lab4

December 7, 2023

[ ]:
```python
# Initialize Otter
import otter
grader = otter.Notebook("lab4.ipynb")
```

1 Lab 4: Putting it all together in a mini project

For this lab, **you can choose to work alone of in a group of up to four students**. You are in charge of how you want to work and who you want to work with. Maybe you really want to go through all the steps of the ML process yourself or maybe you want to practice your collaboration skills, it is up to you! Just remember to indicate who your group members are (if any) when you submit on Gradescope. If you choose to work in a group, you only need to use one GitHub repo (you can create one on github.ubc.ca and set the visibility to "public").

1.1 Submission instructions

rubric={mechanics}

You receive marks for submitting your lab correctly, please follow these instructions:

Follow the general lab instructions.

Click here to view a description of the rubrics used to grade the questions

Make at least three commits.

Push your .ipynb file to your GitHub repository for this lab and upload it to Gradescope.

Before submitting, make sure you restart the kernel and rerun all cells.

Also upload a .pdf export of the notebook to facilitate grading of manual questions (preferably WebPDF, you can select two files when uploading to gradescope)

Don't change any variable names that are given to you, don't move cells around, and don't include any code to install packages in the notebook.

The data you download for this lab SHOULD NOT BE PUSHED TO YOUR REPOSITORY (there is also a .gitignore in the repo to prevent this).

Include a clickable link to your GitHub repo for the lab just below this cell

It should look something like this https://github.ubc.ca/MDS-2020-21/DSCI_531_labX_yourcwl.

Points: 2

https://github.com/joeywwwu/573-lab4

1.2 Introduction

In this lab you will be working on an open-ended mini-project, where you will put all the different things you have learned so far in 571 and 573 together to solve an interesting problem.

A few notes and tips when you work on this mini-project:

Tips

1. Since this mini-project is open-ended there might be some situations where you'll have to use your own judgment and make your own decisions (as you would be doing when you work as a data scientist). Make sure you explain your decisions whenever necessary.
2. **Do not include everything you ever tried in your submission** – it's fine just to have your final code. That said, your code should be reproducible and well-documented. For example, if you chose your hyperparameters based on some hyperparameter optimization experiment, you should leave in the code for that experiment so that someone else could re-run it and obtain the same hyperparameters, rather than mysteriously just setting the hyperparameters to some (carefully chosen) values in your code.
3. If you realize that you are repeating a lot of code try to organize it in functions. Clear presentation of your code, experiments, and results is the key to be successful in this lab. You may use code from lecture notes or previous lab solutions with appropriate attributions.

Assessment We don't have some secret target score that you need to achieve to get a good grade. **You'll be assessed on demonstration of mastery of course topics, clear presentation, and the quality of your analysis and results.** For example, if you just have a bunch of code and no text or figures, that's not good. If you instead do a bunch of sane things and you have clearly motivated your choices, but still get lower model performance than your friend, don't sweat it.

A final note Finally, the style of this "project" question is different from other assignments. It'll be up to you to decide when you're "done" – in fact, this is one of the hardest parts of real projects. But please don't spend WAY too much time on this… perhaps "several hours" but not "many hours" is a good guideline for a high quality submission. Of course if you're having fun you're welcome to spend as much time as you want! But, if so, try not to do it out of perfectionism or getting the best possible grade. Do it because you're learning and enjoying it. Students from the past cohorts have found such kind of labs useful and fun and we hope you enjoy it as well.

1.3 1. Pick your problem and explain the prediction problem

rubric={reasoning}

In this mini project, you will pick one of the following problems:

1. A classification problem of predicting whether a credit card client will default or not. For this problem, you will use Default of Credit Card Clients Dataset. In this data set, there are 30,000 examples and 24 features, and the goal is to estimate whether a person will default (fail to pay) their credit card bills; this column is labeled "default.payment.next.month" in the data. The rest of the columns can be used as features. You may take some ideas and

compare your results with the associated research paper, which is available through the UBC library.

OR

2. A regression problem of predicting `reviews_per_month`, as a proxy for the popularity of the listing with New York City Airbnb listings from 2019 dataset. Airbnb could use this sort of model to predict how popular future listings might be before they are posted, perhaps to help guide hosts create more appealing listings. In reality they might instead use something like vacancy rate or average rating as their target, but we do not have that available here.

Your tasks:

1. Spend some time understanding the problem and what each feature means. Write a few sentences on your initial thoughts on the problem and the dataset.
2. Download the dataset and read it as a pandas dataframe.
3. Carry out any preliminary preprocessing, if needed (e.g., changing feature names, handling of NaN values etc.)

Points: 3

The dataset from the UCI Machine Learning Repository focuses on the issue of customers' default payments. The dataset contains 30,000 instances and 23 features, including demographic information like gender, education, marital status, and age, as well as financial details like the amount of given credit, history of past payments, bill statement amounts, and previous payment amounts

The dataset tackles the problem of predicting credit card default, a key issue for financial risk management. We find this dataset intriguing for its real-world application in risk assessment and its potential to refine predictive models. It challenges us to balance the nuances of individual financial behaviors with the broader patterns necessary for accurate default prediction, using advanced data science techniques.

[ ]:
```
import sklearn
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

[ ]:
```
df = pd.read_csv("./data/UCI_Credit_Card.csv")
df.rename(columns={"default.payment.next.month" : "target"}, inplace=True)
df.head()
```

[ ]:
```
   ID  LIMIT_BAL  SEX  EDUCATION  MARRIAGE  AGE  PAY_0  PAY_2  PAY_3  PAY_4  \
0   1    20000.0    2          2         1   24      2      2     -1     -1
1   2   120000.0    2          2         2   26     -1      2      0      0
2   3    90000.0    2          2         2   34      0      0      0      0
3   4    50000.0    2          2         1   37      0      0      0      0
4   5    50000.0    1          2         1   57     -1      0     -1      0

   …  BILL_AMT4  BILL_AMT5  BILL_AMT6  PAY_AMT1  PAY_AMT2  PAY_AMT3  \
```

```
0  …       0.0       0.0       0.0      0.0     689.0       0.0
1  …    3272.0    3455.0    3261.0      0.0    1000.0    1000.0
2  …   14331.0   14948.0   15549.0   1518.0    1500.0    1000.0
3  …   28314.0   28959.0   29547.0   2000.0    2019.0    1200.0
4  …   20940.0   19146.0   19131.0   2000.0   36681.0   10000.0

   PAY_AMT4  PAY_AMT5  PAY_AMT6  target
0       0.0       0.0       0.0       1
1    1000.0       0.0    2000.0       1
2    1000.0    1000.0    5000.0       0
3    1100.0    1069.0    1000.0       0
4    9000.0     689.0     679.0       0

[5 rows x 25 columns]
```

[ ]:
```
df.isna().sum()
```

[ ]:
```
ID           0
LIMIT_BAL    0
SEX          0
EDUCATION    0
MARRIAGE     0
AGE          0
PAY_0        0
PAY_2        0
PAY_3        0
PAY_4        0
PAY_5        0
PAY_6        0
BILL_AMT1    0
BILL_AMT2    0
BILL_AMT3    0
BILL_AMT4    0
BILL_AMT5    0
BILL_AMT6    0
PAY_AMT1     0
PAY_AMT2     0
PAY_AMT3     0
PAY_AMT4     0
PAY_AMT5     0
PAY_AMT6     0
target       0
dtype: int64
```

1.4 2. Data splitting

rubric={reasoning}

Your tasks:

1. Split the data into train and test portions.

   Make the decision on the `test_size` based on the capacity of your laptop.

Points: 1

```
[ ]: df_train, df_test = train_test_split(df, test_size=0.2, random_state=123)
```

1.5 3. EDA

rubric={viz,reasoning}

Perform exploratory data analysis on the train set.

Your tasks:

1. Include at least two summary statistics and two visualizations that you find useful, and accompany each one with a sentence explaining it.
2. Summarize your initial observations about the data.
3. Pick appropriate metric/metrics for assessment.

Points: 6

The summary statistics reveals significant diversity in credit behaviors among 30,000 clients, with a wide range in credit limits, bill amounts, and payment behaviors. Most clients appear to be consistent with their payments, as indicated by the repayment status fields, but there is a notable variance in payment amounts and behaviors. Approximately 22.12% of the clients are at risk of defaulting in the next month, as indicated by the target variable. This also indicate that we have a inbalance class in the target variable. The unique counts of variables shows a wide range of unique values across various financial attributes, reflecting the diversity of the client base. For example, there are 81 unique credit limits and 56 distinct age values, indicating varied client profiles.

As heatmap shown, there is a certain level of correlation between the PAY_0 to PAY_6 variables, indicating that past payment behavior is somewhat consistent over months. The bill amount variables (BILL_AMT1 to BILL_AMT6) also show moderate to high correlations with each other, suggesting that clients' bill amounts tend to be consistent over time. However, these bill amounts show little to moderate correlation with the PAY_X variables, indicating that higher bills do not necessarily correlate with delayed payments. However, we find that while there is some association between the amount billed and subsequent payment behavior, it's not a strong predictor. For example, higher bill amounts in June show a slight tendency towards delays in payment in July, but this relationship is not pronounced, suggesting other factors also play significant roles in determining payment behavior.

As countplot of the number of clients by sex and marriage status shown, there are more females(2) clients than males(1), but the proportion of defaults to non-defaults is similar between the two categories. The majority of clients are in categories married(1) and single(2), category unknown(0) and others(3) have significantly fewer clients. The proportion of defaults within each marriage category also appears to be relatively consistent, suggesting that marriage status may not be a strong standalone indicator of default risk.

