```
In [ ]: import os
In [5]: import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from sklearn.feature extraction.text import CountVectorizer
        from sklearn.feature extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
        import re
        import time
        import warnings
        from sklearn.model selection import train test split
        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.linear model import SGDClassifier
        from sklearn.calibration import CalibratedClassifierCV
        from sklearn.naive bayes import MultinomialNB
        from sklearn.naive bayes import GaussianNB
        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
        from nltk.corpus import stopwords
In [6]: data = pd.read_csv('msk-redefining-cancer-treatment/training variants')
        print('NO. of data points in the dataset', data.shape[0])
        print('No. of features', data.shape[1])
```

```
print('features', data.columns.values)
data.head()

NO. of data points in the dataset 3321
No. of features 4
features ['ID' 'Gene' 'Variation' 'Class']
```

Out[6]:

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

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

Fields are

- 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

READING TEXT DATA

```
In [7]: data_text = pd.read_csv('msk-redefining-cancer-treatment/training_text'
    ,sep = "\|\|",engine = 'python',names = ['ID','TEXT'],skiprows=1)
    print('Number of data points : ', data_text.shape[0])
    print('Number of features : ', data_text.shape[1])
```

PREPROCESSING OF TEXT

4 | 4 | Oncogenic mutations in the monomeric Casitas B...

```
In [8]:

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 the data
        if not word in stop_words:
```

```
string += word + " "
                 data text[column][index] = string
 In [9]: from tqdm import tqdm
In [10]: 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: 183.65417742300278 seconds
In [11]: result = pd.merge(data,data_text,on='ID',how= 'left')
         result.head()
Out[11]:
```

	ID	Gene	Variation	Class	TEXT
0	0	FAM58A	Truncating Mutations	1	cyclin dependent kinases cdks regulate variety
1	1	CBL	W802*	2	abstract background non small cell lung cancer
2	2	CBL	Q249E	2	abstract background non small cell lung cancer
3	3	CBL	N454D	3	recent evidence demonstrated acquired uniparen

	ID	Gene	Variation	Class		TEXT
4	4	CBL	L399V	4	oncogenic mutations monomeric casitas b lineag	

```
In [12]: result[result.isnull().any(axis=1)]
```

Out[12]:

	ID	Gene	Variation	Class	TEXT
1109	1109	FANCA	S1088F	1	NaN
1277	1277	ARID5B	Truncating Mutations	1	NaN
1407	1407	FGFR3	K508M	6	NaN
1639	1639	FLT1	Amplification	6	NaN
2755	2755	BRAF	G596C	7	NaN

```
In [13]: result.loc[result['TEXT'].isnull(),'TEXT'] = result['Gene'] +" "+result
['Variation']
```

```
In [14]: result[result['ID']== 1109]
```

Out[14]:

	ID	Gene	Variation	Class	TEXT
1109	1109	FANCA	S1088F	1	FANCA S1088F

Test, Train and Cross Validation Split

```
In [15]: y_true = result['Class'].values
    result.Gene = result.Gene.str.replace('/s+','_')
    result.Variation = result.Variation.str.replace('\s+', '_')
    X_train, test_df, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(result, y_true, st
    ratify=y_true, test_size=0.2)
```

```
# split the train data into train and cross validation by maintaining s
ame distribution of output varaible 'y_train' [stratify=y_train]
train_df, cv_df, y_train, y_cv = train_test_split(X_train, y_train, str
atify=y_train, test_size=0.2)
```

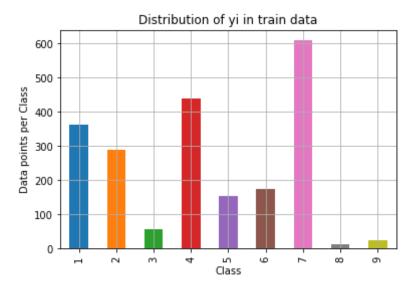
In [16]: print('Number of data points in train data:', train_df.shape[0]) print('Number of data points in test data:', test_df.shape[0]) print('Number of data points in cross validation data:', cv_df.shape[0])])

```
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

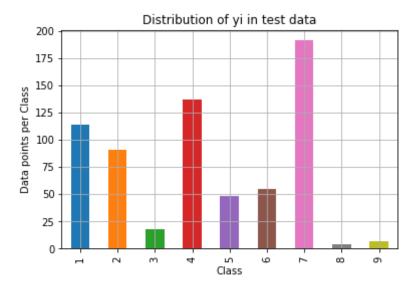
```
In [17]: | train_class_distribution = train df['Class'].value counts().sortlevel()
         test class distribution = test df['Class'].value counts().sortlevel()
         cv class distribution = cv df['Class'].value counts().sortlevel()
         my colors = 'rqbkymc'
         train class distribution.plot(kind = 'bar')
         plt.xlabel('Class')
         plt.vlabel('Data points per Class')
         plt.title('Distribution of yi in train data')
         plt.grid()
         plt.show()
         sorted yis = np.argsort(-train class distribution.values)
         for i in sorted yis:
             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.ylabel('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
py.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 = 'rgbkymc'
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()
# 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, ':',cv class distribut
ion.values[i], '(', np.round((cv class distribution.values[i]/cv df.sha
pe[0]*100), 3), '%)')
```

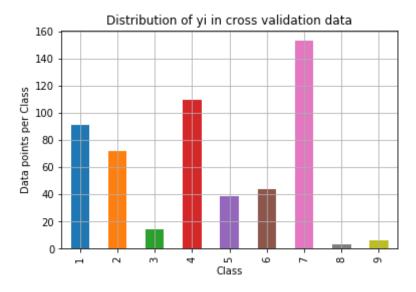


```
Number of data points in class 7 : 609 ( 28.672 %)
Number of data points in class 4 : 439 ( 20.669 %)
Number of data points in class 1 : 363 ( 17.09 %)
Number of data points in class 2 : 289 ( 13.606 %)
Number of data points in class 6 : 176 ( 8.286 %)
Number of data points in class 5 : 155 ( 7.298 %)
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 \%)
```

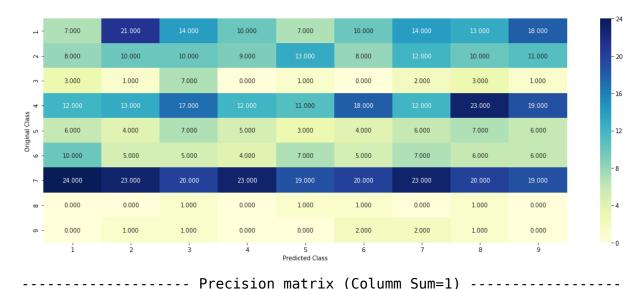


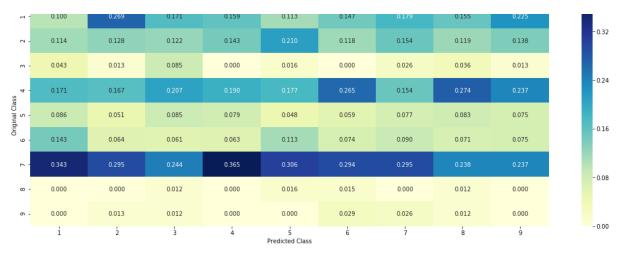
```
Number of data points in class 7 : 153 ( 28.759 %) Number of data points in class 4 : 110 ( 20.677 %) Number of data points in class 1 : 91 ( 17.105 %) Number of data points in class 2 : 72 ( 13.534 %) Number of data points in class 6 : 44 ( 8.271 %) Number of data points in class 5 : 39 ( 7.331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

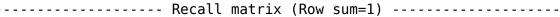
```
In [18]: def plot_confusion_matrix(test_y, predict_y):
    C = confusion_matrix(test_y, predict_y)
    A = (((C.T)/(C.sum(axis=1))).T)
    B =(C/C.sum(axis=0))
    labels = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]
    print("-"*20, "Confusion matrix", "-"*20)
    plt.figure(figsize = (20,7))
    sns.heatmap(C,annot = True,cmap= "YlGnBu",fmt=".3f", xticklabels=labels, yticklabels=labels)
```

