

Análisis de Datos y Aprendizaje Máquina con Tensorflow 2.0: Clasificación

2019/09/30

1 Naive Bayes

Objetivo: El aprendizaje máquina se puede usar para clasificación y regresión. Se comprenderá el concepto y funcionamiento de un clasificador, así como su evaluación y como implementarlo a un dataset.

- Referencia y documentación: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/naive_bayes.html

Esta técnica está basada en el teorema de Bayes. Se utiliza para clasificar vectores de características. Se asume que las características son independientes dada la clase, es por esto la palabra ‘naive’. Este clasificador trabaja bien incluso si las características son dependientes, además de que no sufre de sobreajuste.

Nota: Se usará el mismo dataset con diferentes clasificadores para familiarizarse con los datos y poder hacer comparación (ventajas/desventajas) clara entre estos.

$$P(y | x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{P(y)P(x_1, \dots, x_n | y)}{P(x_1, \dots, x_n)}$$

Usando la regla de la cadena

$$P(y | x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{P(y) \prod_{i=1}^n P(x_i | y)}{P(x_1, \dots, x_n)}$$

Dado que $P(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ es constante dada la entrada, se puede usar la siguiente regla de clasificación:

$$P(y | x_1, \dots, x_n) \propto P(y) \prod_{i=1}^n P(x_i | y)$$

$$\hat{y} = \arg \max_y P(y) \prod_{i=1}^n P(x_i | y)$$

Se encuentra la clase y con máxima probabilidad.

- Bernoulli Naive Bayes implementa la regla de decisión

$$P(x_i | y) = P(i | y)x_i + (1 - P(i | y))(1 - x_i)$$

Se asume que las características son binarias, si no es el caso el parámetro ‘binarize’ debe ser indicado

- Complement Naive Bayes sirve para datos no balanceados y ha mostrado superar a Multinomial Naive Bayes para clasificación de texto. Este algoritmo calcula pesos.
- Gaussian Naive Bayes implementa el algoritmo Gaussian Naive Bayes para la clasificación. Se asume que la probabilidad de las características es gaussiana:

$$P(x_i | y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_y^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x_i - \mu_y)^2}{2\sigma_y^2}\right)$$

Los parámetros σ_y y μ_y de los valores x están asociados con la clase y

```
In [1]: import sklearn
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

1.1 Análisis exploratorio

1.1.1 Etiquetas de clase a valor numérico

- Diagnosis (M = malignant, B = benign)

```
In [2]: %matplotlib inline
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("data-breast.csv", index_col=0)
```

```
df.head(10)
```

```
Out[2]:
```

	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	\
id						
842302	M	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	
842517	M	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	
84300903	M	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	
84348301	M	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	
84358402	M	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0	
843786	M	12.45	15.70	82.57	477.1	
844359	M	18.25	19.98	119.60	1040.0	
84458202	M	13.71	20.83	90.20	577.9	
844981	M	13.00	21.82	87.50	519.8	
84501001	M	12.46	24.04	83.97	475.9	

	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	\
id				
842302	0.11840	0.27760	0.30010	
842517	0.08474	0.07864	0.08690	
84300903	0.10960	0.15990	0.19740	
84348301	0.14250	0.28390	0.24140	
84358402	0.10030	0.13280	0.19800	
843786	0.12780	0.17000	0.15780	
844359	0.09463	0.10900	0.11270	

84458202	0.11890	0.16450	0.09366
844981	0.12730	0.19320	0.18590
84501001	0.11860	0.23960	0.22730

	concave points_mean	symmetry_mean	...	texture_worst	\
id			...		
842302	0.14710	0.2419	...	17.33	
842517	0.07017	0.1812	...	23.41	
84300903	0.12790	0.2069	...	25.53	
84348301	0.10520	0.2597	...	26.50	
84358402	0.10430	0.1809	...	16.67	
843786	0.08089	0.2087	...	23.75	
844359	0.07400	0.1794	...	27.66	
84458202	0.05985	0.2196	...	28.14	
844981	0.09353	0.2350	...	30.73	
84501001	0.08543	0.2030	...	40.68	

	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smoothness_worst	compactness_worst	\
id					
842302	184.60	2019.0	0.1622	0.6656	
842517	158.80	1956.0	0.1238	0.1866	
84300903	152.50	1709.0	0.1444	0.4245	
84348301	98.87	567.7	0.2098	0.8663	
84358402	152.20	1575.0	0.1374	0.2050	
843786	103.40	741.6	0.1791	0.5249	
844359	153.20	1606.0	0.1442	0.2576	
84458202	110.60	897.0	0.1654	0.3682	
844981	106.20	739.3	0.1703	0.5401	
84501001	97.65	711.4	0.1853	1.0580	

	concavity_worst	concave points_worst	symmetry_worst	\
id				
842302	0.7119	0.2654	0.4601	
842517	0.2416	0.1860	0.2750	
84300903	0.4504	0.2430	0.3613	
84348301	0.6869	0.2575	0.6638	
84358402	0.4000	0.1625	0.2364	
843786	0.5355	0.1741	0.3985	
844359	0.3784	0.1932	0.3063	
84458202	0.2678	0.1556	0.3196	
844981	0.5390	0.2060	0.4378	
84501001	1.1050	0.2210	0.4366	

	fractal_dimension_worst	Unnamed: 32
id		
842302	0.11890	NaN
842517	0.08902	NaN
84300903	0.08758	NaN
84348301	0.17300	NaN

84358402	0.07678	NaN
843786	0.12440	NaN
844359	0.08368	NaN
84458202	0.11510	NaN
844981	0.10720	NaN
84501001	0.20750	NaN

[10 rows x 32 columns]

In [3]: df.iloc[:,1:].describe()

Out[3]:

	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	\
count	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000	
mean	14.127292	19.289649	91.969033	654.889104	
std	3.524049	4.301036	24.298981	351.914129	
min	6.981000	9.710000	43.790000	143.500000	
25%	11.700000	16.170000	75.170000	420.300000	
50%	13.370000	18.840000	86.240000	551.100000	
75%	15.780000	21.800000	104.100000	782.700000	
max	28.110000	39.280000	188.500000	2501.000000	

	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave	points_mean	\
count	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000		569.000000	
mean	0.096360	0.104341	0.088799		0.048919	
std	0.014064	0.052813	0.079720		0.038803	
min	0.052630	0.019380	0.000000		0.000000	
25%	0.086370	0.064920	0.029560		0.020310	
50%	0.095870	0.092630	0.061540		0.033500	
75%	0.105300	0.130400	0.130700		0.074000	
max	0.163400	0.345400	0.426800		0.201200	

	symmetry_mean	fractal_dimension_mean	...	texture_worst	\
count	569.000000	569.000000	...	569.000000	
mean	0.181162	0.062798	...	25.677223	
std	0.027414	0.007060	...	6.146258	
min	0.106000	0.049960	...	12.020000	
25%	0.161900	0.057700	...	21.080000	
50%	0.179200	0.061540	...	25.410000	
75%	0.195700	0.066120	...	29.720000	
max	0.304000	0.097440	...	49.540000	

	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smoothness_worst	compactness_worst	\
count	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000	
mean	107.261213	880.583128	0.132369	0.254265	
std	33.602542	569.356993	0.022832	0.157336	
min	50.410000	185.200000	0.071170	0.027290	
25%	84.110000	515.300000	0.116600	0.147200	
50%	97.660000	686.500000	0.131300	0.211900	
75%	125.400000	1084.000000	0.146000	0.339100	
max	251.200000	4254.000000	0.222600	1.058000	

	concavity_worst	concave points_worst	symmetry_worst	\
count	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000	
mean	0.272188	0.114606	0.290076	
std	0.208624	0.065732	0.061867	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.156500	
25%	0.114500	0.064930	0.250400	
50%	0.226700	0.099930	0.282200	
75%	0.382900	0.161400	0.317900	
max	1.252000	0.291000	0.663800	

	fractal_dimension_worst	Unnamed: 32
count	569.000000	0.0
mean	0.083946	NaN
std	0.018061	NaN
min	0.055040	NaN
25%	0.071460	NaN
50%	0.080040	NaN
75%	0.092080	NaN
max	0.207500	NaN

[8 rows x 31 columns]

```
In [4]: df = df.replace({'B':0, 'M':1})
df
```

```
Out[4]:
```

	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	\
id						
842302	1	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	
842517	1	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	
84300903	1	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	
84348301	1	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	
84358402	1	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0	
...	
926424	1	21.56	22.39	142.00	1479.0	
926682	1	20.13	28.25	131.20	1261.0	
926954	1	16.60	28.08	108.30	858.1	
927241	1	20.60	29.33	140.10	1265.0	
92751	0	7.76	24.54	47.92	181.0	

	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	\
id				
842302	0.11840	0.27760	0.30010	
842517	0.08474	0.07864	0.08690	
84300903	0.10960	0.15990	0.19740	
84348301	0.14250	0.28390	0.24140	
84358402	0.10030	0.13280	0.19800	
...	
926424	0.11100	0.11590	0.24390	
926682	0.09780	0.10340	0.14400	

926954	0.08455	0.10230	0.09251
927241	0.11780	0.27700	0.35140
92751	0.05263	0.04362	0.00000

	concave points_mean	symmetry_mean	...	texture_worst	\
id			...		
842302	0.14710	0.2419	...	17.33	
842517	0.07017	0.1812	...	23.41	
84300903	0.12790	0.2069	...	25.53	
84348301	0.10520	0.2597	...	26.50	
84358402	0.10430	0.1809	...	16.67	
...	
926424	0.13890	0.1726	...	26.40	
926682	0.09791	0.1752	...	38.25	
926954	0.05302	0.1590	...	34.12	
927241	0.15200	0.2397	...	39.42	
92751	0.00000	0.1587	...	30.37	

	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smoothness_worst	compactness_worst	\
id					
842302	184.60	2019.0	0.16220	0.66560	
842517	158.80	1956.0	0.12380	0.18660	
84300903	152.50	1709.0	0.14440	0.42450	
84348301	98.87	567.7	0.20980	0.86630	
84358402	152.20	1575.0	0.13740	0.20500	
...	
926424	166.10	2027.0	0.14100	0.21130	
926682	155.00	1731.0	0.11660	0.19220	
926954	126.70	1124.0	0.11390	0.30940	
927241	184.60	1821.0	0.16500	0.86810	
92751	59.16	268.6	0.08996	0.06444	

	concavity_worst	concave points_worst	symmetry_worst	\
id				
842302	0.7119	0.2654	0.4601	
842517	0.2416	0.1860	0.2750	
84300903	0.4504	0.2430	0.3613	
84348301	0.6869	0.2575	0.6638	
84358402	0.4000	0.1625	0.2364	
...	
926424	0.4107	0.2216	0.2060	
926682	0.3215	0.1628	0.2572	
926954	0.3403	0.1418	0.2218	
927241	0.9387	0.2650	0.4087	
92751	0.0000	0.0000	0.2871	

	fractal_dimension_worst	Unnamed: 32
id		
842302	0.11890	NaN

842517	0.08902	NaN
84300903	0.08758	NaN
84348301	0.17300	NaN
84358402	0.07678	NaN
...
926424	0.07115	NaN
926682	0.06637	NaN
926954	0.07820	NaN
927241	0.12400	NaN
92751	0.07039	NaN

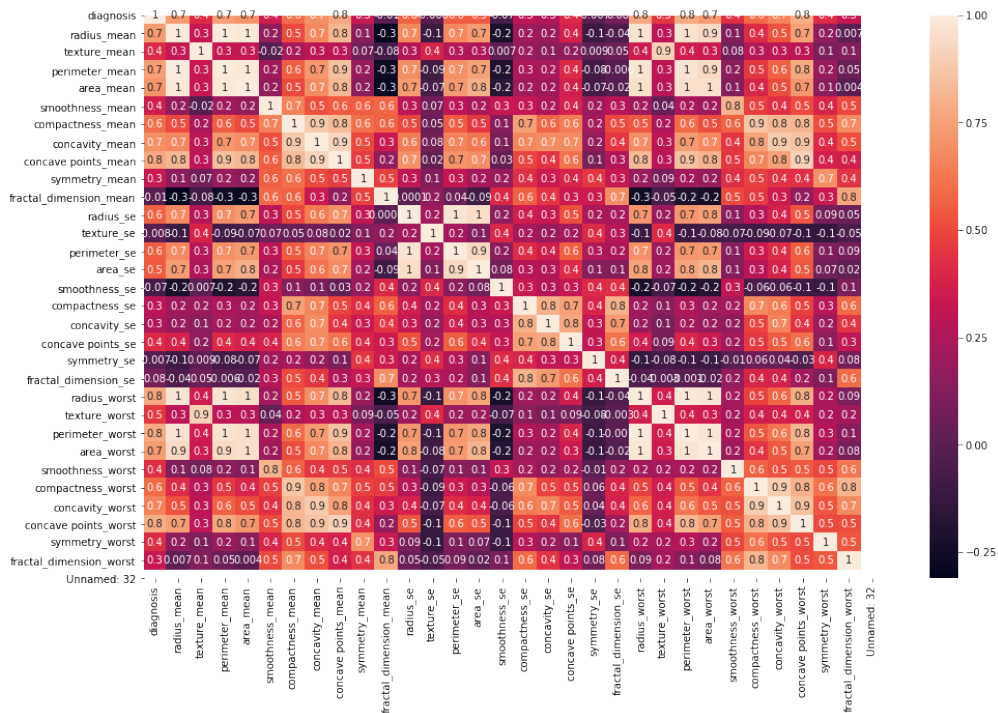
[569 rows x 32 columns]

1.2 Coeficientes de correlación

- Para selección de características se puede conocer que variables estan mas relacionadas con la variable de clase con la matriz de correlación
- El resultado del método ‘corr()’ de pandas se puede plotear con ‘heatmap’

