```
[ ] 以8 células ocultas
```

▶ Base credit data - 98.20%

```
[ ] 🖟 12 células ocultas
```

▼ Base census - 81.04%

```
with open('census.pkl', 'rb') as f:
    X_census_treinamento, y_census_treinamento, X_census_teste, y_census_teste = pickle.load

X_census_treinamento.shape, y_census_treinamento.shape
    ((27676, 108), (27676,))
```

```
X census teste.shape, y census teste.shape
     ((4885, 108), (4885,))
arvore_census = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='entropy', random_state=0)
arvore_census.fit(X_census_treinamento, y_census_treinamento)
     DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='entropy', random state=0)
previsoes = arvore_census.predict(X_census_teste)
previsoes
     array([' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' >50K'],
           dtype=object)
y_census_teste
     array([' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K'],
           dtype=object)
accuracy_score(y_census_teste, previsoes)
     0.8104401228249745
from yellowbrick.classifier import ConfusionMatrix
from yellowbrick.classifier import ConfusionMatrix
#cm = ConfusionMatrix(arvore credit) corrigido 10/04/2021
cm = ConfusionMatrix(arvore census)
cm.fit(X_census_treinamento, y_census_treinamento)
cm.score(X census teste, y census teste)
```

0.8104401228249745

print(classification_report(y_census_teste, previsoes))

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
<=50K	0.88	0.87	0.87	3693
>50K	0.61	0.61	0.61	1192
accuracy			0.81	4885
macro avg	0.74	0.74	0.74	4885
weighted avg	0.81	0.81	0.81	4885

Random Forest

5

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

Base credit data - 98.40%

[] Ļ 9 células ocultas

▶ Base census - 85.07%

[] L, 10 células ocultas

Regras

[] L 26 células ocultas

Classificador base - Majority learner

[] 🖟 15 células ocultas

Aprendizagem baseada em instâncias - knn

from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier

→ Base credit data - 98.60%

```
import pickle
with open('credit.pkl', 'rb') as f:
 X_credit_treinamento, y_credit_treinamento, X_credit_teste, y_credit_teste = pickle.load
X_credit_treinamento.shape, y_credit_treinamento.shape
    ((1500, 3), (1500,))
X_credit_teste.shape, y_credit_teste.shape
    ((500, 3), (500,))
knn credit = KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=5, metric='minkowski', p = 2)
knn_credit.fit(X_credit_treinamento, y_credit_treinamento)
    KNeighborsClassifier()
previsoes = knn credit.predict(X credit teste)
previsoes
   0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
         0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
         0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
         0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1,
         0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
         0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
         0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
         0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
         0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
         1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
         0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
         0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
         0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
         0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
         0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
         0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
         0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
         0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
         0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1])
y_credit_teste
    0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
         0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
         0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
```

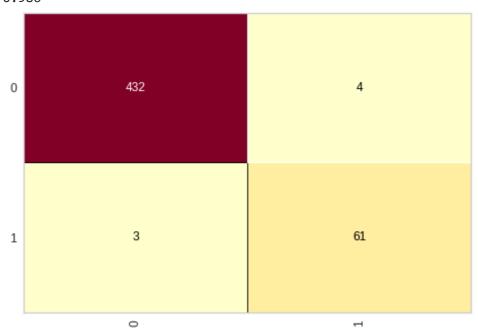
```
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1])
```

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report
accuracy_score(y_credit_teste, previsoes) # padronização

0.986

from yellowbrick.classifier import ConfusionMatrix
cm = ConfusionMatrix(knn_credit)
cm.fit(X_credit_treinamento, y_credit_treinamento)
cm.score(X_credit_teste, y_credit_teste)

0.986



print(classification_report(y_credit_teste, previsoes))

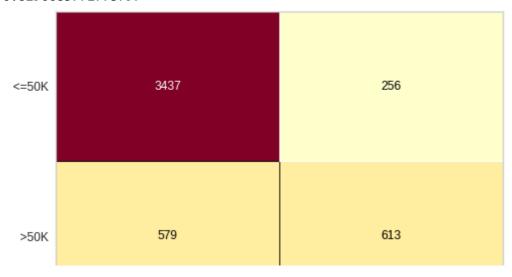
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.99	0.99	436
1	0.94	0.95	0.95	64
accuracy			0.99	500

macro avg 0.97 0.97 0.97 500 weighted avg 0.99 0.99 500

▼ Base census - 82.90%

```
with open('census.pkl', 'rb') as f:
  X_census_treinamento, y_census_treinamento, X_census_teste, y_census_teste = pickle.load
X_census_treinamento.shape, y_census_treinamento.shape
     ((27676, 108), (27676,))
X_census_teste.shape, y_census_teste.shape
     ((4885, 108), (4885,))
knn_census = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=10)
knn_census.fit(X_census_treinamento, y_census_treinamento)
     KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=10)
previsoes = knn_census.predict(X_census_teste)
previsoes
     array([' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' >50K'],
           dtype=object)
y_census_teste
     array([' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K'],
           dtype=object)
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, classification report
accuracy_score(y_census_teste, previsoes)
     0.8290685772773797
from yellowbrick.classifier import ConfusionMatrix
cm = ConfusionMatrix(knn_census)
cm.fit(X_census_treinamento, y_census_treinamento)
cm.score(X_census_teste, y_census_teste)
```