```
[ ]: df_train.describe()
```

```
[ ]:              ID        LIMIT_BAL           SEX     EDUCATION      MARRIAGE  \
count  24000.000000     24000.000000  24000.000000  24000.000000  24000.000000
mean   14964.174292    167893.486667      1.603125      1.851958      1.553375
std     8660.479272    130109.666875      0.489260      0.790560      0.521452
min        1.000000     10000.000000      1.000000      0.000000      0.000000
25%     7467.750000     50000.000000      1.000000      1.000000      1.000000
50%    14975.000000    140000.000000      2.000000      2.000000      2.000000
75%    22460.250000    240000.000000      2.000000      2.000000      2.000000
max    30000.000000   1000000.000000      2.000000      6.000000      3.000000

                AGE         PAY_0         PAY_2         PAY_3         PAY_4  \
count  24000.000000  24000.000000  24000.000000  24000.000000  24000.000000
mean      35.488458     -0.017542     -0.135292     -0.170042     -0.224292
std        9.217424      1.125331      1.199812      1.201709      1.170630
min       21.000000     -2.000000     -2.000000     -2.000000     -2.000000
25%       28.000000     -1.000000     -1.000000     -1.000000     -1.000000
50%       34.000000      0.000000      0.000000      0.000000      0.000000
75%       41.000000      0.000000      0.000000      0.000000      0.000000
max       79.000000      8.000000      8.000000      8.000000      8.000000

       …      BILL_AMT4      BILL_AMT5      BILL_AMT6       PAY_AMT1  \
count  …   24000.000000   24000.000000   24000.000000   24000.000000
mean   …   43389.105625   40297.970375   38708.777542    5656.319917
std    …   64572.844994   60878.153831   59355.284889   16757.718059
min    …  -65167.000000  -61372.000000 -339603.000000       0.000000
25%    …    2310.000000    1744.250000    1200.000000     990.000000
50%    …   19032.000000   18019.000000   16812.500000    2100.000000
75%    …   54591.500000   50237.250000   49132.750000    5009.000000
max    …  891586.000000  927171.000000  961664.000000  873552.000000

           PAY_AMT2       PAY_AMT3       PAY_AMT4       PAY_AMT5  \
count  2.400000e+04   24000.000000   24000.000000   24000.000000
mean   5.910454e+03    5280.658708    4763.854250    4805.837667
std    2.134743e+04   17973.951980   15162.056345   15251.828322
min    0.000000e+00       0.000000       0.000000       0.000000
25%    8.150000e+02     390.000000     281.750000     234.000000
50%    2.010000e+03    1801.500000    1500.000000    1500.000000
75%    5.000000e+03    4600.000000    4026.000000    4009.250000
max    1.227082e+06  896040.000000  621000.000000  426529.000000

            PAY_AMT6        target
count   24000.000000  24000.000000
mean     5277.577958      0.222167
std     18222.046645      0.415711
min         0.000000      0.000000
25%       110.750000      0.000000
50%      1500.000000      0.000000
```

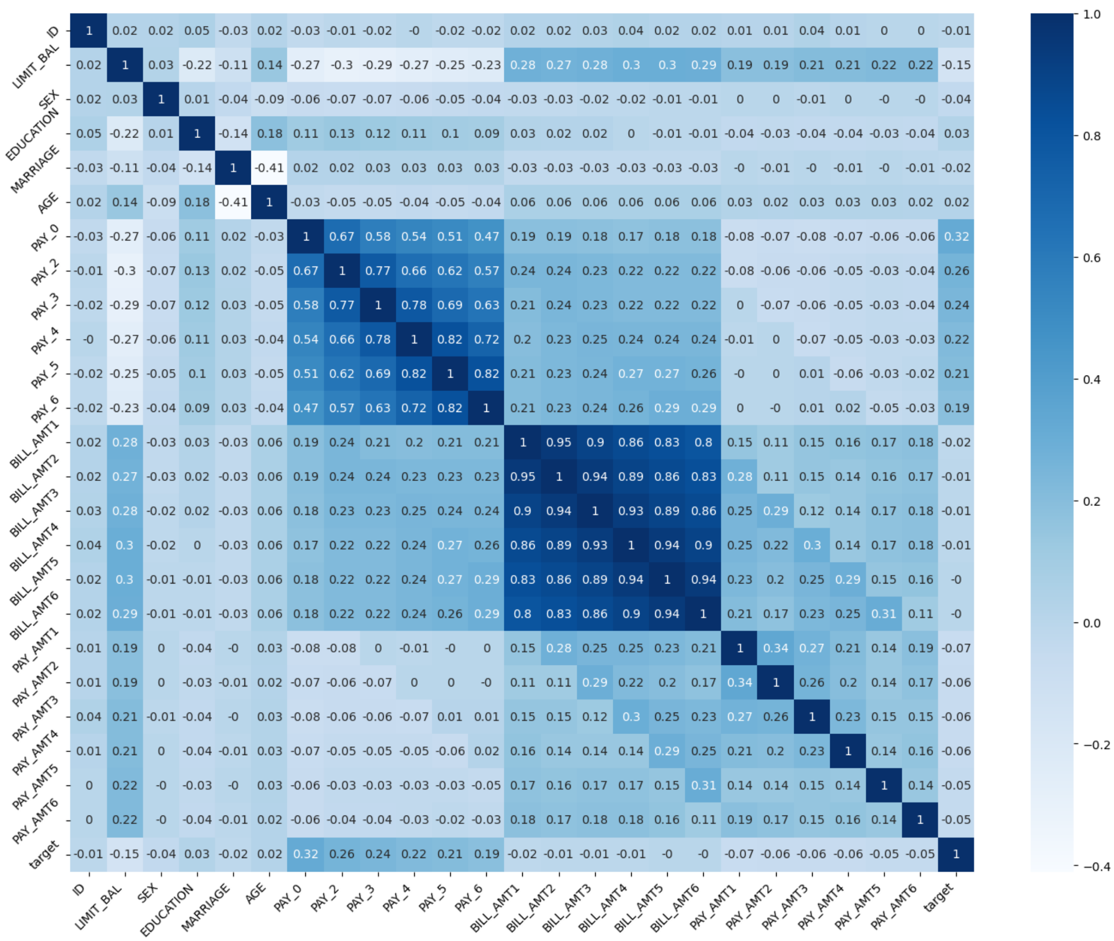
```
75%       4000.000000      0.000000
max     528666.000000      1.000000

[8 rows x 25 columns]
```

[ ]:
```
df_train.nunique()
```

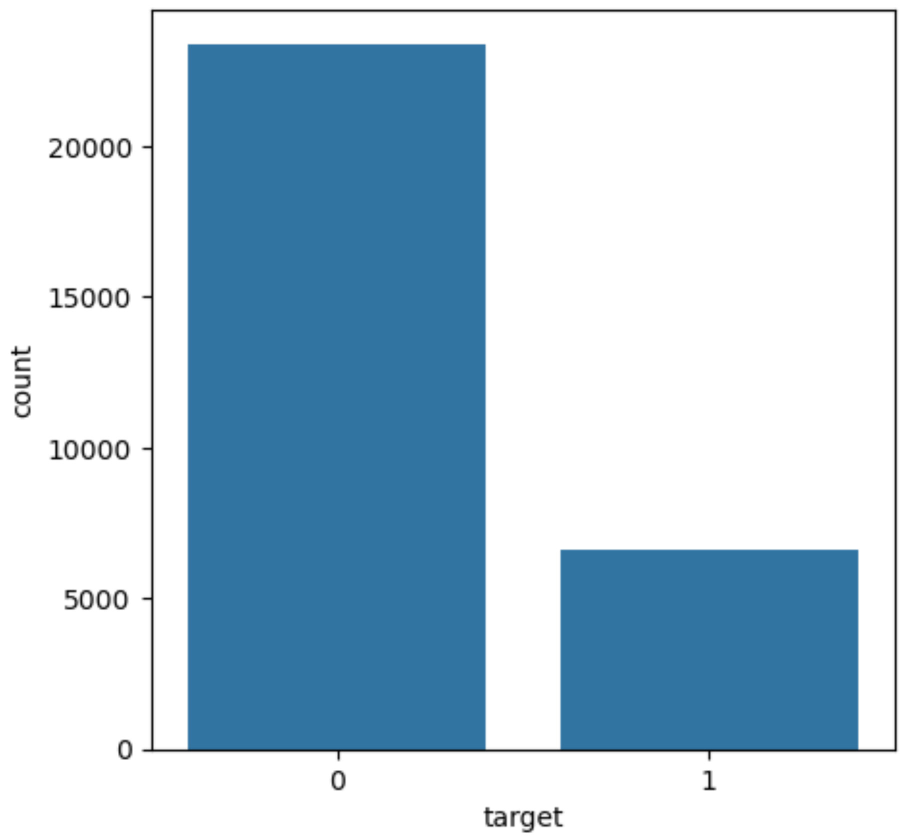
[ ]:
```
ID           24000
LIMIT_BAL       81
SEX              2
EDUCATION        7
MARRIAGE         4
AGE             56
PAY_0           11
PAY_2           11
PAY_3           11
PAY_4           11
PAY_5           10
PAY_6           10
BILL_AMT1    18691
BILL_AMT2    18339
BILL_AMT3    18144
BILL_AMT4    17751
BILL_AMT5    17313
BILL_AMT6    16991
PAY_AMT1      6903
PAY_AMT2      6928
PAY_AMT3      6559
PAY_AMT4      6037
PAY_AMT5      6008
PAY_AMT6      6032
target           2
dtype: int64
```

[ ]:
```
corr = df_train.corr().round(2)
plt.figure(figsize=(17, 13))
sns.heatmap(corr, cmap="Blues", annot=True)
plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')
plt.yticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```