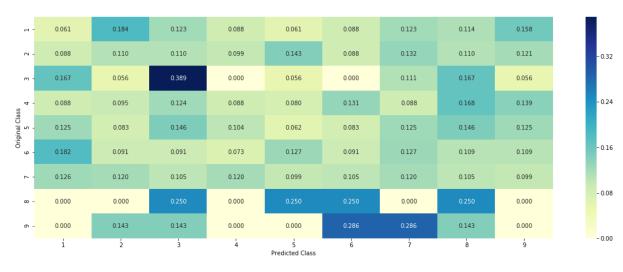
```
plt.xlabel('Predicted Class')
   plt.ylabel('Original Class')
    plt.show()
    print("-"*20, "Precision matrix (Column Sum=1)", "-"*20)
    plt.figure(figsize=(20,7))
    sns.heatmap(B, annot=True, cmap="YlGnBu", fmt=".3f", xticklabels=la
bels. vticklabels=labels)
    plt.xlabel('Predicted Class')
    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, vticklabels=labels)
    plt.xlabel('Predicted Class')
    plt.ylabel('Original Class')
    plt.show()
```

```
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

```
{BRCA1
                         174
              TP53
                         106
              EGFR
                         86
              BRCA2
                          75
             PTEN
                          69
             KIT
                          61
              BRAF
                          60
             ERBB2
                          47
              PDGFRA
                          46
              . . . }
    # print(train df['Variation'].value counts())
    # output:
    # Truncating Mutations
                                               63
    # Deletion
                                               43
    # Amplification
                                               43
                                               22
    # Fusions
    # Overexpression
                                                3
    # E17K
                                                3
    # 061L
                                                3
    # S222D
    # P130S
    # ...
    # }
    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):
            # print(train df.loc[(train df['Class']==1) & (train df['Ge
```

```
ID Gene
                                           Variation Class
            # 2470 2470 BRCA1
                                              S1715C
            # 2486
                  2486 BRCA1
                                              S1841R
            # 2614 2614 BRCA1
                                                          7
                                                M1R
            # 2432 2432 BRCA1
                                              L1657P
                                                          1
            # 2567 2567 BRCA1
                                                          1
                                              T1685A
           # 2583 2583 BRCA1
                                              E1660G
           # 2634 2634 BRCA1
                                              W1718L
                                                          1
           # cls cnt.shape[0] will return the number of rows
           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 qv dict
# Get Gene variation feature
def get gv feature(alpha, feature, df):
   # print(qv dict)
         {'BRCA1': [0.20075757575757575, 0.037878787878788, 0.068181
8181818177, 0.13636363636363635, 0.25, 0.19318181818181818, 0.0378787
8787878788, 0.03787878787878788, 0.037878787878788],
           'TP53': [0.32142857142857145, 0.061224489795918366, 0.061224
489795918366, 0.27040816326530615, 0.061224489795918366, 0.066326530612
244902. 0.051020408163265307. 0.051020408163265307. 0.05612244897959183
7],
           'EGFR': [0.056818181818181816, 0.21590909090909091, 0.0625,
0.068181818181818177, 0.068181818181818177, 0.0625, 0.3465909090909091
2, 0.0625, 0.0568181818181818161,
           'BRCA2': [0.133333333333333333, 0.060606060606060608, 0.06060
6060606060608, 0.078787878787878782, 0.1393939393939394, 0.345454545454
```

```
54546, 0.060606060606060608, 0.0606060606060608, 0.06060606060606
81,
           'PTEN': [0.069182389937106917, 0.062893081761006289, 0.06918
2389937106917, 0.46540880503144655, 0.075471698113207544, 0.06289308176
1006289, 0.069182389937106917, 0.062893081761006289, 0.0628930817610062
891,
           'KIT': [0.066225165562913912, 0.25165562913907286, 0.0728476
82119205295. 0.072847682119205295. 0.066225165562913912. 0.066225165562
913912, 0.27152317880794702, 0.066225165562913912, 0.06622516556291391
21.
           'BRAF': [0.06666666666666666. 0.179999999999999. 0.073333
3333333334, 0.073333333333333334, 0.09333333333333338, 0.08000000000
0000002, 0.29999999999999, 0.0666666666666666, 0.066666666666666
61.
   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
    qv fea = []
   # for every feature values in the given data frame we will check if
it is there in the train data then we will add the feature to gv fea
   # if not we will add [1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9,1/9] to gv fe
   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])
             gv fea.append([-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1,-1])
    return qv fea
```

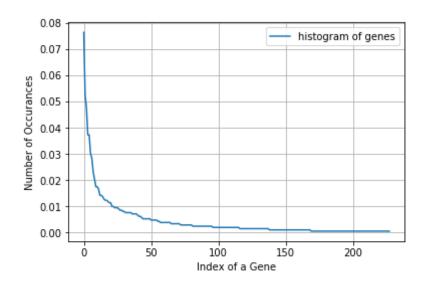
3.2.1 Univariate Analysis on Gene Feature

Q1. Gene, What type of feature it is?

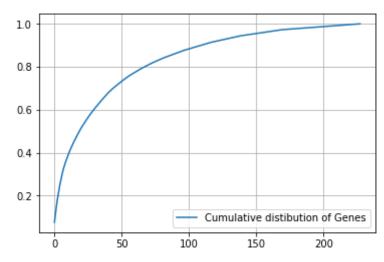
Ans. Gene is a categorical variable

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

```
In [21]: unique genes = train df['Gene'].value counts()
         print('No.of Unique Genes', unique genes.shape[0])
         print(unique genes.head(10))
         No.of Unique Genes 228
         BRCA1
                   162
         TP53
                   111
         EGFR
                   101
         PTEN
                    79
         BRCA2
                    79
         BRAF
                    64
         KIT
                    60
         ALK
                    49
         ERBB2
                    43
         PDGFRA
                    37
         Name: Gene, dtype: int64
In [22]: s = sum(unique genes.values)
         h = unique genes.values/s
         plt.plot(h,label = "histogram of genes")
         plt.xlabel('Index of a Gene')
         plt.ylabel('Number of Occurances')
         plt.legend()
         plt.grid()
         plt.show()
```



```
In [23]: c = np.cumsum(h)
  plt.plot(c,label = 'Cumulative distibution 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 [25]: print("train_gene_feature_responseCoding is converted feature using res
 pone coding method. The shape of gene feature:", train_gene_feature_res
 ponseCoding.shape)

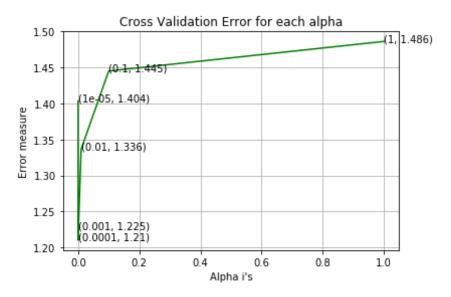
train_gene_feature_responseCoding is converted feature using respone co ding method. The shape of gene feature: (2124, 9)

```
In [30]: gene_vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(ngram_range=(1,1),max_features = 1000
)
    train_gene_feature_onehotCoding = gene_vectorizer.fit_transform(train_d
    f['Gene'])
    test_gene_feature_onehotCoding = gene_vectorizer.transform(test_df['Gen
    e'])
    cv_gene_feature_onehotCoding = gene_vectorizer.transform(cv_df['Gene'])
```

In [31]: | train_df['Gene'].head()

```
Out[31]: 155
                   EGFR
                    KIT
          3028
          3317
                  RUNX1
          2365
                  STK11
          981
                   ETV6
          Name: Gene, dtype: object
In [32]: train gene feature onehotCoding
Out[32]: <2124x227 sparse matrix of type '<class 'numpy.float64'>'
                  with 2124 stored elements in Compressed Sparse Row format>
In [29]: len(gene vectorizer.get feature names())
Out[29]: 227
In [33]: print("train gene feature onehotCoding is converted feature using one-h
          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, 227)
          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 [34]: alpha = [10 ** x for x in range(-5, 1)]
          cv log error array = []
          for i in alpha:
              clf = SGDClassifier(alpha = i ,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(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 v, 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
v[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 = 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=1e-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
=1e-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=1e-15))
For values of alpha = 1e-05 The log loss is: 1.403502216534151
For values of alpha = 0.0001 The log loss is: 1.2100040953883213
For values of alpha = 0.001 The log loss is: 1.2251820081190452
For values of alpha = 0.01 The log loss is: 1.3364242873399734
For values of alpha = 0.1 The log loss is: 1.4450994742490895
For values of alpha = 1 \text{ The log loss is: } 1.4862833586858324
```



For values of best alpha = 0.0001 The train log loss is: 1.04282048645 1529

For values of best alpha = 0.0001 The cross validation log loss is: 1.2100040953883213For values of best alpha = 0.0001 The test log loss is: 1.2015030713075001

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 [35]: 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'])))].shap
e[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 8 genes in train dataset?
 Ans
- 1. In test data 643 out of 665 : 96.69172932330827
- 2. In cross validation data 512 out of 532 : 96.2406015037594