```
In [5]: import numpy as np
corr = df.corr()
plt.figure(figsize=(16, 10))
sns.heatmap(corr, annot=True, fmt='.1g')
```

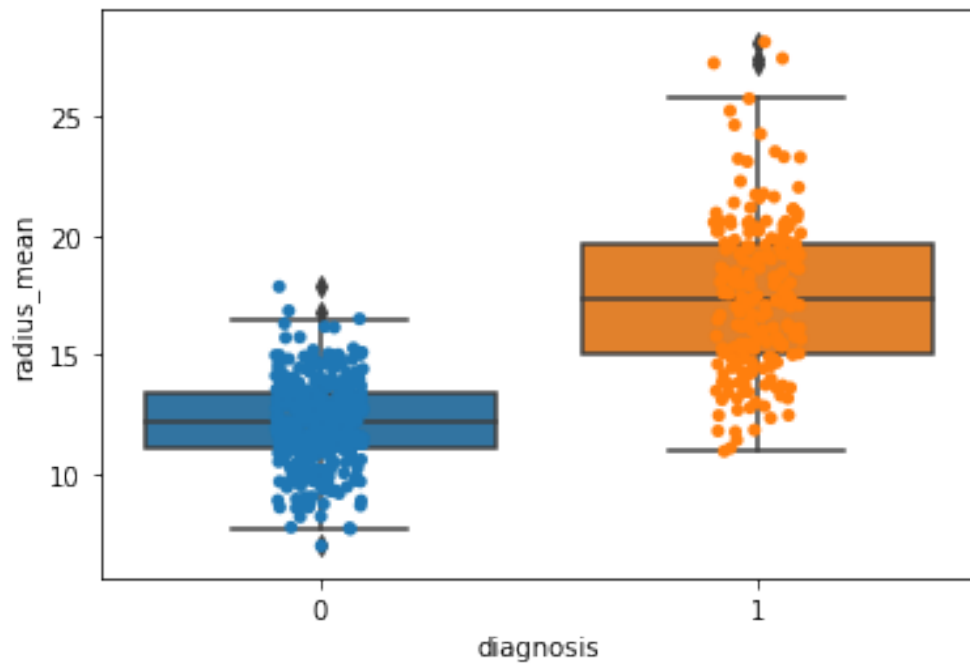
Out[5]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f345d871f10>

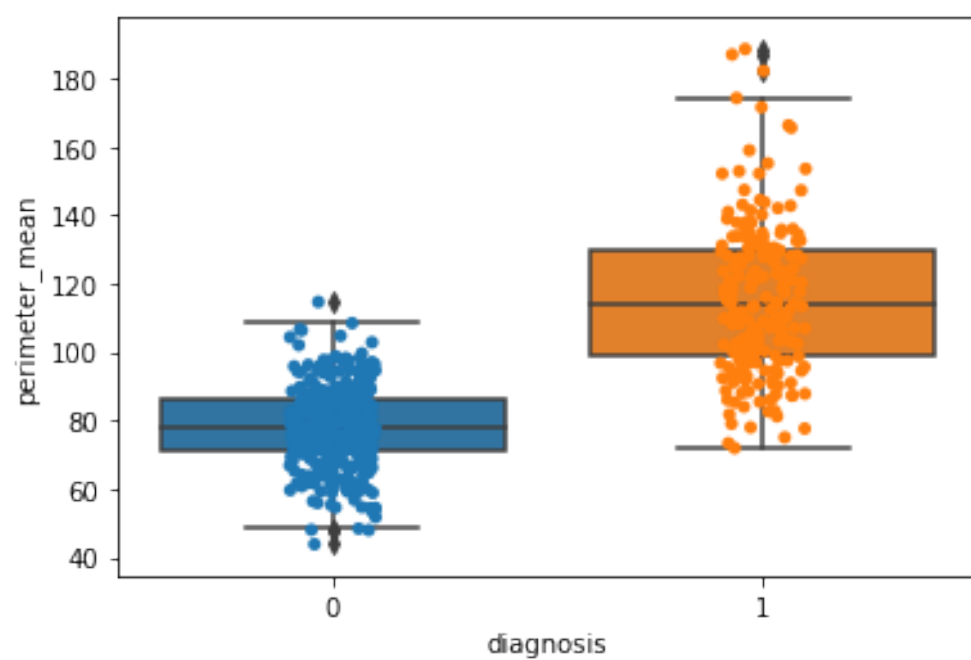
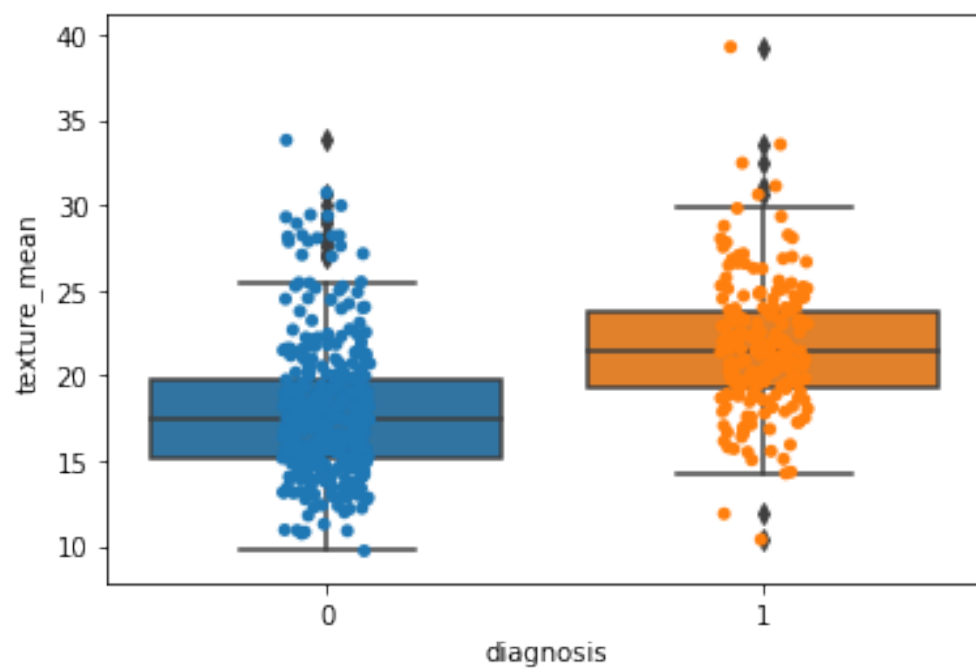


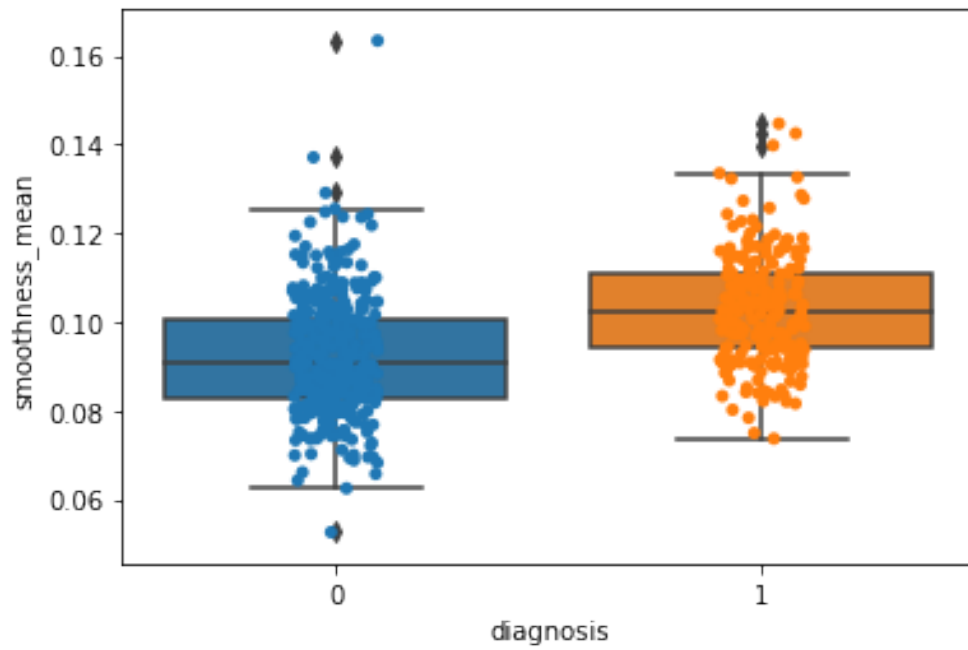
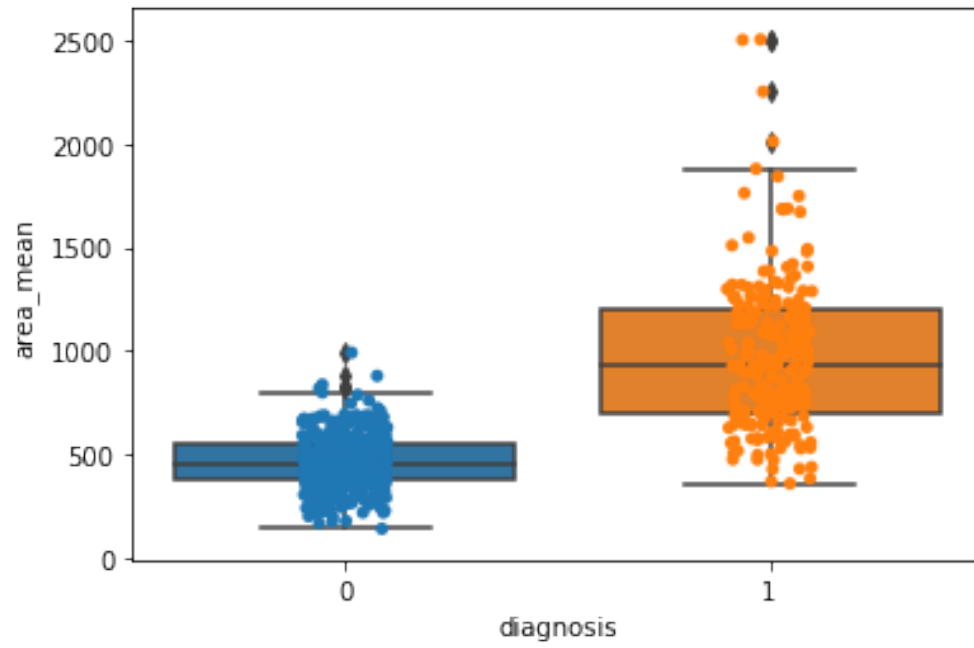
1.3 Boxplots de variables por clase

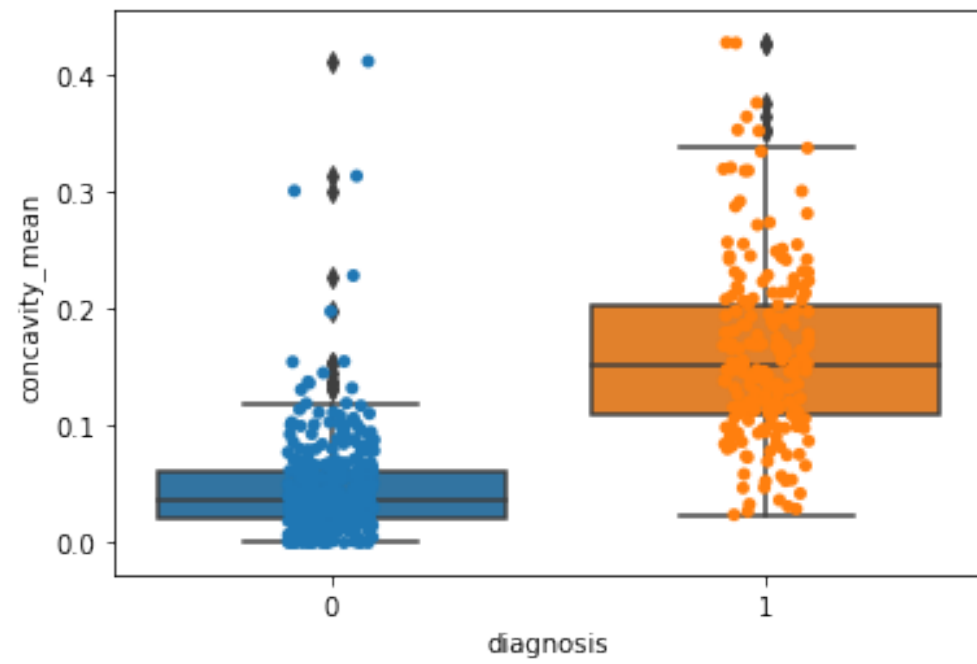