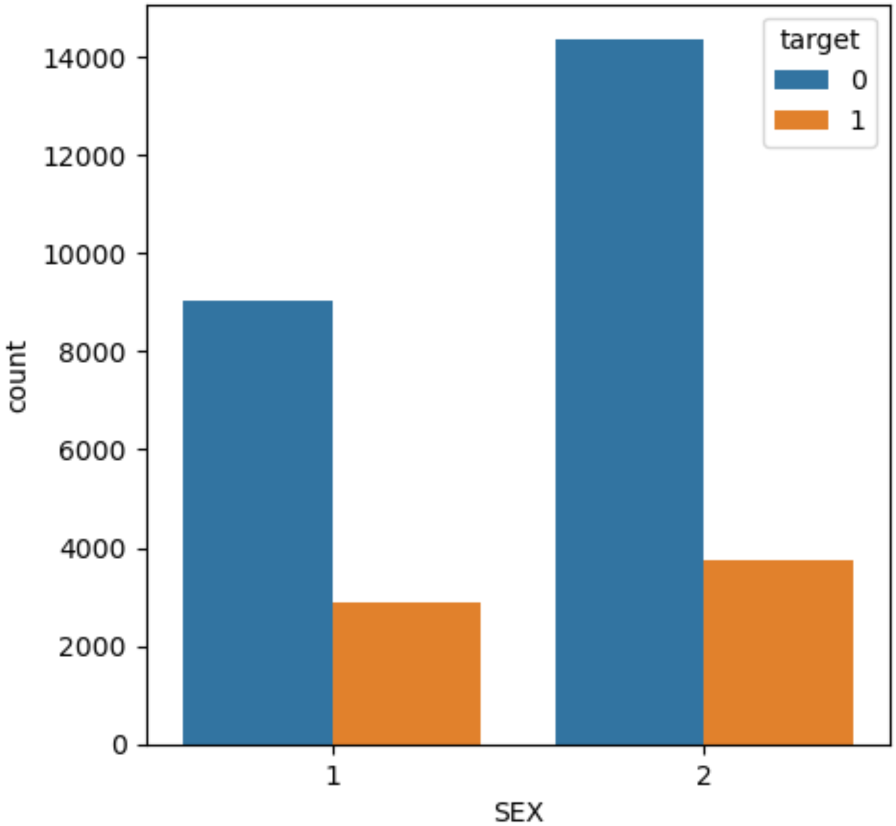
[ ]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
sns.countplot(x = 'target', data = df)
```

[ ]: <Axes: xlabel='target', ylabel='count'>



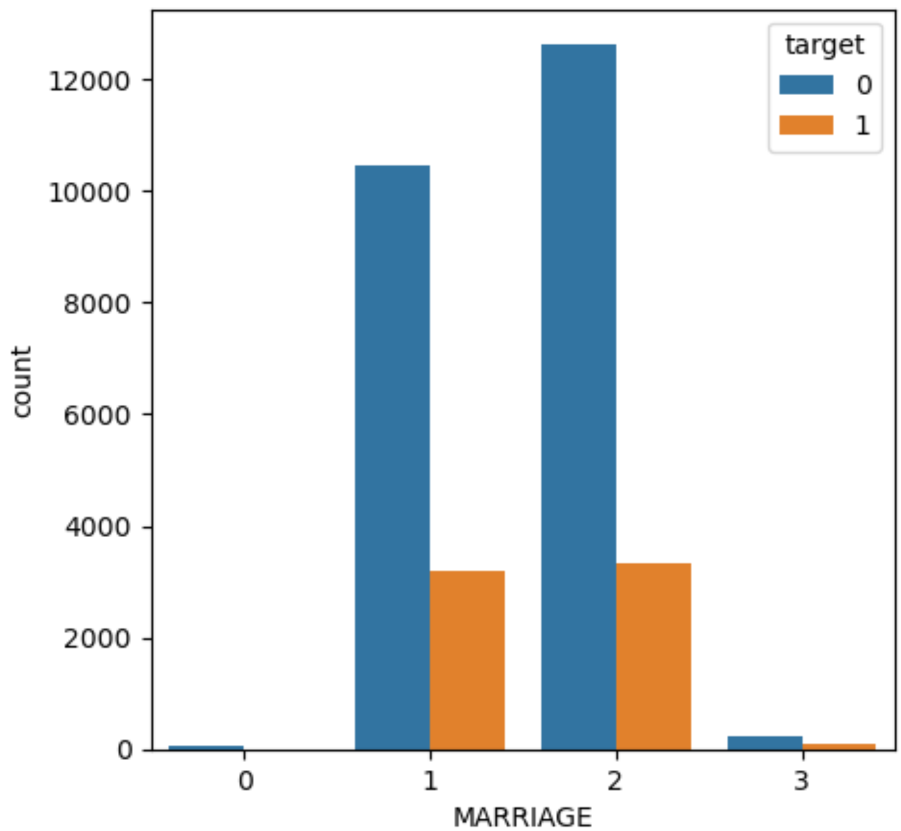

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
     sns.countplot(x = 'SEX', hue = 'target', data = df)
```

```
[ ]: <Axes: xlabel='SEX', ylabel='count'>
```




```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
     sns.countplot(x = 'MARRIAGE', hue = 'target', data = df)
```

```
[ ]: <Axes: xlabel='MARRIAGE', ylabel='count'>
```



[ ]:
```
...
```

[ ]: Ellipsis

1.6 4. Feature engineering (Challenging)

rubric={reasoning}

Your tasks:

1. Carry out feature engineering. In other words, extract new features relevant for the problem and work with your new feature set in the following exercises. You may have to go back and forth between feature engineering and preprocessing.

Points: 0.5

[ ]:
```
df["total_pay"] = df['PAY_AMT1'] + df['PAY_AMT2'] + df['PAY_AMT3'] +␣
↪df['PAY_AMT4'] + df['PAY_AMT5'] + df['PAY_AMT6']
df["total_bill"] = df['BILL_AMT1'] + df['BILL_AMT2'] + df['BILL_AMT3'] +␣
↪df['BILL_AMT4'] + df['BILL_AMT5'] + df['BILL_AMT6']
df["account_balence"] = df["total_pay"] - df["total_bill"]
```

[ ]:
```
#resplit since we did feature engineering
X, y = df.drop("target", axis=1), df['target']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.20,␣
↪random_state=123)
```

1.7 5. Preprocessing and transformations

rubric={accuracy,reasoning}

Your tasks:

1. Identify different feature types and the transformations you would apply on each feature type.
2. Define a column transformer, if necessary.