0.8290685772773797



print(classification_report(y_census_teste, previsoes))

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
<=50K >50K	0.86 0.71	0.93 0.51	0.89 0.59	3693 1192
accuracy			0.83	4885
macro avg	0.78	0.72	0.74	4885
weighted avg	0.82	0.83	0.82	4885

→ Regressão logística

from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression

▼ Base risco de crédito

```
[0, 0, 1, 0],
            [0, 0, 1, 1],
            [0, 0, 1, 2],
            [2, 0, 1, 1]], dtype=object)
y_risco_credito # 2, 7, 11
     array(['alto', 'alto', 'moderado', 'alto', 'baixo', 'baixo', 'alto',
            'moderado', 'baixo', 'baixo', 'alto', 'moderado', 'baixo', 'alto'],
           dtype=object)
X_risco_credito = np.delete(X_risco_credito, [2, 7, 11], axis = 0)
y_risco_credito = np.delete(y_risco_credito, [2, 7, 11], axis = 0)
X_risco_credito
     array([[2, 0, 1, 0],
            [1, 0, 1, 1],
            [1, 1, 1, 2],
            [1, 1, 1, 2],
            [1, 1, 0, 2],
            [2, 1, 1, 0],
            [0, 1, 1, 2],
            [0, 0, 0, 2],
            [0, 0, 1, 0],
            [0, 0, 1, 2],
            [2, 0, 1, 1]], dtype=object)
y_risco_credito
     array(['alto', 'alto', 'baixo', 'baixo', 'baixo', 'baixo', 'baixo',
            'alto', 'baixo', 'alto'], dtype=object)
logistic_risco_credito = LogisticRegression(random_state = 1)
logistic risco credito.fit(X risco credito, y risco credito)
     LogisticRegression(random_state=1)
logistic risco credito.intercept
     array([-0.80828993])
logistic_risco_credito.coef_
     array([[-0.76704533, 0.23906678, -0.47976059, 1.12186218]])
# história boa, dívida alta, garantias nenhuma, renda > 35
# história ruim, dívida alta, garantias adequada, renda < 15
previsoes1 = logistic risco credito.predict([[0,0,1,2], [2,0,0,0]])
previsoes1
     array(['baixo', 'alto'], dtype=object)
```

▼ Base credit data - 94.60%

```
import pickle
with open('credit.pkl', 'rb') as f:
 X_credit_treinamento, y_credit_treinamento, X_credit_teste, y_credit_teste = pickle.load
X_credit_treinamento.shape, y_credit_treinamento.shape
    ((1500, 3), (1500,))
X_credit_teste.shape, y_credit_teste.shape
    ((500, 3), (500,))
logistic credit = LogisticRegression(random state=1)
logistic_credit.fit(X_credit_treinamento, y_credit_treinamento)
    LogisticRegression(random_state=1)
logistic_credit.intercept_
    array([-6.02976095])
logistic credit.coef
    array([[-2.54927091, -3.72279861, 3.93940349]])
previsoes = logistic credit.predict(X credit teste)
previsoes
    array([1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
          0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
          1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
          0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
          0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
          0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
          0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
          0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
          0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
          1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
          0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
          0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
          0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0,
          1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
          0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
          0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
```

y_credit_teste

```
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1])
```

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report
accuracy_score(y_credit_teste, previsoes)

0.946

```
from yellowbrick.classifier import ConfusionMatrix
cm = ConfusionMatrix(logistic_credit)
cm.fit(X_credit_treinamento, y_credit_treinamento)
cm.score(X_credit_teste, y_credit_teste)
```

0.946



print(classification_report(y_credit_teste, previsoes))

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.97	0.97	0.97	436
1	0.79	0.78	0.79	64
accuracy			0.95	500
macro avg	0.88	0.88	0.88	500
weighted avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	500

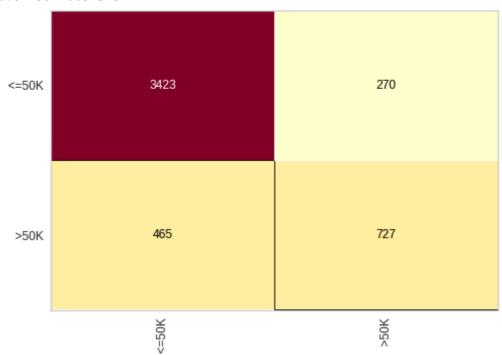
▼ Base census - 84.95%

```
with open('census.pkl', 'rb') as f:
  X_census_treinamento, y_census_treinamento, X_census_teste, y_census_teste = pickle.load
X_census_treinamento.shape, y_census_treinamento.shape
     ((27676, 108), (27676,))
X_census_teste.shape, y_census_teste.shape
     ((4885, 108), (4885,))
logistic_census = LogisticRegression(random_state = 1)
logistic census.fit(X census treinamento, y census treinamento)
     LogisticRegression(random_state=1)
previsoes = logistic census.predict(X census teste)
previsoes
     array([' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' >50K'],
           dtype=object)
y_census_teste
     array([' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K', ..., ' <=50K', ' <=50K'],
           dtype=object)
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report
accuracy_score(y_census_teste, previsoes)
```