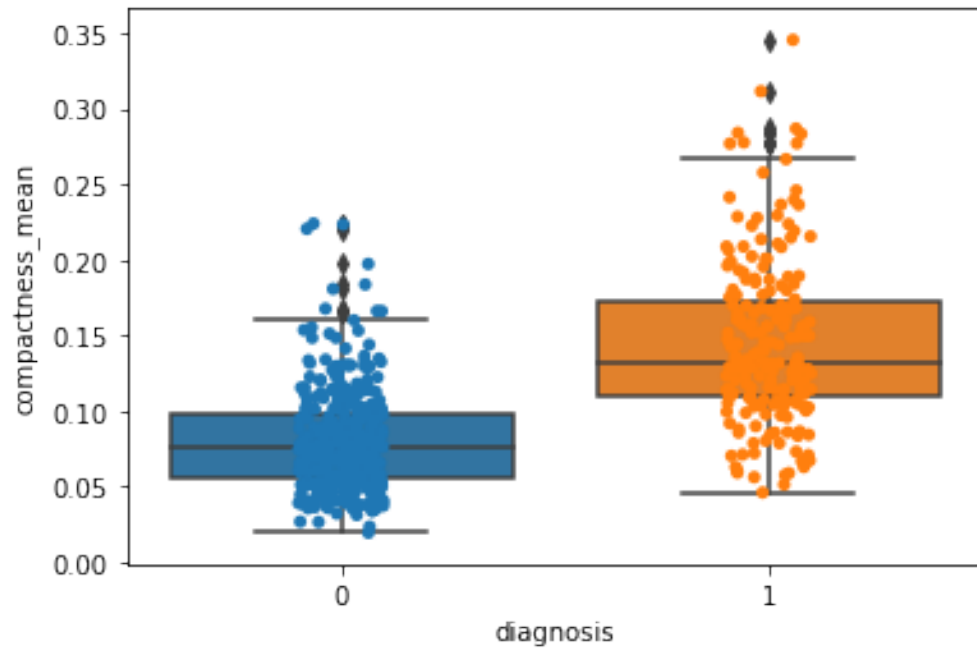
- 'sns.boxplot' recibe el nombre de la variable a plotear

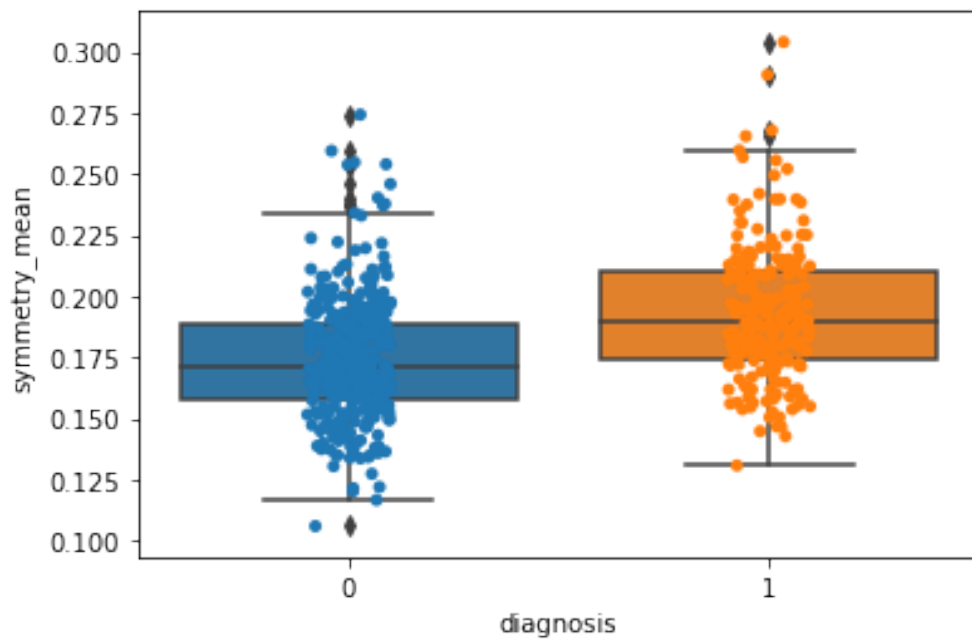
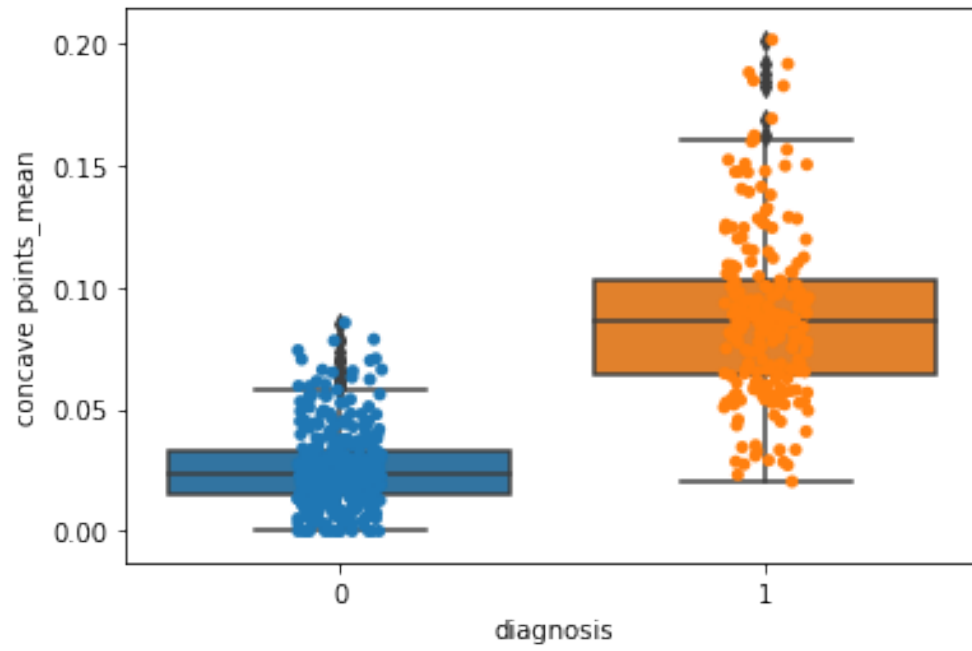
```
In [6]: import matplotlib as mpl
mpl.rcParams['figure', max_open_warning = 0)
l=list(df.columns)
l[0:len(l)-1]
for i in range(1,len(l)-1):
    sns.boxplot(x='diagnosis',y=l[i], data=df)
    sns.stripplot(x='diagnosis',y=l[i], data=df)
plt.figure()
```