Points: 4

[ ]:
```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.pipeline import make_pipeline
from sklearn.preprocessing import (
                                    StandardScaler,
                                    OneHotEncoder
)
from sklearn.compose import make_column_transformer
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_validate
from sklearn.model_selection import RandomizedSearchCV
```

[ ]:
```
df[['BILL_AMT1', 'BILL_AMT2',
       'BILL_AMT3', 'BILL_AMT4', 'BILL_AMT5', 'BILL_AMT6', 'PAY_AMT1',
       'PAY_AMT2', 'PAY_AMT3', 'PAY_AMT4', 'PAY_AMT5', 'PAY_AMT6']].nunique()
```

[ ]:
```
BILL_AMT1    22723
BILL_AMT2    22346
BILL_AMT3    22026
BILL_AMT4    21548
BILL_AMT5    21010
BILL_AMT6    20604
PAY_AMT1      7943
PAY_AMT2      7899
PAY_AMT3      7518
PAY_AMT4      6937
PAY_AMT5      6897
PAY_AMT6      6939
dtype: int64
```

[ ]:
```
df.columns
```

[ ]:
```
Index(['ID', 'LIMIT_BAL', 'SEX', 'EDUCATION', 'MARRIAGE', 'AGE', 'PAY_0',
       'PAY_2', 'PAY_3', 'PAY_4', 'PAY_5', 'PAY_6', 'BILL_AMT1', 'BILL_AMT2',
       'BILL_AMT3', 'BILL_AMT4', 'BILL_AMT5', 'BILL_AMT6', 'PAY_AMT1',
```

```
'PAY_AMT2', 'PAY_AMT3', 'PAY_AMT4', 'PAY_AMT5', 'PAY_AMT6', 'target',
 'total_pay', 'total_bill', 'account_balence'],
dtype='object')
```

[ ]:
```python
categorical_features = ['SEX', 'EDUCATION', 'MARRIAGE', 'PAY_0', 'PAY_2',␣
↪'PAY_3', 'PAY_4', 'PAY_5', 'PAY_6']
drop_features = ['ID']
numeric_features = [
    'LIMIT_BAL', 'AGE', 'BILL_AMT1', 'BILL_AMT2',
   'BILL_AMT3', 'BILL_AMT4', 'BILL_AMT5',
   'BILL_AMT6', 'PAY_AMT1', 'PAY_AMT2',
   'PAY_AMT3', 'PAY_AMT4', 'PAY_AMT5',
   'PAY_AMT6', 'total_pay', 'total_bill',
    'account_balence'
]
passthrough_features = []
text_feature = "text"

categorical_transformer = OneHotEncoder(
    handle_unknown="ignore",
    sparse_output=False
)

numeric_transformer = StandardScaler()

preprocessor = make_column_transformer(
    (numeric_transformer, numeric_features),
    (categorical_transformer, categorical_features),
    ("drop", drop_features),
    #("passthrough", passthrough_features)
)

preprocessor
```

[ ]:
```
ColumnTransformer(transformers=[('standardscaler', StandardScaler(),
                                 ['LIMIT_BAL', 'AGE', 'BILL_AMT1', 'BILL_AMT2',
                                  'BILL_AMT3', 'BILL_AMT4', 'BILL_AMT5',
                                  'BILL_AMT6', 'PAY_AMT1', 'PAY_AMT2',
                                  'PAY_AMT3', 'PAY_AMT4', 'PAY_AMT5',
                                  'PAY_AMT6', 'total_pay', 'total_bill',
                                  'account_balence']),
                                ('onehotencoder',
                                 OneHotEncoder(handle_unknown='ignore',
                                               sparse_output=False),
                                 ['SEX', 'EDUCATION', 'MARRIAGE', 'PAY_0',
                                  'PAY_2', 'PAY_3', 'PAY_4', 'PAY_5',
                                  'PAY_6']),
```

('drop', 'drop', ['ID'])])

1.8 6. Baseline model

rubric={accuracy}

Your tasks: 1. Train a baseline model for your task and report its performance.

Points: 2

The results indicate that baseline model makes predictions using simple rules. It has the mean test and train accuracy of approximately 77.8%. However, the precision, recall, and F1 scores for both the training and testing sets are all 0, suggesting that while the classifier can correctly identify the majority class, it fails entirely at identifying the minority class (likely the default cases), which is critical for imbalanced datasets like ours.

[ ]:
```
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_validate
from sklearn.dummy import DummyClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import (
                RandomForestClassifier,
                AdaBoostClassifier
)
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_predict
```

[ ]:
```
classification_metrics = ["accuracy", "precision", "recall", "f1"]
# The dummy model
dc = DummyClassifier()

cross_val_results = {}
cross_val_results['dummy'] = pd.DataFrame(cross_validate(dc, X_train, y_train,␣
 ↪scoring=classification_metrics, return_train_score=True)).agg(['mean',␣
 ↪'std']).round(3).T
cross_val_results['dummy']
```

```
/Users/wenweiwu/miniconda3/envs/573/lib/python3.11/site-
packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1471: UndefinedMetricWarning:
Precision is ill-defined and being set to 0.0 due to no predicted samples. Use
`zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
/Users/wenweiwu/miniconda3/envs/573/lib/python3.11/site-
packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1471: UndefinedMetricWarning:
Precision is ill-defined and being set to 0.0 due to no predicted samples. Use
`zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
/Users/wenweiwu/miniconda3/envs/573/lib/python3.11/site-
packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1471: UndefinedMetricWarning:
Precision is ill-defined and being set to 0.0 due to no predicted samples. Use
```

```
`zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
/Users/wenweiwu/miniconda3/envs/573/lib/python3.11/site-
packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1471: UndefinedMetricWarning:
Precision is ill-defined and being set to 0.0 due to no predicted samples. Use
`zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
/Users/wenweiwu/miniconda3/envs/573/lib/python3.11/site-
packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1471: UndefinedMetricWarning:
Precision is ill-defined and being set to 0.0 due to no predicted samples. Use
`zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
/Users/wenweiwu/miniconda3/envs/573/lib/python3.11/site-
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Precision is ill-defined and being set to 0.0 due to no predicted samples. Use
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Precision is ill-defined and being set to 0.0 due to no predicted samples. Use
`zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
/Users/wenweiwu/miniconda3/envs/573/lib/python3.11/site-
packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1471: UndefinedMetricWarning:
Precision is ill-defined and being set to 0.0 due to no predicted samples. Use
`zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
/Users/wenweiwu/miniconda3/envs/573/lib/python3.11/site-
packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1471: UndefinedMetricWarning:
Precision is ill-defined and being set to 0.0 due to no predicted samples. Use
`zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
/Users/wenweiwu/miniconda3/envs/573/lib/python3.11/site-
packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1471: UndefinedMetricWarning:
Precision is ill-defined and being set to 0.0 due to no predicted samples. Use
`zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
```

[ ]:

	mean	std
fit_time	0.002	0.001
score_time	0.005	0.002
test_accuracy	0.778	0.000
train_accuracy	0.778	0.000
test_precision	0.000	0.000
train_precision	0.000	0.000
test_recall	0.000	0.000
train_recall	0.000	0.000

```
test_f1           0.000   0.000
train_f1          0.000   0.000
```

1.9 7. Linear models

rubric={accuracy,reasoning}

Your tasks:

1. Try a linear model as a first real attempt.
2. Carry out hyperparameter tuning to explore different values for the regularization hyperparameter.
3. Report cross-validation scores along with standard deviation.
4. Summarize your results.

Points: 8

The Logistic Regression model has achieved a mean vaildation accuracy of 82.0% and train accuracy of 82.2%, indicating that it performs consistently on both unseen and seen data. However, the vaildation precision is 68.2% which, while reasonably high, suggests that when the model predicts an instance to be a positive class (default), it is correct about 68.2% of the time. The vaildation recall is quite low at 35.3%, meaning it only correctly identifies 35.3% of all actual positive instances. The vaildation F1 score is at 46.5%, reflecting the model's struggle with correctly classifying the positive class (default cases) in the dataset. This suggests that while the model is fairly accurate overall, it is not as effective in identifying the more critical cases of default, which is typically a key objective in credit scoring models.

```
[ ]: # The logreg model pipeline
     logreg_m = LogisticRegression(max_iter=1000, random_state=123)
     logreg = make_pipeline(preprocessor, logreg_m)

     cross_val_results['logreg'] = pd.DataFrame(cross_validate(logreg, X_train,␣
      ↪y_train, scoring=classification_metrics, return_train_score=True)).
      ↪agg(['mean', 'std']).round(3).T
     cross_val_results['logreg']
```

```
[ ]:                   mean    std
     fit_time          0.300   0.032
     score_time        0.008   0.000
     test_accuracy     0.820   0.005
     train_accuracy    0.822   0.001
     test_precision    0.682   0.019
     train_precision   0.690   0.006
     test_recall       0.353   0.021
     train_recall      0.357   0.005
     test_f1           0.465   0.022
     train_f1          0.471   0.005
```

[ ]:
```python
param_dist = {
    "logisticregression__class_weight": [None, 'balanced'],
    "logisticregression__C": np.logspace(-7, 5, 20),
    "logisticregression__max_iter" : [100, 500, 1000, 1500, 2000]
}
logreg_pipe = make_pipeline(preprocessor, LogisticRegression(random_state=123))
random_search = RandomizedSearchCV(
    logreg_pipe,
    param_dist,
    n_jobs=-1,
    n_iter=40,
    cv=5,
    scoring="f1",
    return_train_score=True,
    random_state=123
)
```

