Personalized cancer diagnosis

1. Business Problem

1.1. Description

Source: https://www.kaggle.com/c/msk-redefining-cancer-treatment/

Data: Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center (MSKCC)

Download training_variants.zip and training_text.zip from Kaggle.

Context:

Source: https://www.kaggle.com/c/msk-redefining-cancer-treatment/discussion/35336#198462

Problem statement:

Classify the given genetic variations/mutations based on evidence from text-based clinical literature.

1.2. Source/Useful Links

Some articles and reference blogs about the problem statement

1. https://www.forbes.com/sites/matthewherper/2017/06/03/a-new-cancer-drug-helped-almost-everyone-who-took-it-almost-heres-what-it-teaches-us/#2a44ee2f6b25

- 2. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UwbuW7oK8rk
- 3. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gxXRKVompl8

1.3. Real-world/Business objectives and constraints.

- No low-latency requirement.
- · Interpretability is important.
- · Errors can be very costly.
- Probability of a data-point belonging to each class is needed.

2. Machine Learning Problem Formulation

2.1. Data

2.1.1. Data Overview

- Source: https://www.kaggle.com/c/msk-redefining-cancer-treatment/data
- We have two data files: one conatins the information about the genetic mutations and the
 other contains the clinical evidence (text) that human experts/pathologists use to classify the
 genetic mutations.
- Both these data files are have a common column called ID
- · Data file's information:
 - training_variants (ID , Gene, Variations, Class)
 - training_text (ID, Text)

2.1.2. Example Data Point

training_variants

ID,Gene,Variation,Class 0,FAM58A,Truncating Mutations,1 1,CBL,W802*,2 2,CBL,Q249E,2

training_text

ID,Text

O||Cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs) regulate a variety of fundamental cellular processes. CDK10 stands out as one of the last orphan CDKs for which no activating cyclin has been identified and no kinase activity revealed. Previous work has shown that CDK10 silencing increases ETS2 (v-ets erythroblastosis virus E26 oncogene homolog 2)-driven activation of the MAPK pathway, which confers tamoxifen resistance to breast cancer cells. The precise mechanisms by which CDK10 modulates ETS2 activity, and more generally the functions of CDK10, remain elusive. Here we demonstrate that CDK10 is a cyclin-dependent kinase by identifying cyclin M as an activating cyclin. Cyclin M, an orphan cyclin, is the product of FAM58A, whose mutations cause STAR syndrome, a human developmental anomaly whose features include toe syndactyly, telecanthus, and anogenital and renal malformations. We show that STAR syndrome-associated cyclin M mutants are unable to interact with CDK10. Cyclin M silencing phenocopies CDK10 silencing in increasing c-Raf and in conferring tamoxifen resistance to breast cancer cells. CDK10/cyclin M phosphorylates ETS2 in vitro, and in cells it positively controls ETS2 degradation by the proteasome. ETS2 protein levels are increased in cells derived from a STAR patient, and this increase is attributable to decreased cyclin M levels. Altogether, our results reveal an additional regulatory mechanism for ETS2, which plays key roles in cancer and development. They also shed light on the molecular mechanisms underlying STAR syndrome. Cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs) play a pivotal role in the control of a number of fundamental cellular processes (1). The human genome contains 21 genes encoding proteins

that can be considered as members of the CDK family owing to their sequence similarity with bona fide CDKs, those known to be activated by cyclins (2). Although discovered almost 20 y ago (3, 4), CDK10 remains one of the two CDKs without an identified cyclin partner. This knowledge gap has largely impeded the exploration of its biological functions. CDK10 can act as a positive cell cycle regulator in some cells (5, 6) or as a tumor suppressor in others (7, 8). CDK10 interacts with the ETS2 (v-ets erythroblastosis virus E26 oncogene homolog 2) transcription factor and inhibits its transcriptional activity through an unknown mechanism (9). CDK10 knockdown derepresses ETS2, which increases the expression of the c-Raf protein kinase, activates the MAPK pathway, and induces resistance of MCF7 cells to tamoxifen (6). ...

2.2. Mapping the real-world problem to an ML problem

2.2.1. Type of Machine Learning Problem

There are nine different classes a genetic mutation can be classified into => Multi class classification problem

2.2.2. Performance Metric

Source: https://www.kaggle.com/c/msk-redefining-cancer-treatment#evaluation

Metric(s):

- · Multi class log-loss
- Confusion matrix

2.2.3. Machine Learing Objectives and Constraints

Objective: Predict the probability of each data-point belonging to each of the nine classes.

Constraints:

- Interpretability
- Class probabilities are needed.
- Penalize the errors in class probabilites => Metric is Log-loss.
- No Latency constraints.

2.3. Train, CV and Test Datasets

Split the dataset randomly into three parts train, cross validation and test with 64%,16%, 20% of data respectively

3. Exploratory Data Analysis

```
In [24]: import pandas as pd
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import re
         import time
         import warnings
         import numpy as np
         from nltk.corpus import stopwords
         from sklearn.decomposition import TruncatedSVD
         from sklearn.preprocessing import normalize
         from sklearn.feature extraction.text import CountVectorizer
         from sklearn.manifold import TSNE
         import seaborn as sns
         from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
         from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
         from sklearn.metrics.classification import accuracy score, log loss
         from sklearn.feature extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
         from sklearn.linear model import SGDClassifier
```

```
from imblearn.over sampling import SMOTE
from collections import Counter
from scipy.sparse import hstack
from sklearn.multiclass import OneVsRestClassifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.cross validation import StratifiedKFold
from collections import Counter, defaultdict
from sklearn.calibration import CalibratedClassifierCV
from sklearn.naive bayes import MultinomialNB
from sklearn.naive bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV
import math
from sklearn.metrics import normalized mutual info score
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
from mlxtend.classifier import StackingClassifier
from sklearn import model selection
from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
```

3.1. Reading Data

3.1.1. Reading Gene and Variation Data

```
In [2]: data = pd.read_csv('training/training_variants')
    print('Number of data points : ', data.shape[0])
    print('Number of features : ', data.shape[1])
    print('Features : ', data.columns.values)
    data.head()

Number of data points : 3321
    Number of features : 4
    Features : ['ID' 'Gene' 'Variation' 'Class']
```

Gene **Variation Class 0** 0 FAM58A Truncating Mutations **1** 1 CBL W802* 2 **2** 2 CBL Q249E 2 **3** 3 CBL N454D 3 **4** 4 CBL L399V

training/training_variants is a comma separated file containing the description of the genetic mutations used for training.

Fields are

Out[2]:

- ID: the id of the row used to link the mutation to the clinical evidence
- Gene: the gene where this genetic mutation is located
- Variation : the aminoacid change for this mutations
- Class: 1-9 the class this genetic mutation has been classified on

3.1.2. Reading Text Data

```
In [3]: # note the seprator in this file
    data_text =pd.read_csv("training/training_text",sep="\\\",engine="pyth
    on",names=["ID","TEXT"],skiprows=1)
    print('Number of data points : ', data_text.shape[0])
    print('Number of features : ', data_text.shape[1])
    print('Features : ', data_text.columns.values)
    data_text.head()

Number of data points : 3321
    Number of features : 2
    Features : ['ID' 'TEXT']
Out[3]:
```

	ID	TEXT
0	0	Cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs) regulate a var
1	1	Abstract Background Non-small cell lung canc
2	2	Abstract Background Non-small cell lung canc
3	3	Recent evidence has demonstrated that acquired
4	4	Oncogenic mutations in the monomeric Casitas B

3.1.3. Preprocessing of text

```
In [4]: # loading stop words from nltk library
        stop words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
        def nlp_preprocessing(total_text, index, column):
            if type(total text) is not int:
                string = ""
                # replace every special char with space
                total text = re.sub('[^a-zA-Z0-9\n]', ' ', total text)
                # replace multiple spaces with single space
                total_text = re.sub('\s+',' ', total_text)
                # converting all the chars into lower-case.
                total text = total text.lower()
                for word in total text.split():
                # if the word is a not a stop word then retain that word from t
        he data
                    if not word in stop words:
                        string += word + " "
                data_text[column][index] = string
In [5]: #text processing stage.
        start time = time.clock()
        for index, row in data text.iterrows():
```

```
if type(row['TEXT']) is str:
                   nlp preprocessing(row['TEXT'], index, 'TEXT')
               else:
                   print("there is no text description for id:",index)
          print('Time took for preprocessing the text :',time.clock() - start tim
          e, "seconds")
          there is no text description for id: 1109
          there is no text description for id: 1277
          there is no text description for id: 1407
          there is no text description for id: 1639
          there is no text description for id: 2755
          Time took for preprocessing the text: 211.52816454299833 seconds
In [13]: #merging both gene variations and text data based on ID
          result = pd.merge(data, data text,on='ID', how='left')
          result.head()
Out[13]:
             ID
                   Gene
                                 Variation Class
                                                                                TEXT
           0 0 FAM58A Truncating Mutations
                                                 cyclin dependent kinases cdks regulate variety...
                                             1
                    CBL
           1 1
                                   W802*
                                                 abstract background non small cell lung cancer...
                                             2
           2 2
                    CBL
                                   Q249E
                                                 abstract background non small cell lung cancer...
           3 3
                    CBL
                                   N454D
                                             3 recent evidence demonstrated acquired uniparen...
                    CBL
                                   L399V
                                             4 oncogenic mutations monomeric casitas b lineag...
In [14]: result[result.isnull().any(axis=1)]
Out[14]:
                  ID
                       Gene
                                     Variation Class TEXT
           1109 1109 FANCA
                                      S1088F
                                                 1 NaN
           1277 1277 ARID5B Truncating Mutations
                                                 1 NaN
                                       K508M
           1407 1407 FGFR3
                                                 6 NaN
           1639 1639
                        FLT1
                                   Amplification
                                                 6
                                                    NaN
```

3.1.4. Test, Train and Cross Validation Split

3.1.4.1. Splitting data into train, test and cross validation (64:20:16)

We split the data into train, test and cross validation data sets, preserving the ratio of class distribution in the original data set

```
In [18]: print('Number of data points in train data:', train df.shape[0])
```

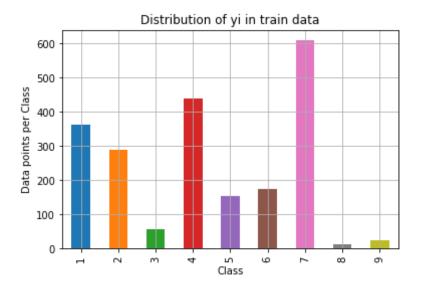
```
print('Number of data points in test data:', test_df.shape[0])
print('Number of data points in cross validation data:', cv_df.shape[0])
])
```

```
Number of data points in train data: 2124
Number of data points in test data: 665
Number of data points in cross validation data: 532
```

3.1.4.2. Distribution of y i's in Train, Test and Cross Validation datasets

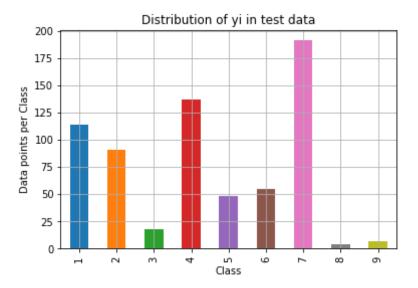
```
In [21]: # it returns a dict, keys as class labels and values as the number of d
         ata points in that class
         train class distribution = train df['Class'].value counts().sortlevel()
         test class distribution = test df['Class'].value counts().sortlevel()
         cv class distribution = cv df['Class'].value counts().sortlevel()
         my colors = 'rgbkymc'
         train class distribution.plot(kind='bar')
         plt.xlabel('Class')
         plt.ylabel('Data points per Class')
         plt.title('Distribution of yi in train data')
         plt.grid()
         plt.show()
         # ref: argsort https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/num
         py.argsort.html
         # -(train class distribution.values): the minus sign will give us in de
         creasing order
         sorted yi = np.argsort(-train class distribution.values)
         for i in sorted yi:
             print('Number of data points in class', i+1, ':',train class distri
         bution.values[i], '(', np.round((train class distribution.values[i]/tra
         in df.shape[0]*100, 3), (%))
         print('-'*80)
         my colors = 'rgbkymc'
         test class distribution.plot(kind='bar')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Class')
plt.vlabel('Data points per Class')
plt.title('Distribution of yi in test data')
plt.grid()
plt.show()
# ref: argsort https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/num
pv.argsort.html
# -(train class distribution.values): the minus sign will give us in de
creasing order
sorted yi = np.argsort(-test class distribution.values)
for i in sorted yi:
    print('Number of data points in class', i+1, ':',test class distrib
ution.values[i], '(', np.round((test class distribution.values[i]/test
df.shape[0]*100), 3), '%)')
print('-'*80)
my colors = 'rabkymc'
cv class distribution.plot(kind='bar')
plt.xlabel('Class')
plt.ylabel('Data points per Class')
plt.title('Distribution of yi in cross validation data')
plt.grid()
plt.show()
sorted yi = np.argsort(-train class distribution.values)
for i in sorted yi:
    print('Number of data points in class', i+1, ':',cv class distribut
ion.values[i], '(', np.round((cv class distribution.values[i]/cv df.sha
pe[0]*100), 3), '%)')
```



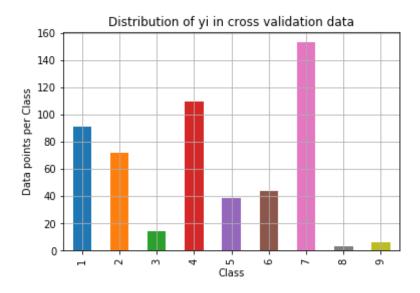
```
Number of data points in class 7 : 609 ( 28.672 %) Number of data points in class 4 : 439 ( 20.669 %) Number of data points in class 1 : 363 ( 17.09 %) Number of data points in class 2 : 289 ( 13.606 %) Number of data points in class 6 : 176 ( 8.286 %) Number of data points in class 5 : 155 ( 7.298 %) Number of data points in class 3 : 57 ( 2.684 %) Number of data points in class 9 : 24 ( 1.13 %) Number of data points in class 8 : 12 ( 0.565 %)
```

Create PDF in your applications with the Pdfcrowd HTML to PDF API



```
Number of data points in class 7 : 191 ( 28.722 %) Number of data points in class 4 : 137 ( 20.602 %) Number of data points in class 1 : 114 ( 17.143 %) Number of data points in class 2 : 91 ( 13.684 %) Number of data points in class 6 : 55 ( 8.271 %) Number of data points in class 5 : 48 ( 7.218 %) Number of data points in class 3 : 18 ( 2.707 %) Number of data points in class 9 : 7 ( 1.053 %) Number of data points in class 8 : 4 ( 0.602 %)
```

Create PDF in your applications with the Pdfcrowd HTML to PDF API



```
Number of data points in class 7 : 153 ( 28.759 %) Number of data points in class 4 : 110 ( 20.677 %) Number of data points in class 1 : 91 ( 17.105 %) Number of data points in class 2 : 72 ( 13.534 %) Number of data points in class 6 : 44 ( 8.271 %) Number of data points in class 5 : 39 ( 7.331 %) Number of data points in class 3 : 14 ( 2.632 %) Number of data points in class 9 : 6 ( 1.128 %) Number of data points in class 8 : 3 ( 0.564 %)
```

3.2 Prediction using a 'Random' Model

In a 'Random' Model, we generate the NINE class probabilites randomly such that they sum to 1.

