▼ Data Reading and Preprocessing

indices = np.random.permutation(len)

```
import os
    import copy
    import itertools
    import numpy as np
    import seaborn as sns
    import scipy
    import tables as tb
    from mpl toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
    import warnings
 9
10
    warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
11
12
    %matplotlib inline
13
    %pylab inline
    Populating the interactive namespace from numpy and matplotlib
    # Reading data
    data = os.path.join('drive','My Drive','dl data','QIS EXAM 200Events')
    test input = np.load(os.path.join(data,'test input.npy'),allow pickle=True)
 3
    train input = np.load(os.path.join(data, 'training input.npy'),allow pickle=True)
 5
    test input = test input[()]
    train input = train input[()]
 8
    # Segregating the test and train data
 9
    y train = np.array([np.array([0])]*50 + [np.array([1])]*50)
10
11
    y test = np.array([np.array([0])]*50 + [np.array([1])]*50)
12
13
    x_train = np.concatenate([train_input['0'],train_input['1']])
    x test = np.concatenate([test input['0'],test input['1']])
14
    # Shuffling the dataset
 1
 2
    def get indices( seed, len):
        np.random.seed( seed)
```

```
return indices
    indices train = get indices(0,len(x train))
    indices test = get indices(1,len(x test))
10
11
    x train = x train[indices train]
12
    y train = y train[indices train]
13
14
    x test = x train[indices test]
15
    y test = y test[indices test]
16
17
    # Standardize features by removing the mean and scaling to unit variance
    scaler = StandardScaler()
18
    x train scale = scaler.fit transform(x train)
19
20
    x test scale = scaler.fit transform(x test)
```

▼ Exploratory Data Analysis

3D visualization of data points

```
2
    CMAP = sns.diverging palette(220, 20, s=99, as cmap=True, n=2500)
 5
    def plot3D(X, target, elev=0, azim=0, title=None, sub=111):
        x = X[:, 0]
        y = X[:, 1]
        z = X[:, 2]
 9
10
        fig = plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
11
        ax = Axes3D(fiq)
12
        mappab = ax.scatter(x, y, z, c=target, cmap=CMAP)
13
14
        if title is not None:
15
             ax.set title(title)
        ax.set xlabel('Component 1')
16
17
        ax.set ylabel('Component 2')
18
        ax.set zlabel('Component 3')
19
20
        # to change your point of view
21
        ax.view init(elev=elev, azim=azim)
22
         fig colorbar(mannable-mannab label-'Target variable')
```

```
plt.show()

# Visualizing all the combinations of data to get a clear picture of classes

y = y_train.squeeze(1)

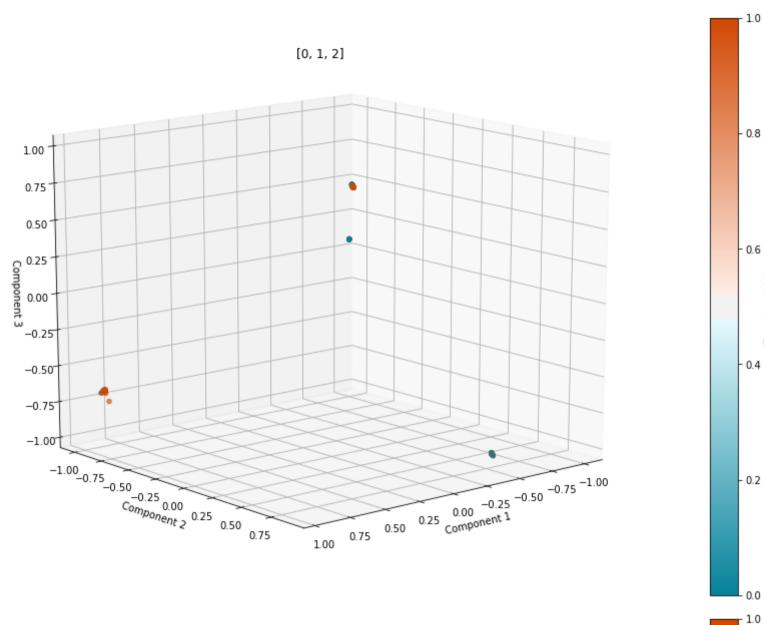
for i in range(5):

for j in range(i+1,5):

for k in range(j+1,5):

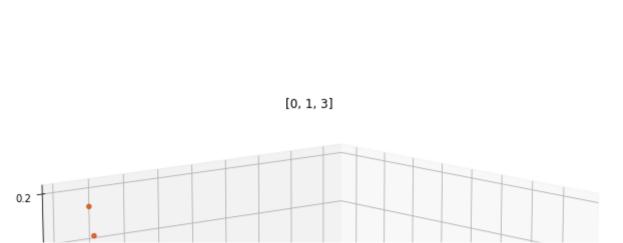
arr = x_train[:,[i,j,k]]

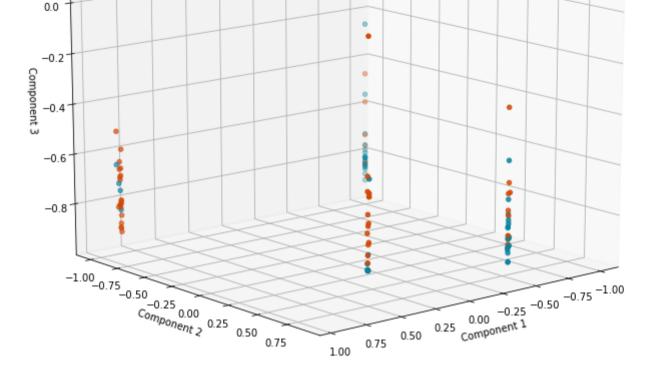
plot3D(arr, y, elev=15, azim=50, title=str([i,j,k]))
```