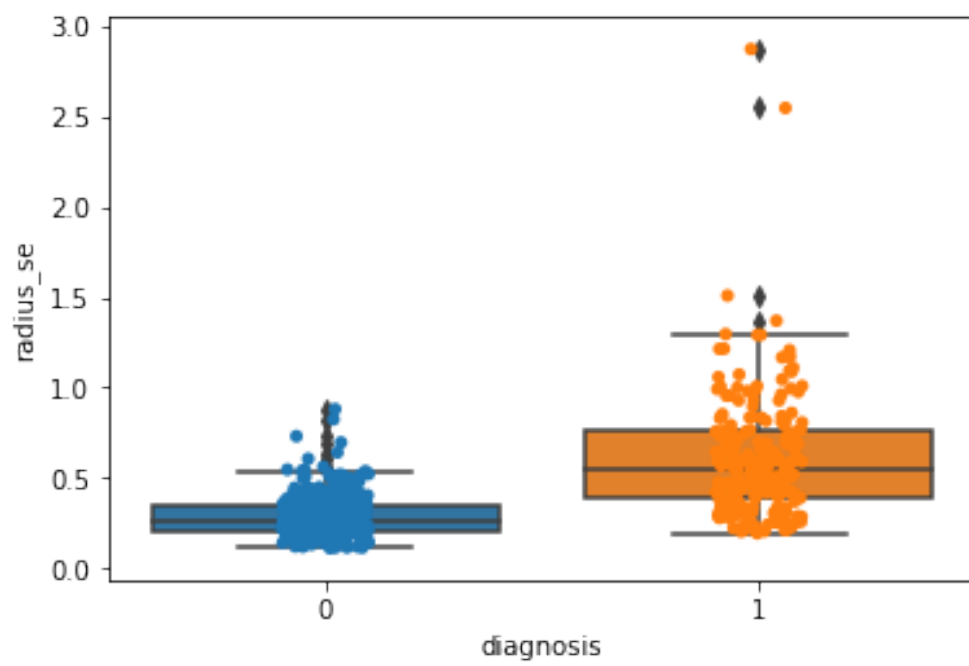
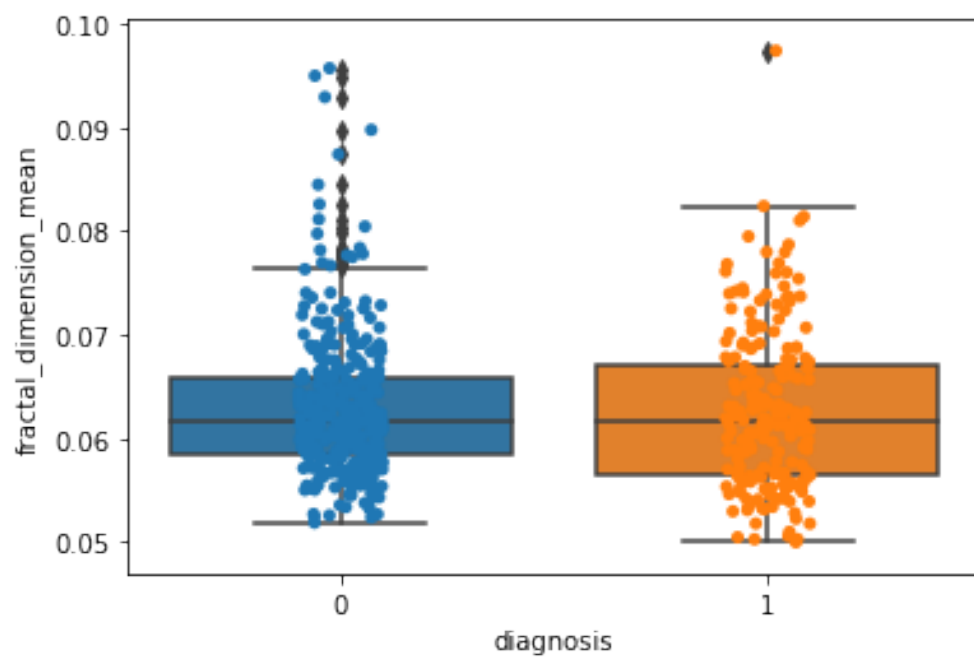


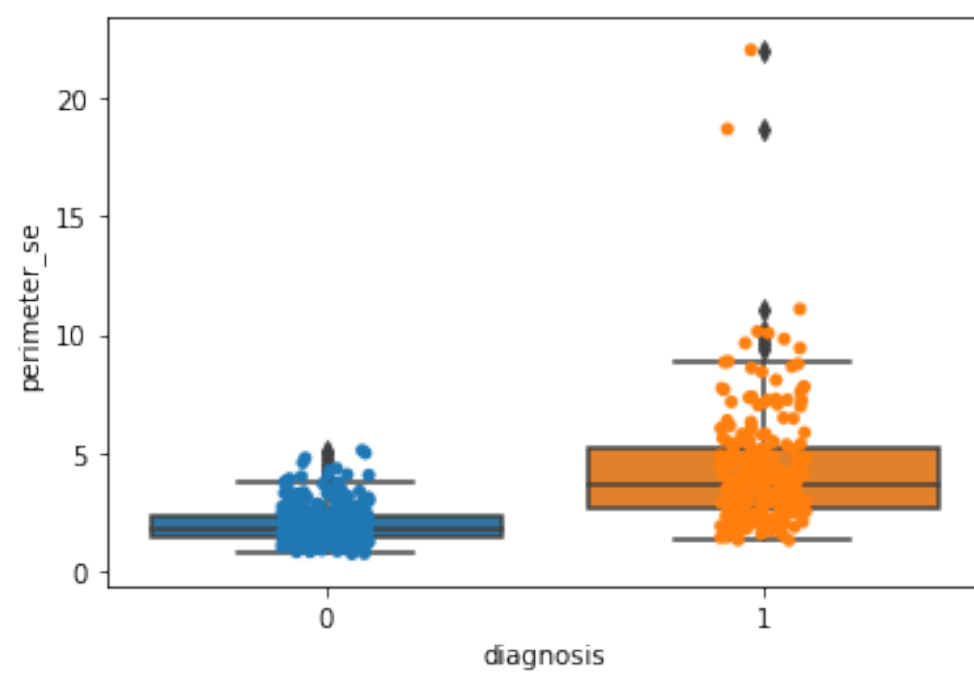
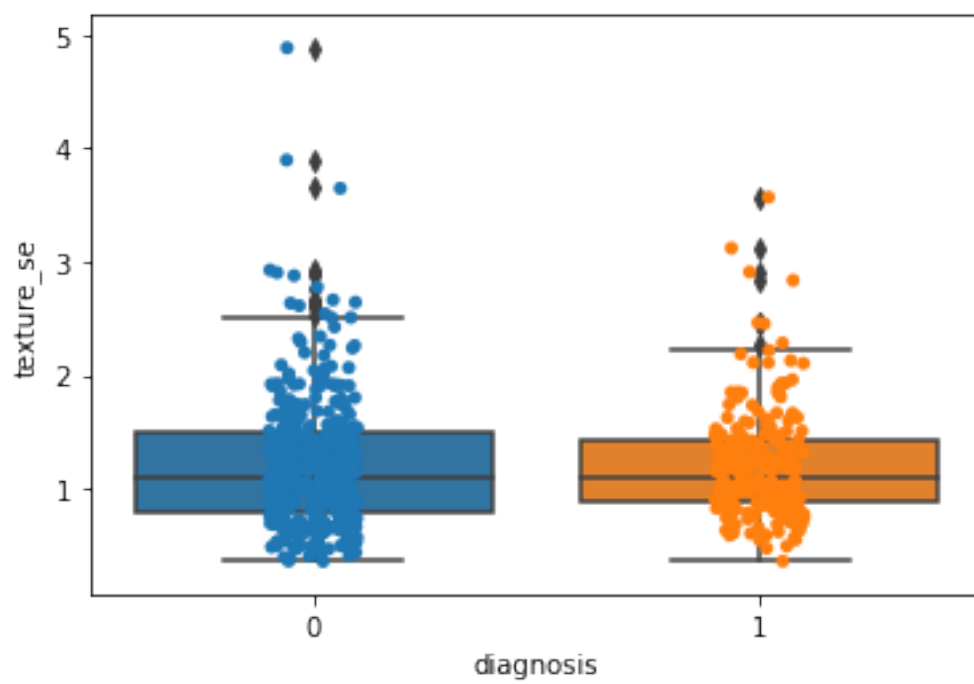


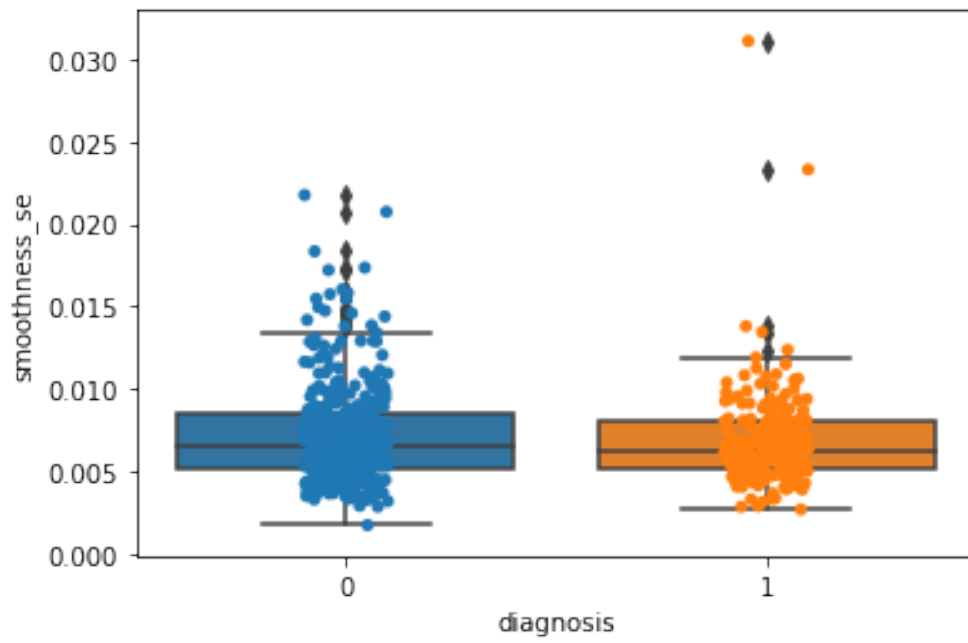
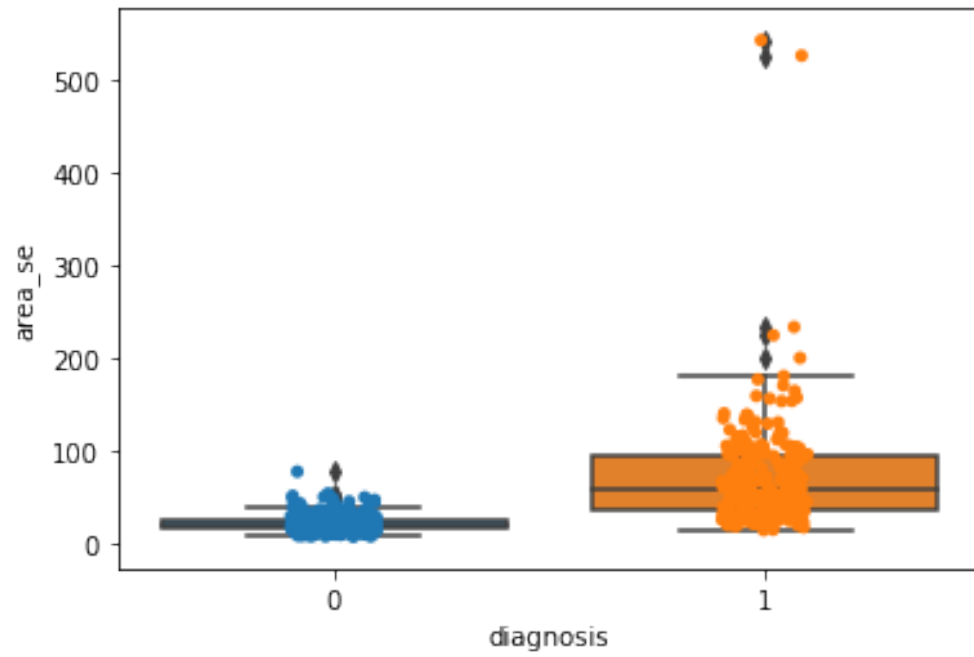


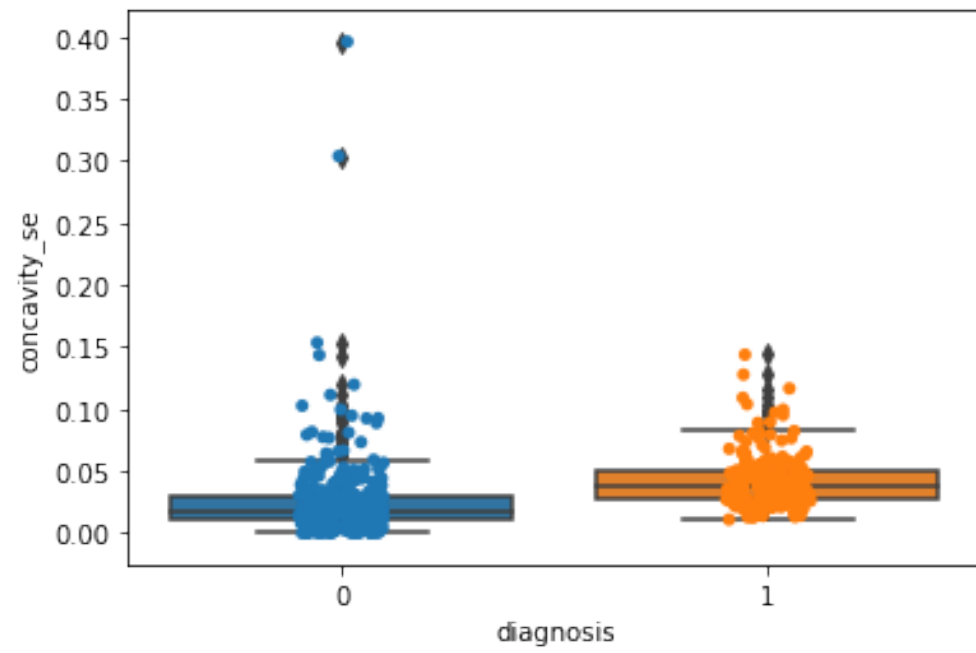
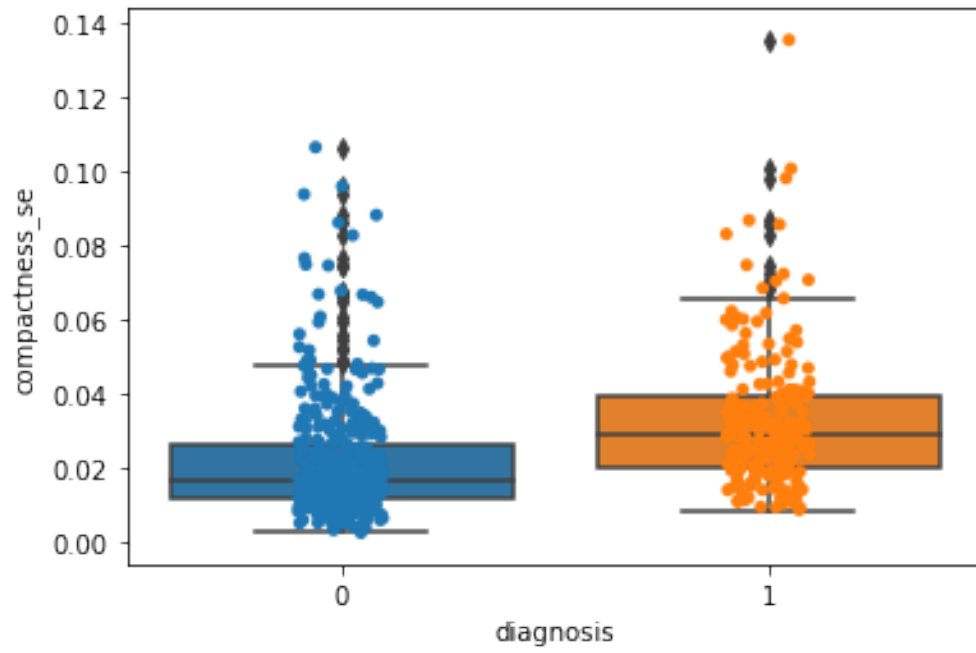


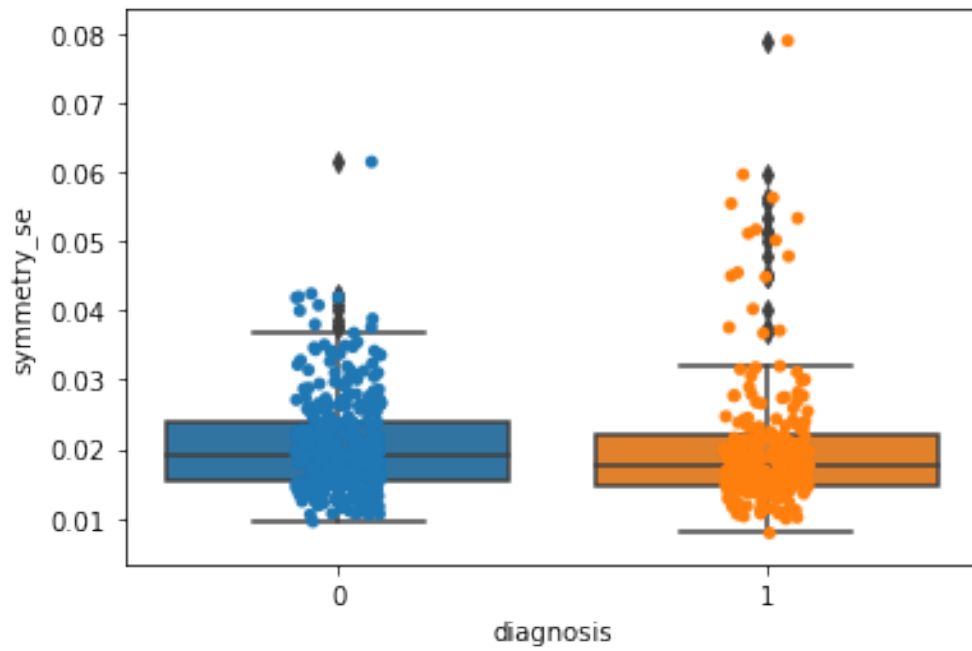
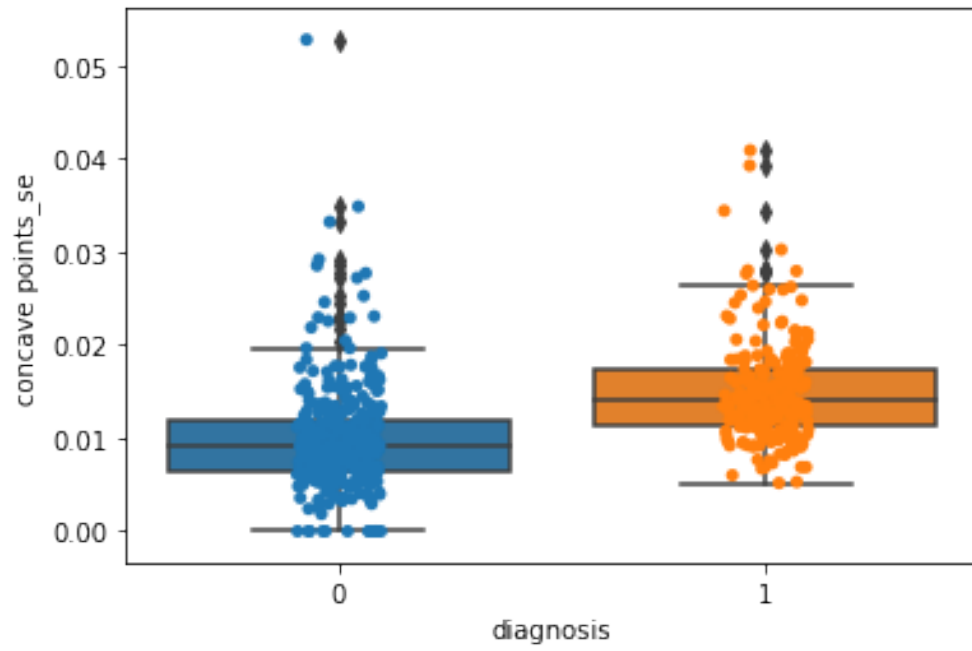


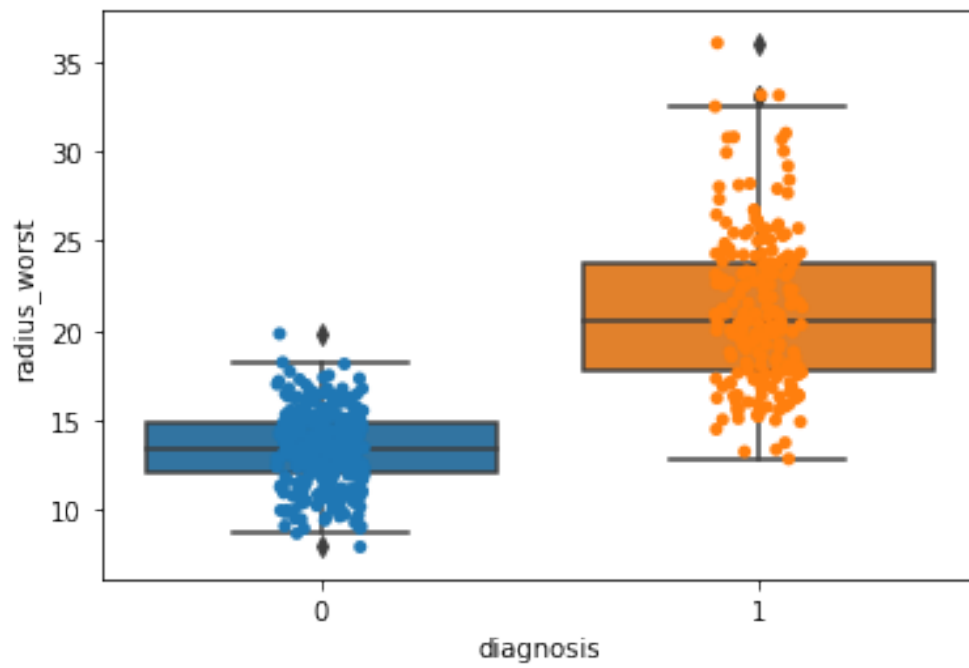