[ ]:
```python
random_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
best_params = random_search.best_params_
best_params
```

```
/Users/wenweiwu/miniconda3/envs/573/lib/python3.11/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:460: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed
to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

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regression
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    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-
```

```
regression
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packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:460: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed
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```

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regression
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
/Users/wenweiwu/miniconda3/envs/573/lib/python3.11/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:460: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed
to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-
regression
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
/Users/wenweiwu/miniconda3/envs/573/lib/python3.11/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:460: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed
to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-
regression
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
/Users/wenweiwu/miniconda3/envs/573/lib/python3.11/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:460: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed
to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-
regression
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
/Users/wenweiwu/miniconda3/envs/573/lib/python3.11/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:460: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed
to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
```

```
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-
regression
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
/Users/wenweiwu/miniconda3/envs/573/lib/python3.11/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:460: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed
to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-
regression
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
/Users/wenweiwu/miniconda3/envs/573/lib/python3.11/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:460: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed
to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-
regression
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
/Users/wenweiwu/miniconda3/envs/573/lib/python3.11/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:460: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed
to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-
regression
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
/Users/wenweiwu/miniconda3/envs/573/lib/python3.11/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:460: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed
to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-
regression
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
/Users/wenweiwu/miniconda3/envs/573/lib/python3.11/site-
```

```
packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:460: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed
to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-
regression
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
```

[ ]:
```
{'logisticregression__max_iter': 100,
 'logisticregression__class_weight': 'balanced',
 'logisticregression__C': 23357.21469090121}
```

[ ]:
```python
results = pd.DataFrame(random_search.cv_results_)
sorted_results = results.sort_values(by="mean_test_score", ascending=False).
 ↪reset_index(drop=True)
sorted_results.loc[:4,["param_logisticregression__C",
                       "param_logisticregression__max_iter",
                       "param_logisticregression__class_weight",
                       "mean_test_score",
                       "mean_fit_time",
                       "mean_train_score"]]
```

[ ]:
```
  param_logisticregression__C param_logisticregression__max_iter  \
0                23357.214691                                100
1                    0.885867                               2000
2                    0.206914                               1500
3                    69.51928                               2000
4                   16.237767                               2000

  param_logisticregression__class_weight  mean_test_score  mean_fit_time  \
0                               balanced         0.533708       0.480225
1                               balanced         0.533479       1.455362
2                               balanced         0.533374       0.888140
3                               balanced         0.533349       4.679381
4                               balanced         0.533259       3.005124

   mean_train_score
0          0.537503
1          0.537628
2          0.537598
3          0.537774
4          0.537677
```

1.10 8. Different models

rubric={accuracy,reasoning}

Your tasks: 1. Try out three other models aside from the linear model. 2. Summarize your results in terms of overfitting/underfitting and fit and score times. Can you beat the performance of the linear model?

Points: 10

Analyzing the results in terms of overfitting/underfitting:

- Support Vector Classifier (SVC): The SVC model shows a validation accuracy very close to the training accuracy (81.8% vs. 82.2%), indicating a good fit to the data without significant overfitting. The difference between training and validation precision is also relatively small (69.7% vs. 71.4%), suggesting that the model generalizes well to unseen data.

- Random Forest: There's a more noticeable difference between training and validation accuracy for the Random Forest model (83.4% vs. 81.6%). This indicates some overfitting, where the model performs better on the training data than on the unseen test data, although the difference is not extreme.

- AdaBoost: Similar to SVC, AdaBoost shows very little difference between its training and test accuracy (82.2% vs. 81.7%), which suggests that the model is neither overfitting nor underfitting significantly.

Considering fit and score times:

- SVC: It has the longest fit time (~90.620 seconds) and a moderate score time (~20.974 seconds). This could be an issue with larger datasets or in systems where rapid training and prediction are required.

- Random Forest: It has a much shorter fit time (~6.847 seconds) and the fastest score time (~0.146 seconds) among the three models. This makes Random Forest a more efficient choice for both training and scoring, although it does exhibit a slight tendency to overfit.

- AdaBoost: With a fit time (~21.894 seconds) longer than Random Forest and a score time (~0.441 seconds) that is also longer, AdaBoost is less efficient in terms of computational time compared to Random Forest but is more efficient than SVC.

No, above models cannot beat the performance of the linear model. Comparing these models to the Logistic Regression model, which had an validation accuracy of approximately 82% and an validation F1 score of 46.5%, we see that the Logistic Regression model has similar accuracy to Random Forest, SVC and AdaBoost but a slightly higher F1 score. This suggests that while the Logistic Regression model is comparable in identifying the majority class, it might be slightly more effective than other three models in correctly identifying the minority class (the defaults), as reflected in the F1 score.

[ ]:
```
#
svc_m = SVC(random_state=123)
svc = make_pipeline(preprocessor, svc_m)

cross_val_results['svc'] = pd.DataFrame(cross_validate(svc,
```

```
                                                         X_train,
                                                         y_train,
                                                         ␣
↪scoring=classification_metrics,
                                                         n_jobs=-1,
                                                         ␣
↪return_train_score=True)).agg(['mean', 'std']).round(3).T

cross_val_results['svc']
```

[ ]:

	mean	std
fit_time	31.083	0.512
score_time	5.333	0.138
test_accuracy	0.818	0.005
train_accuracy	0.822	0.001
test_precision	0.697	0.017
train_precision	0.714	0.007
test_recall	0.319	0.022
train_recall	0.333	0.003
test_f1	0.437	0.023
train_f1	0.454	0.002

[ ]:

```
random_forest_m = RandomForestClassifier(max_depth=8, random_state=123)
random_forest = make_pipeline(preprocessor, random_forest_m)
cross_val_results['random_forest'] = pd.DataFrame(cross_validate(random_forest,
                                                                   X_train,
                                                                   y_train,
                                                                   ␣
↪scoring=classification_metrics,
                                                                   n_jobs=-1,
                                                                   ␣
↪return_train_score=True)).agg(['mean', 'std']).round(3).T

cross_val_results['random_forest']
```

[ ]:

	mean	std
fit_time	1.765	0.053
score_time	0.036	0.003
test_accuracy	0.817	0.006
train_accuracy	0.836	0.003
test_precision	0.690	0.026
train_precision	0.779	0.009
test_recall	0.321	0.023
train_recall	0.365	0.010
test_f1	0.438	0.024
train_f1	0.497	0.011

[ ]:
```
ada_boost_m = AdaBoostClassifier(n_estimators=200, random_state=123)
ada_boost = make_pipeline(preprocessor, ada_boost_m)
cross_val_results['ada_boost'] = pd.DataFrame(cross_validate(ada_boost,
                                                             X_train,
                                                             y_train,
                                                             n_jobs=-1,
                                                            ␣
 ↪scoring=classification_metrics,
                                                            ␣
 ↪return_train_score=True)).agg(['mean', 'std']).round(3).T
cross_val_results['ada_boost']
```

[ ]:

	mean	std
fit_time	8.514	0.099
score_time	0.163	0.039
test_accuracy	0.817	0.005
train_accuracy	0.822	0.002
test_precision	0.669	0.024
train_precision	0.692	0.004
test_recall	0.345	0.014
train_recall	0.359	0.010
test_f1	0.456	0.016
train_f1	0.473	0.009

1.11 9. Feature selection (Challenging)

rubric={reasoning}

Your tasks:

Make some attempts to select relevant features. You may try `RFECV`, forward/backward selection or L1 regularization for this. Do the results improve with feature selection? Summarize your results. If you see improvements in the results, keep feature selection in your pipeline. If not, you may abandon it in the next exercises unless you think there are other benefits with using less features.

Points: 0.5

Type your answer here, replacing this text.

[ ]:
```
...
```

[ ]: Ellipsis

[ ]:
```
...
```

[ ]: Ellipsis

[ ]:
```
...
```

[ ]: Ellipsis

1.12 10. Hyperparameter optimization

rubric={accuracy,reasoning}

Your tasks:

Make some attempts to optimize hyperparameters for the models you've tried and summarize your results. In at least one case you should be optimizing multiple hyperparameters for a single model. You may use `sklearn`'s methods for hyperparameter optimization or fancier Bayesian optimization methods. Briefly summarize your results. - GridSearchCV
- RandomizedSearchCV - scikit-optimize

Points: 6

- The Random Forest model, despite a validation F1 score of 42.8%, shines in its accuracy and computational efficiency. An accuracy rate of 81.6% demonstrates its reliability in making correct predictions. Beyond this, its swift score time of 0.146 seconds is particularly valuable in practice, where making quick predictions can be as important as making accurate ones. This speed ensures that the model can handle large volumes of data efficiently, keeping computational costs in check, which is a significant advantage in operational settings. These attributes make the Random Forest model a strong candidate for further development, especially when considering the balance between performance, speed, and practical utility.
- After running a randomized search to fine-tune the settings of a Random Forest model, the best result came from a model using 50 trees and allowing each tree to split up to 15 levels deep. This model chose features to consider at each split based on the 'log2' rule and gave equal importance to all classes. It scored about 54.1% in testing, which was one of the highest scores achieved, and it was also quick to build, taking just over 5 seconds on average. This makes it a practical option because it balances accuracy with the speed and care in treating all categories fairly in the predictions. Other model variations with more trees or different settings were also effective but took longer to run, which might not be ideal in a fast-paced or resource-constrained environment.