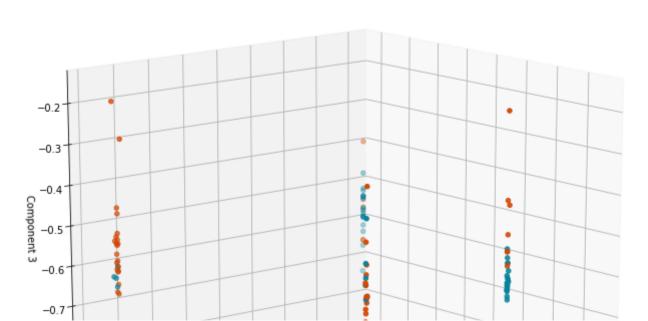
Target variable

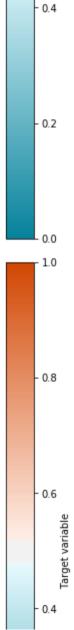
- 0.8





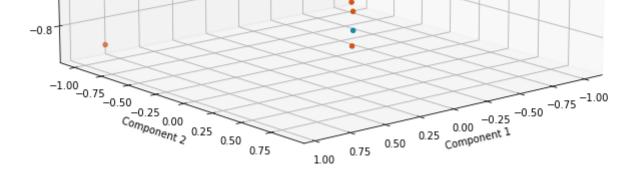






0.6

Target variable



- 0.2

1.0

- 0.8

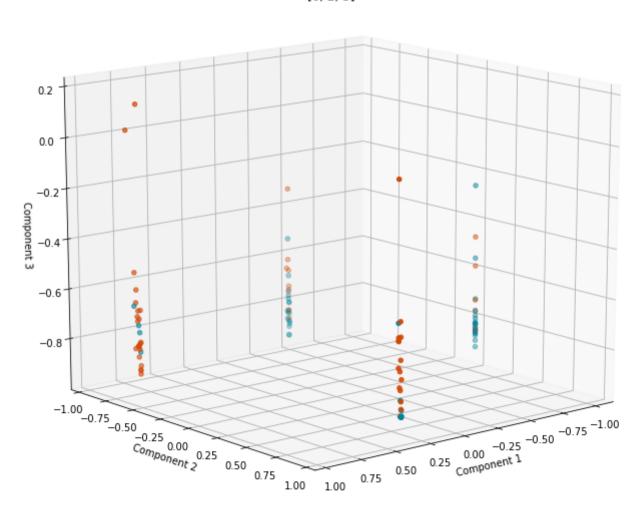
- 0.6

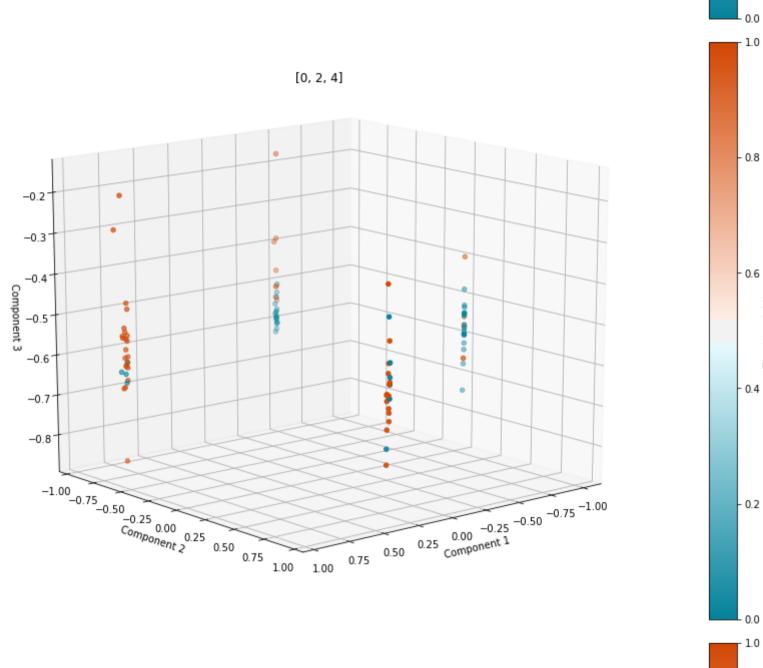
0.4

- 0.2

Target variable

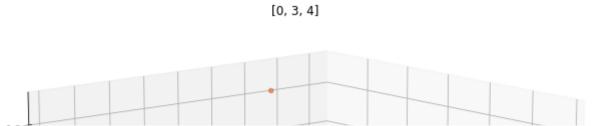


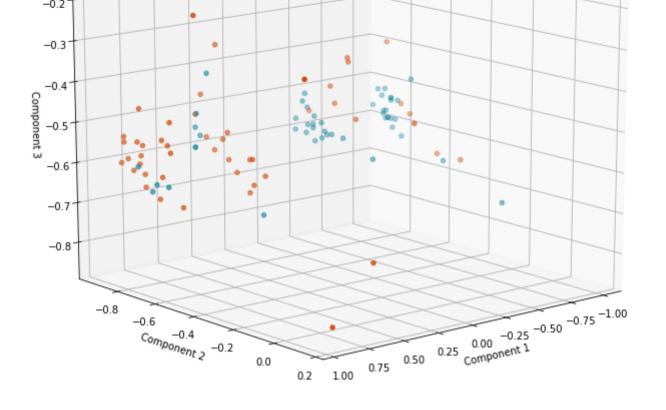


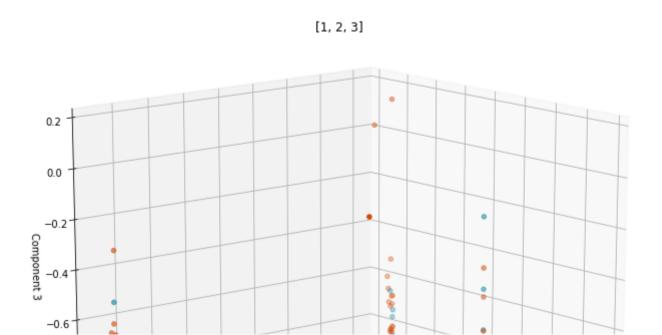


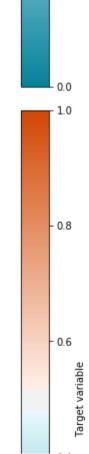