3.2.2 Univariate Analysis on Variation Feature

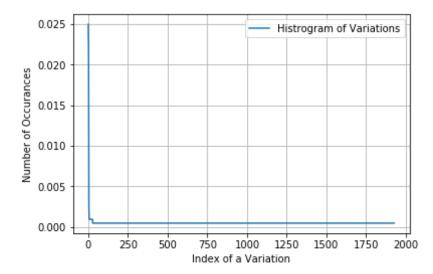
- **Q7.** Variation, What type of feature is it?
- **Ans.** Variation is a categorical variable
- **Q8.** How many categories are there?

```
In [36]: 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: 1927
         Truncating Mutations
                                 53
         Deletion
                                 50
         Amplification
                                 46
         Fusions
                                 24
                                  5
         Overexpression
         061H
         ETV6-NTRK3 Fusion
         TMPRSS2-ETV1 Fusion
         K117N
         T286A
         Name: Variation, dtype: int64
```

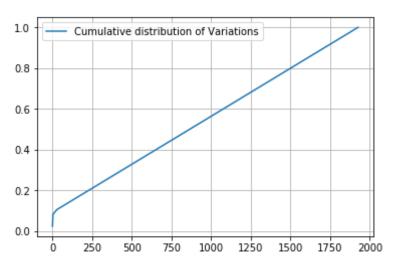
```
In [37]: print("Ans: There are", unique_variations.shape[0] ,"different categori
    es of variations in the train data, and they are distibuted as follows"
    ,)
```

Ans: There are 1927 different categories of variations in the train dat a, and they are distibuted as follows

```
In [38]: 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()
```



```
In [39]: c = np.cumsum(h)
    print(c)
    plt.plot(c,label='Cumulative distribution of Variations')
    plt.grid()
    plt.legend()
    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/

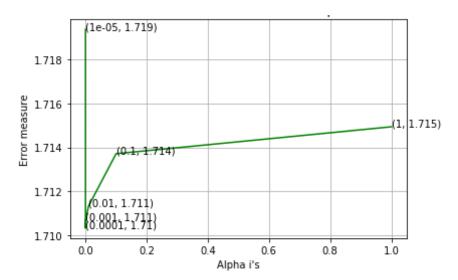
- 1. One hot Encoding
- 2. Response coding

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

```
cv variation feature responseCoding = np.array(get gv feature(alpha, "V
         ariation", cv df))
In [41]: 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 [42]: variation vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(ngram range=(1,1),max features =
          1000)
         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 [43]: 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, 1000)
         Q10. How good is this Variation feature in predicting y i?
         Let's build a model just like the earlier!
In [44]: | alpha = [10 ** x for x in range(-5, 1)]
         # read more about SGDClassifier() at http://scikit-learn.org/stable/mod
         ules/generated/sklearn.linear model.SGDClassifier.html
         # default parameters
         # SGDClassifier(loss='hinge', penalty='l2', alpha=0.0001, l1 ratio=0.1
```

```
5, fit intercept=True, max iter=None, tol=None,
# shuffle=True, verbose=0, epsilon=0.1, n jobs=1, random state=None, le
arning rate='optimal', eta0=0.0, power t=0.5,
# class weight=None, warm start=False, average=False, n iter=None)
# some of methods
# fit(X, y[, coef init, intercept init, ...]) Fit linear model with S
tochastic Gradient Descent.
\# predict(X) Predict class labels for samples in X.
# video link:
#-----
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
v[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: 1.7193557255651712
For values of alpha = 0.0001 The log loss is: 1.7103329698301422
For values of alpha = 0.001 The log loss is: 1.7107265487895786
For values of alpha = 0.01 The log loss is: 1.7113321358061389
For values of alpha = 0.1 The log loss is: 1.713712745763189
For values of alpha = 1 The log loss is: 1.714935005465305
```



For values of best alpha = 0.0001 The train log loss is: 1.216751530784613For values of best alpha = 0.0001 The cross validation log loss is: 1.7103329698301422For values of best alpha = 0.0001 The test log loss is: 1.7013621864097355

In [45]: 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 1927 genes in test and cross validation data sets?

Ans

- 1. In test data 68 out of 665 : 10.225563909774436
- 2. In cross validation data 55 out of 532 : 10.338345864661653

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 prediciting y_i?
- 5. Is the text feature stable across train, test and CV datasets?

```
In [46]: def extract_dictionary_paddle(cls_text):
    dictionary = defaultdict(int)
    for index,rows in cls_text.iterrows():
        for word in row['TEXT'].split():
            dictionary[word]+=1
    return dictionary
```

```
In [49]: text_vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(min_df=3,max_features =1000)
    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 fea counts = train text feature onehotCoding.sum(axis=0).Al
         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: 1000
In [50]: from collections import Counter, defaultdict
         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 \text{ 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 [51]: 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 [52]: 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 [53]: from sklearn.preprocessing import normalize
         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)
         # don't forget to normalize every feature
         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'])
         # don't forget to normalize every feature
         cv text feature onehotCoding = normalize(cv text feature onehotCoding,
         axis=0)
In [54]: 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 [55]: print(Counter(sorted_text_occur))
         Counter({248.52427606909612: 1, 177.86722878750243: 1, 131.488853530085
         46: 1, 129.5360673563795: 1, 126.81278421734666: 1, 116.0057907003641:
         1, 115.22798752464622: 1, 115.2039365863168: 1, 109.30258617773265: 1,
         107.95775329085768: 1, 105.91194712849071: 1, 91.89526232408748: 1, 89.
         09406161826489: 1, 88.90102761036763: 1, 86.39684691421618: 1, 79.68458
         481863323: 1, 79.06078288408965: 1, 78.25832894431927: 1, 78.0248185532
         9442: 1, 77.49435317351258: 1, 76.21032363017056: 1, 73.41906921894395:
         1, 69.84754657894561: 1, 69.72168896427023: 1, 67.35833156446581: 1, 6
```

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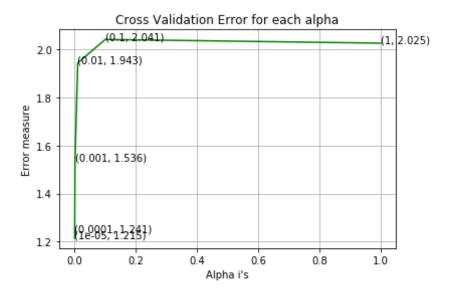
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```
In [56]: alpha = [10 ** x for x in range(-5, 1)]
# read more about SGDClassifier() at http://scikit-learn.org/stable/mod
```

```
ules/generated/sklearn.linear model.SGDClassifier.html
# default parameters
# SGDClassifier(loss='hinge', penalty='l2', alpha=0.0001, l1_ratio=0.1
5, fit intercept=True, max iter=None, tol=None,
# shuffle=True, verbose=0, epsilon=0.1, n jobs=1, random state=None, le
arning rate='optimal', eta0=0.0, power t=0.5,
# class weight=None, warm start=False, average=False, n iter=None)
# some of methods
# fit(X, y[, coef init, intercept init, ...]) Fit linear model with S
tochastic Gradient Descent.
# predict(X) Predict class labels for samples in X.
# video link:
#-----
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
v[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=1e-15
))
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(cv text 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 text 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: 1.2148101634148702
For values of alpha = 0.0001 The log loss is: 1.2407204504334766
For values of alpha = 0.001 The log loss is: 1.5356784047973855
For values of alpha = 0.01 The log loss is: 1.9429105492744883
For values of alpha = 0.1 The log loss is: 2.040761108212507
For values of alpha = 1 The log loss is: 2.0251740163882554
```



For values of best alpha = 1e-05 The train log loss is: 0.772792634132 9535

For values of best alpha = 1e-05 The cross validation log loss is: 1.2 148101634148702