0.849539406345957

from yellowbrick.classifier import ConfusionMatrix
cm = ConfusionMatrix(logistic_census)
cm.fit(X_census_treinamento, y_census_treinamento)
cm.score(X_census_teste, y_census_teste)

0.849539406345957



print(classification_report(y_census_teste, previsoes))

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
<=50K	0.88	0.93	0.90	3693
>50K	0.73	0.61	0.66	1192
accuracy			0.85	4885
macro avg	0.80	0.77	0.78	4885
weighted avg	0.84	0.85	0.84	4885

- SVM

from sklearn.svm import SVC

▼ Base credit data - 98.80%

```
import pickle
with open('credit.pkl', 'rb') as f:
   X_credit_treinamento, y_credit_treinamento, X_credit_teste, y_credit_teste = pickle.load
```

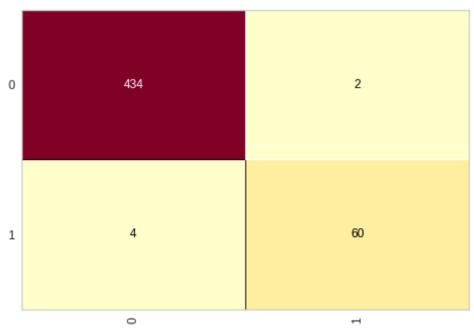
```
X_credit_treinamento.shape, y_credit_treinamento.shape
   ((1500, 3), (1500,))
X_credit_teste.shape, y_credit_teste.shape
   ((500, 3), (500,))
svm_credit = SVC(kernel='rbf', random_state=1, C = 2.0) # 2 -> 4
svm_credit.fit(X_credit_treinamento, y_credit_treinamento)
   SVC(C=2.0, random state=1)
previsoes = svm_credit.predict(X_credit_teste)
previsoes
   0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
        0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
        0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
        0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
        0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
        0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
        0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
        1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
        0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
        0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
        0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
        0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
        0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
        0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
        0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
        0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
        0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1
y credit teste
   0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
        0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
        0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
        0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
        0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
        0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
        0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
```

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report
accuracy_score(y_credit_teste, previsoes)

0.988

from yellowbrick.classifier import ConfusionMatrix
cm = ConfusionMatrix(svm_credit)
cm.fit(X_credit_treinamento, y_credit_treinamento)
cm.score(X_credit_teste, y_credit_teste)





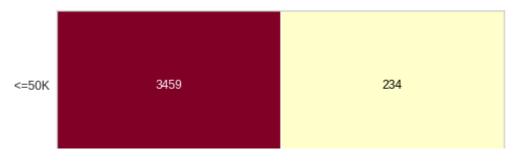
print(classification_report(y_credit_teste, previsoes))

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	1.00	0.99	436
1	0.97	0.94	0.95	64
accuracy			0.99	500
macro avg	0.98	0.97	0.97	500
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	500

▼ Base census - 85.07%

```
with open('census.pkl', 'rb') as f:
  X census treinamento, y census treinamento, X census teste, y census teste = pickle.load
X_census_treinamento.shape, y_census_treinamento.shape
     ((27676, 108), (27676,))
X_census_teste.shape, y_census_teste.shape
     ((4885, 108), (4885,))
svm_census = SVC(kernel='linear', random_state=1)
svm_census.fit(X_census_treinamento, y_census_treinamento)
     SVC(kernel='linear', random_state=1)
previsoes = svm_census.predict(X_census_teste)
previsoes
     array([' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' >50K'],
           dtype=object)
y_census_teste
     array([' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K', ' <=50K'],
           dtype=object)
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report
accuracy_score(y_census_teste, previsoes)
     0.8507676560900717
from yellowbrick.classifier import ConfusionMatrix
cm = ConfusionMatrix(svm_census)
cm.fit(X_census_treinamento, y_census_treinamento)
cm.score(X_census_teste, y_census_teste)
```

0.8507676560900717



print(classification_report(y_census_teste, previsoes))

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
<=50K >50K	0.87 0.75	0.94 0.58	0.90 0.66	3693 1192
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.81 0.84	0.76 0.85	0.85 0.78 0.84	4885 4885 4885