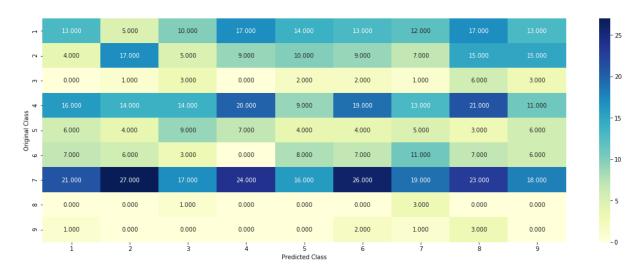
```
In [25]: # This function plots the confusion matrices given y_i, y_i_hat.
def plot_confusion_matrix(test_y, predict_y):
    C = confusion_matrix(test_y, predict_y)
    # C = 9,9 matrix, each cell (i,j) represents number of points of cl
```

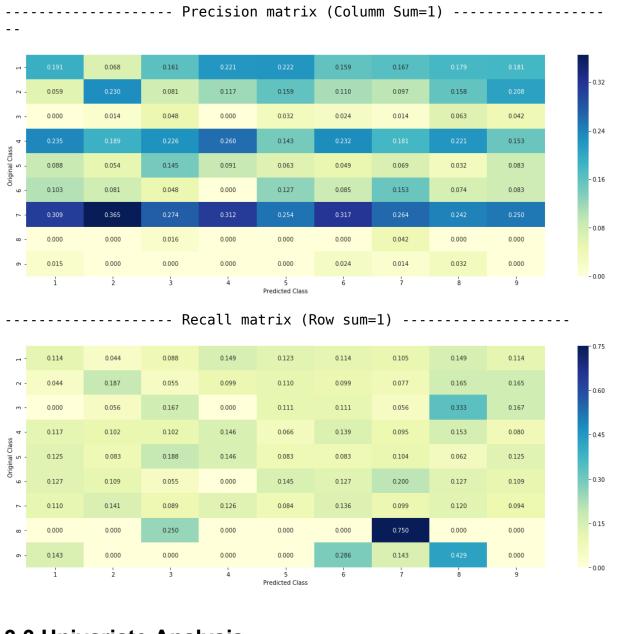
```
ass i are predicted class i
   A = (((C.T)/(C.sum(axis=1))).T)
    B = (C/C.sum(axis=0))
   labels = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]
   # representing A in heatmap format
    print("-"*20, "Confusion matrix", "-"*20)
    plt.figure(figsize=(20,7))
    sns.heatmap(C, annot=True, cmap="YlGnBu", fmt=".3f", xticklabels=la
bels, yticklabels=labels)
    plt.xlabel('Predicted Class')
    plt.ylabel('Original Class')
    plt.show()
    print("-"*20, "Precision matrix (Columm Sum=1)", "-"*20)
    plt.figure(figsize=(20,7))
    sns.heatmap(B, annot=True, cmap="YlGnBu", fmt=".3f", xticklabels=la
bels, yticklabels=labels)
    plt.xlabel('Predicted Class')
    plt.ylabel('Original Class')
    plt.show()
   # representing B in heatmap format
   print("-"*20, "Recall matrix (Row sum=1)", "-"*20)
    plt.figure(figsize=(20,7))
    sns.heatmap(A, annot=True, cmap="YlGnBu", fmt=".3f", xticklabels=la
bels, yticklabels=labels)
    plt.xlabel('Predicted Class')
    plt.ylabel('Original Class')
    plt.show()
```

```
In [26]: test_data_len = test_df.shape[0]
    cv_data_len = cv_df.shape[0]

# we create a output array that has exactly same size as the CV data
```

```
cv predicted y = np.zeros((cv data len,9))
for i in range(cv data len):
    rand probs = np.random.rand(1,9)
    cv_predicted_y[i] = ((rand_probs/sum(sum(rand_probs)))[0])
print("Log loss on Cross Validation Data using Random Model",log loss(v
cv,cv predicted y, eps=1e-15))
# Test-Set error.
#we create a output array that has exactly same as the test data
test predicted y = np.zeros((test data len,9))
for i in range(test data len):
    rand probs = np.random.rand(1,9)
    test predicted y[i] = ((rand probs/sum(sum(rand probs)))[0])
print("Log loss on Test Data using Random Model",log loss(y test,test p
redicted y, eps=1e-15))
predicted y =np.argmax(test predicted y, axis=1)
plot confusion matrix(y test, predicted y+1)
```





3.3 Univariate Analysis

```
In [27]: # get gv fea dict: Get Gene varaition Feature Dict
         def get gv fea dict(alpha, feature, df):
             value count = train df[feature].value counts()
             # gv dict : Gene Variation Dict, which contains the probability arr
         ay for each gene/variation
             gv dict = dict()
             # denominator will contain the number of time that particular featu
         re occured in whole data
             for i, denominator in value count.items():
                 # vec will contain (p(yi==1/Gi) probability of gene/variation b
         elongs to perticular class
                 # vec is 9 diamensional vector
                 vec = []
                 for k in range(1,10):
                     cls cnt = train df.loc[(train df['Class']==k) & (train df[f
         eaturel==i)l
                     # cls cnt.shape[0](numerator) will contain the number of ti
         me that particular feature occured in whole data
                     vec.append((cls cnt.shape[0] + alpha*10)/(denominator + 90)
         *alpha))
                 # we are adding the gene/variation to the dict as key and vec a
         s value
                 gv dict[i]=vec
             return gv dict
         # Get Gene variation feature
         def get gv feature(alpha, feature, df):
             gv dict = get gv fea dict(alpha, feature, df)
             # value count is similar in get gv fea dict
             value count = train df[feature].value counts()
             # gv fea: Gene variation feature, it will contain the feature for e
```

```
ach feature value in the data
gv_fea = []
for index, row in df.iterrows():
    if row[feature] in dict(value_count).keys():
        gv_fea.append(gv_dict[row[feature]])
    else:
        gv_fea.append([1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9])
return gv_fea
```

when we caculate the probability of a feature belongs to any particular class, we apply laplace smoothing

• (numerator + 10*alpha) / (denominator + 90*alpha)

3.2.1 Univariate Analysis on Gene Feature

Q1. Gene, What type of feature it is?

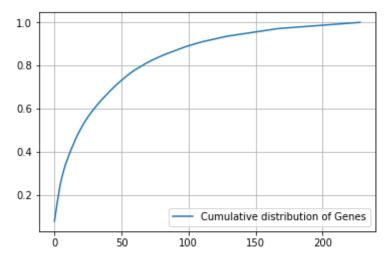
Ans. Gene is a categorical variable

Q2. How many categories are there and How they are distributed?

```
In [28]: unique genes = train df['Gene'].value counts()
         print('Number of Unique Genes :', unique genes.shape[0])
         # the top 10 genes that occured most
         print(unique genes.head(10))
         Number of Unique Genes: 229
         BRCA1
                   164
         TP53
                    90
         EGFR
                    88
                    82
         PTEN
         BRCA2
                    78
         KIT
                    67
         BRAF
                    51
                    48
         ALK
         ERBB2
                    46
```

```
PIK3CA
                      37
          Name: Gene, dtype: int64
In [29]: print("Ans: There are", unique genes.shape[0] , "different categories of
           genes in the train data, and they are distibuted as follows",)
          Ans: There are 229 different categories of genes in the train data, and
          they are distibuted as follows
In [30]: s = sum(unique genes.values);
          h = unique genes.values/s;
          plt.plot(h, label="Histrogram of Genes")
          plt.xlabel('Index of a Gene')
          plt.ylabel('Number of Occurances')
          plt.legend()
          plt.grid()
          plt.show()
             0.08
                                             Histrogram of Genes
             0.07
             0.06
           Number of Occurances
             0.05
            0.04
             0.03
             0.02
             0.01
             0.00
                          50
                                   100
                                           150
                                                    200
                                 Index of a Gene
In [31]: c = np.cumsum(h)
          plt.plot(c,label='Cumulative distribution of Genes')
          plt.grid()
```

```
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Q3. How to featurize this Gene feature?

Ans.there are two ways we can featurize this variable check out this video: https://www.appliedaicourse.com/course/applied-ai-course-online/lessons/handling-categorical-and-numerical-features/

- 1. One hot Encoding
- 2. Response coding

We will choose the appropriate featurization based on the ML model we use. For this problem of multi-class classification with categorical features, one-hot encoding is better for Logistic regression while response coding is better for Random Forests.

```
In [32]: #response-coding of the Gene feature
    # alpha is used for laplace smoothing
    alpha = 1
    # train gene feature
    train_gene_feature_responseCoding = np.array(get_gv_feature(alpha, "Gene", train_df))
```

```
# test gene feature
         test gene feature responseCoding = np.array(get gv feature(alpha, "Gen
         e", test df))
         # cross validation gene feature
         cv gene feature responseCoding = np.array(get gv feature(alpha, "Gene",
          cv df))
         print("train gene feature responseCoding is converted feature using res
In [331:
         pone coding method. The shape of gene feature: ", train gene feature res
         ponseCoding.shape)
         train gene feature responseCoding is converted feature using respone co
         ding method. The shape of gene feature: (2124, 9)
In [34]: # one-hot encoding of Gene feature.
         gene vectorizer = CountVectorizer()
         train gene feature onehotCoding = gene vectorizer.fit transform(train d
         f['Gene'])
         test gene feature onehotCoding = gene vectorizer.transform(test df['Gen
         e'1)
         cv gene feature onehotCoding = gene vectorizer.transform(cv df['Gene'])
In [35]: train df['Gene'].head()
Out[35]: 2988
                    KIT
                 KNSTRN
         1718
         2076
                   TFT2
                  ERBB2
         751
         462
                   TP53
         Name: Gene, dtype: object
In [36]: gene vectorizer.get feature names()
Out[36]: ['abl1',
          'acvr1',
          'ago2',
          'akt1',
          'akt2',
```

```
'akt3',
'alk',
'apc',
'ar',
'araf',
'aridla',
'arid2',
'arid5b',
'asxl1',
'atm',
'atr',
'atrx',
'aurka',
'axl',
'b2m',
'bap1',
'bcl10',
'bcl2l11',
'bcor',
'braf',
'brcal',
'brca2',
'brd4',
'brip1',
'btk',
'card11',
'carm1',
'casp8',
'cbl',
'ccnd1',
'ccnd2',
'ccnd3',
'ccne1',
'cdh1',
'cdk12',
'cdk4',
'cdk6',
'cdk8',
'cdkn1a',
```

```
'cdkn1b',
'cdkn2a',
'cdkn2b',
'cdkn2c',
'cebpa',
'chek2',
'cic',
'crebbp',
'ctcf',
'ctnnb1',
'ddr2',
'dicer1',
'dnmt3a',
'dnmt3b',
'dusp4',
'egfr',
'elf3',
'ep300',
'epas1',
'epcam',
'erbb2',
'erbb3',
'erbb4',
'ercc2',
'ercc3',
'ercc4',
'erg',
'esr1',
'etv1',
'etv6',
'ewsr1',
'ezh2',
'fanca',
'fancc',
'fat1',
'fbxw7',
'fgf19',
'fgf3',
'fgfr1',
```

```
'fgfr2',
'fgfr3',
'fgfr4',
'flt3',
'foxa1',
'foxl2',
'foxo1',
'foxp1',
'gata3',
'gna11',
'gnaq',
'gnas',
'ĥ3f3a',
'hist1h1c',
'hla',
'hnfla',
'hras',
'idh1',
'idh2',
'igflr',
'ikzf1',
'jak1',
'jak2',
'jun',
'kdm5a',
'kdm5c',
'kdm6a',
'kdr',
'keap1',
'kit',
'kmt2a',
'kmt2b',
'kmt2c',
'kmt2d',
'knstrn',
'kras',
'lats1',
'map2k1',
'map2k2',
```

```
'map2k4',
'map3k1',
'mapk1',
'mdm4',
'med12',
'mef2b',
'met',
'mga',
'mlh1',
'mpl',
'msh2',
'msh6',
'mtor',
'myc',
'mycn',
'myd88',
'myod1',
'ncor1',
'nf1',
'nf2',
'nfe2l2',
'nfkbia',
'nkx2',
'notch1',
'npm1',
'nras',
'nsd1',
'ntrk1',
'ntrk3',
'nup93',
'pax8',
'pbrm1',
'pdgfra',
'pdgfrb',
'pik3ca',
'pik3cb',
'pik3cd',
'pik3r1',
'pik3r2',
```

```
'pik3r3',
'pim1',
'pms1',
'pms2',
'pole',
'ppp2r1a',
'ppp6c',
'prdm1',
'ptch1',
'pten',
'ptpn11',
'ptprd',
'ptprt',
'rac1',
'rad21',
'rad50',
'rad51b',
'rad51c',
'rad54l',
'raf1',
'rasal',
'rb1',
'rbm10',
'ret',
'rheb',
'rhoa',
'rit1',
'rnf43',
'ros1',
'rras2',
'runx1',
'rxra',
'rybp',
'sdhb',
'sdhc',
'setd2',
'sf3b1',
'shq1',
'smad2',
```

```
'smad3',
           'smad4',
           'smarca4',
           'smarcb1',
           'smo',
           'sos1',
           'sox9',
           'spop',
           'src',
           'stag2',
           'stat3',
           'stk11',
           'tcf7l2',
           'tert'.
           'tet1',
           'tet2',
           'tgfbr1',
           'tafbr2',
           'tmprss2',
           'tp53',
           'tp53bp1',
           'tsc1',
           'tsc2',
           'u2af1',
           'vhl',
           'whsc1',
           'xpo1',
           'xrcc2',
           'yap1']
         print("train gene feature onehotCoding is converted feature using one-h
In [37]:
         ot encoding method. The shape of gene feature:", train gene feature one
         hotCoding.shape)
         train gene feature onehotCoding is converted feature using one-hot enco
         ding method. The shape of gene feature: (2124, 229)
         Q4. How good is this gene feature in predicting y_i?
```

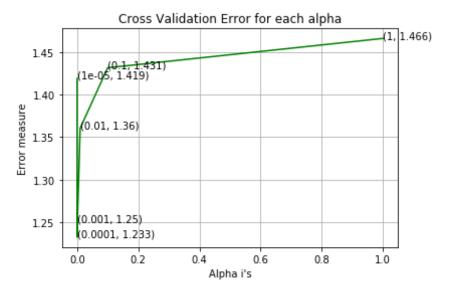
There are many ways to estimate how good a feature is, in predicting y_i. One of the good methods is to build a proper ML model using just this feature. In this case, we will build a logistic regression model using only Gene feature (one hot encoded) to predict y_i.

```
In [38]: alpha = [10 ** x for x in range(-5, 1)] # hyperparam for SGD classifie
         cv log error array=[]
         for i in alpha:
             clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=i, penalty='l2', loss='log', random state
         =42)
             clf.fit(train gene feature onehotCoding, v train)
             sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
             sig clf.fit(train gene feature onehotCoding, y train)
             predict y = sig clf.predict proba(cv gene feature onehotCoding)
             cv log error array.append(log loss(y cv, predict y, labels=clf.clas
         ses , eps=1e-15))
             print('For values of alpha = ', i, "The log loss is:",log loss(y cv
         , predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps=1e-15))
         fig, ax = plt.subplots()
         ax.plot(alpha, cv log error array,c='g')
         for i, txt in enumerate(np.round(cv log error array,3)):
             ax.annotate((alpha[i],np.round(txt,3)), (alpha[i],cv log error arra
         y[i]))
         plt.grid()
         plt.title("Cross Validation Error for each alpha")
         plt.xlabel("Alpha i's")
         plt.ylabel("Error measure")
         plt.show()
         best alpha = np.argmin(cv log error array)
         clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=alpha[best alpha], penalty='l2', loss='log',
         random state=42)
         clf.fit(train gene feature onehotCoding, y train)
         sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
```

```
sig_clf.fit(train_gene_feature_onehotCoding, y_train)

predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(train_gene_feature_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The train log
    loss is:",log_loss(y_train, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=le-15
))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_gene_feature_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The cross vali
    dation log loss is:",log_loss(y_cv, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps
    =le-15))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(test_gene_feature_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The test log l
    oss is:",log_loss(y_test, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=le-15))
```

For values of alpha = 1e-05 The log loss is: 1.418841767162939
For values of alpha = 0.0001 The log loss is: 1.2325868001617826
For values of alpha = 0.001 The log loss is: 1.2503129272158073
For values of alpha = 0.01 The log loss is: 1.360379976757511
For values of alpha = 0.1 The log loss is: 1.4314392521126913
For values of alpha = 1 The log loss is: 1.4659143358159061



For values of best alpha = 0.0001 The train log loss is: 1.04256043001 19806

For values of best alpha = 0.0001 The cross validation log loss is: 1. 2325868001617826 For values of best alpha = 0.0001 The test log loss is: 1.200905436534 172

Q5. Is the Gene feature stable across all the data sets (Test, Train, Cross validation)?

Ans. Yes, it is. Otherwise, the CV and Test errors would be significantly more than train error.