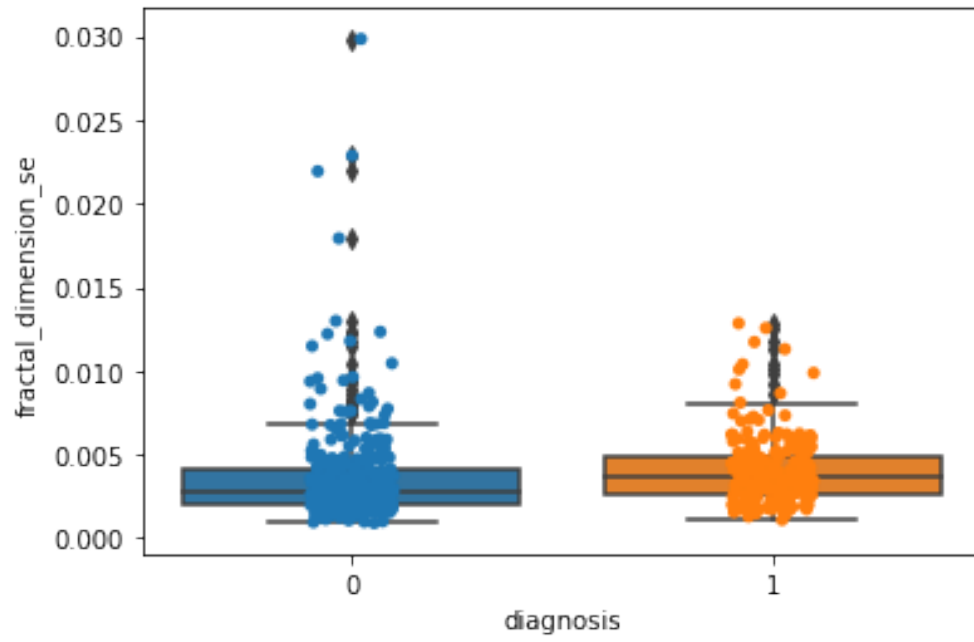


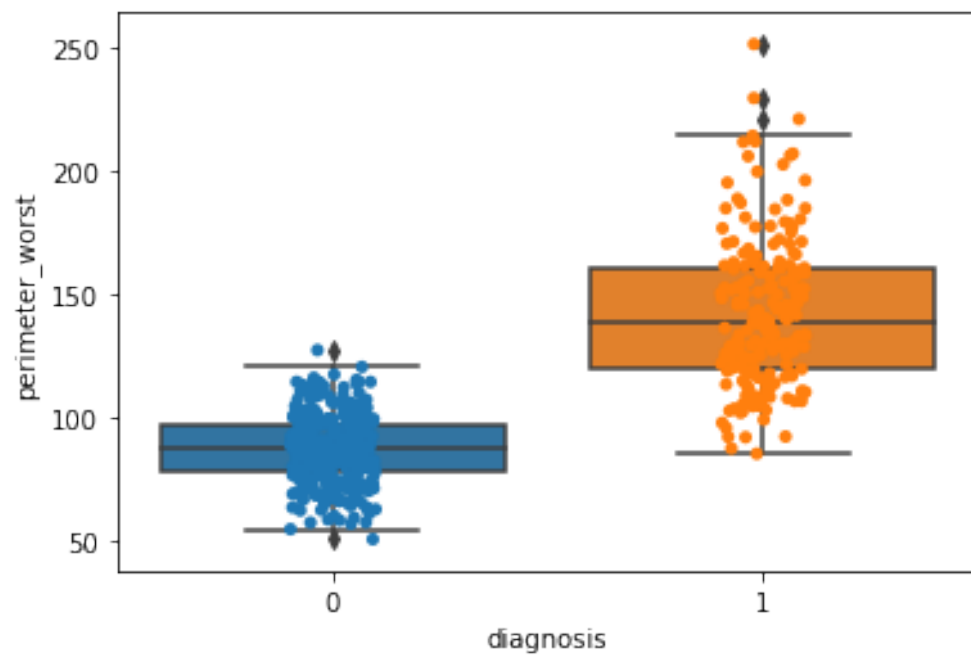
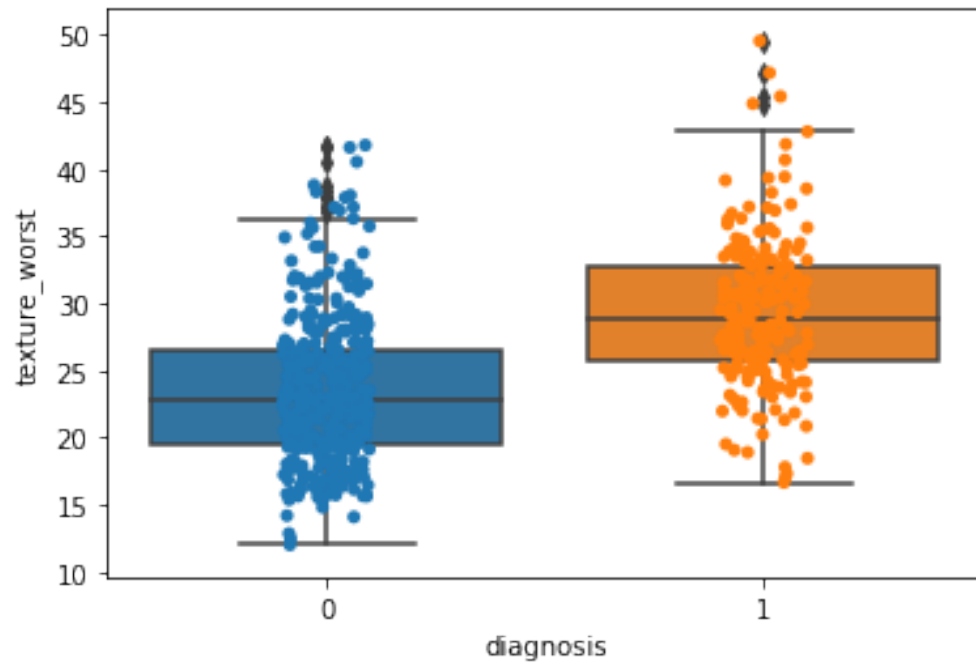


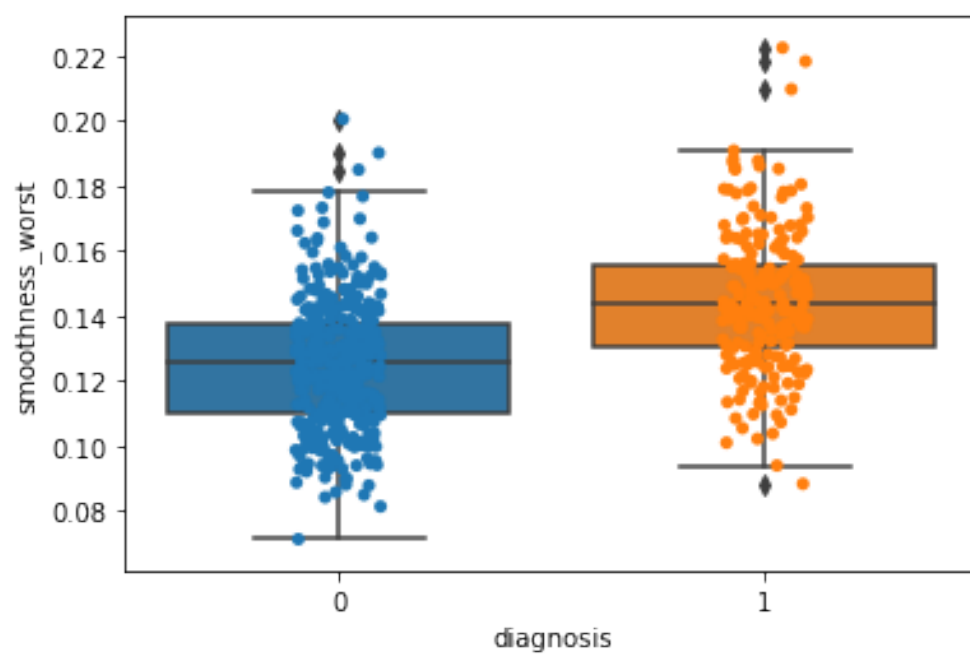
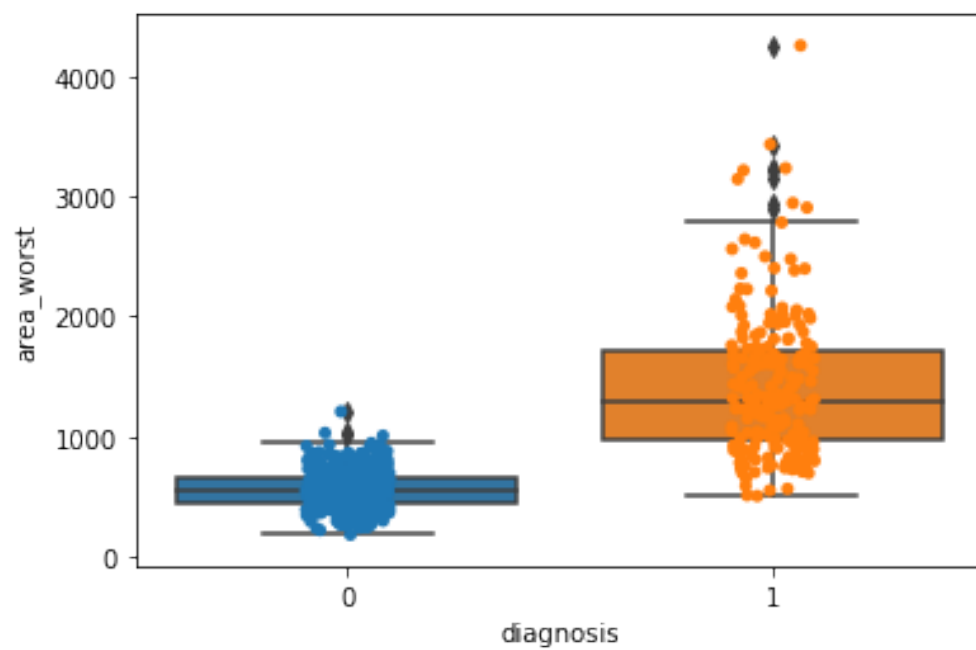


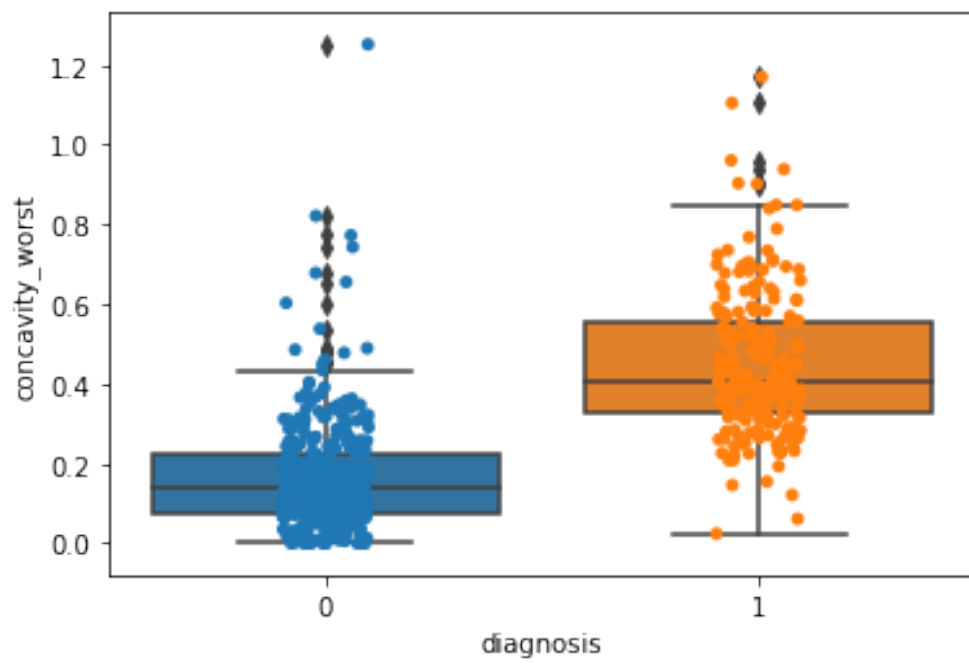
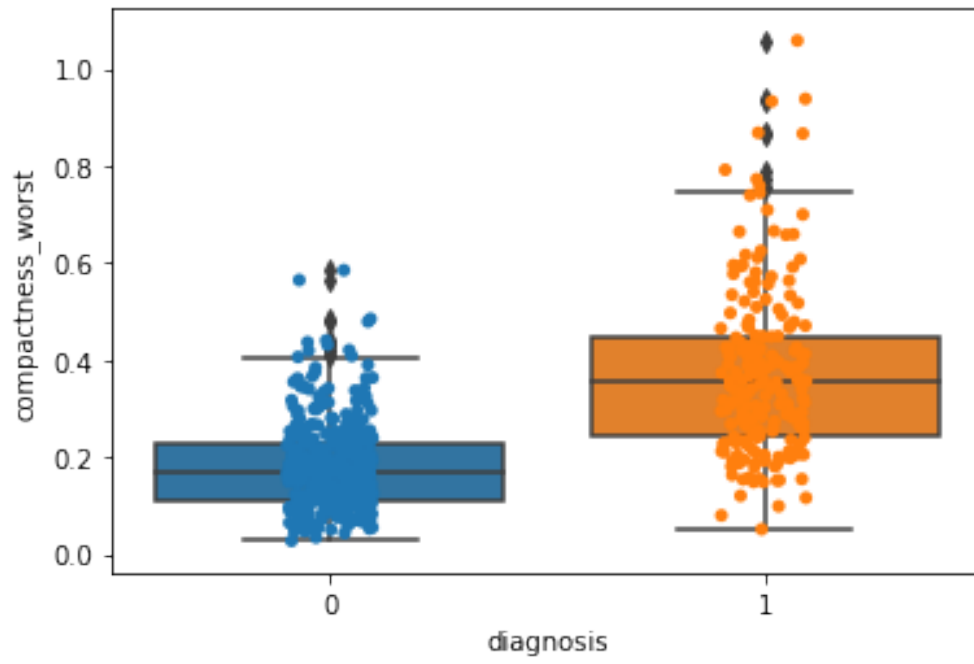


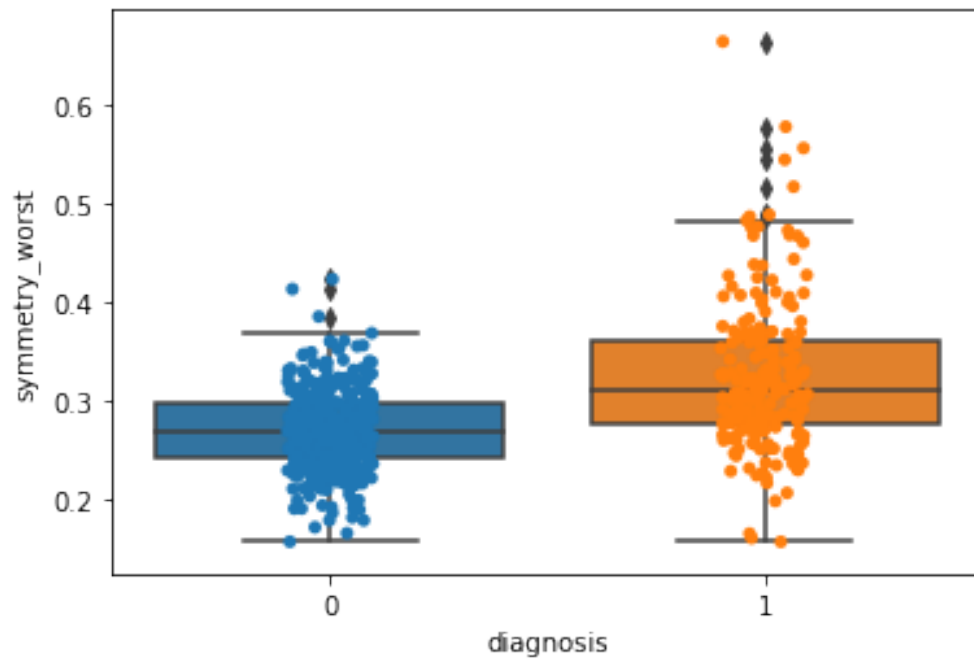
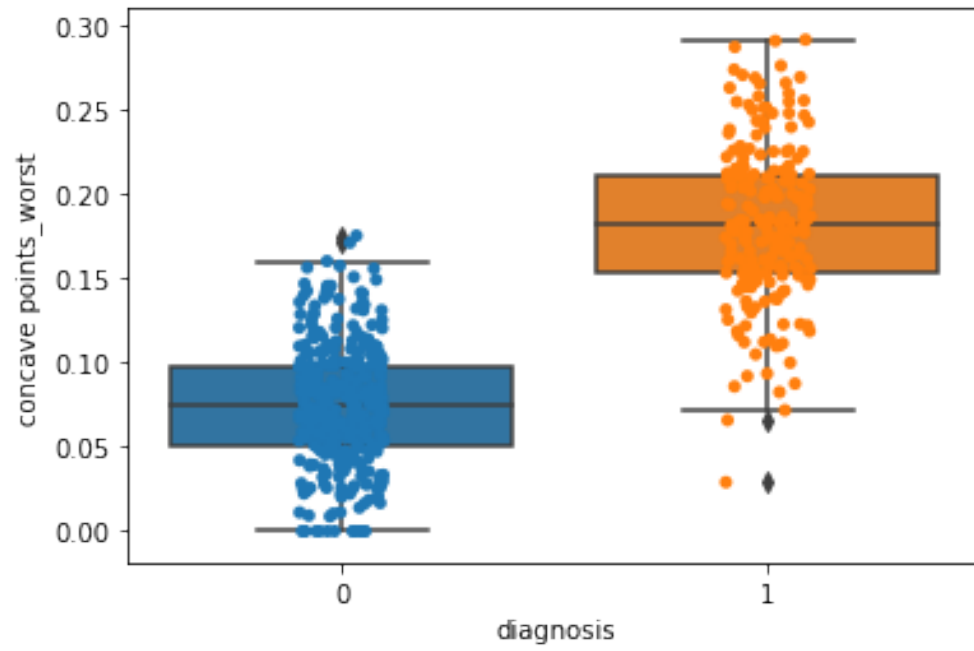


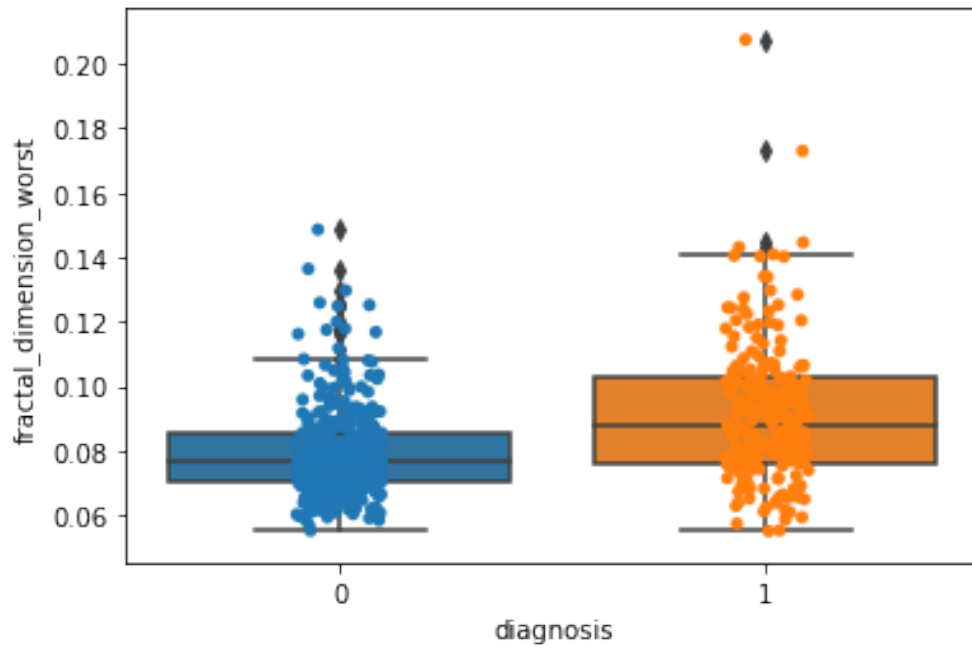










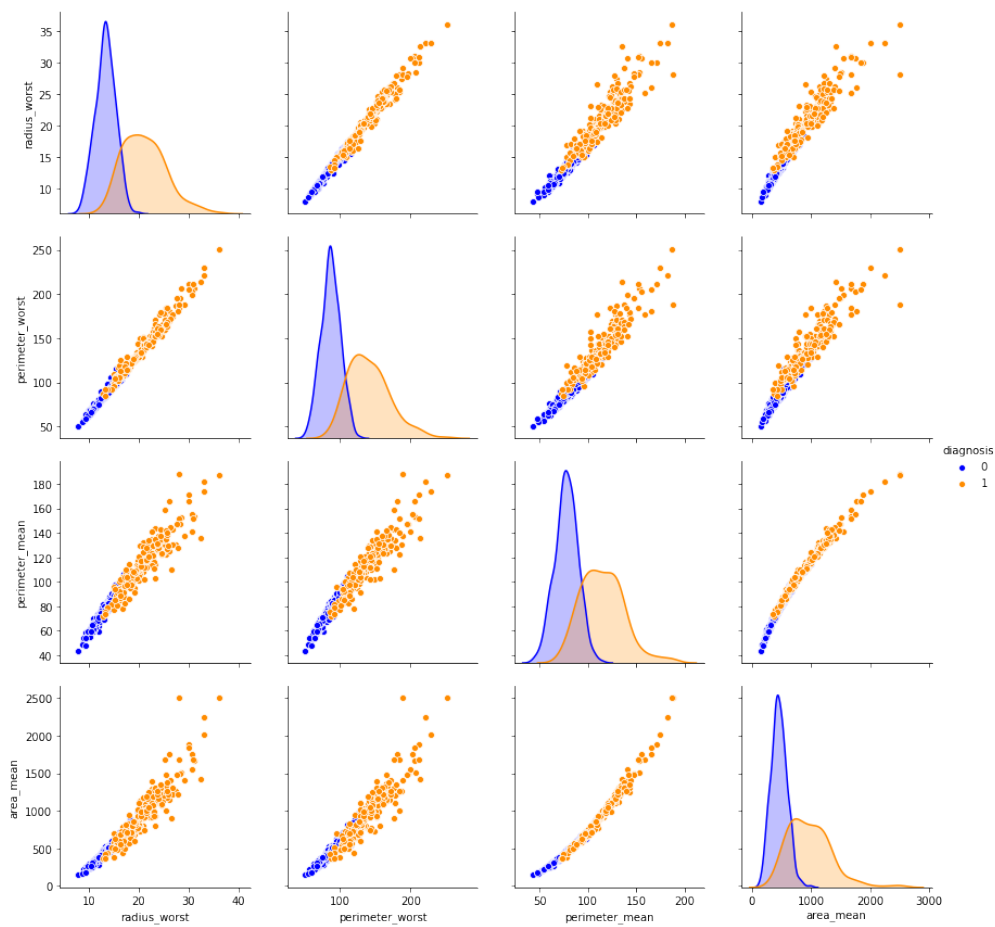