Redes neurais artificiais

from sklearn.neural_network import MLPClassifier

▼ Base credit data - 99.80%

hidden layer sizes = (20,20))

rede neural credit.fit(X credit treinamento, y credit treinamento)

```
Iteration 1, loss = 0.65204293
Iteration 2, loss = 0.59098521
Iteration 3, loss = 0.53870648
Iteration 4, loss = 0.49443433
Iteration 5, loss = 0.45720984
Iteration 6, loss = 0.42609342
Iteration 7, loss = 0.39912533
Iteration 8, loss = 0.37570542
Iteration 9, loss = 0.35456489
Iteration 10, loss = 0.33525575
Iteration 11, loss = 0.31712993
Iteration 12, loss = 0.30071697
Iteration 13, loss = 0.28524999
Iteration 14, loss = 0.27094964
Iteration 15, loss = 0.25762619
Iteration 16, loss = 0.24545590
Iteration 17, loss = 0.23375509
Iteration 18, loss = 0.22324022
Iteration 19, loss = 0.21325300
Iteration 20, loss = 0.20410311
Iteration 21, loss = 0.19571024
Iteration 22, loss = 0.18761927
Iteration 23, loss = 0.18024214
Iteration 24, loss = 0.17323714
Iteration 25, loss = 0.16640819
Iteration 26, loss = 0.16013996
Iteration 27, loss = 0.15385369
Iteration 28, loss = 0.14817402
Iteration 29, loss = 0.14250644
Iteration 30, loss = 0.13699471
Iteration 31, loss = 0.13176464
Iteration 32, loss = 0.12647669
Iteration 33, loss = 0.12179600
Iteration 34, loss = 0.11709443
Iteration 35, loss = 0.11251869
Iteration 36, loss = 0.10836942
Iteration 37, loss = 0.10438001
Iteration 38, loss = 0.10052474
Iteration 39, loss = 0.09698033
Iteration 40, loss = 0.09337176
Iteration 41, loss = 0.08990146
Iteration 42, loss = 0.08674172
Iteration 43, loss = 0.08322457
Iteration 44, loss = 0.08019233
Iteration 45, loss = 0.07755223
Iteration 46, loss = 0.07487784
Iteration 47, loss = 0.07225380
Iteration 48, loss = 0.06997568
Iteration 49, loss = 0.06791483
Iteration 50, loss = 0.06582988
Iteration 51, loss = 0.06404354
Iteration 52, loss = 0.06226907
Iteration 53, loss = 0.06052696
Iteration 54, loss = 0.05891410
Iteration 55, loss = 0.05731052
Iteration 56, loss = 0.05591217
```

Iteration 57, loss = 0.05439610

```
previsoes = rede_neural_credit.predict(X_credit_teste)
previsoes
```

```
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
         1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1])
```

y_credit_teste

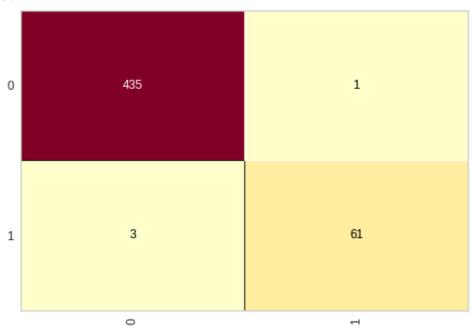
```
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1])
```

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report
accuracy_score(y_credit_teste, previsoes)

0.992

from yellowbrick.classifier import ConfusionMatrix
cm = ConfusionMatrix(rede_neural_credit)
cm.fit(X_credit_treinamento, y_credit_treinamento)
cm.score(X_credit_teste, y_credit_teste)





print(classification_report(y_credit_teste, previsoes))

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99 0.98	1.00 0.95	1.00 0.97	436 64
accuracy			0.99	500
macro avg	0.99	0.98	0.98	500
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	500