```
In [39]: print("Q6. How many data points in Test and CV datasets are covered by the ", unique_genes.shape[0], " genes in train dataset?")

test_coverage=test_df[test_df['Gene'].isin(list(set(train_df['Gene'])))].shape[0]
cv_coverage=cv_df[cv_df['Gene'].isin(list(set(train_df['Gene'])))].shape[0]

print('Ans\nl. In test data',test_coverage, 'out of',test_df.shape[0], ":",(test_coverage/test_df.shape[0])*100)

print('2. In cross validation data',cv_coverage, 'out of ',cv_df.shape[0], ":",(cv_coverage/cv_df.shape[0])*100)
```

Q6. How many data points in Test and CV datasets are covered by the 22 9 genes in train dataset? Ans

- 1. In test data 643 out of 665 : 96.69172932330827
- 2. In cross validation data 514 out of 532 : 96.61654135338345

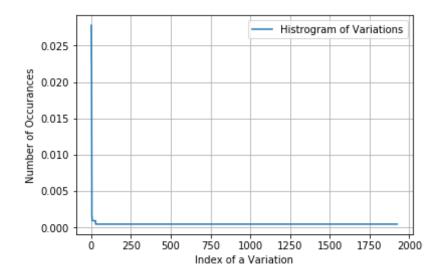
3.2.2 Univariate Analysis on Variation Feature

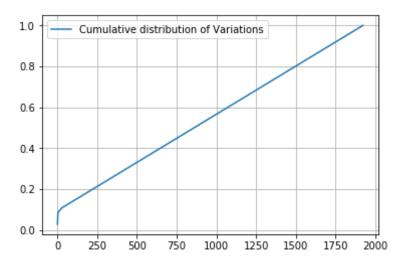
Q7. Variation, What type of feature is it?

Ans. Variation is a categorical variable

Q8. How many categories are there?

```
In [40]: unique variations = train df['Variation'].value counts()
         print('Number of Unique Variations :', unique variations.shape[0])
         # the top 10 variations that occured most
         print(unique variations.head(10))
         Number of Unique Variations: 1924
         Truncating Mutations
                                       59
         Deletion
                                       49
         Amplification
                                       47
                                       23
         Fusions
                                       3
         E17K
         Overexpression
         022K
         Promoter Hypermethylation
         G13D
                                        2
                                        2
         T73I
         Name: Variation, dtype: int64
In [41]: print("Ans: There are", unique variations.shape[0] , "different categori
         es of variations in the train data, and they are distibuted as follows"
         ,)
         Ans: There are 1924 different categories of variations in the train dat
         a, and they are distibuted as follows
In [42]: s = sum(unique variations.values);
         h = unique variations.values/s;
         plt.plot(h, label="Histrogram of Variations")
         plt.xlabel('Index of a Variation')
         plt.ylabel('Number of Occurances')
         plt.legend()
         plt.grid()
         plt.show()
```





Q9. How to featurize this Variation feature?

Ans.There are two ways we can featurize this variable check out this video: https://www.appliedaicourse.com/course/applied-ai-course-online/lessons/handling-categorical-and-numerical-features/

- 1. One hot Encoding
- 2. Response coding

We will be using both these methods to featurize the Variation Feature

```
In [45]: print("train_variation_feature_responseCoding is a converted feature us ing the response coding method. The shape of Variation feature:", train _variation_feature_responseCoding.shape)
```

train_variation_feature_responseCoding is a converted feature using the response coding method. The shape of Variation feature: (2124, 9)

```
In [46]: # one-hot encoding of variation feature.
    variation_vectorizer = CountVectorizer()
    train_variation_feature_onehotCoding = variation_vectorizer.fit_transfo
    rm(train_df['Variation'])
    test_variation_feature_onehotCoding = variation_vectorizer.transform(te
    st_df['Variation'])
    cv_variation_feature_onehotCoding = variation_vectorizer.transform(cv_d
    f['Variation'])
```

In [47]: print("train_variation_feature_onehotEncoded is converted feature using
 the onne-hot encoding method. The shape of Variation feature:", train_
 variation_feature_onehotCoding.shape)

train_variation_feature_onehotEncoded is converted feature using the on ne-hot encoding method. The shape of Variation feature: (2124, 1960)

Q10. How good is this Variation feature in predicting y_i?

Let's build a model just like the earlier!

```
In [48]: alpha = [10 ** x for x in range(-5, 1)]

cv_log_error_array=[]
for i in alpha:
        clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=i, penalty='l2', loss='log', random_state = 42)
        clf.fit(train_variation_feature_onehotCoding, y_train)

sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
```

```
sig clf.fit(train variation feature onehotCoding, y train)
    predict y = sig clf.predict proba(cv variation feature onehotCoding
    cv log error array.append(log loss(y cv, predict y, labels=clf.clas
ses , eps=1e-15))
    print('For values of alpha = ', i, "The log loss is:",log loss(y cv
, predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps=1e-15))
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(alpha, cv log error array,c='g')
for i, txt in enumerate(np.round(cv log error array,3)):
    ax.annotate((alpha[i],np.round(txt,3)), (alpha[i],cv log error arra
y[i]))
plt.grid()
plt.title("Cross Validation Error for each alpha")
plt.xlabel("Alpha i's")
plt.ylabel("Error measure")
plt.show()
best alpha = np.argmin(cv log error array)
clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=alpha[best alpha], penalty='l2', loss='log',
random state=42)
clf.fit(train variation feature onehotCoding, y train)
sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
sig clf.fit(train variation feature onehotCoding, y train)
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(train variation feature onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best alpha], "The train log
loss is:",log loss(y train, predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps=1e-15
))
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(cv variation feature onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best alpha], "The cross vali
dation log loss is:",log loss(y cv, predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps
=1e-15)
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(test variation feature onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best alpha], "The test log l
oss is:",log loss(y test, predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps=1e-15))
```

```
For values of alpha = 1e-05 The log loss is: 1.7023621747765858

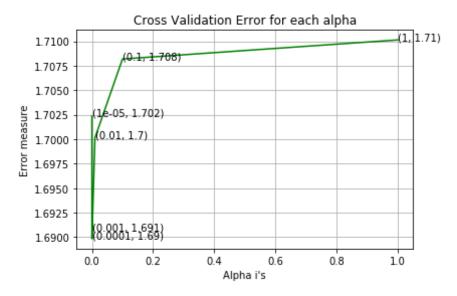
For values of alpha = 0.0001 The log loss is: 1.689842322110077

For values of alpha = 0.001 The log loss is: 1.6907130717518253

For values of alpha = 0.01 The log loss is: 1.7001345396142153

For values of alpha = 0.1 The log loss is: 1.7081826775989355

For values of alpha = 1 The log loss is: 1.710131025593559
```



For values of best alpha = 0.0001 The train log loss is: 0.82554559003 43496 For values of best alpha = 0.0001 The cross validation log loss is: 1. 689842322110077 For values of best alpha = 0.0001 The test log loss is: 1.736238576875 7977

Q11. Is the Variation feature stable across all the data sets (Test, Train, Cross validation)?

Ans. Not sure! But lets be very sure using the below analysis.

In [49]: print("Q12. How many data points are covered by total ", unique_variati
 ons.shape[0], " genes in test and cross validation data sets?")

```
test_coverage=test_df[test_df['Variation'].isin(list(set(train_df['Variation'])))].shape[0]
cv_coverage=cv_df[cv_df['Variation'].isin(list(set(train_df['Variation'])))].shape[0]
print('Ans\n1. In test data',test_coverage, 'out of',test_df.shape[0], ":",(test_coverage/test_df.shape[0])*100)
print('2. In cross validation data',cv_coverage, 'out of ',cv_df.shape[0],":",(cv_coverage/cv_df.shape[0])*100)
```

- Q12. How many data points are covered by total 1924 genes in test and cross validation data sets?

 Ans
- 1. In test data 64 out of 665 : 9.624060150375941
- 2. In cross validation data 56 out of 532 : 10.526315789473683

3.2.3 Univariate Analysis on Text Feature

- 1. How many unique words are present in train data?
- 2. How are word frequencies distributed?
- 3. How to featurize text field?
- 4. Is the text feature useful in predicitng y i?
- 5. Is the text feature stable across train, test and CV datasets?

```
In [51]: import math
#https://stackoverflow.com/a/1602964
def get_text_responsecoding(df):
    text_feature_responseCoding = np.zeros((df.shape[0],9))
    for i in range(0,9):
```

```
row index = 0
                 for index, row in df.iterrows():
                     sum prob = 0
                     for word in row['TEXT'].split():
                         sum prob += math.log(((dict list[i].get(word,0)+10 )/(t
         otal dict.get(word,0)+90)))
                     text feature responseCoding[row index][i] = math.exp(sum pr
         ob/len(row['TEXT'].split()))
                     row index += 1
             return text feature responseCoding
In [52]: # building a CountVectorizer with all the words that occured minimum 3
          times in train data
         text vectorizer = CountVectorizer(min df=3)
         train text feature onehotCoding = text vectorizer.fit transform(train d
         f['TEXT'])
         # getting all the feature names (words)
         train text features= text vectorizer.get feature names()
         # train text feature onehotCoding.sum(axis=0).A1 will sum every row and
          returns (1*number of features) vector
         train text fea counts = train text feature onehotCoding.sum(axis=0).Al
         # zip(list(text features), text fea counts) will zip a word with its num
         ber of times it occured
         text fea dict = dict(zip(list(train text features),train text fea count
         s))
         print("Total number of unique words in train data :", len(train_text_fe
         atures))
         Total number of unique words in train data : 54850
In [53]: dict list = []
         # dict list =[] contains 9 dictoinaries each corresponds to a class
         for i in range(1,10):
             cls text = train df[train df['Class']==i]
             # build a word dict based on the words in that class
```

```
dict list.append(extract dictionary paddle(cls text))
             # append it to dict list
         # dict list[i] is build on i'th class text data
         # total dict is buid on whole training text data
         total_dict = extract dictionary paddle(train df)
         confuse array = []
         for i in train text features:
             ratios = []
             \max val = -1
             for j in range(0,9):
                 ratios.append((dict list[j][i]+10 )/(total_dict[i]+90))
             confuse array.append(ratios)
         confuse array = np.array(confuse array)
In [54]: #response coding of text features
         train text feature responseCoding = get text responsecoding(train df)
         test text feature responseCoding = get text responsecoding(test df)
         cv text feature responseCoding = get text responsecoding(cv df)
In [55]: train text feature responseCoding = (train_text_feature_responseCoding.
         T/train text feature responseCoding.sum(axis=1)).T
         test text feature responseCoding = (test text feature responseCoding.T/
         test_text_feature_responseCoding.sum(axis=1)).T
         cv text feature responseCoding = (cv text feature responseCoding.T/cv t
         ext feature responseCoding.sum(axis=1)).T
In [56]: train text feature onehotCoding = normalize(train text feature onehotCo
         ding, axis=0)
         # we use the same vectorizer that was trained on train data
         test text feature onehotCoding = text vectorizer.transform(test df['TEX
         T'1)
         test text feature onehotCoding = normalize(test text feature onehotCodi
         ng, axis=0)
```

```
# we use the same vectorizer that was trained on train data
         cv text feature onehotCoding = text vectorizer.transform(cv df['TEXT'])
         cv text feature onehotCoding = normalize(cv text feature onehotCoding,
         axis=0)
        #https://stackoverflow.com/a/2258273/4084039
In [57]:
         sorted text fea dict = dict(sorted(text fea dict.items(), key=lambda x:
          x[1] , reverse=True))
         sorted text occur = np.array(list(sorted text fea dict.values()))
In [58]: # Number of words for a given frequency.
         print(Counter(sorted text occur))
         Counter({3: 6168, 4: 3775, 5: 3025, 6: 2977, 9: 2140, 8: 1985, 7: 1945,
         10: 1323, 12: 1133, 11: 1107, 13: 1068, 15: 1059, 14: 873, 16: 851, 18:
         747, 17: 575, 24: 574, 20: 552, 21: 509, 19: 495, 22: 466, 25: 415, 37:
         413, 27: 396, 28: 394, 23: 380, 30: 378, 26: 319, 45: 312, 29: 284, 34:
         282, 35: 275, 31: 274, 32: 259, 36: 253, 33: 240, 44: 231, 40: 225, 39:
         220, 48: 206, 42: 204, 38: 204, 56: 177, 47: 173, 43: 173, 46: 171, 41:
         168, 51: 161, 50: 159, 60: 143, 53: 140, 52: 136, 49: 133, 57: 132, 55:
         131, 54: 128, 70: 120, 67: 116, 58: 113, 74: 111, 66: 108, 62: 105, 59:
         104, 88: 102, 64: 101, 61: 100, 63: 99, 65: 98, 78: 97, 75: 96, 72: 96,
         68: 94, 80: 93, 69: 92, 79: 85, 73: 81, 71: 79, 91: 77, 82: 77, 86: 76,
         83: 76, 90: 75, 77: 73, 84: 72, 93: 69, 81: 69, 76: 68, 95: 65, 96: 64,
         87: 63, 92: 59, 98: 58, 85: 58, 120: 57, 99: 56, 115: 55, 100: 55, 108:
         54, 102: 54, 107: 53, 89: 53, 132: 52, 116: 52, 109: 52, 105: 52, 101:
         51, 111: 50, 97: 50, 94: 50, 140: 48, 110: 48, 104: 48, 103: 48, 117: 4
         5, 113: 45, 144: 44, 121: 43, 141: 42, 126: 42, 114: 42, 106: 42, 119:
         41, 134: 40, 136: 39, 130: 39, 135: 38, 131: 38, 128: 38, 112: 38, 148:
         36, 129: 35, 125: 35, 124: 35, 122: 35, 161: 34, 150: 34, 147: 34, 145:
         34, 139: 34, 127: 34, 149: 33, 137: 33, 118: 33, 185: 32, 165: 32, 157:
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         23, 180: 23, 176: 23, 287: 22, 216: 22, 193: 22, 171: 22, 158: 22, 276:
         21, 254: 21, 228: 21, 182: 21, 292: 20, 281: 20, 234: 20, 231: 20, 222:
```

```
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19, 223: 19, 206: 19, 204: 19, 197: 19, 179: 19, 163: 19, 146: 19, 288:
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         581: 1, 558: 1, 526: 1, 487: 1, 356: 1})
In [59]: # Train a Logistic regression+Calibration model using text features whi
         cha re on-hot encoded
         alpha = [10 ** x for x in range(-5, 1)]
         cv log error array=[]
         for i in alpha:
             clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=i, penalty='l2', loss='log', random state
         =42)
             clf.fit(train text feature onehotCoding, y train)
             sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
             sig clf.fit(train text feature onehotCoding, y train)
             predict y = sig clf.predict proba(cv text feature onehotCoding)
             cv log error array.append(log loss(y cv, predict y, labels=clf.clas
         ses , eps=1e-15))
             print('For values of alpha = ', i, "The log loss is:",log loss(y cv
          , predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps=1e-15))
         fig, ax = plt.subplots()
         ax.plot(alpha, cv log error array,c='g')
         for i, txt in enumerate(np.round(cv log error array,3)):
             ax.annotate((alpha[i],np.round(txt,3)), (alpha[i],cv log error arra
         y[i]))
         plt.grid()
         plt.title("Cross Validation Error for each alpha")
         plt.xlabel("Alpha i's")
         plt.ylabel("Error measure")
         plt.show()
         best alpha = np.argmin(cv log error array)
         clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=alpha[best alpha], penalty='l2', loss='log',
         random state=42)
         clf.fit(train text feature onehotCoding, y train)
         sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
```

```
sig_clf.fit(train_text_feature_onehotCoding, y_train)

predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(train_text_feature_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The train log
    loss is:",log_loss(y_train, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=le-15
))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_text_feature_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The cross validation log loss is:",log_loss(y_cv, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=le-15))
predict_y = sig_clf.predict_proba(test_text_feature_onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best_alpha], "The test log loss is:",log_loss(y_test, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=le-15))
```

For values of alpha = 1e-05 The log loss is: 1.4798785760828574

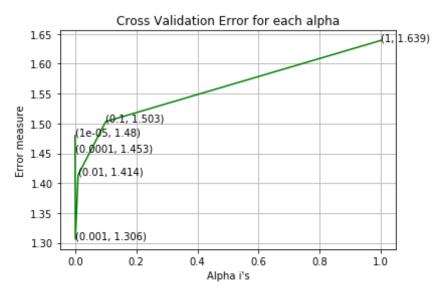
For values of alpha = 0.0001 The log loss is: 1.4534937808292785

For values of alpha = 0.001 The log loss is: 1.3062465612808916

For values of alpha = 0.01 The log loss is: 1.4138930975129917

For values of alpha = 0.1 The log loss is: 1.5031084843525189

For values of alpha = 1 The log loss is: 1.6391636597237738



For values of best alpha = 0.001 The train log loss is: 0.761413345736 5512

For values of best alpha = 0.001 The cross validation log loss is: 1.3 062465612808916
For values of best alpha = 0.001 The test log loss is: 1.1902669954542 044

Q. Is the Text feature stable across all the data sets (Test, Train, Cross validation)?

Ans. Yes, it seems like!