<Figure size 432x288 with 0 Axes>

1.4 Visualizar variables en plano 'x y'

- Con 'pairplot' se pueden visualizar las características de una forma clara y rápida. Se recibe como argumento la lista de variables a plotear

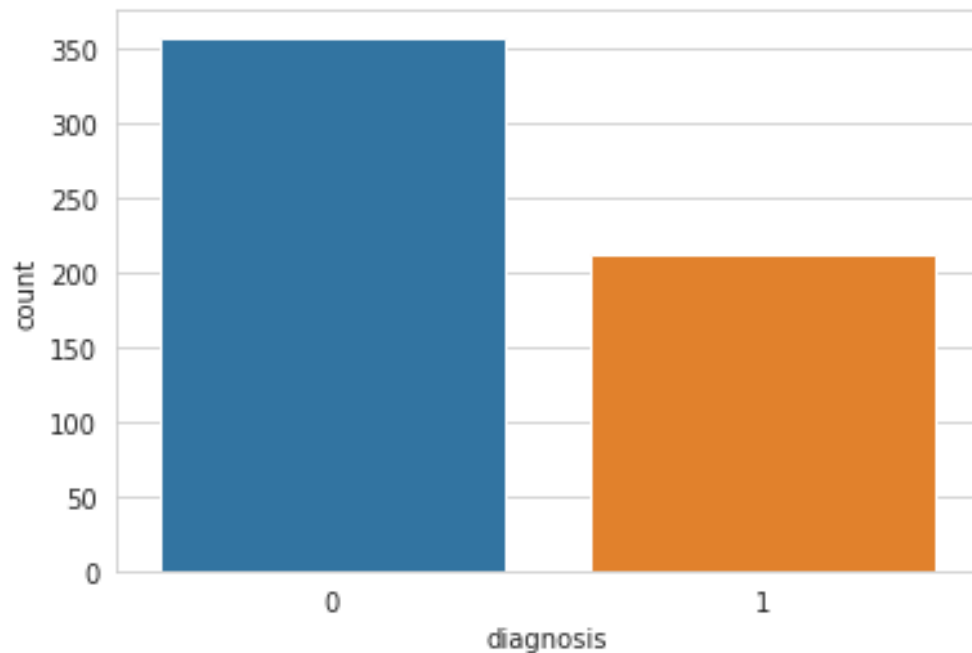
```
In [7]: sns.pairplot(df, vars=["radius_worst", "perimeter_worst", "perimeter_mean", "area_mean"],
palette=sns.color_palette(['blue', 'darkorange']), hue='diagnosis', height=3
plt.show()
```



1.5 Conteo de clases