Target variable

- 0.8







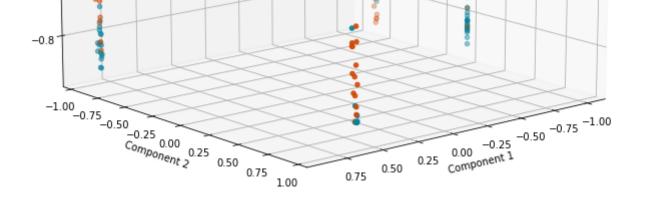


- 0.6

- 0.4

- 0.2

Target variable



F 0.4

- 0.2

L _{0.0}

- 0.8

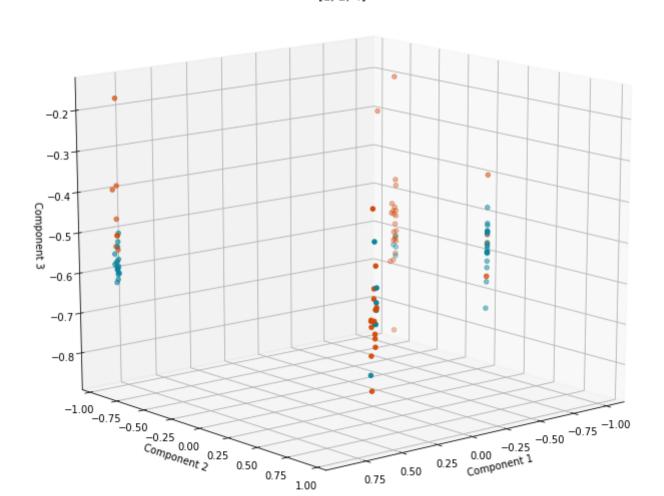
- 0.6

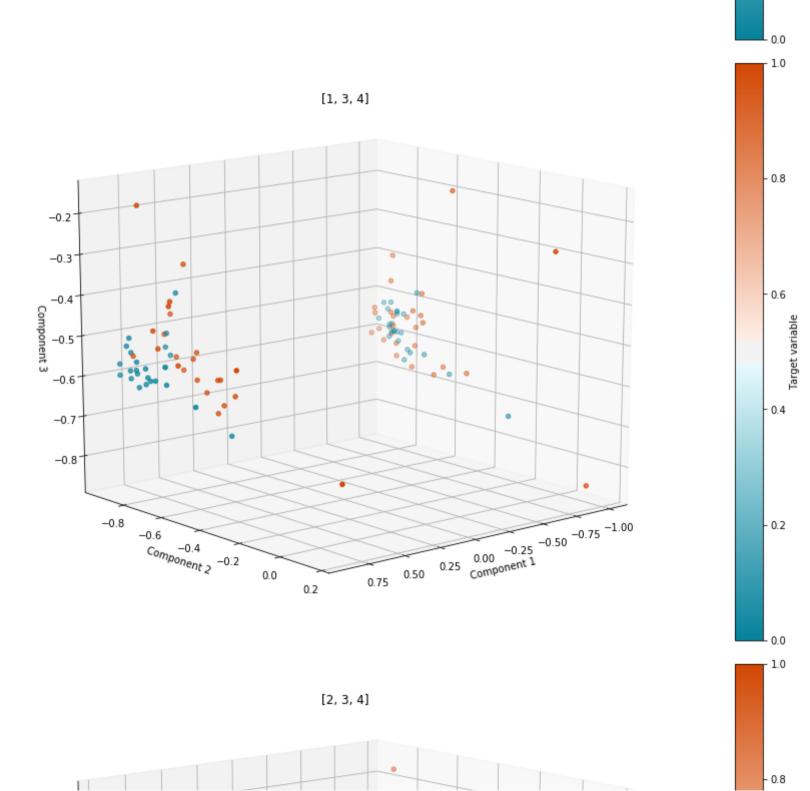
0.4

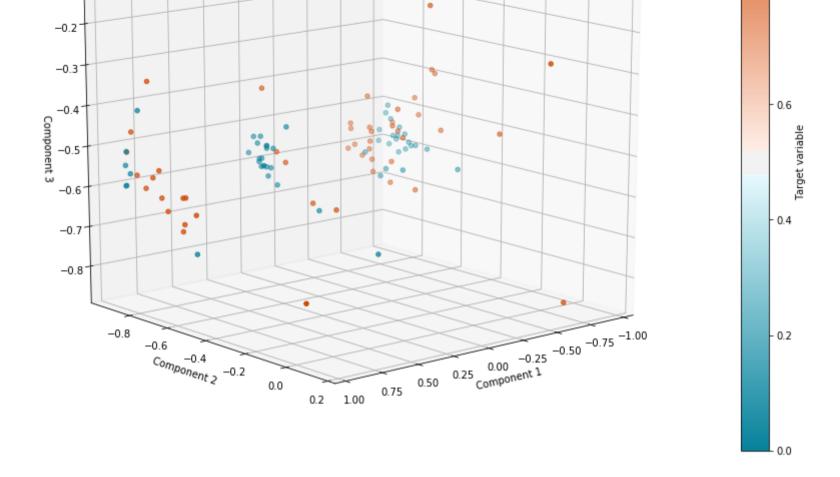
- 0.2

Target variable



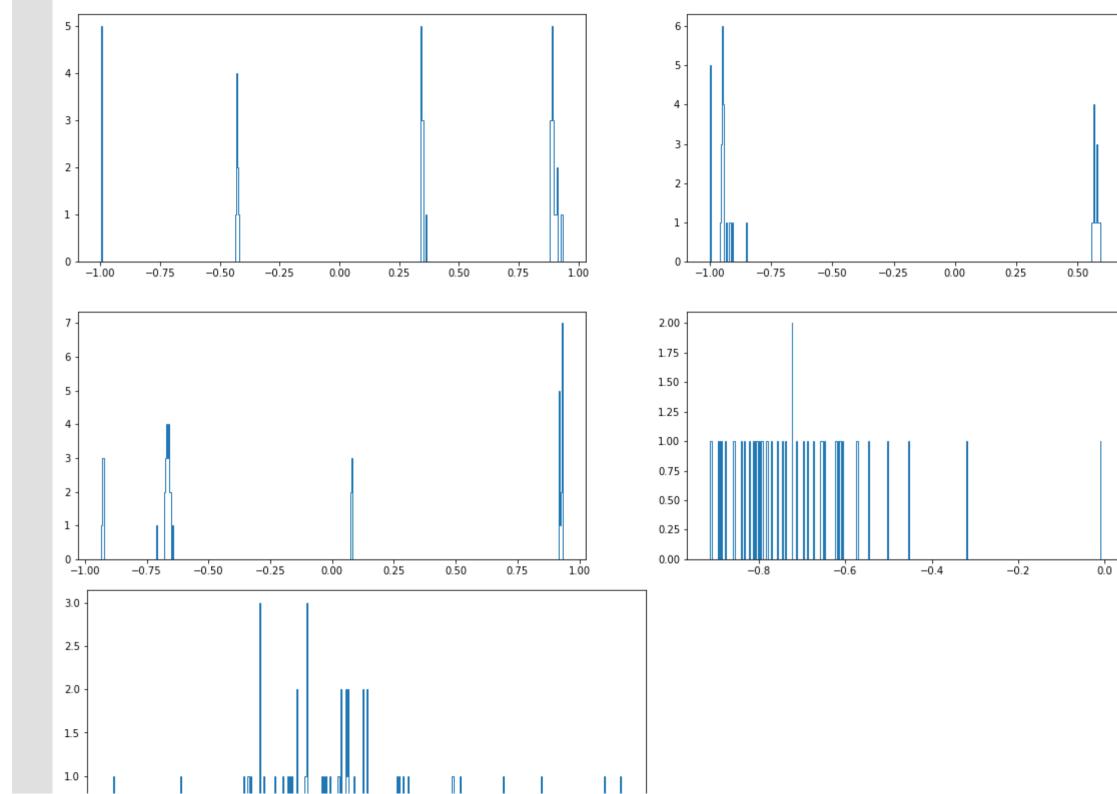






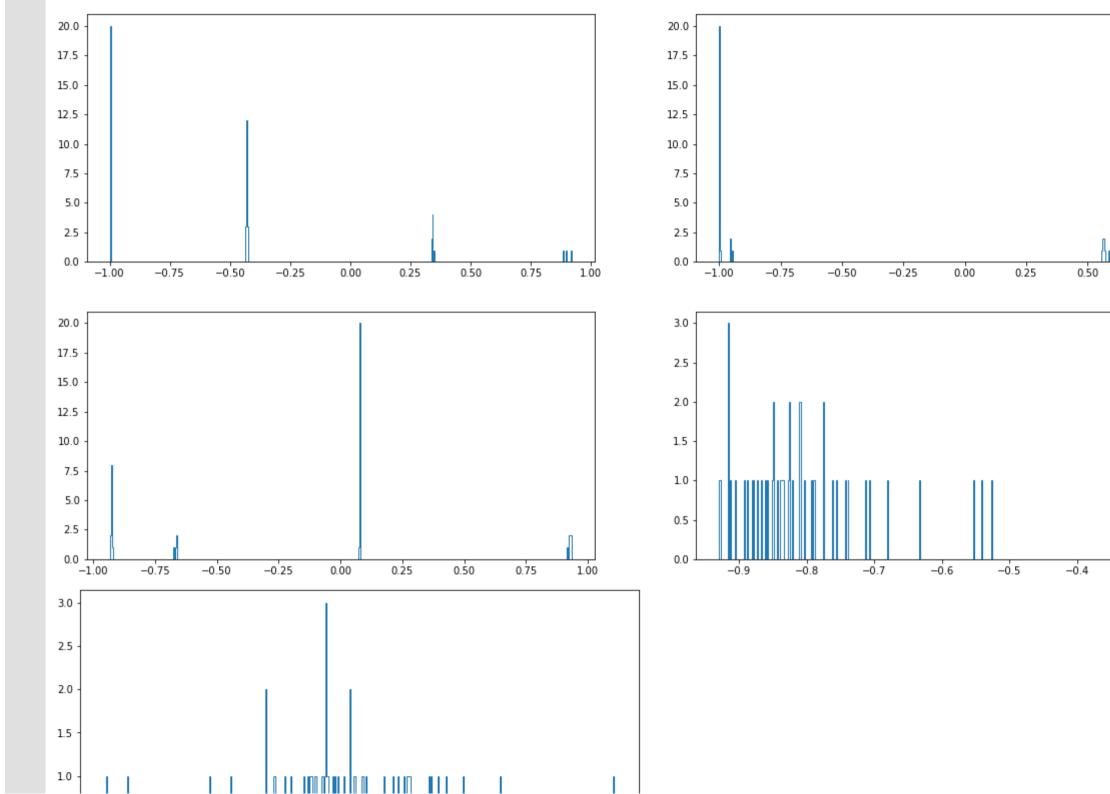
```
# signal basetrack distribution along the axis
 2
    axis = 'X'
 3
    fig = plt.figure(figsize = [20, 10])
    fig.add subplot(221)
    plt.hist(x_train[y==1][:,[0]], bins=500, histtype='step')
    fig.add subplot(222)
    plt.hist(x_train[y==1][:,[1]], bins=500, histtype='step')
    fig.add subplot(223)
 9
    plt.hist(x_train[y==1][:,[2]], bins=500, histtype='step')
10
    fig.add subplot(224)
11
12
    plt.hist(x_train[y==1][:,[3]], bins=500, histtype='step')
    plt.show()
13
    fig.add_subplot(321)
14
15
    fig = plt.figure(figsize = [10, 5])
```