For values of best alpha = 1e-05 The test log loss is: 1.1088266523773 178

```
In [57]: def get_intersec_text(df):
    df_text_vec = TfidfVectorizer()
    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).A1
    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 [58]: 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")
         1.351 % of word of test data appeared in train data
         1.45 % of word of Cross Validation appeared in train data
In [59]: 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 [60]: 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 [61]: 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'])
```

```
fea1 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<fea1 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)]
                      yes 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")
In [138]: def get impfeature names tfidf(indices, text, gene, var, no features):
              gene tfidf vec = TfidfVectorizer(max features = 1000)
              var tfidf vec = TfidfVectorizer(max features = 1000)
              text tfidf vec = TfidfVectorizer(min df=3)
              gene vec = gene tfidf vec.fit(train df['Gene'])
              var vec = var tfidf vec.fit(train_df['Variation'])
              text vec = text tfidf vec.fit(train df['TEXT'])
```

```
feal len = len(gene vec.get feature names())
    fea2 len = len(var tfidf vec.get feature names())
    word present = 0
    for i,v in enumerate(indices):
        if(v<fea1 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)]
            yes 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")
```

```
In [62]: from scipy.sparse import hstack

train_gene_var_onehotCoding = hstack((train_gene_feature_onehotCoding,t
    rain_variation_feature_onehotCoding))
    test_gene_var_onehotCoding = hstack((test_gene_feature_onehotCoding,test_variation_feature_onehotCoding))
    cv_gene_var_onehotCoding = hstack((cv_gene_feature_onehotCoding,cv_variation_feature_onehotCoding))
```

```
train x onehotCoding = hstack((train gene var onehotCoding, train text
         feature onehotCoding)).tocsr()
         train y = np.array(list(train df['Class']))
         test x onehotCoding = hstack((test gene var onehotCoding, test text fea
         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 [63]: 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, 22
         27)
         (number of data points * number of features) in test data = (665, 222
```

```
(number of data points * number of features) in cross validation data = (532, 2227)

In [64]: 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 = ", test_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

```
In [65]: 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.arid()
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: 1.2442766226624395
for alpha = 0.0001
Log Loss: 1.2433632257353313
for alpha = 0.001
Log Loss: 1.2420855832330644
```

for alpha = 0.1

Log Loss: 1.2261369626270107

for alpha = 1

Log Loss: 1.2404899532565405

for alpha = 10

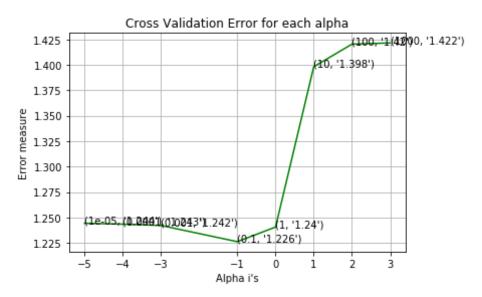
Log Loss: 1.398186441499341

for alpha = 100

Log Loss: 1.420394827639618

for alpha = 1000

Log Loss: 1.4215970992551819



For values of best alpha = 0.1 The train log loss is: 0.79848532305220 04

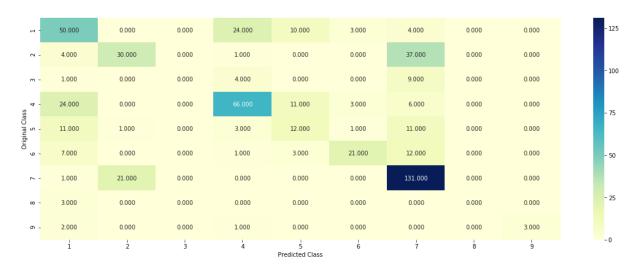
For values of best alpha = 0.1 The cross validation log loss is: 1.226 1369626270107

For values of best alpha = 0.1 The test log loss is: 1.199899624066156 8

```
In [66]: 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
()))
```

Log Loss: 1.2261369626270107 Number of missclassified point: 0.4116541353383459 ------ Confusion matrix ------





4.2. K Nearest Neighbour Classification

4.2.1. Hyper parameter tuning

```
In [71]: 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()
```

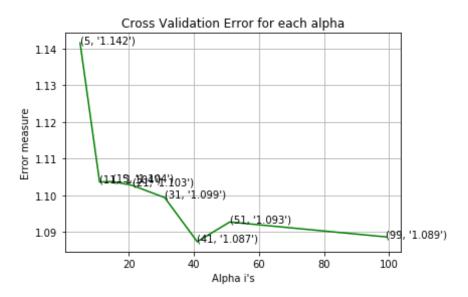
```
ax.plot(alpha, cv log error array,c='g')
for i, txt in enumerate(np.round(cv log error array,3)):
    ax.annotate((alpha[i],str(txt)), (alpha[i],cv log error array[i]))
plt.grid()
plt.title("Cross Validation Error for each alpha")
plt.xlabel("Alpha i's")
plt.ylabel("Error measure")
plt.show()
best 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: 1.1415779392265757
for alpha = 11
Log Loss: 1.1036520093495181
for alpha = 15
Log Loss: 1.1037809410733435
for alpha = 21
Log Loss: 1.1027570696679192
for alpha = 31
Log Loss: 1.0994111613505804
for alpha = 41
Log Loss: 1.0873904842294886
```

for alpha = 51

Log Loss: 1.0927459764087593

for alpha = 99

Log Loss: 1.088691262044198

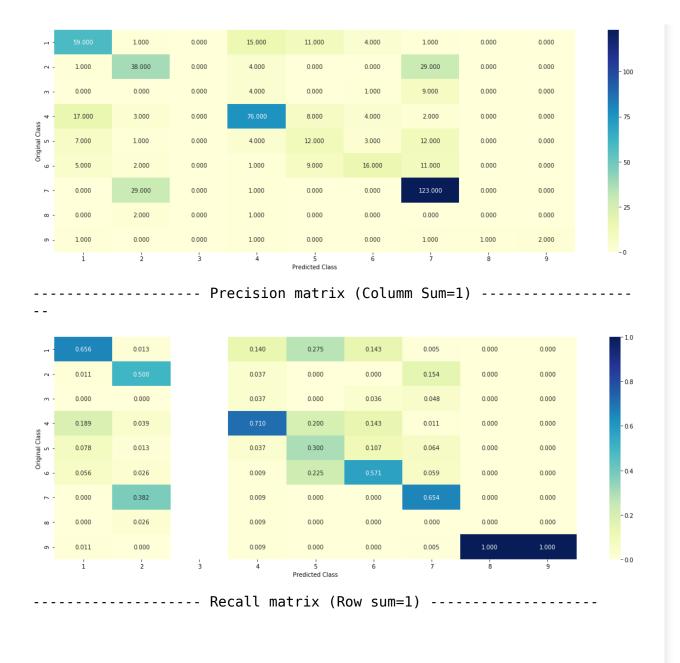


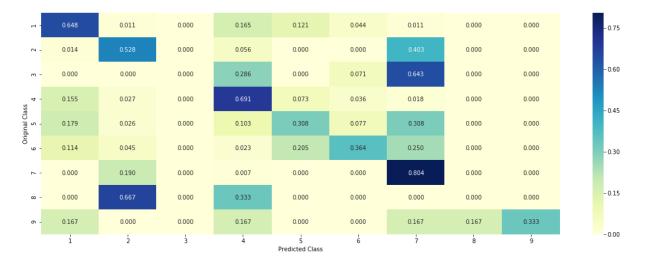
For values of best alpha = 41 The train log loss is: 0.823394408360955

For values of best alpha = 41 The cross validation log loss is: 1.0873 904842294886

For values of best alpha = 41 The test log loss is: 1.1381835319005038

In [72]: clf = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=alpha[best_alpha]) predict_and_plot_confusion_matrix(train_x_responseCoding, train_y, cv_x _responseCoding, cv_y, clf)





```
clf = KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=alpha[best alpha])
In [88]:
        clf.fit(train x responseCoding, train y)
        sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
        sig clf.fit(train x responseCoding, train y)
        test point index = 150
        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: 9
        Actual Class: 4
        The 41 nearest neighbours of the test points belongs to classes [4 4
        4 1 1 11
        Feguency of nearest points : Counter({4: 21, 1: 19, 6: 1})
```

```
In [89]: | 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 = 129
         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 41 and the nearest neighbours of the test points
         belongs to classes [7 3 3 3 3 3 3 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 2 2 7 7 2 7 7 7
         3 7 7 2 3 7 7 7 2 5 7
         7 7 7 71
         Feguency of nearest points : Counter({7: 26, 3: 9, 2: 5, 5: 1})
```

4.3. Logistic Regression

4.3.1. With Class balancing

```
In [145]: 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.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 = 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