[ ]:
```
param_dist_rf = {
    "randomforestclassifier__n_estimators": [10, 50, 100, 200],
    "randomforestclassifier__max_depth": [None, 5, 10, 15, 20],
    "randomforestclassifier__min_samples_split": [2, 5, 10, 20, 40],
    "randomforestclassifier__max_features": [None, 'sqrt', 'log2'],
    "randomforestclassifier__class_weight": [None, "balanced"]
}

random_forest_pipe = make_pipeline(preprocessor,␣
 ↪RandomForestClassifier(random_state=0))

random_search_rf = RandomizedSearchCV(
    random_forest_pipe,
    param_dist_rf,
    n_jobs=-1,
    n_iter=40,
    cv=3,
```

```
    scoring="f1",
    return_train_score=True,
    random_state=123
)
```

[ ]:
```
random_search_rf.fit(X_train, y_train)
random_search_rf.best_params_, random_search_rf.best_score_
```

[ ]:
```
({'randomforestclassifier__n_estimators': 50,
  'randomforestclassifier__min_samples_split': 20,
  'randomforestclassifier__max_features': 'log2',
  'randomforestclassifier__max_depth': 15,
  'randomforestclassifier__class_weight': 'balanced'},
 0.540998396338093)
```

[ ]:
```
results_rf = pd.DataFrame(random_search_rf.cv_results_)
sorted_results_rf = results_rf.sort_values(by="mean_test_score",␣
 ↪ascending=False).reset_index(drop=True)

# Select and rename the columns to display the top 5 results
top_results_rf = sorted_results_rf.loc[
    :4,
    [
        "param_randomforestclassifier__n_estimators",
        "param_randomforestclassifier__max_depth",
        "param_randomforestclassifier__min_samples_split",
        "param_randomforestclassifier__max_features",
        "param_randomforestclassifier__class_weight",
        "mean_test_score",
        "mean_fit_time",
        "mean_train_score"
    ]
]
top_results_rf = top_results_rf.rename(
    columns={
        "param_randomforestclassifier__n_estimators": "N Estimators",
        "param_randomforestclassifier__max_depth": "Max Depth",
        "param_randomforestclassifier__min_samples_split": "Min Samples Split",
        "param_randomforestclassifier__max_features": "Max Features",
        "param_randomforestclassifier__class_weight": "Class Weight",
        "mean_test_score": "Mean Test Score",
        "mean_fit_time": "Mean Fit Time",
        "mean_train_score": "Mean Train Score"
    }
)

top_results_rf
```

[ ]:

```
   N Estimators  Max Depth  Min Samples Split Max Features Class Weight  \
0            50         15                 20         log2     balanced
1           200         10                 20         log2     balanced
2           200         20                 20         log2     balanced
3           100         10                 10         log2     balanced
4           200         10                  2         None     balanced

   Mean Test Score  Mean Fit Time  Mean Train Score
0         0.540998       1.015094          0.677732
1         0.540535       3.177600          0.602539
2         0.540471       4.378770          0.739242
3         0.539223       1.574902          0.613717
4         0.535357      36.186902          0.656666
```

1.13 11. Interpretation and feature importances

rubric={accuracy,reasoning}

Your tasks:

1. Use the methods we saw in class (e.g., `eli5`, `shap`) (or any other methods of your choice) to examine the most important features of one of the non-linear models.
2. Summarize your observations.

Points: 8

1. The SHAP values indicate that recent repayment statuses, such as `PAY_0`, `PAY_2`, and `PAY_4`, are critical in the model's predictions. These features signify how timely a client is with their payments, with higher values suggesting delays. Delays in recent payments are seen as strong indicators of a potential default in the next month.

2. The credit limit is also a significant factor, with the SHAP analysis suggesting that clients with higher credit limits may have a higher risk of default. This might be because clients with higher limits have the ability to accumulate more debt, increasing the potential for default.

3. The amounts paid in previous months, such as `PAY_AMT1`, `PAY_AMT2`, etc., show that clients who have paid more towards their bill statements are less likely to default. These features seem to have a protective effect against the risk of default.

The SHAP findings correspond with the feature importance results from the Random Forest model. Both identify the repayment status variables (`PAY_0`, `PAY_2`, `PAY_4`) and the amount of credit extended (`LIMIT_BAL`) as highly influential in predicting default. Additionally, both analyses agree that higher previous payment amounts (`PAY_AMT1`, `PAY_AMT2`, etc.) decrease the likelihood of default, indicating the model values recent payment behavior and credit utilization as key indicators of credit risk.

[ ]:

```python
import shap
```

[ ]:

```python
best_rf_model = random_search_rf.best_estimator_
```

[ ]:
```
X_test_transformed = best_rf_model.named_steps['columntransformer'].
 ↪transform(X_test)
explainer = shap.TreeExplainer(best_rf_model.
 ↪named_steps['randomforestclassifier'])
```

[ ]:
```
shap_values = explainer.shap_values(X_test_transformed)
```

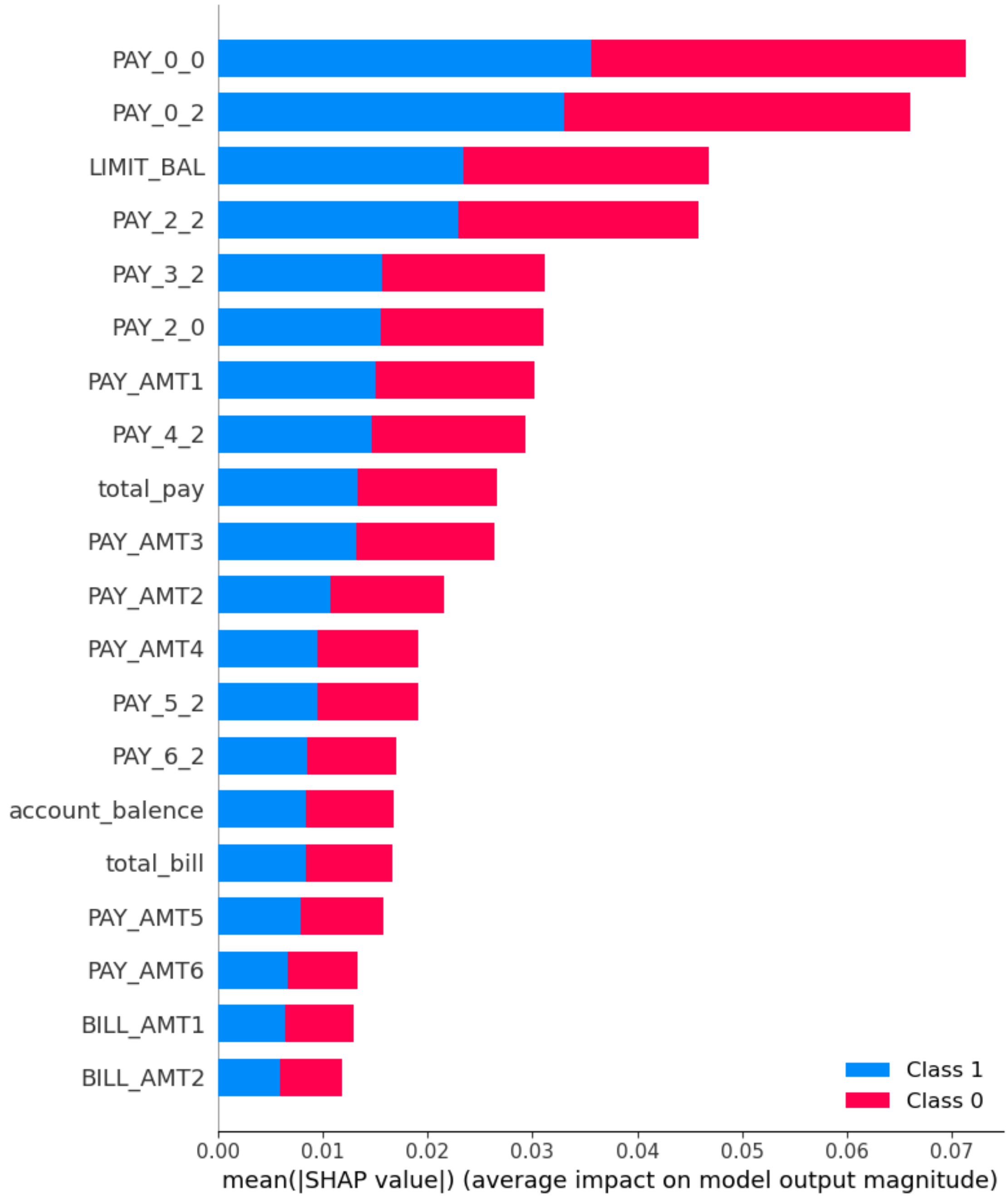
[ ]:
```
best_rf_preprocessor = best_rf_model.named_steps['columntransformer']
feature_names = list(best_rf_preprocessor.named_transformers_['standardscaler'].
 ↪get_feature_names_out()) + \
list(best_rf_preprocessor.named_transformers_['onehotencoder'].
 ↪get_feature_names_out())
```