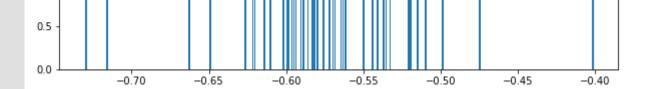
```
16
17
     plt.hist(x_train[y==1][:,[4]], bins=500, histtype='step')
plt.show()
```



```
0.5 - 0.8 -0.7 -0.6 -0.5 -0.4 -0.3 -0.2
```

```
# background basetrack distribution along the axis
    axis = 'X'
    fig = plt.figure(figsize = [20, 10])
    fig.add subplot(221)
    plt.hist(x_train[y==0][:,[0]], bins=500, histtype='step')
    fig.add subplot(222)
    plt.hist(x train[y==0][:,[1]], bins=500, histtype='step')
    fig.add subplot(223)
    plt.hist(x_train[y==0][:,[2]], bins=500, histtype='step')
10
11
    fig.add subplot(224)
    plt.hist(x train[y==0][:,[3]], bins=500, histtype='step')
12
13
    plt.show()
    fig.add subplot(321)
14
    fig = plt.figure(figsize = [10, 5])
15
    plt.hist(x_train[y==0][:,[4]], bins=500, histtype='step')
16
17
    plt.show()
```





→ Classification

```
import xqboost as xq
    from xgboost import XGBClassifier
    from sklearn.model selection import StratifiedKFold, GridSearchCV
    from sklearn.ensemble import AdaBoostClassifier, GradientBoostingClassifier
    from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
    from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, Normalizer
    from sklearn import svm
    from sklearn import metrics
9
    from sklearn.metrics import (
10
        classification report,
        confusion matrix, roc curve,
11
12
        roc auc score,
13
        log loss
14
15
16
    from keras.layers.core import Dense, Activation, Dropout
    from keras.models import Sequential
17
    from keras.optimizers import Adam
18
    from keras.utils import np utils
19
    from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping, ModelCheckpoint
20
21
    # utility function for plotting ROC-AUC
    def plot metrics(y true, y pred):
        fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc curve(y true, y pred)
 3
        roc auc = roc auc score(y true, y pred)
        plt.plot(fpr, tpr, label='ROC AUC=%f' % roc auc)
        plt.xlabel("FPR")
        plt.ylabel("TPR")
```

```
9
         plt.legend()
         plt.title("ROC Curve")
10
11
12
    # Utility function to add noise
13
    def add noise(array, level=0.15, random seed=34):
         numpy.random.seed(random seed)
14
         return level * numpy.random.random(size=array.size) + (1 - level) * array
15
16
17
    # Utility function to plot the confusion matrix
18
    def plot confusion matrix(cm, classes,
19
                               normalize=False,
20
                               title='Confusion matrix',
21
                               cmap=plt.cm.Blues):
22
         11 11 11
23
        This function prints and plots the confusion matrix.
24
        Normalization can be applied by setting `normalize=True`.
25
26
         plt.imshow(cm, interpolation='nearest', cmap=cmap)
27
        plt.title(title)
28
        plt.colorbar()
29
        tick marks = np.arange(len(classes))
30
         plt.xticks(tick marks, classes, rotation=45)
31
         plt.yticks(tick marks, classes)
32
33
        if normalize:
34
             cm = cm.astype('float') / cm.sum(axis=1)[:, np.newaxis]
35
36
        thresh = cm.max() / 2.
37
         for i, j in itertools.product(range(cm.shape[0]), range(cm.shape[1])):
38
             plt.text(j, i, cm[i, j],
39
                      horizontalalignment="center",
40
                      color="white" if cm[i, j] > thresh else "black")
41
42
         plt.tight layout()
         plt.ylabel('True label')
43
44
         plt.xlabel('Predicted label')
45
```

▼ Keras DNN

```
def nn model(input dim):
        model = Sequential()
 3
        model.add(Dense(256, input dim=input dim))
        model.add(Activation('relu'))
        model.add(Dropout(0.5))
 8
        model.add(Dense(128))
        model.add(Activation('relu'))
 9
10
        model.add(Dropout(0.5))
11
12
        model.add(Dense(64))
13
        model.add(Activation('relu'))
14
        model.add(Dropout(0.5))
15
16
        model.add(Dense(1))
17
        model.add(Activation('sigmoid'))
18
19
        model.compile(loss='binary crossentropy', optimizer=Adam(), metrics=['accuracy'])
         return model
20
    # Concatenating the dataset to increase the dataset
    x train nn = np.concatenate([x train,x test])
    y train nn = np.concatenate([y train,y test])
    # Normalizing the dataset
    transformer = Normalizer()
    X train norm = transformer.fit transform(x train nn)
    X train norm = x train nn
 9
    # Using 20% data for testing
10
    x test nn = X train norm[int(0.8*len(X train norm)):]
11
12
    y test nn = y train nn[int(0.8*len(X train norm)):]
13
14
    # Using 80% data for training
    x train nn = X train norm[:int(0.8*len(X train norm))]
15
    y train nn = y train nn[:int(0.8*len(X train norm))]
16
17
18
    callbacks = [EarlyStopping(monitor='val loss', min delta=0, patience=100, verbose=0, mode='auto'),
19
                  ModelCheckpoint('output/{val loss:.4f}.hdf5', monitor='val loss', verbose=2, save best only=True, mode='auto')]
20
```