TOT GEPTIG TO UU

Log Loss: 1.2303642842012958

for alpha = 1e-05

Log Loss: 1.1777387536210098

for alpha = 0.0001

Log Loss: 1.071783239542718

for alpha = 0.001

Log Loss: 1.085704362544589

for alpha = 0.01

Log Loss: 1.235085491714876

for alpha = 0.1

Log Loss: 1.6839924148775527

for alpha = 1

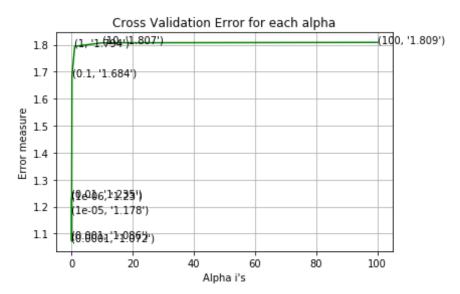
Log Loss: 1.794468716097687

for alpha = 10

Log Loss: 1.8073878773647039

for alpha = 100

Log Loss: 1.8089331810021625



For values of best alpha = 0.0001 The train log loss is: 0.5947280329374434For values of best alpha = 0.0001 The cross validation log loss is: 1. 071783239542718

For values of best alpha = 0.0001 The test log loss is: 0.990118304992 4845 clf = SGDClassifier(class weight='balanced', alpha=alpha[best alpha], p In [146]: 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: 1.071783239542718 Number of mis-classified points: 0.3533834586466165 ----- Confusion matrix ------61.000 0.000 21.000 1.000 3.000 0.000 30.000 0.000 1.000 0.000 1.000 36.000 0.000 0.000 4.000 - 100 1.000 0.000 1.000 3.000 0.000 9.000 0.000 0.000 14.000 2.000 10.000 3.000 4.000 0.000 10.000 1.000 1.000 6.000 10.000 2.000 9.000 0.000 0.000 5.000 1.000 0.000 2.000 26.000 7.000 0.000 - 50 1.000 15.000 0.000 0.000 - 25 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 1.000 3.000 1.000 0.000



```
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[
          0]," class:")
              print (tabulate(tabulte list, headers=["Index",'Feature name', 'Pre
          sent or Not']))
In [147]: | 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 = 500
          no feature = 1000
          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 tfidf(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: 1
          Predicted Class Probabilities: [[5.573e-01 3.100e-03 2.630e-02 9.270e-0
          2 3.162e-01 1.500e-03 1.200e-03
            1 6000 03 1 0000 0411
```

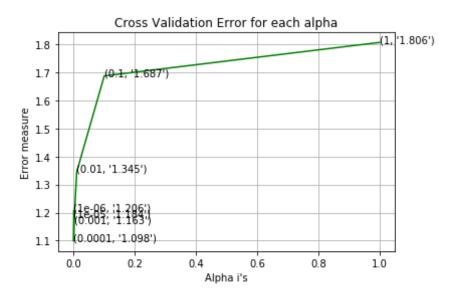
```
Actual Class: 1

285 Text feature [12] present in test data point [True]
512 Text feature [09] present in test data point [True]
559 Text feature [0886] present in test data point [True]
660 Text feature [0008] present in test data point [True]
682 Text feature [105] present in test data point [True]
0ut of the top 1000 features 5 are present in query point
```

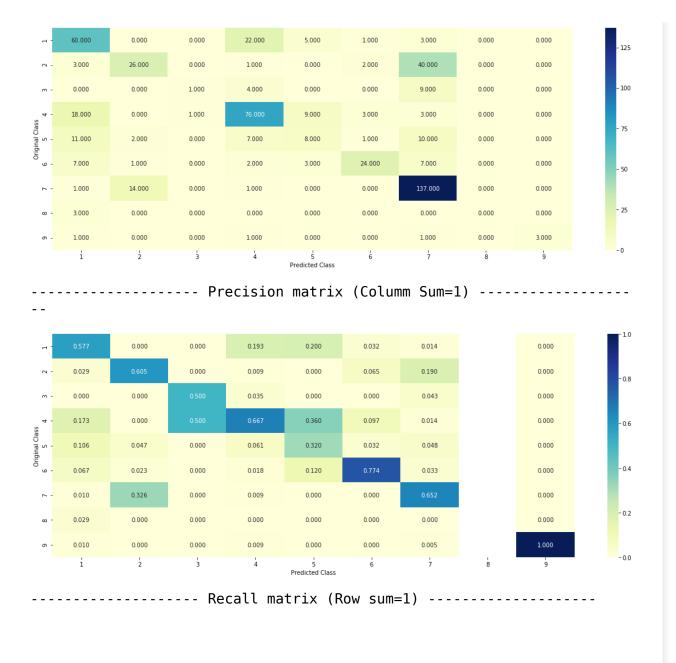
LR WITHOUT CLASS BALANCING

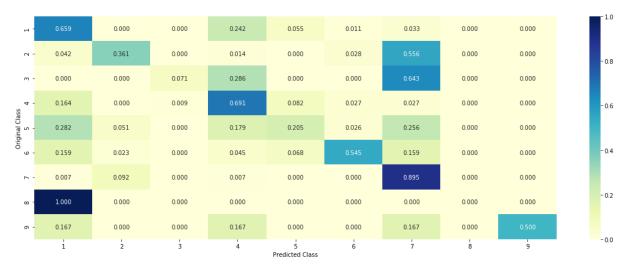
```
In [142]: alpha = [10 ** x for x in range(-6, 1)]
          cv log error array = []
          for i in alpha:
              print("for alpha =", i)
              clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=i, penalty='l2', loss='log', random state
          =42)
              clf.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
              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))
              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 = 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: 1.2056043300866421
for alpha = 1e-05
Log Loss: 1.1844814098459369
for alpha = 0.0001
Log Loss: 1.0982240658305977
for alpha = 0.001
Log Loss: 1.1633042306643904
for alpha = 0.01
Log Loss: 1.3452681280145753
for alpha = 0.1
Log Loss: 1.6870075013833372
for alpha = 1
Log Loss: 1.8062937757896782
```



For values of best alpha = 0.0001 The train log loss is: 0.582797947082412 For values of best alpha = 0.0001 The cross validation log loss is: 1. 0982240658305977 For values of best alpha = 0.0001 The test log loss is: 1.006412144758





```
In [144]: clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=alpha[best alpha], penalty='l2', loss='log',
          random state=42)
          clf.fit(train x onehotCoding,train y)
          test point index = 200
          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 tfidf(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: 4
          Predicted Class Probabilities: [[5.780e-02 6.600e-03 3.100e-03 8.918e-0
          1 1.320e-02 3.800e-03 2.090e-02
            2.400e-03 4.000e-0411
```

```
Actual Class: 4

136 Text feature [13] present in test data point [True]
219 Text feature [122] present in test data point [True]
270 Text feature [064] present in test data point [True]
299 Text feature [101] present in test data point [True]
335 Text feature [007] present in test data point [True]
351 Text feature [105] present in test data point [True]
407 Text feature [002] present in test data point [True]
448 Text feature [0075] present in test data point [True]
482 Text feature [001] present in test data point [True]
0ut of the top 500 features 9 are present in query point
```

Using CountVectorizer with bigram and trigram

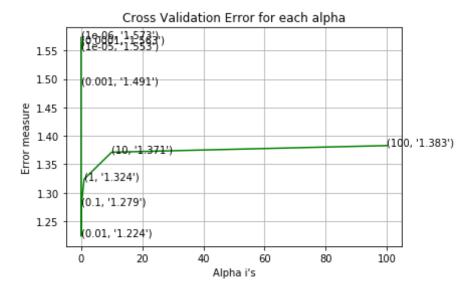
```
In [108]: gene vectorizer = CountVectorizer(ngram range=(1,2))
          train gene feature onehotCoding bigram = gene vectorizer.fit transform(
          train df['Gene'])
          test gene feature onehotCoding bigram = gene vectorizer.transform(test
          df['Gene'])
          cv_gene_feature_onehotCoding bigram = gene vectorizer.transform(cv df[
          'Gene'l)
In [109]: variation vectorizer = CountVectorizer(ngram range=(1,2))
          train variation feature onehotCoding bigram = variation vectorizer.fit
          transform(train df['Variation'])
          test variation feature onehotCoding bigram = variation vectorizer.trans
          form(test df['Variation'])
          cv variation feature onehotCoding bigram = variation vectorizer.transfo
          rm(cv df['Variation'])
In [110]: text vectorizer = CountVectorizer(min df=3,ngram range=(1,2))
          train text feature onehotCoding bigram = text vectorizer.fit transform(
          train df['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 feature onehotCoding bigram = normalize(train text feature o
          nehotCoding bigram, axis=0)
          # we use the same vectorizer that was trained on train data
          test text feature onehotCoding bigram = text vectorizer.transform(test
          df['TEXT'])
          # don't forget to normalize every feature
          test text feature onehotCoding bigram = normalize(test text feature one
          hotCoding bigram, axis=0)
          # we use the same vectorizer that was trained on train data
          cv text feature onehotCoding bigram = text vectorizer.transform(cv df[
          'TEXT'1)
          # don't forget to normalize every feature
          cv text feature onehotCoding bigram = normalize(cv text feature onehotC
          oding bigram, axis=0)
In [111]: train gene var onehotCoding bigram = hstack((train gene feature onehotC
          oding bigram, train variation feature_onehotCoding_bigram))
          test gene var onehotCoding bigram = hstack((test gene feature onehotCod
          ing bigram,test variation feature onehotCoding bigram))
          cv gene var onehotCoding bigram = hstack((cv gene feature onehotCoding
          bigram,cv variation feature onehotCoding bigram))
          train x onehotCoding bigram = hstack((train gene var onehotCoding bigra
          m, train text feature onehotCoding bigram)).tocsr()
          train y = np.array(list(train df['Class']))
          test x onehotCoding bigram = hstack((test gene var onehotCoding bigram,
           test text feature onehotCoding bigram)).tocsr()
          test y = np.array(list(test df['Class']))
          cv x onehotCoding bigram = hstack((cv gene var onehotCoding bigram, cv
          text feature onehotCoding bigram)).tocsr()
          cv y = np.array(list(cv df['Class']))
```

