

Model Development Phase Template

Date	July 2024
Team ID	Team-739859
Project Title	Auto Insurance Fraud Detection Using Machine Learning
Maximum Marks	10 Marks

Initial Model Training Code, Model Validation and Evaluation Report

The initial model training code will be showcased in the future through a screenshot. The model validation and evaluation report will include a summary and training and validation performance metrics for multiple models, presented through respective screenshots.

Initial Model Training Code (5 marks):

Paste the screenshot of the model training code

Model Validation and Evaluation Report (5 marks):

Model	Summary	Training and Validation Performance Metrics
Model 1	Logistic regression model typically includes accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score to evaluate its predictive performance and generalization capability.	<pre>[] from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score # ... (your existing code) def comparison(x_test,y_test): # Create and fit a logistic regression model lrg = LogisticRegression() lrg.fit(X_train, y_train) # Assuming X_train and y_train are defined # Now you can calculate predictions lrg_pred = lrg.predict(x_test) print("logistic Regression:",100*accuracy_score(y_test,lrg_pred)) # ... (rest of your comparison function) [] comparison(X_test, y_test) # Change 'x_test' to 'X_test' if it's defined that way</pre>

Model 2	Decision tree classifier model commonly includes accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score which help assess the model's prediction accuracy and generalizability.	<pre> from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score dtc=DecisionTreeClassifier() # Replace Ellipsis with your actual training data X_train = [[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]] # Example data, replace with your own y_train = [0, 1, 0] # Example labels, replace with your own # Define X_test - replace with your actual test data X_test = [[7,8],[9,10],[11,12]] # Example data, replace with your own # Define y_test - replace with your actual test labels y_test = [1, 0, 1] # Example data, replace with your own dtc.fit(X_train,y_train) y_pred=dtc.predict(X_test) dtc_train_acc=accuracy_score(y_train,dtc.predict(X_train)) dtc_test_acc=accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred) # You will need to define y_test as well print("Decision Tree metrics:") print("Train Accuracy:", dtc_train_acc) print("Test Accuracy:", dtc_test_acc) </pre> <p>Decision Tree metrics: Train Accuracy: 1.0 Test Accuracy: 0.3333333333333333</p>
Model 3	Random forest classifier model often encompasses accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score to measure its prediction quality and robustness.	<pre> from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier import pandas as pd import numpy as np from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score # Import accuracy_score # Define X_train and y_train here with your actual data X_train = [[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]] # Example data, replace with your own y_train = [0, 1, 0] # Example labels, replace with your own # Define X_test - replace with your actual test data X_test = [[7,8],[9,10],[11,12]] # Example data, replace with your own # Define y_test - replace with your actual test labels y_test = [1, 0, 1] # Example data, replace with your own # Initialize and fit the RandomForestClassifier (replace ... with your code) rfc = RandomForestClassifier() rfc.fit(X_train, y_train) y_pred = rfc.predict(X_test) rfc_train_acc=100*accuracy_score(y_train,rfc.predict(X_train)) # Now accuracy_score is available rfc_test_acc=100*accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred) # ... (rest of your code) print("Random Forest metrics:") print("Train Accuracy:", rfc_train_acc) print("Test Accuracy:", rfc_test_acc) </pre> <p>Random Forest metrics: Train Accuracy: 100.0 Test Accuracy: 33.33333333333333</p>
Model 4	K-nearest neighbors' classifier model typically includes accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score to evaluate its prediction performance and generalization ability.	<pre> [1] from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report import numpy as np # Import numpy for array manipulation # Assuming you have a larger x_train and corresponding y_train defined elsewhere, # use a subset of it that matches the size of your y_train in this example x_train_subset = x_train[:3] # Select the first 3 samples from your larger x_train # Now x_train_subset and y_train have the same number of samples if x_train_subset.shape[0] > 10 and y_train.shape[0] > 0: knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=30) knn.fit(x_train_subset, y_train) # Fit the model with the subset y_pred = knn.predict(x_test) print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)) print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred)) # If you don't have a larger x_train, you need to define it here with 800 samples # to match the size mentioned in the error message. </pre>
Model 5	Naive Bayes classifier model typically includes accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score to evaluate its prediction performance and generalization.	<pre> from sklearn.naive_bayes import CategoricalNB,GaussianNB import numpy as np # Import numpy # Define X_train - replace with your actual training data X_train = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]]) # Convert X_train to a NumPy array # Check if X_train has data before fitting the model if X_train.shape[0] > 0: # Use 'X_train' instead of 'x_train' gnb=GaussianNB() # Reshape y_train to be a 1D array if it's not empty if len(y_train) > 0: # Check if y_train has data using len() for lists y_train_resaped = np.array(y_train.ravel()) # Reshape y_train to 1D using numpy model_2=gnb.fit(X_train,y_train_resaped) # Use X_train # Assuming X_test and y_test are defined elsewhere as NumPy arrays predict_log=model_2.predict(X_test) # Use X_test (uppercase) print("training accuracy",100*accuracy_score(model_2.predict(X_train),(y_train_resaped))) # Use X_train print("test accuracy",100*accuracy_score(y_test,predict_log)) </pre>

<p>Model 6</p>	<p>Confusion matrix is used to evaluate the model's performance by showing the actual versus predicted classifications.</p>	<pre>def comparison(x_test, y_test): # Create and fit a logistic regression model lrg = LogisticRegression() lrg.fit(X_train, y_train) # Assuming X_train and y_train are defined # Now you can calculate predictions lrg_pred = lrg.predict(x_test) print("logistic Regression:", 100*accuracy_score(y_test, lrg_pred)) # ... (rest of your comparison function) return lrg_pred # Return the lrg_pred variable # Call the comparison function and store the result lrg_pred = comparison(X_test, y_test) # Now you can print the classification report print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)) print(classification_report(y_test, lrg_pred))</pre> <p>Show hidden output</p> <p>[] Start coding or generate with AI.</p> <pre>print("confusion matrix\n", confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred), "\n") print("classification_report\n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred))</pre> <p>Show hidden output</p> <p>Start coding or generate with AI.</p> <pre>[] print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)) print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))</pre> <pre>[[1 0] [2 0]]</pre> <p>precision recall f1-score support</p>
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