```
In [60]: def get_intersec_text(df):
    df_text_vec = CountVectorizer(min_df=3)
    df_text_fea = df_text_vec.fit_transform(df['TEXT'])
    df_text_features = df_text_vec.get_feature_names()

    df_text_fea_counts = df_text_fea.sum(axis=0).Al
    df_text_fea_dict = dict(zip(list(df_text_features),df_text_fea_coun
ts))
    len1 = len(set(df_text_features))
    len2 = len(set(train_text_features) & set(df_text_features))
    return len1,len2
```

```
In [61]: len1,len2 = get_intersec_text(test_df)
    print(np.round((len2/len1)*100, 3), "% of word of test data appeared in
        train data")
    len1,len2 = get_intersec_text(cv_df)
    print(np.round((len2/len1)*100, 3), "% of word of Cross Validation appe
    ared in train data")
```

97.125~% of word of test data appeared in train data 98.056~% of word of Cross Validation appeared in train data

4. Machine Learning Models

```
In [62]: def predict_and_plot_confusion_matrix(train_x, train_y,test_x, test_y,
```

```
clf):
             clf.fit(train x, train y)
             sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
             sig clf.fit(train x, train y)
             pred y = sig clf.predict(test x)
             # for calculating log loss we will provide the array of probabilit
         ies belongs to each class
             print("Log loss :",log loss(test y, sig clf.predict proba(test x)))
             # calculating the number of data points that are misclassified
             print("Number of mis-classified points :", np.count nonzero((pred y
          - test y))/test y.shape[0])
             plot confusion matrix(test y, pred y)
In [63]: def report log loss(train x, train y, test x, test y, clf):
             clf.fit(train x, train y)
             sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
             sig clf.fit(train x, train y)
             sig clf probs = sig clf.predict proba(test x)
             return log loss(test y, sig clf probs, eps=1e-15)
In [64]: def get impfeature names(indices, text, gene, var, no_features):
             gene count vec = CountVectorizer()
             var count vec = CountVectorizer()
             text count vec = CountVectorizer(min df=3)
             gene vec = gene count vec.fit(train df['Gene'])
             var vec = var count vec.fit(train df['Variation'])
             text vec = text count vec.fit(train df['TEXT'])
             feal len = len(gene vec.get feature names())
             fea2 len = len(var count vec.get feature names())
             word present = 0
             for i,v in enumerate(indices):
                 if (v < feal len):</pre>
                     word = gene vec.get feature names()[v]
                     yes no = True if word == gene else False
```

```
if yes no:
                word present += 1
                print(i, "Gene feature [{}] present in test data point
 [{}]".format(word, yes no))
        elif (v < fea1 len+fea2 len):</pre>
            word = var vec.get feature names()[v-(fea1 len)]
            ves no = True if word == var else False
            if yes no:
                word present += 1
                print(i, "variation feature [{}] present in test data p
oint [{}]".format(word,yes no))
        else:
            word = text vec.get feature names()[v-(fea1 len+fea2 len)]
            yes no = True if word in text.split() else False
            if yes no:
                word present += 1
                print(i, "Text feature [{}] present in test data point
 [{}]".format(word,yes no))
    print("Out of the top ", no features, " features ", word present, "ar
e present in query point")
```

Stacking the three types of features

```
ture onehotCoding)).tocsr()
         test y = np.array(list(test df['Class']))
         cv x onehotCoding = hstack((cv gene var onehotCoding, cv text feature o
         nehotCoding)).tocsr()
         cv y = np.array(list(cv df['Class']))
         train gene var responseCoding = np.hstack((train gene feature responseC
         oding,train variation feature responseCoding))
         test gene var responseCoding = np.hstack((test gene feature responseCod
         ing,test variation feature responseCoding))
         cv gene var responseCoding = np.hstack((cv_gene_feature_responseCoding,
         cv variation feature responseCoding))
         train x responseCoding = np.hstack((train gene var responseCoding, trai
         n text feature responseCoding))
         test x responseCoding = np.hstack((test gene_var_responseCoding, test_t
         ext feature responseCoding))
         cv x responseCoding = np.hstack((cv gene var responseCoding, cv text fe
         ature responseCoding))
In [66]: print("One hot encoding features :")
         print("(number of data points * number of features) in train data = ",
         train x onehotCoding.shape)
         print("(number of data points * number of features) in test data = ", t
         est x onehotCoding.shape)
         print("(number of data points * number of features) in cross validation
          data =", cv x onehotCoding.shape)
         One hot encoding features :
         (number of data points * number of features) in train data = (2124, 57)
         039)
         (number of data points * number of features) in test data = (665, 5703
         (number of data points * number of features) in cross validation data =
         (532, 57039)
In [67]: print(" Response encoding features :")
```

```
print("(number of data points * number of features) in train data = ",
train_x_responseCoding.shape)
print("(number of data points * number of features) in test data = ", t
est_x_responseCoding.shape)
print("(number of data points * number of features) in cross validation
data = ", cv_x_responseCoding.shape)
```

Response encoding features:
(number of data points * number of features) in train data = (2124, 2 7)
(number of data points * number of features) in test data = (665, 27)
(number of data points * number of features) in cross validation data = (532, 27)

4.1. Base Line Model

4.1.1. Naive Bayes

4.1.1.1. Hyper parameter tuning

```
In [68]: alpha = [0.00001, 0.0001, 0.001, 0.1, 1, 10, 100,1000]
    cv_log_error_array = []
    for i in alpha:
        print("for alpha =", i)
        clf = MultinomialNB(alpha=i)
        clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
        sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
        sig_clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
        sig_clf_probs = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_x_onehotCoding)
        cv_log_error_array.append(log_loss(cv_y, sig_clf_probs, labels=clf.
        classes_, eps=le-15))
        # to avoid rounding error while multiplying probabilites we use log
        -probability estimates
        print("Log Loss :",log_loss(cv_y, sig_clf_probs))
```

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(np.log10(alpha), cv log error array,c='g')
for i, txt in enumerate(np.round(cv log error array,3)):
    ax.annotate((alpha[i],str(txt)), (np.log10(alpha[i]),cv log error a
rray[i]))
plt.grid()
plt.xticks(np.log10(alpha))
plt.title("Cross Validation Error for each alpha")
plt.xlabel("Alpha i's")
plt.ylabel("Error measure")
plt.show()
best alpha = np.argmin(cv log error array)
clf = MultinomialNB(alpha=alpha[best alpha])
clf.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
sig clf.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(train x onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best alpha], "The train log
loss is:",log_loss(y_train, predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps=1e-15
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(cv x onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best alpha], "The cross vali
dation log loss is: ", log loss(y cv, predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps
=1e-15)
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(test x onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best alpha], "The test log l
oss is:",log loss(y test, predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps=1e-15))
for alpha = 1e-05
Log Loss: 1.3655537837941127
for alpha = 0.0001
Log Loss: 1.3711793514758466
for alpha = 0.001
Log Loss: 1.3696542195047903
for alpha = 0.1
Log Loss: 1.3509235125982695
```

for alpha = 1

Log Loss: 1.3591155403248767

for alpha = 10

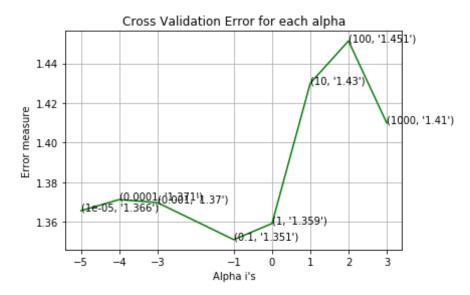
Log Loss: 1.4299766791532638

for alpha = 100

Log Loss: 1.451360452876549

for alpha = 1000

Log Loss: 1.4099515277732073



For values of best alpha = 0.1 The train log loss is: 0.90331184795191 52

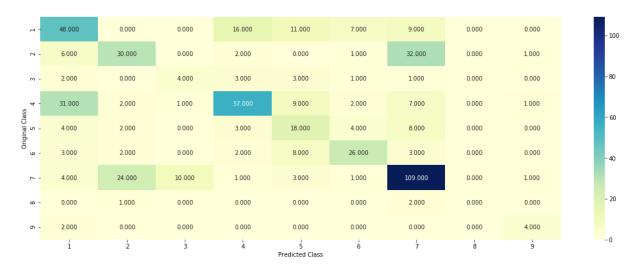
For values of best alpha = 0.1 The cross validation log loss is: 1.350 9235125982695

For values of best alpha = 0.1 The test log loss is: 1.278489772465971 4

4.1.1.2. Testing the model with best hyper paramters

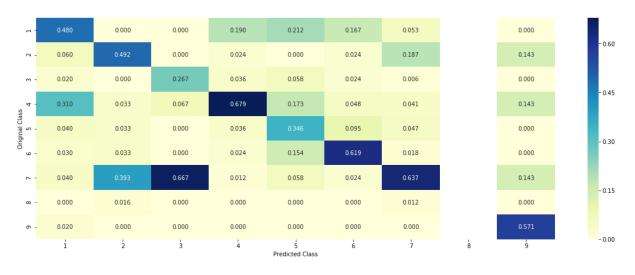
```
In [69]: clf = MultinomialNB(alpha=alpha[best_alpha])
  clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
  sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
```

```
sig_clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
sig_clf_probs = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_x_onehotCoding)
# to avoid rounding error while multiplying probabilites we use log-pro
bability estimates
print("Log Loss :",log_loss(cv_y, sig_clf_probs))
print("Number of missclassified point :", np.count_nonzero((sig_clf.pre
dict(cv_x_onehotCoding) - cv_y))/cv_y.shape[0])
plot_confusion_matrix(cv_y, sig_clf.predict(cv_x_onehotCoding.toarray
()))
```

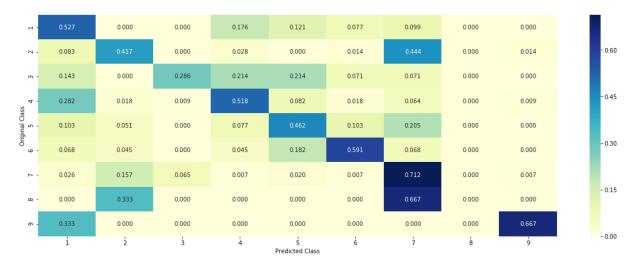


------ Precision matrix (Columm Sum=1)

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4.1.1.3. Feature Importance, Correctly classified point

```
In [70]: test_point_index = 1
    no_feature = 100
    predicted_cls = sig_clf.predict(test_x_onehotCoding[test_point_index])
```

```
print("Predicted Class :", predicted cls[0])
print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig clf.predict proba())
test x onehotCoding[test point index]),4))
print("Actual Class :", test y[test point index])
indices = np.argsort(-clf.coef )[predicted cls-1][:,:no feature]
print("-"*50)
get impfeature names(indices[0], test df['TEXT'].iloc[test point index
],test df['Gene'].iloc[test point index],test df['Variation'].iloc[test
point index], no feature)
Predicted Class: 7
Predicted Class Probabilities: [[0.0911 0.1284 0.0141 0.1119 0.0334 0.0
365 0.5764 0.0057 0.002511
Actual Class: 7
16 Text feature [presence] present in test data point [True]
17 Text feature [kinase] present in test data point [True]
18 Text feature [well] present in test data point [True]
19 Text feature [activating] present in test data point [True]
20 Text feature [downstream] present in test data point [True]
21 Text feature [cell] present in test data point [True]
22 Text feature [inhibitor] present in test data point [True]
23 Text feature [cells] present in test data point [True]
24 Text feature [independent] present in test data point [True]
25 Text feature [contrast] present in test data point [True]
26 Text feature [recently] present in test data point [True]
29 Text feature [shown] present in test data point [True]
30 Text feature [potential] present in test data point [True]
31 Text feature [also] present in test data point [True]
32 Text feature [obtained] present in test data point [True]
33 Text feature [growth] present in test data point [True]
34 Text feature [activation] present in test data point [True]
35 Text feature [suggest] present in test data point [True]
36 Text feature [showed] present in test data point [True]
37 Text feature [however] present in test data point [True]
38 Text feature [expressing] present in test data point [True]
39 Text feature [addition] present in test data point [True]
40 Text feature [found] present in test data point [True]
41 Text feature [10] present in test data point [True]
42 Text feature [previous]vl present in test data point [True]
```

```
43 Text feature [factor] present in test data point [True]
44 Text feature [compared] present in test data point [True]
45 Text feature [treated] present in test data point [True]
46 Text feature [inhibition] present in test data point [True]
47 Text feature [higher] present in test data point [True]
48 Text feature [observed] present in test data point [True]
49 Text feature [described] present in test data point [True]
50 Text feature [may] present in test data point [True]
51 Text feature [similar] present in test data point [True]
52 Text feature [total] present in test data point [True]
53 Text feature [furthermore] present in test data point [True]
54 Text feature [studies] present in test data point [True]
55 Text feature [using] present in test data point [True]
56 Text feature [without] present in test data point [True]
57 Text feature [concentrations] present in test data point [True]
58 Text feature [la] present in test data point [True]
59 Text feature [various] present in test data point [True]
60 Text feature [including] present in test data point [True]
61 Text feature [mutations] present in test data point [True]
62 Text feature [respectively] present in test data point [True]
63 Text feature [12] present in test data point [True]
64 Text feature [followed] present in test data point [True]
65 Text feature [enhanced] present in test data point [True]
66 Text feature [although] present in test data point [True]
67 Text feature [interestingly] present in test data point [True]
68 Text feature [phosphorylation] present in test data point [True]
70 Text feature [new] present in test data point [True]
71 Text feature [inhibited] present in test data point [True]
72 Text feature [constitutively] present in test data point [True]
75 Text feature [1b] present in test data point [True]
76 Text feature [reported] present in test data point [True]
77 Text feature [confirmed] present in test data point [True]
78 Text feature [inhibitors] present in test data point [True]
79 Text feature [proliferation] present in test data point [True]
80 Text feature [report] present in test data point [True]
81 Text feature [either] present in test data point [True]
82 Text feature [molecular] present in test data point [True]
83 Text feature [15] present in test data point [True]
84 Text feature [thus] present in test data point [True]
```

```
85 Text feature [recent] present in test data point [True]
86 Text feature [3b] present in test data point [True]
87 Text feature [fig] present in test data point [True]
88 Text feature [results] present in test data point [True]
89 Text feature [occur] present in test data point [True]
90 Text feature [small] present in test data point [True]
91 Text feature [3a] present in test data point [True]
92 Text feature [approximately] present in test data point [True]
93 Text feature [hours] present in test data point [True]
94 Text feature [consistent] present in test data point [True]
95 Text feature [suggests] present in test data point [True]
97 Text feature [absence] present in test data point [True]
98 Text feature [measured] present in test data point [True]
99 Text feature [measured] present in test data point [True]
0ut of the top 100 features 78 are present in query point
```