▼ Base census - 81.53%

((4885, 108), (4885,))

```
(108 + 1) / 2
     54.5
# 108 -> 55 -> 55 -> 1
rede_neural_census = MLPClassifier(verbose=True, max_iter = 1000, tol=0.000010,
                                  hidden_layer_sizes = (55,55))
rede_neural_census.fit(X_census_treinamento, y_census_treinamento)
     Iteration 1, loss = 0.39432519
     Iteration 2, loss = 0.32695311
     Iteration 3, loss = 0.31597402
     Iteration 4, loss = 0.30874944
     Iteration 5, loss = 0.30404815
     Iteration 6, loss = 0.30054436
     Iteration 7, loss = 0.29701228
     Iteration 8, loss = 0.29492061
     Iteration 9, loss = 0.29194481
     Iteration 10, loss = 0.28959595
     Iteration 11, loss = 0.28713413
     Iteration 12, loss = 0.28470848
     Iteration 13, loss = 0.28278077
     Iteration 14, loss = 0.28064719
     Iteration 15, loss = 0.27910406
     Iteration 16, loss = 0.27645999
     Iteration 17, loss = 0.27514507
     Iteration 18, loss = 0.27339473
     Iteration 19, loss = 0.27104548
     Iteration 20, loss = 0.26957841
     Iteration 21, loss = 0.26849287
     Iteration 22, loss = 0.26655556
     Iteration 23, loss = 0.26473771
     Iteration 24, loss = 0.26268347
     Iteration 25, loss = 0.26073492
     Iteration 26, loss = 0.25898137
     Iteration 27, loss = 0.25764182
     Iteration 28, loss = 0.25680764
     Iteration 29, loss = 0.25495035
     Iteration 30, loss = 0.25370149
     Iteration 31, loss = 0.25286252
     Iteration 32, loss = 0.25160981
     Iteration 33, loss = 0.24957239
     Iteration 34, loss = 0.24858877
     Iteration 35, loss = 0.24803904
     Iteration 36, loss = 0.24555263
     Iteration 37, loss = 0.24383679
     Iteration 38, loss = 0.24352651
     Iteration 39, loss = 0.24128269
     Iteration 40, loss = 0.24051108
     Iteration 41, loss = 0.24015983
     Iteration 42, loss = 0.23943530
     Iteration 43, loss = 0.23773435
     Iteration 44, loss = 0.23771926
     Iteration 45, loss = 0.23522128
     Iteration 46, loss = 0.23466492
     Iteration 47, loss = 0.23323743
```

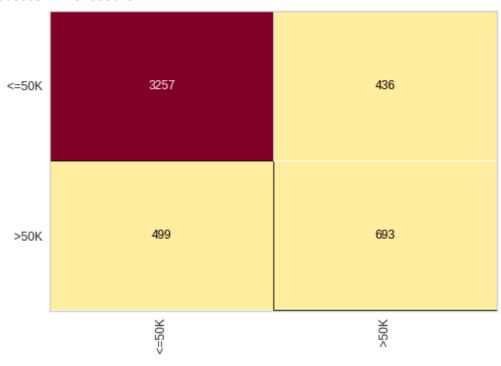
Iteration 48, loss = 0.23120017

```
Iteration 49, loss = 0.23049793
Iteration 50, loss = 0.23015591
Iteration 51, loss = 0.22891906
Iteration 52, loss = 0.22840673
Iteration 53, loss = 0.22737376
Iteration 54, loss = 0.22656310
Iteration 55, loss = 0.22630409
Iteration 56, loss = 0.22404703
Iteration 57. loss = 0.22424526
```

0.8085977482088025

from yellowbrick.classifier import ConfusionMatrix
cm = ConfusionMatrix(rede_neural_census)
cm.fit(X_census_treinamento, y_census_treinamento)
cm.score(X_census_teste, y_census_teste)

0.8085977482088025



print(classification_report(y_census_teste, previsoes))

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
<=50K	0.87	0.88	0.87	3693
>50K	0.61	0.58	0.60	1192
accuracy			0.81	4885
macro avg	0.74	0.73	0.74	4885
weighted avg	0.81	0.81	0.81	4885

Avaliação dos algoritmos

• Naïve Bayes: 93.80

Árvore de decisão: 98.20Random forest: 98.40

Regras: 97.40Knn: 98.60

• Regressão logística: 94.60

• SVM: 98.80

• Redes neurais: 99.60

Tuning dos parâmetros com GridSearch

▼ Preparação dos dados

```
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.neural_network import MLPClassifier

import pickle
with open('credit.pkl', 'rb') as f:
    X_credit_treinamento, y_credit_treinamento, X_credit_teste, y_credit_teste = pickle.load

X_credit_treinamento.shape, y_credit_treinamento.shape
    ((1500, 3), (1500,))

X_credit_teste.shape, y_credit_teste.shape
    ((500, 3), (500,))
```

→ Árvore de decisão

▼ Random forest

```
grid_search = GridSearchCV(estimator=RandomForestClassifier(), param_grid=parametros)
grid_search.fit(X_credit, y_credit)
melhores_parametros = grid_search.best_params_
melhor_resultado = grid_search.best_score_
print(melhores_parametros)
print(melhor_resultado)

{'criterion': 'gini', 'min_samples_leaf': 1, 'min_samples_split': 2, 'n_estimators': 0.986
```

▼ Knn

Regressão logística

▼ SVM

```
'kernel': ['rbf', 'linear', 'poly', 'sigmoid']}
```

Redes neurais

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/neural_network/_multilayer_perceptrofectory of the continuous c

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```
print(melhores_parametros)
print(melhor_resultado)

{'activation': 'relu', 'batch_size': 10, 'solver': 'adam'}
0.997000000000001
```

Validação cruzada