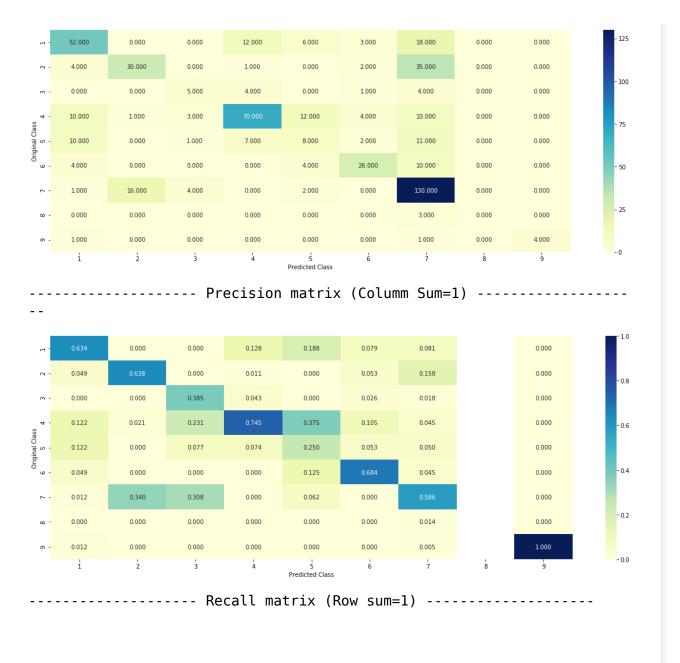
LOGISTIC REGRESSION WITH CLASS BALANCING AND USING BIGRAM

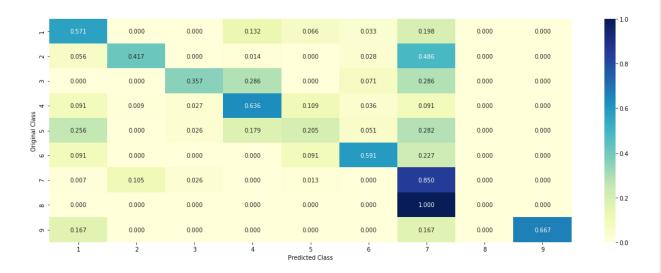
```
In [112]: alpha = [10 ** x for x in range(-6, 3)]
          cv log error array = []
          for i in alpha:
              print("for alpha =", i)
              clf = SGDClassifier(class weight='balanced', alpha=i, penalty='l2',
           loss='log', random state=42)
              clf.fit(train x onehotCoding bigram, train y)
              sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
              sig clf.fit(train x onehotCoding bigram, train y)
              sig clf probs = sig clf.predict proba(cv x onehotCoding bigram)
              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 bigram, train y)
          sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
          sig clf.fit(train x onehotCoding bigram, train y)
          predict y = sig clf.predict proba(train x onehotCoding bigram)
          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 bigram)
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 bigram)
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: 1.5730414450985997
for alpha = 1e-05
Log Loss: 1.552955134257466
for alpha = 0.0001
Log Loss: 1.5627526359761572
for alpha = 0.001
Log Loss: 1.4911550657109236
for alpha = 0.01
Log Loss: 1.2236850836121171
for alpha = 0.1
Log Loss: 1.2789896201021673
for alpha = 1
Log Loss: 1.3239395998659487
for alpha = 10
Log Loss: 1.3712552514164116
for alpha = 100
Log Loss: 1.3829123916913362
```



For values of best alpha = 0.01 The train log loss is: 0.8601777610201468For values of best alpha = 0.01 The cross validation log loss is: 1.2236850836121171For values of best alpha = 0.01 The test log loss is: 1.2153974121864892





Linear SVM

```
In [127]:
          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=4\overline{2})
              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 = SVC(C=i, kernel='linear', probability=True, class weight='balance
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: 1.1924750398240764
for C = 0.0001
Log Loss: 1.1644093502351454
for C = 0.001
Log Loss: 1.1541324741416927
for C = 0.01
Log Loss: 1.3720471947767994
for C = 0.1
```

Log Loss: 1.7141841503386108

for C = 1

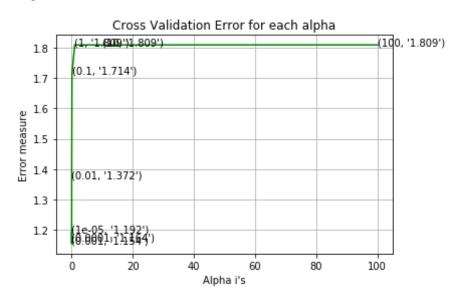
Log Loss: 1.8093712686489547

for C = 10

Log Loss: 1.8093711373933496

for C = 100

Log Loss: 1.8093759039024806



For values of best alpha = 0.001 The train log loss is: 0.800920004153 4785

For values of best alpha = 0.001 The cross validation log loss is: 1.1 541324741416927

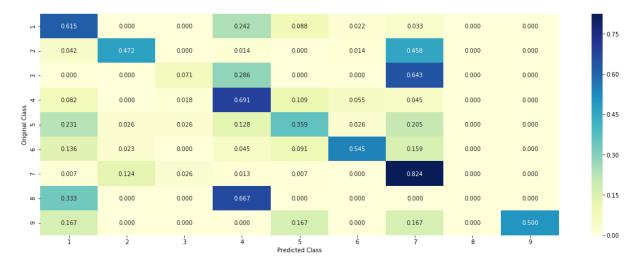
For values of best alpha = 0.001 The test log loss is: 1.0700818180951 652

In [128]: 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 : 1.1541324741416927

Number of mis-classified points: 0.37218045112781956





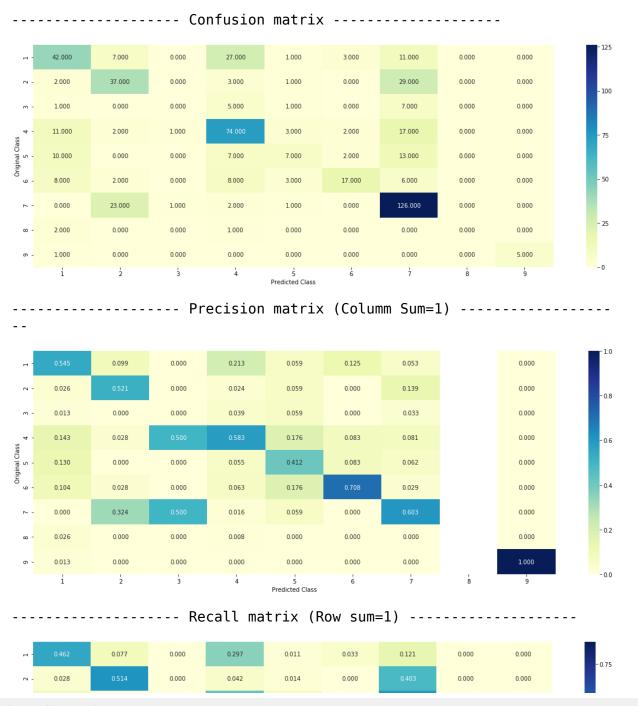
```
In [139]: clf = SGDClassifier(alpha=alpha[best alpha], penalty='l2', loss='hinge'
          , random state=42)
          clf.fit(train x onehotCoding,train y)
          test point index = 50
          #test point index = 100
          no feature = 500
          predicted cls = sig clf.predict(test 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 tfidf(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: 1
          Predicted Class Probabilities: [[8.595e-01 2.910e-02 2.300e-03 2.600e-0
          3 3.900e-03 5.300e-03 9.550e-02
            1.400e-03 5.000e-04]]
          Actual Class: 2
```