Creating a simple deep neural network

```
# Creating model
nn = nn_model(x_train_nn.shape[1])

# Training. Using 20% of data for validation
history = nn.fit(x_train_nn, y_train_nn, validation_split=0.2, epochs=50,
verbose=1, batch_size=8, shuffle=True)
```

```
Train on 128 samples, validate on 32 samples
Epoch 1/50
Epoch 2/50
Epoch 3/50
Epoch 4/50
Epoch 5/50
Epoch 6/50
Epoch 7/50
Epoch 8/50
Epoch 9/50
Epoch 10/50
Epoch 11/50
Epoch 12/50
Epoch 13/50
Epoch 14/50
Epoch 15/50
Epoch 16/50
Epoch 17/50
Epoch 18/50
Epoch 19/50
Epoch 20/50
Epoch 21/50
```

Fnoch 22/50

```
Epoch 23/50
Epoch 24/50
Epoch 25/50
Epoch 26/50
Epoch 27/50
Epoch 28/50
Epoch 29/50
Epoch 30/50
Epoch 31/50
Epoch 32/50
Epoch 33/50
Epoch 34/50
Epoch 35/50
Epoch 36/50
Epoch 37/50
Epoch 38/50
Epoch 39/50
Epoch 40/50
Epoch 41/50
Epoch 42/50
Epoch 43/50
Fnoch 44/50
```

```
Epoch 45/50
 Epoch 46/50
 Epoch 47/50
 Epoch 48/50
 Epoch 49/50
 Epoch 50/50
 # Plot training & validation accuracy values
 plt.plot(history.history['acc'])
2
 plt.plot(history.history['val acc'])
 plt.title('Model accuracy')
 plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
 plt.xlabel('Epoch')
 plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'], loc='upper left')
 plt.show()
9
10
 # Plot training & validation loss values
11
 plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
12
 plt.plot(history.history['val loss'])
13
 plt.title('Model loss')
14
 plt.ylabel('Loss')
```

plt.xlabel('Epoch')

plt.show()

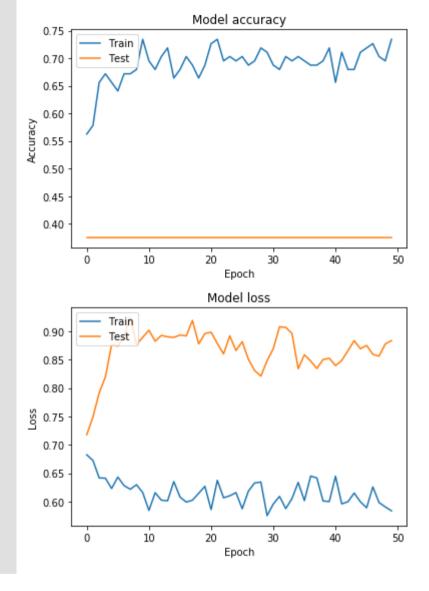
plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'], loc='upper left')

15

16

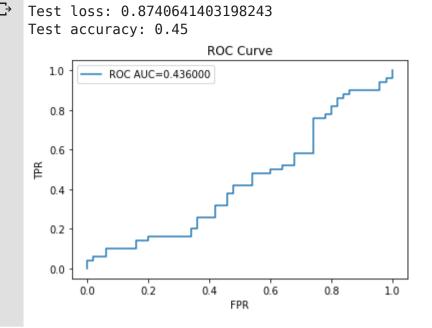
17

 \Box



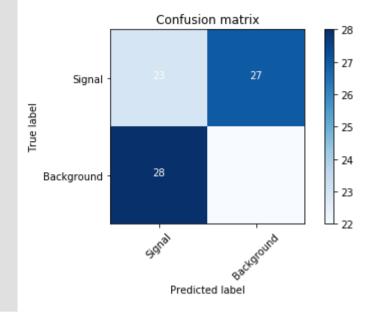
```
# Calculating test loss and accuracy
score = nn.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose=2)
print('Test loss:', score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', score[1])

# plotting ROC-AUC curve
y_pred_nn = nn.predict_proba(x_test)
plot_metrics(y_test, y_pred_nn)
```



```
# creating classification data
y_class = y_pred_nn.copy()
y_class[y_class>0.5]=1
y_class[y_class<=0.5]=0

# Confusing matrix
confusion_mtx = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_class)
plot_confusion_matrix(confusion_mtx, ['Signal', 'Background'])</pre>
```



▼ XGBClassifier

clf.fit(x train, y train)

2 clf.hest estimator

```
param grid = {
             'n estimators':[10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100],
             'max depth':[100],
 3
    }
    class XGBClassifier tmp(XGBClassifier):
        def predict(self, X):
 8
             return XGBClassifier.predict proba(self, X)[:, 1]
 9
10
11
    clf = GridSearchCV(
12
        XGBClassifier tmp(learning rate=0.005, subsample=0.8,
                             colsample bytree=0.8, n jobs=20),
13
14
        param grid=param grid, n jobs=5,
15
        scoring='roc_auc',
16
        cv=StratifiedKFold(7, shuffle=True, random state=0),
        verbose=7)
17
```