4.1.1.4. Feature Importance, Incorrectly classified point

```
In [71]: test point index = 100
         no feature = 100
         predicted cls = sig clf.predict(test x onehotCoding[test point index])
         print("Predicted Class :", predicted_cls[0])
         print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig_clf.predict_proba())
         test x onehotCoding[test point index]),4))
         print("Actual Class :", test y[test point index])
         indices = np.argsort(-clf.coef )[predicted cls-1][:,:no feature]
         print("-"*50)
         get impfeature names(indices[0], test df['TEXT'].iloc[test point index
         ], test df['Gene'].iloc[test point index], test df['Variation'].iloc[test
          point index], no feature)
         Predicted Class: 7
         Predicted Class Probabilities: [[0.0876 0.0895 0.0136 0.1069 0.0322 0.0
         356 0.6267 0.0055 0.002411
         Actual Class: 7
         17 Text feature [kinase] present in test data point [True]
         18 Text feature [well] present in test data point [True]
```

```
19 Text feature [activating] present in test data point [True]
20 Text feature [downstream] present in test data point [True]
21 Text feature [cell] present in test data point [True]
23 Text feature [cells] present in test data point [True]
24 Text feature [independent] present in test data point [True]
25 Text feature [contrast] present in test data point [True]
26 Text feature [recently] present in test data point [True]
29 Text feature [shown] present in test data point [True]
30 Text feature [potential] present in test data point [True]
31 Text feature [also] present in test data point [True]
33 Text feature [growth] present in test data point [True]
34 Text feature [activation] present in test data point [True]
35 Text feature [suggest] present in test data point [True]
36 Text feature [showed] present in test data point [True]
37 Text feature [however] present in test data point [True]
39 Text feature [addition] present in test data point [True]
40 Text feature [found] present in test data point [True]
41 Text feature [10] present in test data point [True]
42 Text feature [previously] present in test data point [True]
44 Text feature [compared] present in test data point [True]
46 Text feature [inhibition] present in test data point [True]
47 Text feature [higher] present in test data point [True]
48 Text feature [observed] present in test data point [True]
50 Text feature [may] present in test data point [True]
51 Text feature [similar] present in test data point [True]
54 Text feature [studies] present in test data point [True]
55 Text feature [using] present in test data point [True]
56 Text feature [without] present in test data point [True]
58 Text feature [1a] present in test data point [True]
60 Text feature [including] present in test data point [True]
61 Text feature [mutations] present in test data point [True]
62 Text feature [respectively] present in test data point [True]
63 Text feature [12] present in test data point [True]
64 Text feature [followed] present in test data point [True]
65 Text feature [enhanced] present in test data point [True]
66 Text feature [although] present in test data point [True]
68 Text feature [phosphorylation] present in test data point [True]
69 Text feature [activated] present in test data point [True]
70 Text feature [new] present in test data point [True]
```

```
71 Text feature [inhibited] present in test data point [True]
72 Text feature [constitutively] present in test data point [True]
75 Text feature [1b] present in test data point [True]
78 Text feature [inhibitors] present in test data point [True]
79 Text feature [proliferation] present in test data point [True]
81 Text feature [either] present in test data point [True]
82 Text feature [molecular] present in test data point [True]
83 Text feature [15] present in test data point [True]
85 Text feature [recent] present in test data point [True]
86 Text feature [3b] present in test data point [True]
87 Text feature [fig] present in test data point [True]
88 Text feature [results] present in test data point [True]
89 Text feature [occur] present in test data point [True]
90 Text feature [small] present in test data point [True]
91 Text feature [3a] present in test data point [True]
94 Text feature [consistent] present in test data point [True]
95 Text feature [figure] present in test data point [True]
97 Text feature [suggests] present in test data point [True]
98 Text feature [absence] present in test data point [True]
Out of the top 100 features 60 are present in query point
```

4.2. K Nearest Neighbour Classification

4.2.1. Hyper parameter tuning

```
In [101]: alpha = [5, 11, 15, 21, 31, 41, 51, 99]
    cv_log_error_array = []
    for i in alpha:
        print("for alpha =", i)
        clf = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=i)
        clf.fit(train_x_responseCoding, train_y)
        sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
        sig_clf.fit(train_x_responseCoding, train_y)
        sig_clf_probs = sig_clf.predict_proba(cv_x_responseCoding)
        cv_log_error_array.append(log_loss(cv_y, sig_clf_probs, labels=clf.classes_, eps=le-15))
```

```
# to avoid rounding error while multiplying probabilites we use log
-probability estimates
    print("Log Loss :",log loss(cv y, sig clf probs))
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(alpha, cv log error array,c='g')
for i, txt in enumerate(np.round(cv log error array,3)):
    ax.annotate((alpha[i],str(txt)), (alpha[i],cv log error array[i]))
plt.grid()
plt.title("Cross Validation Error for each alpha")
plt.xlabel("Alpha i's")
plt.ylabel("Error measure")
plt.show()
best alpha = np.argmin(cv log error array)
clf = KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=alpha[best alpha])
clf.fit(train x responseCoding, train y)
sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
sig clf.fit(train x responseCoding, train y)
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(train x responseCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best alpha], "The train log
loss is:",log loss(y train, predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps=1e-15
))
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(cv x responseCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best alpha], "The cross vali
dation log loss is: ", log loss(y cv, predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps
=1e-15)
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(test x responseCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best alpha], "The test log l
oss is:",log loss(y test, predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps=1e-15))
for alpha = 5
Log Loss: 1.1309170126692265
for alpha = 11
Log Loss: 1.1012397762291362
for alpha = 15
Log Loss: 1.1002748803755749
for alpha = 21
```

Log Loss : 1.1144110925957647

for alpha = 31

Log Loss: 1.1253206995500455

for alpha = 41

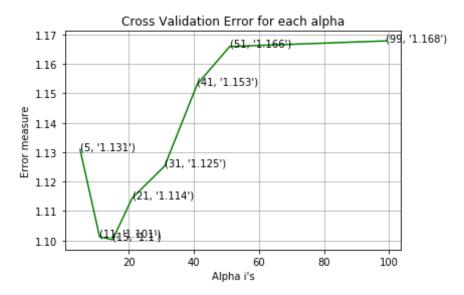
Log Loss : 1.1530939773909168

for alpha = 51

Log Loss: 1.1659585643007098

for alpha = 99

Log Loss : 1.1678505034822115



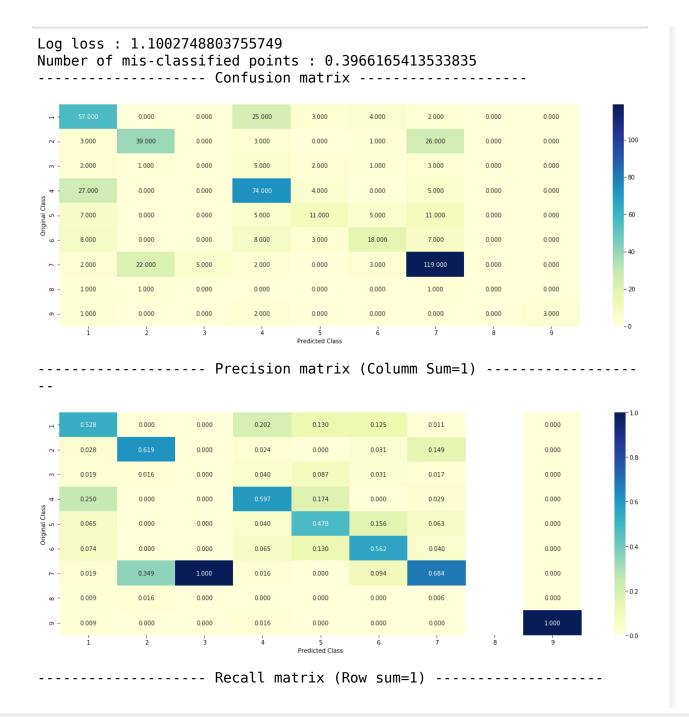
For values of best alpha = 15 The train log loss is: 0.705689287122519 3

For values of best alpha = 15 The cross validation log loss is: 1.1002 748803755749

For values of best alpha = 15 The test log loss is: 1.0911901980302394

4.2.2. Testing the model with best hyper paramters

In [102]: clf = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=alpha[best_alpha])
 predict_and_plot_confusion_matrix(train_x_responseCoding, train_y, cv_x
 _responseCoding, cv_y, clf)





4.2.3. Sample Query point -1

```
clf = KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=alpha[best alpha])
In [103]:
          clf.fit(train x responseCoding, train y)
          sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
          sig clf.fit(train x responseCoding, train y)
          test point index = 1
          predicted cls = sig clf.predict(test x responseCoding[0].reshape(1,-1))
          print("Predicted Class :", predicted cls[0])
          print("Actual Class :", test y[test point index])
          neighbors = clf.kneighbors(test x responseCoding[test point index].resh
          ape(1, -1), alpha[best alpha])
          print("The ",alpha[best alpha]," nearest neighbours of the test points
           belongs to classes", train y[neighbors[1][0]])
          print("Fequency of nearest points :",Counter(train y[neighbors[1][0]]))
          Predicted Class: 6
          Actual Class: 7
          The 15 nearest neighbours of the test points belongs to classes [7 7
          7 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 7 7 7 61
          Feguency of nearest points : Counter({7: 10, 6: 5})
```

4.2.4. Sample Query Point-2

```
In [104]: clf = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=alpha[best_alpha])
    clf.fit(train_x_responseCoding, train_y)
    sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
    sig_clf.fit(train_x_responseCoding, train_y)

    test_point_index = 100

    predicted_cls = sig_clf.predict(test_x_responseCoding[test_point_index]
    .reshape(1,-1))
    print("Predicted Class :", predicted_cls[0])
    print("Actual Class :", test_y[test_point_index])
    neighbors = clf.kneighbors(test_x_responseCoding[test_point_index].resh
    ape(1, -1), alpha[best_alpha])
    print("the k value for knn is",alpha[best_alpha], "and the nearest neigh
    bours of the test points belongs to classes",train_y[neighbors[1][0]])
    print("Fequency of nearest points :",Counter(train_y[neighbors[1][0]]))
```

```
Predicted Class : 7
Actual Class : 7
the k value for knn is 15 and the nearest neighbours of the test points
belongs to classes [2 7 5 7 7 2 7 7 7 7 7 7]
Fequency of nearest points : Counter({7: 11, 2: 3, 5: 1})
```

4.3. Logistic Regression

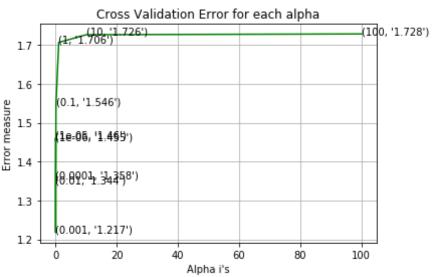
4.3.1. With Class balancing

4.3.1.1. Hyper paramter tuning

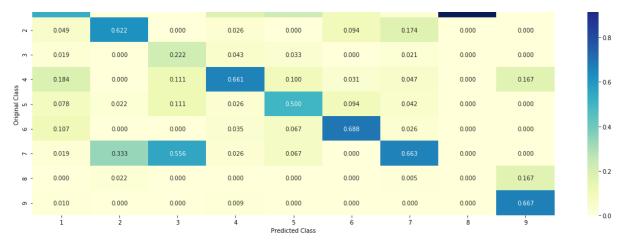
```
In [76]: alpha = [10 ** x for x in range(-6, 3)]
cv_log_error_array = []
```

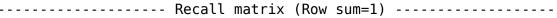
```
for i in alpha:
    print("for alpha =", i)
   clf = SGDClassifier(class weight='balanced', alpha=i, penalty='l2',
loss='log', random state=42)
    clf.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
    sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
   sig clf.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
   sig clf probs = sig clf.predict proba(cv x onehotCoding)
    cv log error array.append(log loss(cv y, sig clf probs, labels=clf.
classes , eps=1e-15))
   # to avoid rounding error while multiplying probabilites we use log
-probability estimates
    print("Log Loss :",log loss(cv y, sig clf probs))
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(alpha, cv log error array,c='g')
for i, txt in enumerate(np.round(cv log error array,3)):
    ax.annotate((alpha[i],str(txt)), (alpha[i],cv log error array[i]))
plt.grid()
plt.title("Cross Validation Error for each alpha")
plt.xlabel("Alpha i's")
plt.ylabel("Error measure")
plt.show()
best alpha = np.argmin(cv log error array)
clf = SGDClassifier(class weight='balanced', alpha=alpha[best alpha], p
enalty='l2', loss='log', random state=42)
clf.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
sig clf.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(train x onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best alpha], "The train log
loss is:",log loss(y train, predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps=1e-15
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(cv x onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best alpha], "The cross vali
dation log loss is:",log loss(y cv, predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps
```

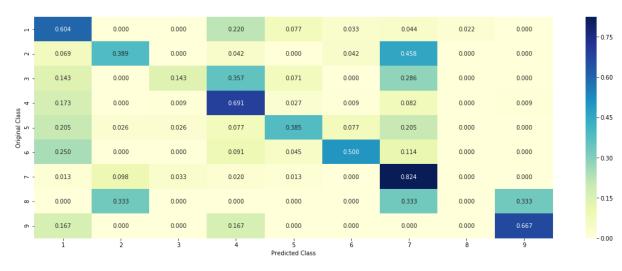
```
=1e-15)
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(test x onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best alpha], "The test log l
oss is:",log_loss(y_test, predict_y, labels=clf.classes_, eps=1e-15))
for alpha = 1e-06
Log Loss: 1.4554353198842396
for alpha = 1e-05
Log Loss: 1.4602144866667575
for alpha = 0.0001
Log Loss: 1.358469527280309
for alpha = 0.001
Log Loss: 1.217324457704446
for alpha = 0.01
Log Loss: 1.3437838209291793
for alpha = 0.1
Log Loss: 1.5457557924182381
for alpha = 1
Log Loss: 1.706360520395438
for alpha = 10
Log Loss: 1.7261917214695601
for alpha = 100
Log Loss: 1.7282505302427342
            Cross Validation Error for each alpha
                                            (100, '1.728')
  1.7
```



For values of best alpha = 0.001 The train log loss is: 0.615317709702 9675 For values of best alpha = 0.001 The cross validation log loss is: 1.2 17324457704446 For values of best alpha = 0.001 The test log loss is: 1.1047257743181 136 4.3.1.2. Testing the model with best hyper paramters In [77]: | clf = SGDClassifier(class weight='balanced', alpha=alpha[best alpha], p enalty='l2', loss='log', random state=42) predict and plot confusion matrix(train x onehotCoding, train y, cv x o nehotCoding, cv y, clf) Log loss: 1.217324457704446 Number of mis-classified points: 0.38345864661654133 ----- Confusion matrix ------55.000 0.000 0.000 4.000 20.000 7.000 3.000 2.000 0.000 28.000 0.000 0.000 2.000 0.000 2.000 5.000 1.000 0.000 4.000 0.000 0.000 1.000 3.000 1.000 8.000 1.000 1.000 3.000 0.000 5.000 - 50 11.000 0.000 0.000 4 000 22 000 0.000 0.000 15.000 0.000 0.000 25 0.000 1 000 0.000 0.000 4 000 ----- Precision matrix (Columm Sum=1) ------







4.3.1.3. Feature Importance

```
In [78]: def get_imp_feature_names(text, indices, removed_ind = []):
    word_present = 0
    tabulte_list = []
    incresingorder_ind = 0
    for i in indices:
```

```
if i < train gene feature onehotCoding.shape[1]:</pre>
            tabulte list.append([incresingorder ind, "Gene", "Yes"])
        elif i< 18:
            tabulte list.append([incresingorder ind, "Variation", "Yes"
1)
        if ((i > 17) \& (i not in removed ind)) :
            word = train text features[i]
            yes no = True if word in text.split() else False
            if yes no:
                word present += 1
            tabulte list.append([incresingorder ind,train text features
[i], yes no])
        incresingorder ind += 1
    print(word present, "most importent features are present in our que
ry point")
    print("-"*50)
    print("The features that are most importent of the ",predicted cls[
01," class:")
    print (tabulate(tabulte_list, headers=["Index", 'Feature name', 'Pre
sent or Not'l))
```