```
In [8]: sns.set_style('whitegrid')
        sns.countplot(x='diagnosis',data=df)
```

```
Out[8]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f345ab98c90>
```

1.6 Preparar datos para entrenamiento

In [9]: `from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split`

```
X = df.drop('diagnosis',axis=1)
X = X.drop('Unnamed: 32',axis=1)
y = df['diagnosis']
# dividir datos
train, test, train_labels, test_labels = train_test_split(X, y,
                                                         test_size = 0.33, random_state = 3)
```

In [10]: `train.head()`

Out[10]:

	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	\
id					
917896	13.71	18.68	88.73	571.0	
8611792	19.10	26.29	129.10	1132.0	
864877	15.78	22.91	105.70	782.6	
904689	12.96	18.29	84.18	525.2	
89382602	12.76	13.37	82.29	504.1	

	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	\
id				
917896	0.09916	0.10700	0.05385	
8611792	0.12150	0.17910	0.19370	

864877	0.11550	0.17520	0.21330
904689	0.07351	0.07899	0.04057
89382602	0.08794	0.07948	0.04052

	concave	points_mean	symmetry_mean	fractal_dimension_mean	...	\
id						...
917896		0.03783	0.1714	0.06843		...
8611792		0.14690	0.1634	0.07224		...
864877		0.09479	0.2096	0.07331		...
904689		0.01883	0.1874	0.05899		...
89382602		0.02548	0.1601	0.06140		...

	radius_worst	texture_worst	perimeter_worst	area_worst	\
id					
917896	15.11	25.63	99.43	701.9	
8611792	20.33	32.72	141.30	1298.0	
864877	20.19	30.50	130.30	1272.0	
904689	14.13	24.61	96.31	621.9	
89382602	14.19	16.40	92.04	618.8	

	smoothness_worst	compactness_worst	concavity_worst	\
id				
917896	0.14250	0.2566	0.1935	
8611792	0.13920	0.2817	0.2432	
864877	0.18550	0.4925	0.7356	
904689	0.09329	0.2318	0.1604	
89382602	0.11940	0.2208	0.1769	

	concave	points_worst	symmetry_worst	fractal_dimension_worst
id				
917896		0.12840	0.2849	0.09031
8611792		0.18410	0.2311	0.09203
864877		0.20340	0.3274	0.12520
904689		0.06608	0.3207	0.07247
89382602		0.08411	0.2564	0.08253

[5 rows x 30 columns]

2 Evaluación de modelos

- Se obtienen las predicciones, informe de clasificación y matriz de confusión.
- Se crea lista para guardar evaluaciones