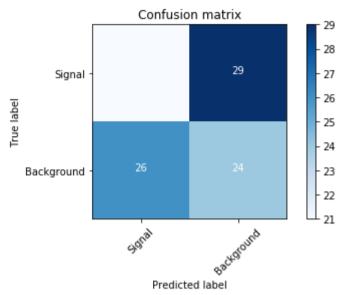
```
Fitting 7 folds for each of 10 candidates, totalling 70 fits
    [Parallel(n jobs=5)]: Using backend LokyBackend with 5 concurrent workers.
    [Parallel(n jobs=5)]: Done 22 tasks
                                                elapsed:
                                                            5.7s
    [Parallel(n jobs=5)]: Done 70 out of 70 | elapsed: 11.8s finished
    XGBClassifier tmp(base score=0.5, booster='gbtree', colsample bylevel=1,
                      colsample bynode=1, colsample bytree=0.8, gamma=0,
                      learning rate=0.005, max delta step=0, max depth=100,
                      min_child_weight=1, missing=None, n estimators=80, n jobs=20,
                      nthread=None, objective='binary:logistic', random state=0,
                      reg alpha=0, reg lambda=1, scale pos weight=1, seed=None,
                      silent=None, subsample=0.8, verbosity=1)
   y pred xgb = clf.predict(x test)
    y class = y pred xgb.copy()
    y class[y class>0.5]=1
    y class[y class<=0.5]=0</pre>
    print("Accuracy:",metrics.accuracy_score(y_test.squeeze(1), y_class))
    print("Precision:", metrics.precision score(y test, y class))
    print("Recall:",metrics.recall score(y test, y class))
 7
8
9
    # confusing matrix
    confusion mtx = confusion matrix(y test, y class)
10
11
    plot confusion matrix(confusion mtx, ['Signal', 'Background'])
```

С>

Accuracy: 0.45

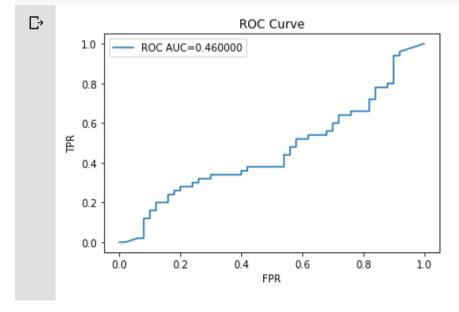
Precision: 0.4528301886792453

Recall: 0.48



```
# plotting ROC-AUC curve
```

- y_pred_nn = nn.predict_proba(x_test)
- plot_metrics(y_test, y_pred_xgb)



▼ AdaBoostClassifier

```
clf = AdaBoostClassifier(n estimators=120, learning rate=0.009, random state=13,
                                 base estimator=DecisionTreeClassifier(max depth=19, min samples leaf=40, max features=2,
2
                                                                         random state=13))
3
   clf.fit(x train, y train.squeeze(1))
4
   AdaBoostClassifier(algorithm='SAMME.R',
                       base estimator=DecisionTreeClassifier(ccp_alpha=0.0,
                                                             class weight=None,
                                                             criterion='gini',
                                                             max depth=19,
                                                             max features=2,
                                                             max leaf nodes=None,
                                                             min impurity decrease=0.0,
                                                             min impurity split=None,
                                                             min samples leaf=40,
                                                             min samples split=2,
                                                             min weight fraction leaf=0.0,
                                                             presort='deprecated',
                                                             random state=13,
                                                             splitter='best'),
                       learning rate=0.009, n estimators=120, random state=13)
   y pred ada = clf.predict proba(x test)[:, 1]
   plot metrics(y test, y pred ada)
\Box
```

```
ROC Curve

1.0 ROC AUC=0.429000

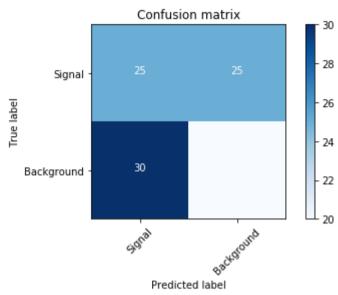
0.8 0.6 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0

FPR
```

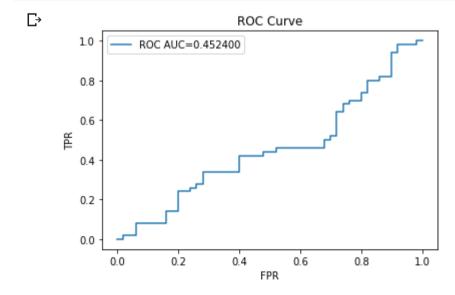
```
1  y_class = y_pred_ada.copy()
2  y_class[y_class>0.5]=1
3  y_class[y_class<=0.5]=0
4  print("Accuracy:",metrics.accuracy_score(y_test.squeeze(1), y_class))
5  print("Precision:",metrics.precision_score(y_test, y_class))
6  print("Recall:",metrics.recall_score(y_test, y_class))
7
8  # confusing matrix
9  confusion_mtx = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_class)
10  plot_confusion_matrix(confusion_mtx, ['Signal','Background'])</pre>
```

Accuracy: 0.45

Recall: 0.4



```
# Adding Noise
y_pred_ada = add_noise(clf.predict_proba(x_test)[:, 1])
plot_metrics(y_test, y_pred_ada)
```