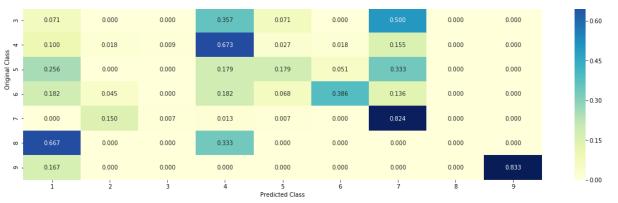
Create PDF in your applications with the Pdfcrowd HTML to PDF API

```
310 Text feature [097] present in test data point [True]
          318 Text feature [02] present in test data point [True]
          332 Text feature [12] present in test data point [True]
          367 Text feature [038] present in test data point [True]
          488 Text feature [1014] present in test data point [True]
          Out of the top 500 features 5 are present in query point
In [140]: 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 tfidf(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: 4
          Predicted Class Probabilities: [[0.0562 0.0528 0.0117 0.7645 0.0363 0.0
          165 0.0565 0.0034 0.002111
          Actual Class: 4
          161 Text feature [07] present in test data point [True]
          287 Text feature [13] present in test data point [True]
          428 Text feature [02] present in test data point [True]
          472 Text feature [04] present in test data point [True]
          Out of the top 500 features 4 are present in query point
In [119]: | alpha = [100,200,500,1000,2000]
          max depth = [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 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='gini', 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: 1.2397055221067135
          for n estimators = 100 and max depth = 10
          Log Loss: 1.2599002601414668
          for n estimators = 200 and max depth = 5
          Log Loss: 1.2333371609472659
          for n estimators = 200 and max depth = 10
          Log Loss: 1.253699119061069
          for n estimators = 500 and max depth = 5
          Log Loss: 1.2296755045750676
          for n estimators = 500 and max depth = 10
          Log Loss: 1.2531199340574077
          for n estimators = 1000 and max depth = 5
          Log Loss: 1.2252658400197152
          for n estimators = 1000 and max depth = 10
          Log Loss: 1.2469103481560504
          for n estimators = 2000 and max depth = 5
          Log Loss: 1.223526323570853
          for n estimators = 2000 and max depth = 10
          Log Loss: 1.2449741220182315
          For values of best estimator = 2000 The train log loss is: 0.859726333
          8115166
          For values of best estimator = 2000 The cross validation log loss is:
          1.223526323570853
          For values of best estimator = 2000 The test log loss is: 1.1921106986
          524912
In [163]: | clf = RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=alpha[int(best alpha/2)], cri
          terion='gini', max depth = max depth[int(best alpha%2)], random state=4
          2, n jobs=-1)
          predict_and_plot_confusion_matrix(train_x_onehotCoding, train y,cv x on
          ehotCoding,cv y, clf)
          Log loss: 1.2105319540134507
          Number of mis-classified points: 0.42105263157894735
```





```
In [164]:
          clf = RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=alpha[int(best alpha/2)], cri
          terion='gini', 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)
          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.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: [[0.0576 0.1812 0.0184 0.0387 0.0443 0.0
          336 0.616 0.0063 0.003911
          Actual Class: 7
          0 Text feature [kinase] present in test data point [True]
          1 Text feature [inhibitors] present in test data point [True]
```

```
I TONE TOUGHT TIMITATIONAL PICACHE IN LOSE MULU POINT TIME!
2 Text feature [activating] present in test data point [True]
3 Text feature [inhibitor] present in test data point [True]
4 Text feature [activation] present in test data point [True]
5 Text feature [tyrosine] present in test data point [True]
6 Text feature [phosphorylation] present in test data point [True]
7 Text feature [treatment] present in test data point [True]
9 Text feature [activated] present in test data point [True]
10 Text feature [constitutive] present in test data point [True]
13 Text feature [function] present in test data point [True]
15 Text feature [oncogenic] present in test data point [True]
16 Text feature [growth] present in test data point [True]
17 Text feature [signaling] present in test data point [True]
18 Text feature [erk] present in test data point [True]
19 Text feature [therapy] present in test data point [True]
20 Text feature [receptor] present in test data point [True]
21 Text feature [kinases] present in test data point [True]
23 Text feature [therapeutic] present in test data point [True]
24 Text feature [akt] present in test data point [True]
25 Text feature [loss] present in test data point [True]
26 Text feature [downstream] present in test data point [True]
27 Text feature [constitutively] present in test data point [True]
28 Text feature [inhibition] present in test data point [True]
29 Text feature [treated] present in test data point [True]
30 Text feature [resistance] present in test data point [True]
31 Text feature [yeast] present in test data point [True]
32 Text feature [activate] present in test data point [True]
35 Text feature [months] present in test data point [True]
36 Text feature [proliferation] present in test data point [True]
37 Text feature [efficacy] present in test data point [True]
38 Text feature [survival] present in test data point [True]
39 Text feature [patients] present in test data point [True]
40 Text feature [stability] present in test data point [True]
44 Text feature [cells] present in test data point [True]
45 Text feature [transforming] present in test data point [True]
46 Text feature [functional] present in test data point [True]
47 Text feature [dose] present in test data point [True]
48 Text feature [protein] present in test data point [True]
49 Text feature [inhibited] present in test data point [True]
```