4.3.1.3.1. Correctly Classified point

```
In [79]: # from tabulate import tabulate
    clf = SGDClassifier(class_weight='balanced', alpha=alpha[best_alpha], p
    enalty='l2', loss='log', random_state=42)
    clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding,train_y)
    test_point_index = 1
    no_feature = 500
    predicted_cls = sig_clf.predict(test_x_onehotCoding[test_point_index])
    print("Predicted Class :", predicted_cls[0])
    print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig_clf.predict_proba(
    test_x_onehotCoding[test_point_index]),4))
    print("Actual Class :", test_y[test_point_index])
    indices = np.argsort(-clf.coef_)[predicted_cls-1][:,:no_feature]
    print("-"*50)
    get_impfeature_names(indices[0], test_df['TEXT'].iloc[test_point_index])
```

```
],test df['Gene'].iloc[test point index],test df['Variation'].iloc[test
point index], no feature)
Predicted Class: 7
Predicted Class Probabilities: [[0.0045 0.1905 0.0012 0.0012 0.0047 0.0
014 0.7872 0.0076 0.0017]]
Actual Class : 7
23 Text feature [constitutively] present in test data point [True]
39 Text feature [flt1] present in test data point [True]
79 Text feature [oncogene] present in test data point [True]
80 Text feature [oncogenes] present in test data point [True]
84 Text feature [cysteine] present in test data point [True]
89 Text feature [inhibited] present in test data point [True]
137 Text feature [technology] present in test data point [True]
160 Text feature [dramatic] present in test data point [True]
162 Text feature [gaiix] present in test data point [True]
166 Text feature [ligand] present in test data point [True]
177 Text feature [downstream] present in test data point [True]
181 Text feature [concentrations] present in test data point [True]
182 Text feature [thyroid] present in test data point [True]
187 Text feature [expressing] present in test data point [True]
217 Text feature [activating] present in test data point [True]
241 Text feature [cdnas] present in test data point [True]
250 Text feature [manageable] present in test data point [True]
265 Text feature [axilla] present in test data point [True]
302 Text feature [inhibitor] present in test data point [True]
311 Text feature [cot] present in test data point [True]
313 Text feature [viability] present in test data point [True]
334 Text feature [activation] present in test data point [True]
352 Text feature [forced] present in test data point [True]
368 Text feature [subcutaneous] present in test data point [True]
371 Text feature [melanocyte] present in test data point [True]
376 Text feature [erk1] present in test data point [True]
388 Text feature [hours] present in test data point [True]
446 Text feature [procure] present in test data point [True]
448 Text feature [doses] present in test data point [True]
480 Text feature [mapk] present in test data point [True]
Out of the top 500 features 30 are present in query point
```

4.3.1.3.2. Incorrectly Classified point

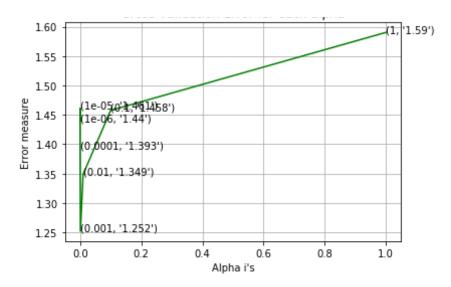
```
In [80]: test point index = 100
         no feature = 500
         predicted cls = sig clf.predict(test x onehotCoding[test point index])
         print("Predicted Class :", predicted_cls[0])
         print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig clf.predict proba())
         test x onehotCoding[test point index]),4))
         print("Actual Class :", test y[test point index])
         indices = np.argsort(-clf.coef )[predicted cls-1][:,:no feature]
         print("-"*50)
         get impfeature names(indices[0], test df['TEXT'].iloc[test point index
         ],test df['Gene'].iloc[test point index],test df['Variation'].iloc[test
         point index], no feature)
         Predicted Class: 7
         Predicted Class Probabilities: [[0.0482 0.2032 0.0108 0.0446 0.071 0.0
         164 0.5932 0.0078 0.004611
         Actual Class: 7
         23 Text feature [constitutively] present in test data point [True]
         29 Text feature [constitutive] present in test data point [True]
         47 Text feature [activated] present in test data point [True]
         79 Text feature [oncogene] present in test data point [True]
         89 Text feature [inhibited] present in test data point [True]
         93 Text feature [transforming] present in test data point [True]
         108 Text feature [transform] present in test data point [True]
         148 Text feature [receptors] present in test data point [True]
         177 Text feature [downstream] present in test data point [True]
         210 Text feature [isozyme] present in test data point [True]
         217 Text feature [activating] present in test data point [True]
         232 Text feature [exchange] present in test data point [True]
         326 Text feature [murine] present in test data point [True]
         333 Text feature [agar] present in test data point [True]
         334 Text feature [activation] present in test data point [True]
         Out of the top 500 features 15 are present in query point
```

4.3.2. Without Class balancing

4.3.2.1. Hyper paramter tuning

```
In [81]: | alpha = [10 ** x for x in range(-6, 1)]
         cv log error array = []
         for i in alpha:
             print("for alpha =", i)
             clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=i, penalty='12', loss='log', random state
         =42)
             clf.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
             sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
             sig clf.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
             sig clf probs = sig clf.predict proba(cv x onehotCoding)
             cv log error array.append(log loss(cv y, sig clf probs, labels=clf.
         classes , eps=1e-15))
             print("Log Loss :",log loss(cv y, sig clf probs))
         fig, ax = plt.subplots()
         ax.plot(alpha, cv log error array,c='g')
         for i, txt in enumerate(np.round(cv log error array,3)):
             ax.annotate((alpha[i],str(txt)), (alpha[i],cv log error array[i]))
         plt.grid()
         plt.title("Cross Validation Error for each alpha")
         plt.xlabel("Alpha i's")
         plt.ylabel("Error measure")
         plt.show()
         best alpha = np.argmin(cv log error array)
         clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=alpha[best alpha], penalty='l2', loss='log',
         random state=42)
         clf.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
         sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
         sig clf.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
         predict y = sig clf.predict proba(train x onehotCoding)
         print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best alpha], "The train log
```

```
loss is:",log loss(y train, predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps=1e-15
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(cv x onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best alpha], "The cross vali
dation log loss is: ", log loss(y cv, predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps
=1e-15)
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(test x onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best alpha], "The test log l
oss is:",log loss(y test, predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps=1e-15))
for alpha = 1e-06
Log Loss: 1.4395190222240433
for alpha = 1e-05
Log Loss: 1.4613951945118617
for alpha = 0.0001
Log Loss: 1.392640595913179
for alpha = 0.001
Log Loss: 1.2521811628755943
for alpha = 0.01
Log Loss: 1.349151219922669
for alpha = 0.1
Log Loss: 1.457591708320943
for alpha = 1
Log Loss: 1.5902258764770603
```



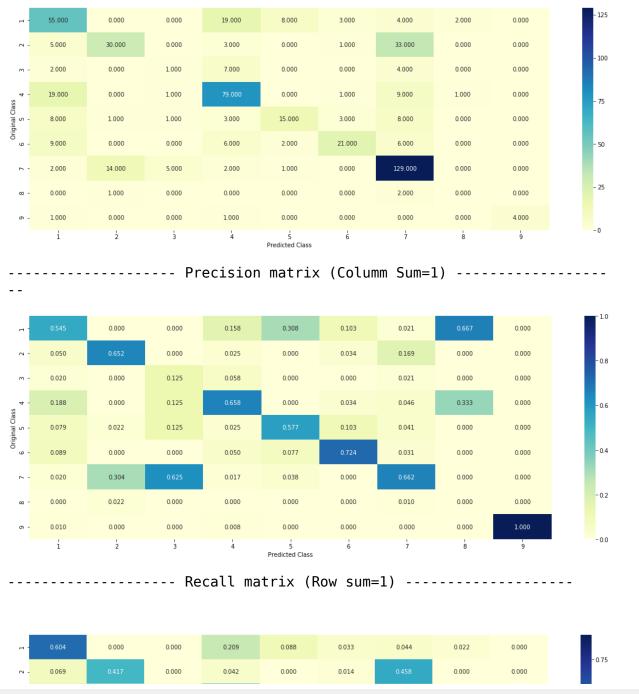
For values of best alpha = 0.001 The train log loss is: 0.625742267741 2771

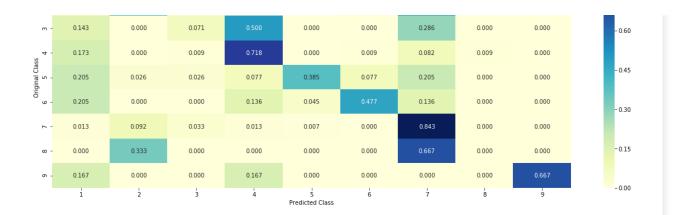
For values of best alpha = 0.001 The cross validation log loss is: 1.2 521811628755943

For values of best alpha = 0.001 The test log loss is: 1.1306020069615 057

4.3.2.2. Testing model with best hyper parameters

```
In [82]: clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=alpha[best_alpha], penalty='l2', loss='log',
    random_state=42)
    predict_and_plot_confusion_matrix(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y, cv_x_o
    nehotCoding, cv_y, clf)
```





4.3.2.3. Feature Importance, Correctly Classified point

```
clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=alpha[best alpha], penalty='l2', loss='log',
In [83]:
         random state=42)
         clf.fit(train x onehotCoding,train y)
         test point index = 1
         no feature = 500
         predicted cls = sig clf.predict(test x onehotCoding[test point index])
         print("Predicted Class :", predicted_cls[0])
         print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig clf.predict proba())
         test x onehotCoding[test point index]),4))
         print("Actual Class :", test y[test point index])
         indices = np.argsort(-clf.coef_)[predicted cls-1][:,:no feature]
         print("-"*50)
         get impfeature names(indices[0], test df['TEXT'].iloc[test point index
         ], test df['Gene'].iloc[test point index], test df['Variation'].iloc[test
         point index], no feature)
         Predicted Class: 7
         Predicted Class Probabilities: [[5.100e-03 1.255e-01 2.000e-04 1.300e-0
         3 2.300e-03 1.400e-03 8.556e-01
           8.500e-03 1.000e-04]]
         Actual Class: 7
         60 Text feature [constitutively] present in test data point [True]
         107 Text feature [flt1] present in test data point [True]
```

```
124 Text feature [cysteine] present in test data point [True]
157 Text feature [oncogenes] present in test data point [True]
158 Text feature [inhibited] present in test data point [True]
195 Text feature [activating] present in test data point [True]
200 Text feature [ligand] present in test data point [True]
203 Text feature [oncogene] present in test data point [True]
204 Text feature [technology] present in test data point [True]
257 Text feature [gaiix] present in test data point [True]
260 Text feature [concentrations] present in test data point [True]
265 Text feature [downstream] present in test data point [True]
314 Text feature [hki] present in test data point [True]
316 Text feature [dramatic] present in test data point [True]
323 Text feature [expressing] present in test data point [True]
371 Text feature [cdnas] present in test data point [True]
380 Text feature [viability] present in test data point [True]
412 Text feature [thyroid] present in test data point [True]
459 Text feature [activation] present in test data point [True]
461 Text feature [manageable] present in test data point [True]
462 Text feature [ser473] present in test data point [True]
468 Text feature [axilla] present in test data point [True]
495 Text feature [extracellular] present in test data point [True]
Out of the top 500 features 23 are present in query point
```

4.3.2.4. Feature Importance, Inorrectly Classified point

```
In [84]: test_point_index = 100
    no_feature = 500
    predicted_cls = sig_clf.predict(test_x_onehotCoding[test_point_index])
    print("Predicted Class :", predicted_cls[0])
    print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig_clf.predict_proba(
    test_x_onehotCoding[test_point_index]),4))
    print("Actual Class :", test_y[test_point_index])
    indices = np.argsort(-clf.coef_)[predicted_cls-1][:,:no_feature]
    print("-"*50)
    get_impfeature_names(indices[0], test_df['TEXT'].iloc[test_point_index], test_df['Gene'].iloc[test_point_index], test_df['Variation'].iloc[test_point_index], no_feature)
```

```
Predicted Class: 7
Predicted Class Probabilities: [[0.0485 0.1851 0.0052 0.0442 0.0617 0.0
143 0.6317 0.0072 0.002211
Actual Class : 7
60 Text feature [constitutively] present in test data point [True]
89 Text feature [constitutive] present in test data point [True]
116 Text feature [activated] present in test data point [True]
158 Text feature [inhibited] present in test data point [True]
159 Text feature [transforming] present in test data point [True]
193 Text feature [receptors] present in test data point [True]
195 Text feature [activating] present in test data point [True]
203 Text feature [oncogene] present in test data point [True]
226 Text feature [transform] present in test data point [True]
241 Text feature [isozyme] present in test data point [True]
265 Text feature [downstream] present in test data point [True]
377 Text feature [agar] present in test data point [True]
442 Text feature [interatomic] present in test data point [True]
459 Text feature [activation] present in test data point [True]
Out of the top 500 features 14 are present in query point
```

4.4. Linear Support Vector Machines

4.4.1. Hyper paramter tuning

```
In [85]: alpha = [10 ** x for x in range(-5, 3)]
    cv_log_error_array = []
    for i in alpha:
        print("for C =", i)
# clf = SVC(C=i, kernel='linear', probability=True, class_weight='bal anced')
        clf = SGDClassifier( class_weight='balanced', alpha=i, penalty='l2'
        , loss='hinge', random_state=42)
        clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
        sig_clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
        sig_clf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
```

```
sig clf probs = sig clf.predict proba(cv x onehotCoding)
    cv log error array.append(log loss(cv y, sig clf probs, labels=clf.
classes , eps=1e-15))
    print("Log Loss :",log_loss(cv_y, sig_clf_probs))
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(alpha, cv log error array,c='g')
for i. txt in enumerate(np.round(cv log error array.3));
    ax.annotate((alpha[i],str(txt)), (alpha[i],cv log error array[i]))
plt.arid()
plt.title("Cross Validation Error for each alpha")
plt.xlabel("Alpha i's")
plt.ylabel("Error measure")
plt.show()
best alpha = np.argmin(cv log error array)
# clf = SVC(C=i, kernel='linear', probability=True, class weight='balance
d')
clf = SGDClassifier(class weight='balanced', alpha=alpha[best alpha], p
enalty='l2', loss='hinge', random state=42)
clf.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
sig clf.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(train x onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best alpha], "The train log
loss is:",log loss(y train, predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps=1e-15
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(cv x onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best alpha], "The cross vali
dation log loss is: ", log loss(y cv, predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps
=1e-15)
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(test x onehotCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[best alpha], "The test log l
oss is:",log loss(y test, predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps=1e-15))
for C = 1e-05
Log Loss: 1.4456349250609233
for C = 0.0001
```

Log Loss : 1.4117883301099556 for C = 0.001

Log Loss: 1.3818342037841624

for C = 0.01

Log Loss: 1.2442964974823838

for C = 0.1

Log Loss: 1.5346828298587332

for C = 1

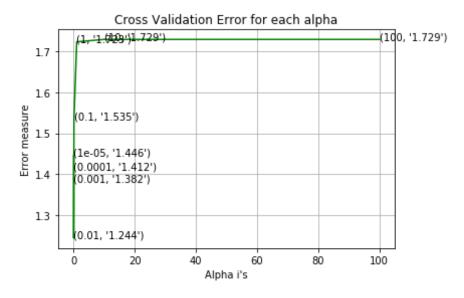
Log Loss: 1.722800653929441

for C = 10

Log Loss: 1.7286360420759161

for C = 100

Log Loss: 1.7286184454094997



For values of best alpha = 0.01 The train log loss is: 0.7628309867716

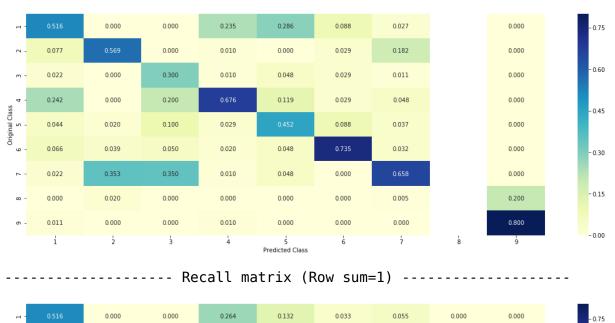
067

For values of best alpha = 0.01 The cross validation log loss is: 1.24 42964974823838

For values of best alpha = 0.01 The test log loss is: 1.15418919698636 85

4.4.2. Testing model with best hyper parameters

```
In [86]: # clf = SVC(C=alpha[best alpha], kernel='linear', probability=True, class
           weight='balanced')
           clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=alpha[best alpha], penalty='l2', loss='hinge'
           , random state=42,class weight='balanced')
           predict and plot confusion matrix(train x onehotCoding, train y,cv x on
           ehotCoding,cv y, clf)
           Log loss: 1.2442964974823838
           Number of mis-classified points: 0.39473684210526316
           ----- Confusion matrix ------
                47.000
                         0.000
                                 0.000
                                         24.000
                                                 12.000
                                                         3.000
                                                                  5.000
                                                                          0.000
                                                                                  0.000
                        29.000
                                 0.000
                         0.000
                                 6.000
                                         1.000
                                                 2.000
                                                         1.000
                                                                  2.000
                 2.000
                                                                          0.000
                                                                                  0.000
                                                 5.000
                         0.000
                                 4.000
                                                         1.000
                                                                          0.000
                                                                                  0.000
                                 2.000
                 6.000
                         2.000
                                 1.000
                                         2.000
                                                 2.000
                                                         25.000
                                                                  6.000
                                                                          0.000
                                                                                  0.000
                 2.000
                         18.000
                                 7.000
                                         1.000
                                                 2.000
                                                         0.000
                                                                          0.000
                                                                                  0.000
                         0.000
                                 0.000
                                         1.000
                                                                                  4.000
                                               Predicted Class
           ----- Precision matrix (Columm Sum=1) ------
```