```
In [11]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
         from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

```
In [12]: ev = []
```

2.1 BernoulliNB

- Se ajusta el parámetro 'binarize'

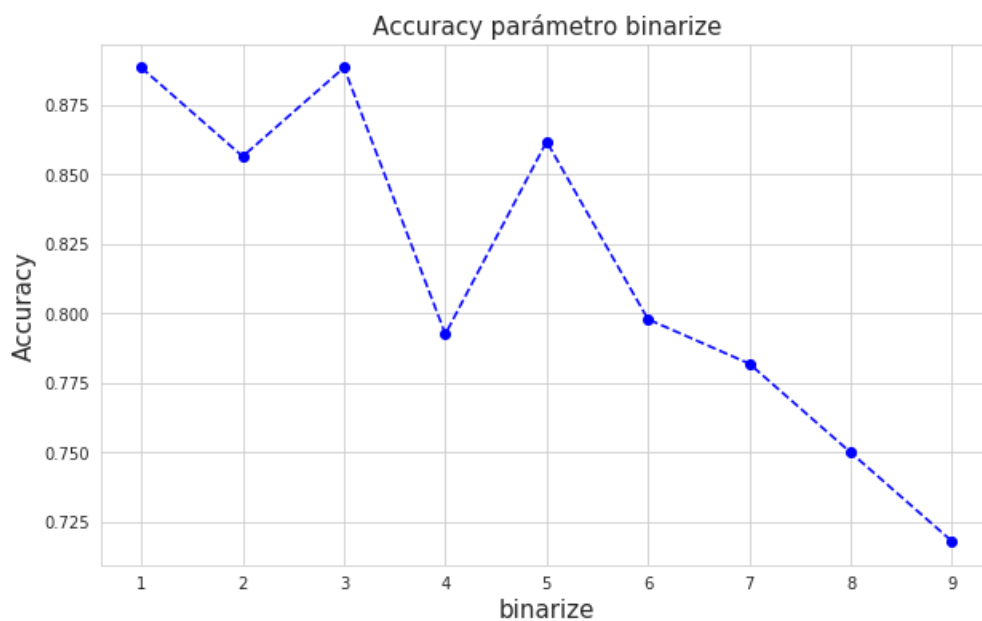
```
In [13]: from sklearn.naive_bayes import BernoulliNB
```

```
In [14]: acc = []
```

```
for b in range(1,10):  
  
    bnb = BernoulliNB(binarize=0.1*b)  
    bnb.fit(train,train_labels)  
    pred = bnb.predict(test)  
    acc.append(accuracy_score(test_labels, pred))
```

```
In [15]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))  
plt.plot(range(1,10),acc,color='blue', linestyle='--', marker='o')  
plt.title('Accuracy parámetro binarize', fontsize=15)  
plt.xlabel('binarize',fontsize=15)  
plt.ylabel('Accuracy',fontsize=15)
```

```
Out[15]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Accuracy')
```



- Con 'binarize' con valor de 0.3 se obtiene el mejor resultado

```
In [16]: bnb = BernoulliNB(binarize=0.3)  
         bnb.fit(train, train_labels)
```

```
ev.append(bnb.score(test, test_labels))
bnb.score(test, test_labels)
```

Out[16]: 0.8882978723404256

```
In [17]: from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
```

```
In [18]: predictions = bnb.predict(test)
print("Predicciones:\n")
print(predictions)
print("\nReporte de clasificación:\n")
print(classification_report(predictions, test_labels))
```

Predicciones:

```
[0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1
0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0
1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0
1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0
0 0 0]
```

Reporte de clasificación:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.95	0.88	0.92	129
1	0.78	0.90	0.83	59
accuracy			0.89	188
macro avg	0.86	0.89	0.88	188
weighted avg	0.90	0.89	0.89	188

```
In [19]: print("Confusion matrix")
conf_mat=confusion_matrix(predictions, test_labels)
print(conf_mat)
```

Confusion matrix

```
[[114 15]
 [ 6 53]]
```

2.2 ComplementNB

```
In [20]: from sklearn.naive_bayes import ComplementNB
```

```
In [21]: cnb = ComplementNB()
cnb.fit(train, train_labels)
ev.append(cnb.score(test, test_labels))
cnb.score(test, test_labels)
```

```
Out[21]: 0.898936170212766
```

```
In [22]: predictions = cnb.predict(test)
print("Predicciones:\n")
print(predictions)
print("\nReporte de clasificación:\n")
print(classification_report(predictions,test_labels))
```

Predicciones:

```
[0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1
0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0
1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0
1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0
1 0 0]
```

Reporte de clasificación:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.96	0.89	0.92	129
1	0.79	0.92	0.85	59
accuracy			0.90	188
macro avg	0.88	0.90	0.89	188
weighted avg	0.91	0.90	0.90	188

```
In [23]: print("Confusion matrix")
conf_mat=confusion_matrix(predictions,test_labels)
print(conf_mat)
```

Confusion matrix

```
[[115  14]
 [  5  54]]
```

2.3 GaussianNB

```
In [24]: from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
```

```
gnb = GaussianNB()

gnb.fit(train, train_labels)
ev.append(gnb.score(test, test_labels))
gnb.score(test, test_labels)
```

```
Out[24]: 0.9574468085106383
```

```
In [25]: predictions = gnb.predict(test)
print("Predicciones:\n")
print(predictions)
print("\nReporte de clasificación:\n")
print(classification_report(predictions,test_labels))
```

Predicciones:

```
[0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1
0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0
1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0
1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0
1 0 0]
```

Reporte de clasificación:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.97	0.96	0.97	122
1	0.93	0.95	0.94	66
accuracy			0.96	188
macro avg	0.95	0.96	0.95	188
weighted avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	188

```
In [26]: print("Confusion matrix")
conf_mat=confusion_matrix(predictions,test_labels)
print(conf_mat)
```

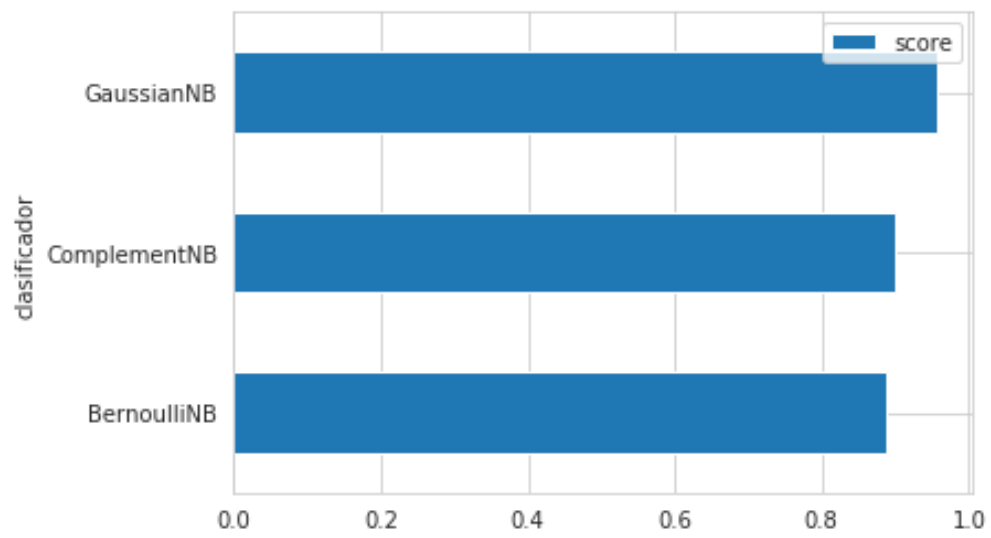
Confusion matrix

```
[[117  5]
 [ 3 63]]
```

```
In [27]: df = pd.DataFrame({'clasificador':['BernoulliNB','ComplementNB', 'GaussianNB'], 'score':
df
```

```
Out[27]:   clasificador    score
0  BernoulliNB  0.888298
1  ComplementNB  0.898936
2   GaussianNB  0.957447
```

```
In [28]: ax = df.plot.barh(x='clasificador', y='score')
```



- Usar el clasificador en otro dataset