[ ]:
```
shap.initjs()
shap.force_plot(explainer.expected_value[1], shap_values[1][0, :],␣
 ↪X_test_transformed[0, :], feature_names=feature_names)
```

```
<IPython.core.display.HTML object>
```

[ ]:
```
<shap.plots._force.AdditiveForceVisualizer at 0x2866d6490>
```

[ ]:
```
shap.summary_plot(shap_values, X_test_transformed, feature_names=feature_names)
```



[ ]:
```
rf_feature_importances = best_rf_model.named_steps['randomforestclassifier'].
    ↪feature_importances_
```

[ ]:
```
feature_importances_df = pd.DataFrame({'feature' : feature_names, 'importance' :
    ↪ rf_feature_importances})
top_feature_importances_df = feature_importances_df.
    ↪sort_values(by='importance', ascending=False) \
```

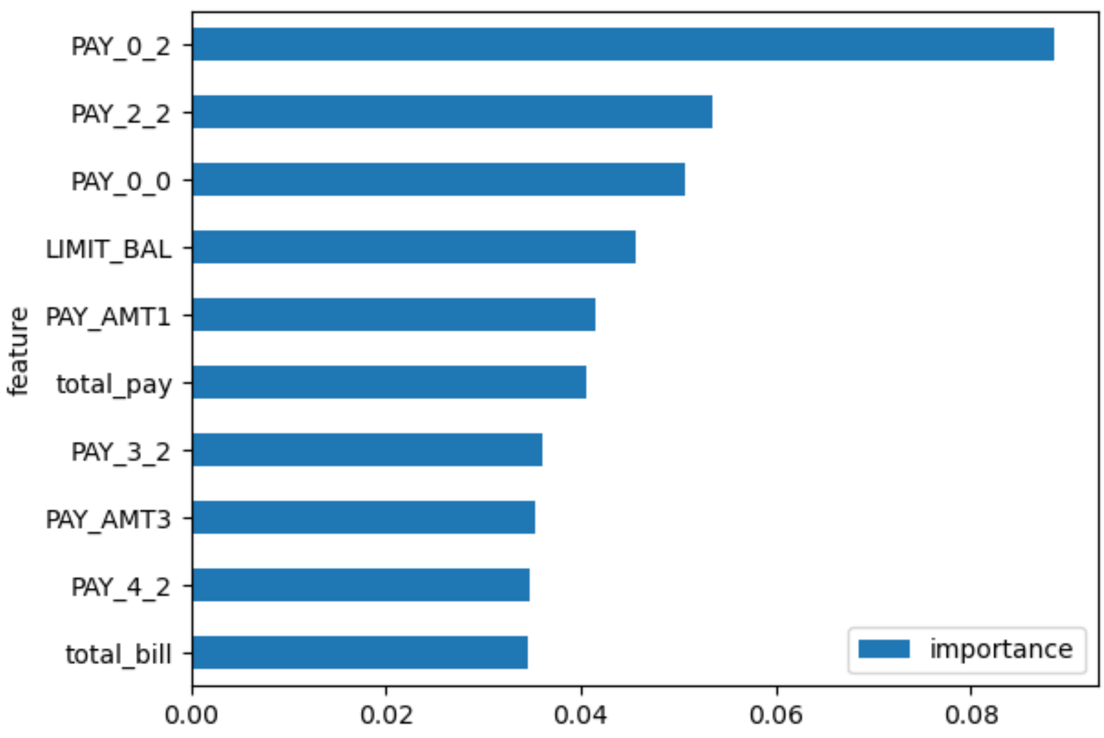
```
    .head(10).sort_values(by='importance', ascending=True)

top_feature_importances_df
```

[ ]:

```
        feature  importance
15   total_bill    0.034486
67      PAY_4_2    0.034684
10     PAY_AMT3    0.035231
56      PAY_3_2    0.036118
14    total_pay    0.040584
8      PAY_AMT1    0.041586
0     LIMIT_BAL    0.045600
32      PAY_0_0    0.050620
45      PAY_2_2    0.053488
34      PAY_0_2    0.088564
```

[ ]:

```
top_feature_importances_df.plot.barh(x="feature", y='importance', rot=0)
plt.show()
```



[ ]:

```
...
```

[ ]: Ellipsis

[ ]:
```
...
```

[ ]: Ellipsis

[ ]:
```
...
```

[ ]: Ellipsis

1.14 12. Results on the test set

rubric={accuracy,reasoning}

Your tasks:

1. Try your best performing model on the test data and report test scores.
2. Do the test scores agree with the validation scores from before? To what extent do you trust your results? Do you think you've had issues with optimization bias?
3. Take one or two test predictions and explain them with SHAP force plots.

Points: 6

2. Do the test scores agree with the validation scores from before? To what extent do you trust your results? Do you think you've had issues with optimization bias? - The validation scores from the cross-validation results show an validation accuracy of 81.6% and an validation F1 score 42.8%. When comparing these to the test scores you provided, the test accuracy reported in the classification report is slightly lower at 79%, and the test F1 score is 71%, which is higher than the validation F1 score of 42.8%. The slight discrepancies between validation and test scores can be normal, especially if the test dataset has different characteristics than the cross-validated training sets. However, since the difference is not substantial, it suggests that the model has generalized reasonably well to unseen data. The trust in these results would be stronger if the test set is large and representative of the problem space.

- Regarding optimization bias, there's less indication of it since the test F1 is relatively high compared to the validation F1 score. However, it's still essential to consider that the model might be better at predicting one class over the other, which could be masked when looking at the macro average. To ensure a lack of bias, it would be important that the model's hyperparameters were tuned using a representative validation set and that the test set was not used in any way during model selection.

3. Take one or two test predictions and explain them with SHAP force plots.

The SHAP force plot provided for client ID 22386, who has a credit limit (`LIMIT_BAL`) of 170,000 NT dollars, shows how different features are influencing the prediction of default (class 1) for this particular individual.

The red features indicate those pushing the prediction towards a higher likelihood of default: - `PAY_0`, `PAY_2`, `PAY_3`, `PAY_4` are all set to 2, indicating a two-month payment delay for several consecutive months, which greatly increases the model's prediction towards default. - `PAY_AMT4` is quite high at 13,000 NT dollars, but given the context of delayed payments in the other PAY features, this might suggest erratic payment behavior, which can be seen as risky by the model.

The blue features, which push the prediction towards non-default, are as follows: - `LIMIT_BAL` is having a strong negative impact on the prediction of default, which might be indicative of the model's learned pattern that higher credit limits are less likely to default, potentially due to the creditworthiness assessment carried out by the financial institution. - `PAY_0_0` and `PAY_AMT6` are lower amounts and might usually indicate lower risk, but in this case, their impact is not enough to offset the strong red signals from the delayed payment statuses.

This individual's prediction is heavily influenced by their recent payment history, with several delays indicating a pattern of behavior that the model associates with a higher risk of default, despite a relatively high credit limit and some recent payments.

[ ]:
```
from sklearn.metrics import PrecisionRecallDisplay, RocCurveDisplay,␣
↪confusion_matrix, classification_report
```

[ ]:
```
best_rf_pipe = make_pipeline(preprocessor,␣
↪RandomForestClassifier(random_state=0)).set_params(**random_search_rf.
↪best_params_)
```