4.3.3. Feature Importance

4.3.3.1. For Correctly classified point

```
In [87]: clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=alpha[best alpha], penalty='l2', loss='hinge'
         , random state=42)
         clf.fit(train x onehotCoding,train y)
         test point index = 1
         # test point index = 100
         no feature = 500
         predicted cls = sig clf.predict(test x onehotCoding[test point index])
         print("Predicted Class :", predicted cls[0])
         print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig clf.predict proba())
         test x onehotCoding[test point index]),4))
         print("Actual Class :", test y[test point index])
         indices = np.argsort(-clf.coef )[predicted cls-1][:,:no feature]
         print("-"*50)
         get impfeature names(indices[0], test df['TEXT'].iloc[test point index
         ], test df['Gene'].iloc[test point index], test df['Variation'].iloc[test
         point index], no feature)
         Predicted Class: 7
         Predicted Class Probabilities: [[0.0153 0.1199 0.0029 0.0151 0.0121 0.0
         075 0.8104 0.0129 0.003911
         Actual Class : 7
         28 Text feature [constitutively] present in test data point [True]
         29 Text feature [cysteine] present in test data point [True]
         49 Text feature [cdnas] present in test data point [True]
         76 Text feature [flt1] present in test data point [True]
         79 Text feature [concentrations] present in test data point [True]
         82 Text feature [gaiix] present in test data point [True]
         96 Text feature [technology] present in test data point [True]
         101 Text feature [inhibited] present in test data point [True]
         104 Text feature [activating] present in test data point [True]
         114 Text feature [oncogenes] present in test data point [True]
         147 Text feature [expressing] present in test data point [True]
         150 Text feature [mapk] present in test data point [True]
         151 Text feature [oncogene] present in test data point [True]
         169 Text feature [thyroid] present in test data point [True]
         171 Text feature [inhibitor] present in test data point [True]
         205 Text feature [transduced] present in test data point [True]
         211 Text feature [seeded] present in test data point [True]
         230 Text feature [ligand] present in test data point [True]
```

```
255 Text feature [activation] present in test data point [True]
279 Text feature [downstream] present in test data point [True]
314 Text feature [doses] present in test data point [True]
351 Text feature [subcutaneous] present in test data point [True]
366 Text feature [atcc] present in test data point [True]
405 Text feature [melanocyte] present in test data point [True]
436 Text feature [hours] present in test data point [True]
445 Text feature [selleck] present in test data point [True]
446 Text feature [dramatic] present in test data point [True]
457 Text feature [chemiluminescence] present in test data point [True]
487 Text feature [viability] present in test data point [True]
489 Text feature [ser473] present in test data point [True]
0ut of the top 500 features 30 are present in query point
```

4.3.3.2. For Incorrectly classified point

```
In [88]: test point index = 100
         no feature = 500
         predicted cls = sig clf.predict(test x onehotCoding[test point index])
         print("Predicted Class :", predicted cls[0])
         print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig_clf.predict_proba())
         test x onehotCoding[test point index]),4))
         print("Actual Class :", test y[test point index])
         indices = np.argsort(-clf.coef )[predicted cls-1][:,:no feature]
         print("-"*50)
         get impfeature names(indices[0], test df['TEXT'].iloc[test point index
         ],test df['Gene'].iloc[test point index],test df['Variation'].iloc[test
          point index], no feature)
         Predicted Class: 7
         Predicted Class Probabilities: [[0.0786 0.1516 0.0146 0.1064 0.1105 0.0
         323 0.4839 0.0128 0.0094]]
         Actual Class: 7
         28 Text feature [constitutively] present in test data point [True]
         40 Text feature [constitutive] present in test data point [True]
         73 Text feature [activated] present in test data point [True]
         75 Text feature [transforming] present in test data point [True]
```

```
94 Text feature [receptors] present in test data point [True]
97 Text feature [exchange] present in test data point [True]
101 Text feature [inhibited] present in test data point [True]
104 Text feature [activating] present in test data point [True]
151 Text feature [oncogene] present in test data point [True]
231 Text feature [transform] present in test data point [True]
255 Text feature [activation] present in test data point [True]
279 Text feature [downstream] present in test data point [True]
440 Text feature [doubled] present in test data point [True]
470 Text feature [substituting] present in test data point [True]
0ut of the top 500 features 14 are present in query point
```

4.5 Random Forest Classifier

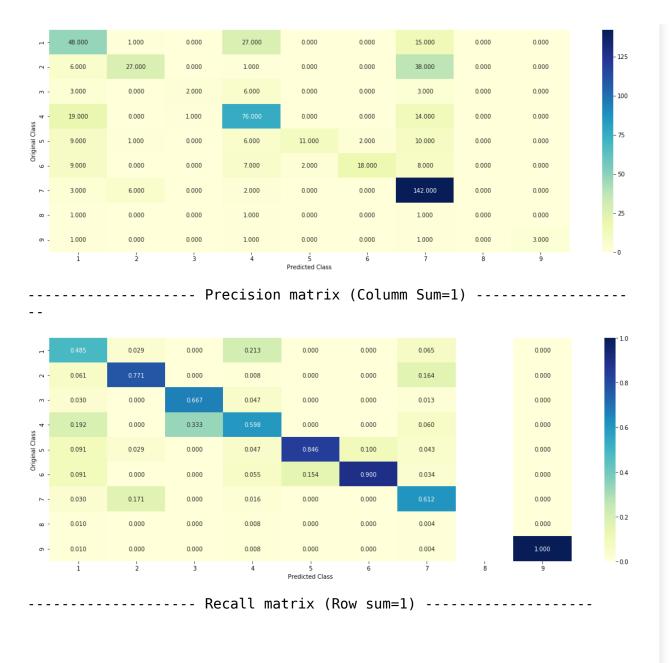
4.5.1. Hyper paramter tuning (With One hot Encoding)

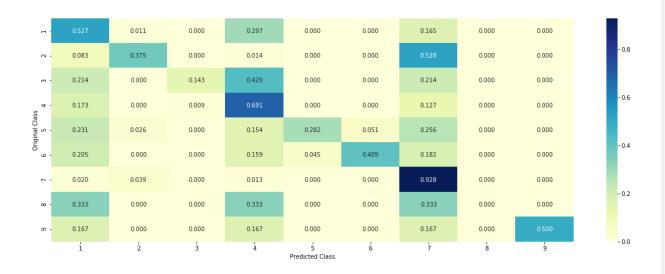
```
In [89]: alpha = [100,200,500,1000,2000]
         \max depth = [5, 10]
         cv log error array = []
         for i in alpha:
             for i in max depth:
                 print("for n estimators =", i,"and max depth = ", j)
                 clf = RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=i, criterion='gini',
         max depth=j, random state=42, n jobs=-1)
                 clf.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
                 sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
                 sig clf.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
                 sig clf probs = sig clf.predict proba(cv x onehotCoding)
                 cv log error array.append(log loss(cv y, sig clf probs, labels=
         clf.classes , eps=1e-15))
                 print("Log Loss :",log loss(cv y, sig clf probs))
         '''fig, ax = plt.subplots()
         features = np.dot(np.array(alpha)[:,None],np.array(max depth)[None]).ra
         vel()
         ax.plot(features, cv log error array,c='g')
```

```
for i, txt in enumerate(np.round(cv log error array,3)):
    ax.annotate((alpha[int(i/2)], max depth[int(i%2)], str(txt)), (featur
es[i],cv log error array[i]))
plt.grid()
plt.title("Cross Validation Error for each alpha")
plt.xlabel("Alpha i's")
plt.ylabel("Error measure")
plt.show()
best alpha = np.argmin(cv log error array)
clf = RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=alpha[int(best alpha/2)], cri
terion='qini', max depth=max depth[int(best alpha%2)], random state=42,
n jobs=-1
clf.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
sig clf.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(train x onehotCoding)
print('For values of best estimator = ', alpha[int(best alpha/2)], "The
train log loss is:",log loss(y train, predict y, labels=clf.classes ,
eps=1e-15)
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(cv x onehotCoding)
print('For values of best estimator = ', alpha[int(best alpha/2)], "The
cross validation log loss is:",log loss(y cv, predict y, labels=clf.cl
asses , eps=1e-15))
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(test x onehotCoding)
print('For values of best estimator = ', alpha[int(best alpha/2)], "The
test log loss is:",log loss(y test, predict y, labels=clf.classes , ep
s=1e-15)
for n estimators = 100 and max depth = 5
Log Loss: 1.2572535683354957
for n estimators = 100 and max depth = 10
Log Loss: 1.1868414223711878
for n estimators = 200 and max depth = 5
Log Loss: 1.2378734502517341
for n estimators = 200 and max depth = 10
Log Loss: 1.1811031780258958
for n estimators = 500 and max depth = 5
```

```
Log Loss: 1.2368241894319212
for n_{estimators} = 500 and max depth = 10
Log Loss: 1.176754594516683
for n estimators = 1000 and max depth = 5
Log Loss: 1.2357829533963691
for n estimators = 1000 and max depth = 10
Log Loss: 1.174993079576866
for n estimators = 2000 and max depth = 5
Log Loss: 1.236042392554891
for n estimators = 2000 and max depth = 10
Log Loss: 1.1759745074379755
For values of best estimator = 1000 The train log loss is: 0.709539673
2082752
For values of best estimator = 1000 The cross validation log loss is:
1.174993079576866
For values of best estimator = 1000 The test log loss is: 1.1630923149
103904
```

4.5.2. Testing model with best hyper parameters (One Hot Encoding)





4.5.3. Feature Importance

4.5.3.1. Correctly Classified point

```
no feature = 100
predicted cls = sig clf.predict(test x onehotCoding[test point index])
print("Predicted Class :", predicted cls[0])
print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig clf.predict proba())
test x onehotCoding[test point index]),4))
print("Actual Class :", test y[test point index])
indices = np.argsort(-clf.feature importances )
print("-"*50)
get impfeature names(indices[:no feature], test df['TEXT'].iloc[test po
int index],test df['Gene'].iloc[test point index],test df['Variation'].
iloc[test point index], no feature)
Predicted Class: 7
Predicted Class Probabilities: [[0.0454 0.1404 0.0133 0.029 0.036 0.0
294 0.6977 0.005 0.004 11
Actual Class: 7
0 Text feature [inhibitors] present in test data point [True]
1 Text feature [kinase] present in test data point [True]
2 Text feature [activating] present in test data point [True]
3 Text feature [tyrosine] present in test data point [True]
4 Text feature [missense] present in test data point [True]
5 Text feature [inhibitor] present in test data point [True]
7 Text feature [treatment] present in test data point [True]
8 Text feature [oncogenic] present in test data point [True]
9 Text feature [suppressor] present in test data point [True]
10 Text feature [activation] present in test data point [True]
11 Text feature [phosphorylation] present in test data point [True]
12 Text feature [kinases] present in test data point [True]
13 Text feature [nonsense] present in test data point [True]
14 Text feature [akt] present in test data point [True]
15 Text feature [function] present in test data point [True]
17 Text feature [erk] present in test data point [True]
19 Text feature [growth] present in test data point [True]
20 Text feature [variants] present in test data point [True]
22 Text feature [frameshift] present in test data point [True]
24 Text feature [therapeutic] present in test data point [True]
25 Text feature [functional] present in test data point [True]
28 Text feature [signaling] present in test data point [True]
30 Text feature [patients] present in test data point [True]
```

```
31 Text feature [cells] present in test data point [True]
32 Text feature [constitutively] present in test data point [True]
34 Text feature [trials] present in test data point [True]
35 Text feature [therapy] present in test data point [True]
37 Text feature [erk1] present in test data point [True]
38 Text feature [activate] present in test data point [True]
39 Text feature [downstream] present in test data point [True]
41 Text feature [efficacy] present in test data point [True]
42 Text feature [protein] present in test data point [True]
43 Text feature [loss] present in test data point [True]
44 Text feature [inhibited] present in test data point [True]
45 Text feature [expressing] present in test data point [True]
46 Text feature [pten] present in test data point [True]
48 Text feature [lines] present in test data point [True]
49 Text feature [treated] present in test data point [True]
50 Text feature [proliferation] present in test data point [True]
51 Text feature [drug] present in test data point [True]
57 Text feature [mek] present in test data point [True]
59 Text feature [inhibition] present in test data point [True]
61 Text feature [repair] present in test data point [True]
62 Text feature [sensitivity] present in test data point [True]
64 Text feature [receptor] present in test data point [True]
66 Text feature [assays] present in test data point [True]
68 Text feature [survival] present in test data point [True]
69 Text feature [cell] present in test data point [True]
71 Text feature [ligand] present in test data point [True]
73 Text feature [expression] present in test data point [True]
74 Text feature [variant] present in test data point [True]
75 Text feature [oncogene] present in test data point [True]
78 Text feature [extracellular] present in test data point [True]
79 Text feature [doses] present in test data point [True]
80 Text feature [mapk] present in test data point [True]
81 Text feature [hours] present in test data point [True]
84 Text feature [information] present in test data point [True]
86 Text feature [harboring] present in test data point [True]
90 Text feature [dna] present in test data point [True]
91 Text feature [concentrations] present in test data point [True]
92 Text feature [likelihood] present in test data point [True]
93 Text feature [months] present in test data point [True]
```

```
94 Text feature [binding] present in test data point [True]
96 Text feature [imatinib] present in test data point [True]
98 Text feature [preclinical] present in test data point [True]
Out of the top 100 features 65 are present in query point
```

4.5.3.2. Inorrectly Classified point

```
In [92]: test point index = 100
         no feature = 100
         predicted cls = sig clf.predict(test x onehotCoding[test point index])
         print("Predicted Class :", predicted cls[0])
         print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig clf.predict proba())
         test x onehotCoding[test point index]),4))
         print("Actuall Class :", test y[test point index])
         indices = np.argsort(-clf.feature importances )
         print("-"*50)
         get impfeature names(indices[:no feature], test df['TEXT'].iloc[test po
         int index],test df['Gene'].iloc[test point index],test_df['Variation'].
         iloc[test point index], no feature)
         Predicted Class: 7
         Predicted Class Probabilities: [[0.1337 0.116 0.0224 0.1773 0.0674 0.0
         545 0.4156 0.0071 0.005911
         Actuall Class : 7
         0 Text feature [inhibitors] present in test data point [True]
         1 Text feature [kinase] present in test data point [True]
         2 Text feature [activating] present in test data point [True]
         3 Text feature [tyrosine] present in test data point [True]
         6 Text feature [activated] present in test data point [True]
         8 Text feature [oncogenic] present in test data point [True]
         10 Text feature [activation] present in test data point [True]
         11 Text feature [phosphorylation] present in test data point [True]
         12 Text feature [kinases] present in test data point [True]
         14 Text feature [akt] present in test data point [True]
         15 Text feature [function] present in test data point [True]
         19 Text feature [growth] present in test data point [True]
         21 Text feature [constitutive] present in test data point [True]
```

```
25 Text feature [functional] present in test data point [True]
28 Text feature [signaling] present in test data point [True]
31 Text feature [cells] present in test data point [True]
32 Text feature [constitutively] present in test data point [True]
38 Text feature [activate] present in test data point [True]
39 Text feature [downstream] present in test data point [True]
42 Text feature [protein] present in test data point [True]
43 Text feature [loss] present in test data point [True]
44 Text feature [inhibited] present in test data point [True]
46 Text feature [pten] present in test data point [True]
47 Text feature [transforming] present in test data point [True]
48 Text feature [lines] present in test data point [True]
50 Text feature [proliferation] present in test data point [True]
53 Text feature [neutral] present in test data point [True]
55 Text feature [transform] present in test data point [True]
56 Text feature [stability] present in test data point [True]
58 Text feature [transformation] present in test data point [True]
59 Text feature [inhibition] present in test data point [True]
62 Text feature [sensitivity] present in test data point [True]
64 Text feature [receptor] present in test data point [True]
66 Text feature [assays] present in test data point [True]
69 Text feature [cell] present in test data point [True]
75 Text feature [oncogene] present in test data point [True]
84 Text feature [information] present in test data point [True]
90 Text feature [dna] present in test data point [True]
94 Text feature [binding] present in test data point [True]
Out of the top 100 features 39 are present in query point
```