```
arvore = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='entropy', min samples leaf=1, min samples spl
scores = cross val score(arvore, X credit, y credit, cv = kfold)
#print(scores)
#print(scores.mean())
resultados_arvore.append(scores.mean())
random_forest = RandomForestClassifier(criterion = 'entropy', min_samples_leaf = 1, min_
scores = cross_val_score(random_forest, X_credit, y_credit, cv = kfold)
resultados_random_forest.append(scores.mean())
knn = KNeighborsClassifier()
scores = cross_val_score(knn, X_credit, y_credit, cv = kfold)
resultados_knn.append(scores.mean())
logistica = LogisticRegression(C = 1.0, solver = 'lbfgs', tol = 0.0001)
scores = cross_val_score(logistica, X_credit, y_credit, cv = kfold)
resultados_logistica.append(scores.mean())
svm = SVC(kernel = 'rbf', C = 2.0)
scores = cross_val_score(svm, X_credit, y_credit, cv = kfold)
resultados_svm.append(scores.mean())
rede_neural = MLPClassifier(activation = 'relu', batch_size = 56, solver = 'adam')
scores = cross_val_score(rede_neural, X_credit, y_credit, cv = kfold)
resultados rede neural.append(scores.mean())
```

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▼ Teste de normalidade nos resultados

Shapiro: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shapiro%E2%80%93Wilk_test

```
alpha = 0.05

from scipy.stats import shapiro

shapiro(resultados_arvore), shapiro(resultados_random_forest), shapiro(resultados_knn), sh
sns.displot(resultados_arvore, kind = 'kde');
```

```
sns.displot(resultados_random_forest, kind = 'kde');
sns.displot(resultados_knn, kind = 'kde');
sns.displot(resultados_logistica, kind = 'kde');
sns.displot(resultados_svm, kind = 'kde');
sns.displot(resultados_rede_neural, kind = 'kde');
```

▼ Teste de hipótese com ANOVA e Tukey

```
from scipy.stats import f oneway
_, p = f_oneway(resultados_arvore, resultados_random_forest, resultados_knn, resultados_lo
alpha = 0.05
if p <= alpha:
     print('Hipótese nula rejeitada. Dados são diferentes')
else:
     print('Hipótese alternativa rejeitada. Resultados são iguais')
resultados_algoritmos = {'accuracy': np.concatenate([resultados_arvore, resultados_random_
                                                                        'algoritmo': ['arvore','arvore','arvore','arvore','arvor
                                                                           'random_forest','random_forest','random_forest',
                                                                           'knn','knn','knn','knn','knn','knn','knn','knn','knn','knn
                                                                           'logistica', 'logi
                                                                           'svm','svm','svm','svm','svm','svm','svm','svm','svm','svm
                                                                           'rede neural', 'rede neural', 'rede neural', 'rede ne
resultados_df = pd.DataFrame(resultados_algoritmos)
resultados_df
from statsmodels.stats.multicomp import MultiComparison
compara_algoritmos = MultiComparison(resultados_df['accuracy'], resultados_df['algoritmo']
teste_estatistico = compara_algoritmos.tukeyhsd()
print(teste_estatistico)
resultados.mean()
```

teste_estatistico.plot_simultaneous();

Salvar um classificador já treinado

```
with open('credit.pkl', 'rb') as f:
  X_credit_treinamento, y_credit_treinamento, X_credit_teste, y_credit_teste = pickle.load
X_credit = np.concatenate((X_credit_treinamento, X_credit_teste), axis = 0)
y_credit = np.concatenate((y_credit_treinamento, y_credit_teste), axis = 0)
X_credit.shape, y_credit.shape
from sklearn.neural_network import MLPClassifier
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC
classificador_rede_neural = MLPClassifier(activation='relu', batch_size = 56, solver='adam
classificador_rede_neural.fit(X_credit, y_credit)
classificador_arvore = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='entropy', min_samples_leaf=1, min
classificador_arvore.fit(X_credit, y_credit)
classificador_svm = SVC(C = 2.0, kernel='rbf', probability=True)
classificador_svm.fit(X_credit, y_credit)
import pickle
pickle.dump(classificador rede neural, open('rede neural finalizado.sav', 'wb'))
pickle.dump(classificador_arvore, open('arvore_finalizado.sav', 'wb'))
pickle.dump(classificador_svm, open('svm_finalizado.sav', 'wb'))
```

Carregar um classificador já treinado

```
rede_neural = pickle.load(open('rede_neural_finalizado.sav', 'rb'))
arvore = pickle.load(open('arvore_finalizado.sav', 'rb'))
svm = pickle.load(open('svm_finalizado.sav', 'rb'))
novo_registro = X_credit[1999]
novo_registro
novo_registro.shape
```

```
novo_registro = novo_registro.reshape(1, -1)
novo_registro.shape

novo_registro

rede_neural.predict(novo_registro)

arvore.predict(novo_registro)

svm.predict(novo_registro)
```

Combinação de classificadores

```
novo_registro = X_credit[1999]
novo_registro = novo_registro.reshape(1, -1)
novo_registro, novo_registro.shape
resposta_rede_neural = rede_neural.predict(novo_registro)
resposta_arvore = arvore.predict(novo_registro)
resposta_svm = svm.predict(novo_registro)
resposta_rede_neural[0], resposta_arvore[0], resposta_svm[0]
paga = 0
nao_paga = 0
if resposta_rede_neural[0] == 1:
  nao_paga += 1
else:
  paga += 1
if resposta_arvore[0] == 1:
  nao_paga += 1
else:
  paga += 1
if resposta_svm[0] == 1:
  nao paga += 1
else:
  paga += 1
if paga > nao paga:
  print('Cliente pagará o empréstimo')
elif paga == nao_paga:
  print('Empate')
```

else:

nnint//Cliente não naganá o empnéstimo!

→ Rejeição de classificadores