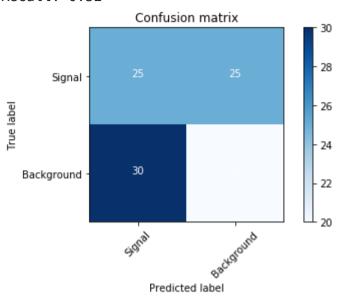


▼ GradientBoostingClassifier

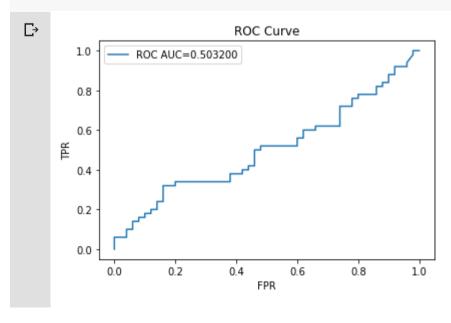
```
%time
    gb = GradientBoostingClassifier(learning rate=0.1, n estimators=50, subsample=0.8, random state=13,
 2
                                     min samples leaf=1, max depth=3)
 3
 4
    gb.fit(x train scale, y train)
    CPU times: user 4 μs, sys: 0 ns, total: 4 μs
    Wall time: 8.58 µs
    GradientBoostingClassifier(ccp alpha=0.0, criterion='friedman mse', init=None,
                                learning rate=0.1, loss='deviance', max depth=3,
                                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, n estimators=50,
                                n iter no change=None, presort='deprecated',
                                random state=13, subsample=0.8, tol=0.0001,
                                validation fraction=0.1, verbose=0,
                                warm start=False)
    proba gb = gb.predict proba(x test scale)
    proba class = proba gb.copy()
    proba class = proba class[:, 1]
 4
    proba class[proba class>0.5]=1
    proba class[proba class<=0.5]=0</pre>
    print ("Log Loss:", log loss(y test, proba gb))
 7
 8
    print("Accuracy:",metrics.accuracy score(y test.squeeze(1), proba class))
 9
    print("Precision:",metrics.precision score(y test, proba class))
    print("Recall:",metrics.recall score(y test, proba class))
10
11
12
    # confusing matrix
13
    confusion mtx = confusion matrix(y test, y class)
14
    plot confusion matrix(confusion mtx, ['Signal', 'Background'])
```

Log Loss: 1.3733057294268327

Accuracy: 0.52 Precision: 0.52 Recall: 0.52



plot_metrics(y_test, proba_gb[:,1])



▼ Support Vector Machine clf = svm.SVC(kernel='linear') # Linear Kernel clf.fit(x_train_scale, y train) y pred svm = clf.predict(x test scale) print("Accuracy:",metrics.accuracy score(y test, y pred svm)) print("Precision:", metrics.precision score(y test, y pred svm)) print("Recall:", metrics.recall score(y test, y pred svm)) # confusing matrix confusion mtx = confusion matrix(y test, y class) 9 plot confusion matrix(confusion mtx, ['Signal', 'Background']) 10 Accuracy: 0.46 Precision: 0.46296296296297 Recall: 0.5 Confusion matrix Signal 26 True label 24 30 Background 22

▼ KNeighborsClassifier

```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
clf = KNeighborsClassifier()
clf.fit(x_train_scale, y_train)
y_pred_knn = clf.predict(x_test_scale)
print("Accuracy:",metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_knn))
print("Precision:",metrics.precision score(y test, y pred_knn))
```

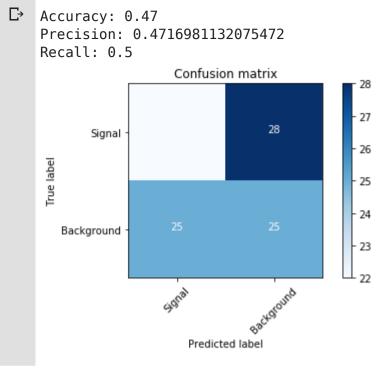
Predicted label

```
print("Recall:",metrics.recall score(y test, y pred knn))
 8
 9
     # confusing matrix
     confusion mtx = confusion matrix(y test, y pred knn)
10
     plot confusion matrix(confusion mtx, ['Signal', 'Background'])
11
    Accuracy: 0.49
    Precision: 0.48936170212765956
     Recall: 0.46
                       Confusion matrix
                                                27.0
                                                26.5
                                                26.0
            Signal
                                                25.5
     True label
                                                25.0
                                                24.5
       Background :
                                                24.0
                                                23.5
                                                23.0
                         Predicted label
```

▼ LogisticRegression

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
clf = LogisticRegression()
clf.fit(x_train_scale,y_train)
y_pred_lr = clf.predict(x_test_scale)
print("Accuracy:",metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_lr))
print("Precision:",metrics.precision_score(y_test, y_pred_lr))
print("Recall:",metrics.recall_score(y_test, y_pred_lr))

# confusing matrix
confusion_mtx = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_lr)
plot_confusion_matrix(confusion_mtx, ['Signal','Background'])
```

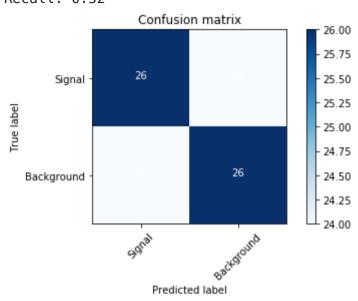


▼ DecisionTreeClassifier

```
clf = DecisionTreeClassifier()
clf.fit(x_train,y_train)
y_pred_dt = clf.predict(x_test)
print("Accuracy:",metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_dt))
print("Precision:",metrics.precision_score(y_test, y_pred_dt))
print("Recall:",metrics.recall_score(y_test, y_pred_dt))

# confusing matrix
confusion_mtx = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_dt)
plot_confusion_matrix(confusion_mtx, ['Signal','Background'])
```

Accuracy: 0.52 Precision: 0.52 Recall: 0.52



▼ RandomForestClassifier

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
clf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=1000)
clf.fit(x_train, y_train)
y_pred_rfc = clf.predict(x_test)
print("Accuracy:",metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_rfc))
print("Precision:",metrics.precision_score(y_test, y_pred_rfc))
print("Recall:",metrics.recall_score(y_test, y_pred_rfc))

# confusing matrix
confusion_mtx = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_dt)
plot_confusion_matrix(confusion_mtx, ['Signal','Background'])
```

Accuracy: 0.52 Precision: 0.52 Recall: 0.52