4.5.3. Hyper paramter tuning (With Response Coding)

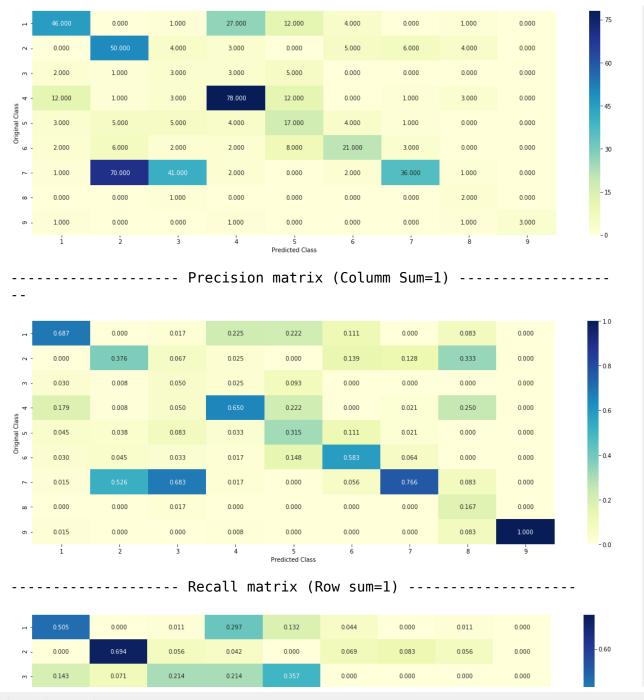
```
In [93]: alpha = [10,50,100,200,500,1000]
    max_depth = [2,3,5,10]
    cv_log_error_array = []
    for i in alpha:
        for j in max_depth:
            print("for n_estimators =", i,"and max depth = ", j)
            clf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=i, criterion='gini',
            max depth=j, random state=42, n jobs=-1)
```

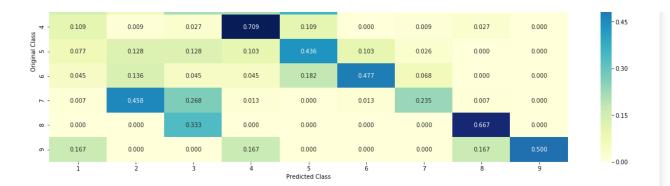
```
clf.fit(train x responseCoding, train y)
        sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
        sig clf.fit(train x responseCoding, train y)
        sig clf probs = sig clf.predict proba(cv x responseCoding)
        cv log error array.append(log loss(cv y, sig clf probs, labels=
clf.classes , eps=1e-15))
        print("Log Loss :",log loss(cv y, sig clf probs))
1.1.1
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
features = np.dot(np.array(alpha)[:,None],np.array(max depth)[None]).ra
vel()
ax.plot(features, cv log error array,c='g')
for i, txt in enumerate(np.round(cv log error array,3)):
    ax.annotate((alpha[int(i/4)], max depth[int(i%4)], str(txt)), (featur
es[i],cv log error array[i]))
plt.grid()
plt.title("Cross Validation Error for each alpha")
plt.xlabel("Alpha i's")
plt.ylabel("Error measure")
plt.show()
best alpha = np.argmin(cv log error array)
clf = RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=alpha[int(best alpha/4)], cri
terion='gini', max depth=max depth[int(best alpha%4)], random state=42,
 n iobs=-1
clf.fit(train x responseCoding, train y)
sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
sig clf.fit(train x responseCoding, train y)
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(train x responseCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[int(best alpha/4)], "The tra
in log loss is:",log loss(y train, predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps=
1e-15))
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(cv x responseCoding)
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[int(best alpha/4)], "The cro
ss validation log loss is:",log loss(y cv, predict y, labels=clf.classe
s , eps=1e-15))
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(test x responseCoding)
```

```
print('For values of best alpha = ', alpha[int(best alpha/4)], "The tes
t log loss is:",log loss(y test, predict y, labels=clf.classes , eps=le
-15))
for n estimators = 10 and max depth = 2
Log Loss: 2.2657048897349608
for n estimators = 10 and max depth = 3
Log Loss: 1.7459205010556096
for n estimators = 10 and max depth = 5
Log Loss: 1.4368353925512503
for n estimators = 10 and max depth = 10
Log Loss: 1.904597809032912
for n estimators = 50 and max depth = 2
Log Loss: 1.7221951095007484
for n estimators = 50 and max depth = 3
Log Loss: 1.4984825877845531
for n estimators = 50 and max depth = 5
Log Loss: 1.4593628982873716
for n estimators = 50 and max depth = 10
Log Loss: 1.8434939703555409
for n estimators = 100 and max depth = 2
Log Loss: 1.6182209245331227
for n estimators = 100 and max depth = 3
Log Loss: 1.5199297988828253
for n estimators = 100 and max depth = 5
Log Loss: 1.4177501184246677
for n estimators = 100 and max depth = 10
Log Loss: 1.8227504417195126
for n estimators = 200 and max depth = 2
Log Loss: 1.6622571648074496
for n estimators = 200 and max depth = 3
Log Loss: 1.4800771339141767
for n estimators = 200 and max depth = 5
Log Loss: 1.4412060242341358
for n estimators = 200 and max depth = 10
Log Loss: 1.7892406351442258
for n estimators = 500 and max depth = 2
Log Loss: 1.715950314170445
for n estimators = 500 and max depth = 3
Log Loss: 1.5658682738699774
```

```
for n estimators = 500 and max depth = 5
Log Loss: 1.4445360301518217
for n estimators = 500 and max depth = 10
Log Loss: 1.8421097596928397
for n estimators = 1000 and max depth = 2
Log Loss: 1.6834927870864949
for n estimators = 1000 and max depth = 3
Log Loss: 1.5631973035931377
for n estimators = 1000 and max depth = 5
Log Loss: 1.4449980792724129
for n estimators = 1000 and max depth = 10
Log Loss: 1.85233132619749
For values of best alpha = 100 The train log loss is: 0.06070270944460
8406
For values of best alpha = 100 The cross validation log loss is: 1.417
750118424668
For values of best alpha = 100 The test log loss is: 1.380627899834192
```

4.5.4. Testing model with best hyper parameters (Response Coding)





4.5.5. Feature Importance

4.5.5.1. Correctly Classified point

```
In [95]: | clf = RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=alpha[int(best alpha/4)], cri
         terion='gini', max depth=max depth[int(best alpha%4)], random state=42,
          n iobs=-1
         clf.fit(train x responseCoding, train y)
         sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
         sig clf.fit(train x responseCoding, train y)
         test point index = 1
         no feature = 27
         predicted cls = sig clf.predict(test x responseCoding[test point index]
          . reshape (\overline{1}, -1)
         print("Predicted Class :", predicted cls[0])
         print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig clf.predict proba())
         test x responseCoding[test point index].reshape(1,-1),4))
         print("Actual Class :", test y[test point index])
         indices = np.argsort(-clf.feature importances )
         print("-"*50)
         for i in indices:
             if i<9:
                  print("Gene is important feature")
```

```
elif i<18:
        print("Variation is important feature")
    else:
        print("Text is important feature")
Predicted Class: 2
Predicted Class Probabilities: [[0.0143 0.5044 0.1471 0.0191 0.0245 0.0
65 0.1724 0.039 0.014211
Actual Class : 7
Variation is important feature
Variation is important feature
Variation is important feature
Variation is important feature
Text is important feature
Variation is important feature
Gene is important feature
Variation is important feature
Text is important feature
Text is important feature
Text is important feature
Gene is important feature
Text is important feature
Gene is important feature
Variation is important feature
Text is important feature
Gene is important feature
Gene is important feature
Gene is important feature
Variation is important feature
Variation is important feature
Text is important feature
Text is important feature
Gene is important feature
Text is important feature
Gene is important feature
Gene is important feature
```

4.5.5.2. Incorrectly Classified point

```
In [96]: test point index = 100
         predicted cls = sig clf.predict(test x responseCoding[test point index]
         .reshape(1,-1)
         print("Predicted Class :", predicted cls[0])
         print("Predicted Class Probabilities:", np.round(sig clf.predict proba())
         test x responseCoding[test point index].reshape(1,-1)),4))
         print("Actual Class :", test y[test point index])
         indices = np.argsort(-clf.feature importances )
         print("-"*50)
         for i in indices:
             if i<9:
                 print("Gene is important feature")
             elif i<18:
                 print("Variation is important feature")
             else:
                 print("Text is important feature")
         Predicted Class: 7
         Predicted Class Probabilities: [[0.0281 0.2006 0.203 0.0857 0.0626 0.0
         906 0.2249 0.0676 0.036911
         Actual Class : 7
         Variation is important feature
         Variation is important feature
         Variation is important feature
         Variation is important feature
         Text is important feature
         Variation is important feature
         Gene is important feature
         Variation is important feature
         Text is important feature
         Text is important feature
         Text is important feature
         Gene is important feature
         Text is important feature
         Gene is important feature
         Variation is important feature
         Text is important feature
```

```
Gene is important feature
Gene is important feature
Gene is important feature
Variation is important feature
Variation is important feature
Text is important feature
Text is important feature
Gene is important feature
Text is important feature
Gene is important feature
Gene is important feature
Gene is important feature
```

4.7 Stack the models

4.7.1 testing with hyper parameter tuning

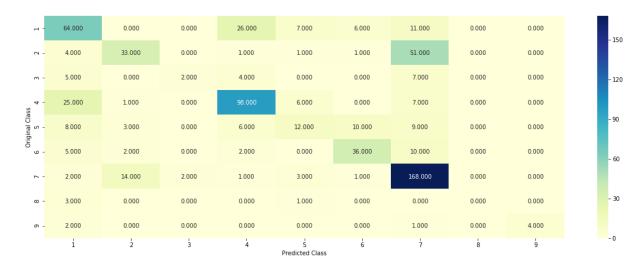
```
In [97]: clf1 = SGDClassifier(alpha=0.001, penalty='l2', loss='log', class weigh
         t='balanced', random state=0)
         clf1.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
         sig clf1 = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf1, method="sigmoid")
         clf2 = SGDClassifier(alpha=1, penalty='l2', loss='hinge', class weight=
         'balanced', random state=0)
         clf2.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
         sig clf2 = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf2, method="sigmoid")
         clf3 = MultinomialNB(alpha=0.001)
         clf3.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
         sig clf3 = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf3, method="sigmoid")
         sig clf1.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
         print("Logistic Regression : Log Loss: %0.2f" % (log loss(cv y, sig cl
         f1.predict proba(cv x onehotCoding))))
         sig clf2.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
         print("Support vector machines : Log Loss: %0.2f" % (log loss(cv y, sig
```

```
clf2.predict proba(cv x onehotCoding))))
         sig clf3.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
         print("Naive Bayes : Log Loss: %0.2f" % (log loss(cv y, sig clf3.predic
         t proba(cv x onehotCoding))))
         print("-"*50)
         alpha = [0.0001, 0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10]
         best alpha = 999
         for i in alpha:
             lr = LogisticRegression(C=i)
             sclf = StackingClassifier(classifiers=[sig clf1, sig clf2, sig clf3
         ], meta classifier=lr, use probas=True)
             sclf.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
             print("Stacking Classifer : for the value of alpha: %f Log Loss: %
         0.3f" % (i, log loss(cv y, sclf.predict proba(cv x onehotCoding))))
             log error =log loss(cv y, sclf.predict proba(cv x onehotCoding))
             if best alpha > log error:
                 best alpha = log error
         Logistic Regression: Log Loss: 1.24
         Support vector machines : Log Loss: 1.72
         Naive Bayes : Log Loss: 1.37
         Stacking Classifer: for the value of alpha: 0.000100 Log Loss: 2.179
         Stacking Classifer: for the value of alpha: 0.001000 Log Loss: 2.049
         Stacking Classifer: for the value of alpha: 0.010000 Log Loss: 1.577
         Stacking Classifer: for the value of alpha: 0.100000 Log Loss: 1.224
         Stacking Classifer: for the value of alpha: 1.000000 Log Loss: 1.366
         Stacking Classifer: for the value of alpha: 10.000000 Log Loss: 1.690
         4.7.2 testing the model with the best hyper parameters
In [98]: lr = LogisticRegression(C=0.1)
         sclf = StackingClassifier(classifiers=[sig clf1, sig clf2, sig clf3], m
         eta classifier=lr, use probas=True)
         sclf.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
         log error = log loss(train y, sclf.predict proba(train x onehotCoding))
         print("Log loss (train) on the stacking classifier :",log error)
```

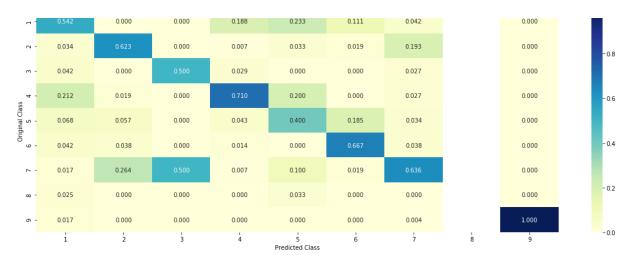
```
log_error = log_loss(cv_y, sclf.predict_proba(cv_x_onehotCoding))
print("Log loss (CV) on the stacking classifier :",log_error)

log_error = log_loss(test_y, sclf.predict_proba(test_x_onehotCoding))
print("Log loss (test) on the stacking classifier :",log_error)

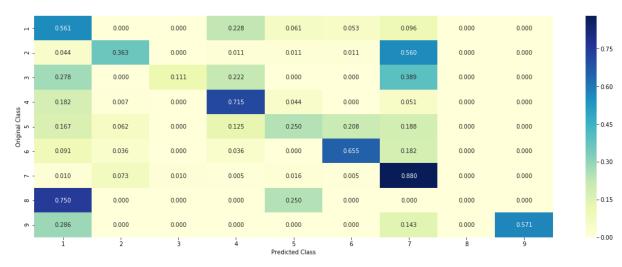
print("Number of missclassified point :", np.count_nonzero((sclf.predict(test_x_onehotCoding) - test_y))/test_y.shape[0])
plot_confusion_matrix(test_y=test_y, predict_y=sclf.predict(test_x_onehotCoding))
```



----- Precision matrix (Columm Sum=1) ------





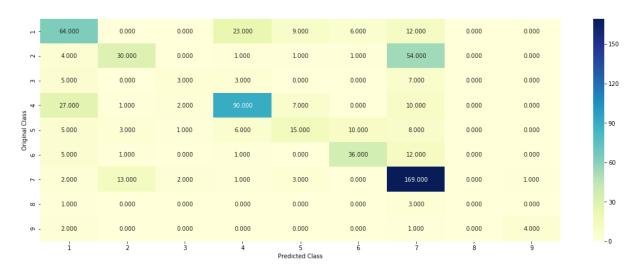


4.7.3 Maximum Voting classifier

```
In [99]: from sklearn.ensemble import VotingClassifier
  vclf = VotingClassifier(estimators=[('lr', sig_clf1), ('svc', sig_clf2
  ), ('rf', sig_clf3)], voting='soft')
  vclf.fit(train_x_onehotCoding, train_y)
```

```
print("Log loss (train) on the VotingClassifier :", log_loss(train_y, v
clf.predict_proba(train_x_onehotCoding)))
print("Log loss (CV) on the VotingClassifier :", log_loss(cv_y, vclf.pr
edict_proba(cv_x_onehotCoding)))
print("Log loss (test) on the VotingClassifier :", log_loss(test_y, vcl
f.predict_proba(test_x_onehotCoding)))
print("Number of missclassified point :", np.count_nonzero((vclf.predic
t(test_x_onehotCoding) - test_y))/test_y.shape[0])
plot_confusion_matrix(test_y=test_y, predict_y=vclf.predict(test_x_oneh
otCoding))
```

Log loss (train) on the VotingClassifier: 0.9407598679043604 Log loss (CV) on the VotingClassifier: 1.2835402100341697 Log loss (test) on the VotingClassifier: 1.223278167176945 Number of missclassified point: 0.3819548872180451



------ Precision matrix (Columm Sum=1)