```
novo registro = X credit[1999]
novo_registro = novo_registro.reshape(1, -1)
novo_registro, novo_registro.shape
resposta_rede_neural = rede_neural.predict(novo_registro)
resposta_arvore = arvore.predict(novo_registro)
resposta_svm = svm.predict(novo_registro)
resposta_rede_neural[0], resposta_arvore[0], resposta_svm[0]
probabilidade_rede_neural = rede_neural.predict_proba(novo_registro)
probabilidade rede neural
confianca_rede_neural = probabilidade_rede_neural.max()
confianca_rede_neural
probabilidade_arvore = arvore.predict_proba(novo_registro)
confianca_arvore = probabilidade_arvore.max()
confianca arvore
probabilidade_svm = svm.predict_proba(novo_registro)
confianca_svm = probabilidade_svm.max()
confianca svm
paga = 0
nao paga = 0
confianca minima = 0.999999
algoritmos = 0
if confianca_rede_neural >= confianca_minima:
  algoritmos += 1
  if resposta_rede_neural[0] == 1:
    nao paga += 1
  else:
    paga += 1
if confianca arvore >= confianca minima:
  algoritmos += 1
  if resposta_arvore[0] == 1:
    nao paga += 1
  else:
    paga += 1
```

```
if confianca_svm >= confianca_minima:
    algoritmos += 1
    if resposta_svm[0] == 1:
        nao_paga += 1
    else:
        paga += 1

if paga > nao_paga:
    print('Cliente pagará o empréstimo, baseado em {} algoritmos'.format(algoritmos))
elif paga == nao_paga:
    print('Empate, baseado em {} algoritmos'.format(algoritmos))
else:
    print('Cliente não pagará o empréstimo, baseado em {} algoritmos'.format(algoritmos))
```

Redução de dimensionalidade

Preparação da base de dados

```
base_census = pd.read_csv('/content/census.csv')
base_census
X_census = base_census.iloc[:, 0:14].values
X census
y_census = base_census.iloc[:, 14].values
y_census
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
label encoder workclass = LabelEncoder()
label encoder education = LabelEncoder()
label encoder marital = LabelEncoder()
label_encoder_occupation = LabelEncoder()
label_encoder_relationship = LabelEncoder()
label_encoder_race = LabelEncoder()
label_encoder_sex = LabelEncoder()
label encoder country = LabelEncoder()
X_census[:,1] = label_encoder_workclass.fit_transform(X_census[:,1])
X_census[:,3] = label_encoder_education.fit_transform(X_census[:,3])
X_census[:,5] = label_encoder_marital.fit_transform(X_census[:,5])
X_census[:,6] = label_encoder_occupation.fit_transform(X_census[:,6])
X_census[:,7] = label_encoder_relationship.fit_transform(X_census[:,7])
X_census[:,8] = label_encoder_race.fit_transform(X_census[:,8])
X_census[:,9] = label_encoder_sex.fit_transform(X_census[:,9])
X_census[:,13] = label_encoder_country.fit_transform(X_census[:,13])
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
scaler_census = StandardScaler()
X_census = scaler_census.fit_transform(X_census)

X_census

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_census_treinamento, X_census_teste, y_census_treinamento, y_census_teste = train_test_sp

X_census_treinamento.shape, X_census_teste.shape
```

▼ PCA (Principal component analysis)

```
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
pca = PCA(n_components=8)
X_census_treinamento_pca = pca.fit_transform(X_census_treinamento)
X_census_testes_pca = pca.transform(X_census_teste)
X_census_treinamento_pca.shape, X_census_testes_pca.shape
X_census_treinamento
pca.explained_variance_ratio_
pca.explained_variance_ratio_.sum()
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
random_forest_census_pca = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=40, random_state=0, criteri
random_forest_census_pca.fit(X_census_treinamento_pca, y_census_treinamento)
previsoes = random_forest_census_pca.predict(X_census_testes_pca)
previsoes
y_census_teste
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
accuracy_score(y_census_teste, previsoes)
```

Kernel PCA

```
from sklearn.decomposition import KernelPCA

kpca = KernelPCA(n_components=8, kernel='rbf')
X_census_treinamento_kpca = kpca.fit_transform(X_census_treinamento)
X_census_teste_kpca = kpca.transform(X_census_teste)