[ ]:
```
best_rf_pipe.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

[ ]:
```
Pipeline(steps=[('columntransformer',
                 ColumnTransformer(transformers=[('standardscaler',
                                                  StandardScaler(),
                                                  ['LIMIT_BAL', 'AGE',
                                                   'BILL_AMT1', 'BILL_AMT2',
                                                   'BILL_AMT3', 'BILL_AMT4',
                                                   'BILL_AMT5', 'BILL_AMT6',
                                                   'PAY_AMT1', 'PAY_AMT2',
                                                   'PAY_AMT3', 'PAY_AMT4',
                                                   'PAY_AMT5', 'PAY_AMT6',
                                                   'total_pay', 'total_bill',
                                                   'account_balence']),
                                                 ('onehotencoder',
OneHotEncoder(handle_unknown='ignore',
sparse_output=False),
                                                  ['SEX', 'EDUCATION',
                                                   'MARRIAGE', 'PAY_0', 'PAY_2',
                                                   'PAY_3', 'PAY_4', 'PAY_5',
                                                   'PAY_6']),
                                                 ('drop', 'drop', ['ID'])])),
                ('randomforestclassifier',
                 RandomForestClassifier(class_weight='balanced', max_depth=15,
                                        max_features='log2',
                                        min_samples_split=20, n_estimators=50,
                                        random_state=0))])
```

[ ]:
```
y_pred = best_rf_pipe.predict(X_test)
```

[ ]:
```
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
conf_matrix
```

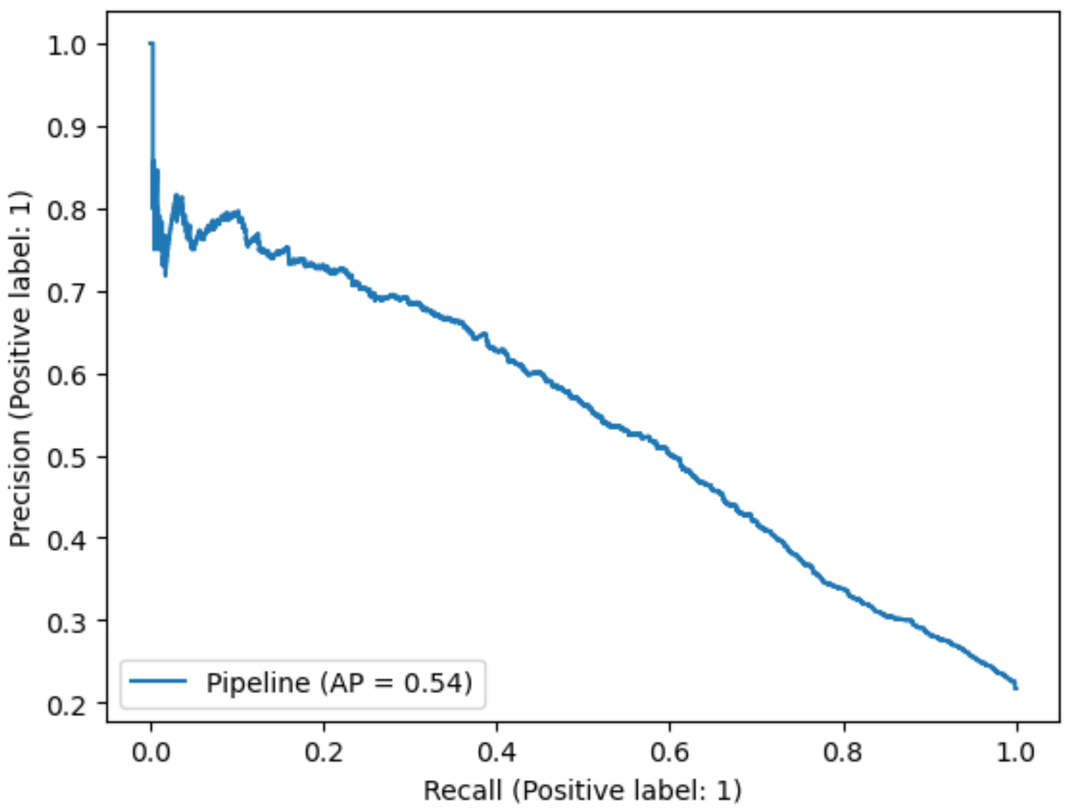
[ ]:
```
array([[3993,  703],
       [ 549,  755]])
```

[ ]:
```
class_report = classification_report(y_test, y_pred)
print(class_report)
```

```
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.88      0.85      0.86      4696
           1       0.52      0.58      0.55      1304

    accuracy                           0.79      6000
   macro avg       0.70      0.71      0.71      6000
weighted avg       0.80      0.79      0.80      6000
```

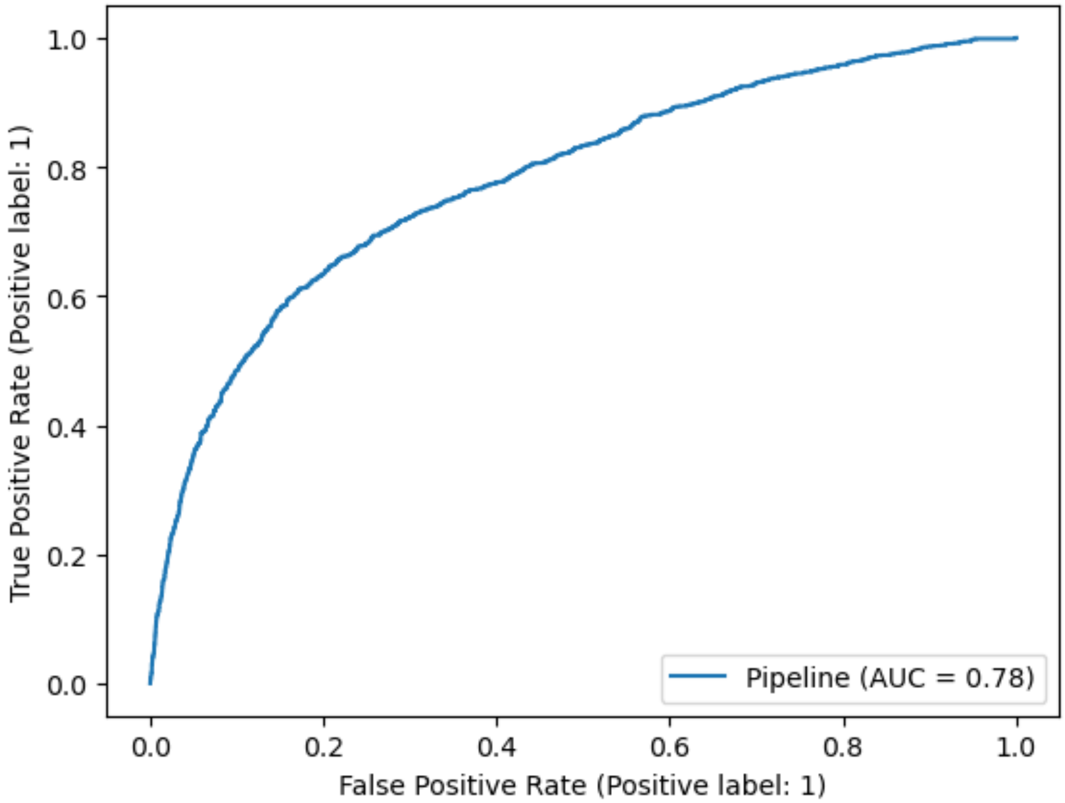
[ ]:
```
PrecisionRecallDisplay.from_estimator(best_rf_pipe, X_test, y_test)
```

[ ]:
```
<sklearn.metrics._plot.precision_recall_curve.PrecisionRecallDisplay at
0x286994a90>
```



[ ]:
```
RocCurveDisplay.from_estimator(best_rf_model, X_test, y_test)
```

[ ]: <sklearn.metrics._plot.roc_curve.RocCurveDisplay at 0x286b08250>



[ ]:
```
X_test[y_pred == 1][:3]
```

[ ]:
```
          ID  LIMIT_BAL  SEX  EDUCATION  MARRIAGE  AGE  PAY_0  PAY_2  PAY_3  \
22386  22387   170000.0    2          1         2   30      2      2      2
19209  19210   210000.0    2          1         2   30     -2     -2     -2
120      121    50000.0    1          3         2   37      2      2      2

       PAY_4  …  BILL_AMT6  PAY_AMT1  PAY_AMT2  PAY_AMT3  PAY_AMT4  \
22386      2  …   170922.0    6800.0    6500.0       0.0   13000.0
19209     -2  …        0.0       0.0       0.0       0.0       0.0
120        3  …    51143.0    1000.0    4035.0    1000.0    1400.0

       PAY_AMT5  PAY_AMT6  total_pay  total_bill  account_balence
22386    5500.0    1000.0    32800.0    972809.0        -940009.0
19209       0.0       0.0        0.0         0.0              0.0
```

```
120       2800.0        0.0     10235.0     290245.0         -280010.0

[3 rows x 27 columns]
```

[ ]:
```
y_test[y_pred == 1][:3]
```

[ ]:
```
22386    1
19209    0
120      1
Name: target, dtype: int64
```

1.15 13. Summary of results

rubric={reasoning}

Imagine that you want to present the summary of these results to your boss and co-workers.

Your tasks:

1. Create a table summarizing important results.
2. Write concluding remarks.
3. Discuss other ideas that you did not try but could potentially improve the performance/interpretability .
4. Report your final test score along with the metric you used at the top of this notebook.

Points: 8

2. Write concluding remarks. 3. Discuss other ideas that you did not try but could potentially improve the performance/interpretability. 4. Report your final test score along with the metric you used at the top of this notebook. - *Classification Report*: The classification report shows a test accuracy of 0.79, with class 0 (non-default) having higher precision, recall, and F1-score than class 1 (default). This suggests a model that is better at predicting non-default cases. *Precision-Recall Curve*: The average precision (AP) score is 0.54, indicating that the model has moderate precision across different recall levels for the positive class (default). *ROC Curve*: The area under the ROC curve (AUC) is 0.78, suggesting that the model has a good ability to distinguish between the two classes.

[ ]:
```
# Compare the average scores of all the models
pd.concat(
    cross_val_results,
    axis='columns'
).xs(
    'mean',
    axis='columns',
    level=1
).style.format(
    precision=2
).background_gradient(
axis=None )
```