X_census_treinamento_kpca.shape, X_census_teste_kpca.shape

X_census_treinamento_kpca

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
random_forest_census_kpca = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators = 40, criterion = 'entropy random_forest_census_kpca.fit(X_census_treinamento_kpca, y_census_treinamento)

previsoes = random_forest_census_kpca.predict(X_census_teste_kpca)
previsoes

y_census_teste

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
accuracy_score(y_census_teste, previsoes)
```

LDA (Linear discriminant analysis)

```
from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import LinearDiscriminantAnalysis
lda = LinearDiscriminantAnalysis(n_components = 8)

X_census_treinamento_lda = lda.fit_transform(X_census_treinamento, y_census_treinamento)
X_census_teste_lda = lda.transform(X_census_teste)

X_census_treinamento_lda.shape, X_census_teste_lda.shape

X_census_treinamento_lda

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
random_forest_census_lda = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators = 40, criterion = 'entropy'
random_forest_census_lda.fit(X_census_treinamento_lda, y_census_treinamento)

previsoes = random_forest_census_lda.predict(X_census_teste_lda)
```

```
previsoes

y_census_teste

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
accuracy_score(y_census_teste, previsoes)
```

→ Detecção de outliers

▼ Boxplot

```
base_credit = pd.read_csv('credit_data.csv')
base_credit
base_credit.isnull().sum()
base_credit.dropna(inplace=True)
base_credit.isnull().sum()
1997 / 2
# Outliers idade
grafico = px.box(base_credit, y = 'age')
grafico.show()
outliers_age = base_credit[base_credit['age'] < 0]</pre>
outliers_age
# Outliers loan
grafico = px.box(base_credit, y='loan')
grafico.show()
outliers_loan = base_credit[base_credit['loan'] > 13300]
outliers_loan
```

▼ Gráfico de dispersão

```
# Income x age
grafico = px.scatter(x = base_credit['income'], y = base_credit['age'])
grafico.show()
```

```
# Income x loan
grafico = px.scatter(x = base_credit['income'], y = base_credit['loan'])
grafico.show()

# Age x loan
grafico = px.scatter(x = base_credit['age'], y = base_credit['loan'])
grafico.show()

base_census = pd.read_csv('census.csv')
base_census

# Age x final weight
grafico = px.scatter(x = base_census['age'], y = base_census['final-weight'])
grafico.show()
```

Biblioteca PyOD

Documentação: https://pyod.readthedocs.io/en/latest/#

```
!pip install pyod
    Looking in indexes: <a href="https://pypi.org/simple">https://us-python.pkg.dev/colab-wheels/</a>
    Collecting pyod
      Downloading pyod-1.0.1.tar.gz (120 kB)
                     120 kB 14.3 MB/s
    Requirement already satisfied: joblib in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from
    Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (
    Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.19 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages
    Requirement already satisfied: numba>=0.51 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages
    Collecting scipy>=1.5.1
      Downloading scipy-1.7.3-cp37-cp37m-manylinux_2_12_x86_64.manylinux2010_x86_64.whl (
                                          | 38.1 MB 372 kB/s
    Requirement already satisfied: scikit_learn>=0.20.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
     Requirement already satisfied: six in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from py
    Requirement already satisfied: statsmodels in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages
    Requirement already satisfied: setuptools in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (
    Requirement already satisfied: llvmlite<0.35,>=0.34.0.dev0 in /usr/local/lib/python3
    Requirement already satisfied: threadpoolctl>=2.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
    Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-pac
    Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-
    Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages
    Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing!=2.0.4,!=2.1.2,!=2.1.6,>=2.0.1 in /usr/local
    Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-pac
    Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=0.19 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages
    Requirement already satisfied: patsy>=0.4.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages
    Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages
    Building wheels for collected packages: pyod
      Building wheel for pyod (setup.py) ... done
      Created wheel for pyod: filename=pyod-1.0.1-py3-none-any.whl size=147473 sha256=b61
      Stored in directory: /root/.cache/pip/wheels/ea/c4/29/67ad87835b209f72e4706369c6837
    Successfully built pyod
```

```
Installing collected packages: scipy, pyod
  Attempting uninstall: scipy
    Found existing installation: scipy 1.4.1
    Uninstalling scipy-1.4.1:
        Successfully uninstalled scipy-1.4.1

ERROR: pip's dependency resolver does not currently take into account all the package albumentations 0.1.12 requires imgaug<0.2.7,>=0.2.5, but you have imgaug 0.2.9 which Successfully installed pyod-1.0.1 scipy-1.7.3
```

```
from pyod.models.knn import KNN
base credit.head(1)
detector = KNN()
detector.fit(base_credit.iloc[:,1:4])
previsoes = detector.labels_
previsoes
np.unique(previsoes, return counts=True)
confianca_previsoes = detector.decision_scores_
confianca previsoes
outliers = []
for i in range(len(previsoes)):
  #print(i)
  if previsoes[i] == 1:
    outliers.append(i)
print(outliers)
lista outliers = base credit.iloc[outliers,:]
lista outliers
```

×