50 Text feature [extracellular] present in test data point [True]

```
SO TENE TEACUTE TENETACECTURED PRESENT AND LEST MAIN POTITE TITUES
          51 Text feature [phospho] present in test data point [True]
          55 Text feature [cell] present in test data point [True]
          56 Text feature [sensitivity] present in test data point [True]
          57 Text feature [ligand] present in test data point [True]
          61 Text feature [clinical] present in test data point [True]
          62 Text feature [egfr] present in test data point [True]
          64 Text feature [oncogene] present in test data point [True]
          65 Text feature [ic50] present in test data point [True]
          66 Text feature [phosphatase] present in test data point [True]
          67 Text feature [serum] present in test data point [True]
          68 Text feature [phosphorylated] present in test data point [True]
          70 Text feature [pathogenic] present in test data point [True]
          71 Text feature [resistant] present in test data point [True]
          72 Text feature [expressing] present in test data point [True]
          74 Text feature [ras] present in test data point [True]
          75 Text feature [lines] present in test data point [True]
          79 Text feature [predicted] present in test data point [True]
          81 Text feature [atp] present in test data point [True]
          83 Text feature [active] present in test data point [True]
          86 Text feature [potential] present in test data point [True]
          88 Text feature [independent] present in test data point [True]
          95 Text feature [p53] present in test data point [True]
          96 Text feature [expected] present in test data point [True]
          99 Text feature [amplification] present in test data point [True]
          Out of the top 100 features 65 are present in query point
In [165]: 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: [[0.218 0.1292 0.0259 0.1951 0.077 0.0 622 0.2715 0.0089 0.0123]] Actuall Class : 7 2 Text feature [activating] present in test data point [True] 4 Text feature [activation] present in test data point [True] 6 Text feature [phosphorvlation] present in test data point [True] 7 Text feature [treatment] present in test data point [True] 8 Text feature [suppressor] present in test data point [True] 9 Text feature [activated] present in test data point [True] 10 Text feature [constitutive] present in test data point [True] 11 Text feature [missense] present in test data point [True] 12 Text feature [nonsense] present in test data point [True] 13 Text feature [function] present in test data point [True] 15 Text feature [oncogenic] present in test data point [True] 17 Text feature [signaling] present in test data point [True] 18 Text feature [erk] present in test data point [True] 25 Text feature [loss] present in test data point [True] 29 Text feature [treated] present in test data point [True] 30 Text feature [resistance] present in test data point [True] 32 Text feature [activate] present in test data point [True] 36 Text feature [proliferation] present in test data point [True] 39 Text feature [patients] present in test data point [True] 44 Text feature [cells] present in test data point [True] 46 Text feature [functional] present in test data point [True] 48 Text feature [protein] present in test data point [True] 55 Text feature [cell] present in test data point [True] 56 Text feature [sensitivity] present in test data point [True] 60 Text feature [unstable] present in test data point [True] 61 Text feature [clinical] present in test data point [True] 62 Text feature [egfr] present in test data point [True] 64 Text feature [oncogene] present in test data point [True] 68 Text feature [phosphorylated] present in test data point [True] 71 Text feature [resistant] present in test data point [True] 74 Text feature [ras] present in test data point [True] 75 Text feature [lines] present in test data point [True] 79 Text feature [predicted] present in test data point [True] 86 Text feature [potential] present in test data point [True]

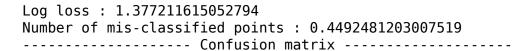
```
89 Text feature [harboring] present in test data point [True] 96 Text feature [expected] present in test data point [True] Out of the top 100 features 36 are present in query point
```

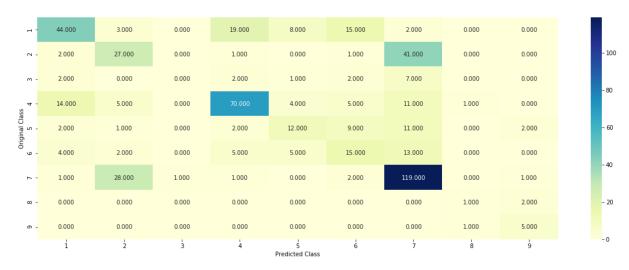
Hyperparameter tuning with responsecoding

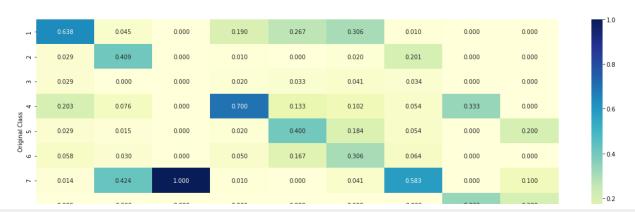
```
In [166]: alpha = [10,50,100,200,500,1000]
          \max depth = [2,3,5,10]
          cv log error array = []
          for i in alpha:
              for j in max depth:
                  print("for n estimators =", i,"and max depth = ", j)
                  clf = RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=i, criterion='qini',
          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))
           . . .
          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.vlabel("Error measure")
          plt.show()
          best alpha = np.argmin(cv log error array)
          clf = RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=alpha[int(best alpha/4)], cri
```

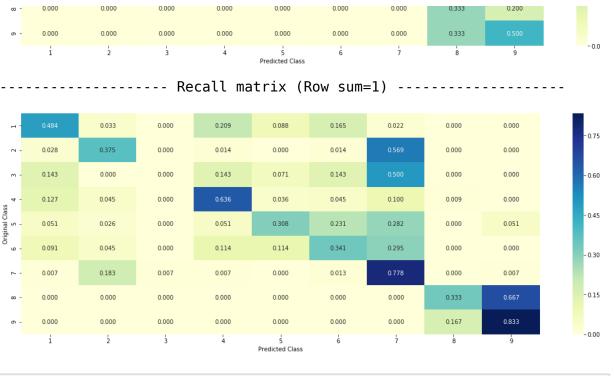
```
terion='gini', max depth=max depth[int(best alpha%4)], random state=42,
 n iobs=-1
clf.fit(train x responseCoding, train y)
sig clf = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf, method="sigmoid")
sig clf.fit(train x responseCoding, train y)
predict y = sig clf.predict proba(train x responseCoding)
print('For values 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=1e
-15))
for n estimators = 10 and max depth = 2
Log Loss: 2.0547777252913018
for n estimators = 10 and max depth = 3
Log Loss: 1.953676653855976
for n estimators = 10 and max depth = 5
Log Loss: 1.6698205234111465
for n estimators = 10 and max depth = 10
Log Loss: 1.7112663974916105
for n estimators = 50 and max depth = 2
Log Loss: 1.7215718569820495
for n estimators = 50 and max depth = 3
Log Loss: 1.6160301304803026
for n estimators = 50 and max depth = 5
Log Loss: 1.423140648060624
for n estimators = 50 and max depth = 10
Log Loss: 1.8253986350439335
for n estimators = 100 and max depth = 2
Log Loss: 1.670223636643592
for n estimators = 100 and max depth = 3
Log Loss: 1.5859465652005753
for n estimators = 100 and max depth = 5
```

```
Log Loss: 1.377211615052794
          for n estimators = 100 and max depth = 10
          Log Loss: 1.8147254126494394
          for n estimators = 200 and max depth = 2
          Log Loss: 1.681051319989161
          for n estimators = 200 and max depth = 3
          Log Loss: 1.518154970450883
          for n estimators = 200 and max depth = 5
          Log Loss: 1.3953982844263015
          for n estimators = 200 and max depth = 10
          Log Loss: 1.7672061285434486
          for n estimators = 500 and max depth = 2
          Log Loss: 1.7676655333024185
          for n estimators = 500 and max depth = 3
          Log Loss: 1.5628881840035729
          for n estimators = 500 and max depth = 5
          Log Loss: 1.4323275867567167
          for n estimators = 500 and max depth = 10
          Log Loss: 1.8264945799489345
          for n estimators = 1000 and max depth = 2
          Log Loss: 1.6658299947757949
          for n estimators = 1000 and max depth = 3
          Log Loss: 1.5517527369982589
          for n estimators = 1000 and max depth = 5
          Log Loss: 1.4719151667749484
          for n estimators = 1000 and max depth = 10
          Log Loss: 1.8299654896823927
          For values of best alpha = 100 The train log loss is: 0.06369862279907
          79
          For values of best alpha = 100 The cross validation log loss is: 1.377
          211615052794
          For values of best alpha = 100 The test log loss is: 1.272079213659028
          2
In [167]: | clf = RandomForestClassifier(max depth=max depth[int(best alpha%4)], n
          estimators=alpha[int(best alpha/4)], criterion='gini', max features='au
          to', random state=42)
          predict and plot confusion matrix(train x responseCoding, train y,cv x
          responseCoding,cv y, clf)
```









```
clf = RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=alpha[int(best alpha/4)], cri
In [168]:
          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(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)
```

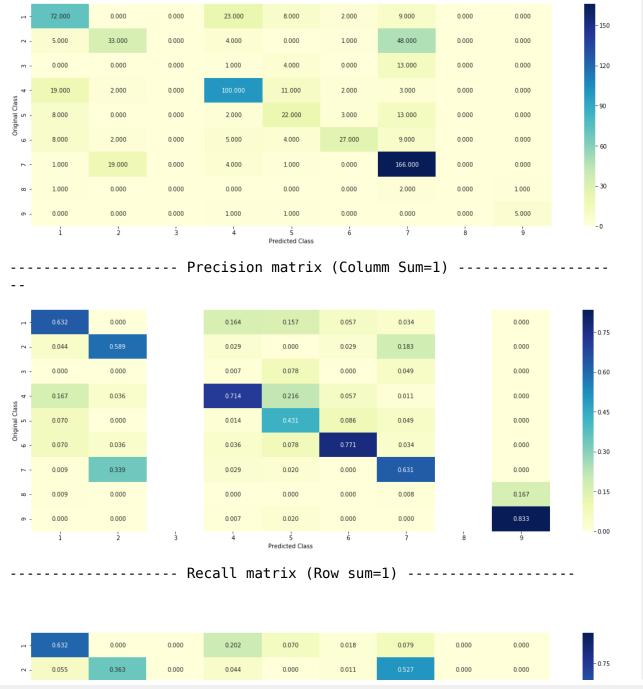
```
for i in indices:
    if i<9:
        print("Gene is important feature")
    elif i<18:
        print("Variation is important feature")
    else:
        print("Text is important feature")
Predicted Class: 7
Predicted Class Probabilities: [[0.0171 0.2541 0.1928 0.0173 0.0158 0.0
492 0.3767 0.0546 0.022611
Actual Class: 7
Variation is important feature
Variation is important feature
Variation is important feature
Variation is important feature
Gene is important feature
Variation is important feature
Variation is important feature
Gene is important feature
Gene is important feature
Gene is important feature
Gene is important feature
Variation is important feature
Gene is important feature
Variation is important feature
Gene is important feature
Gene is important feature
Gene is important feature
Variation is important feature
Text is important feature
```

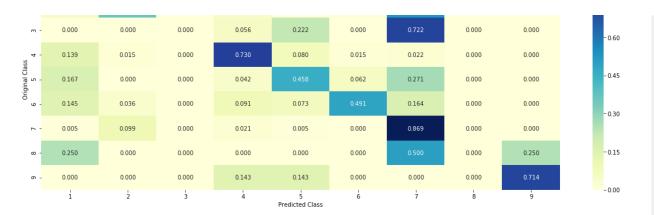
Text is important feature

Text is important feature

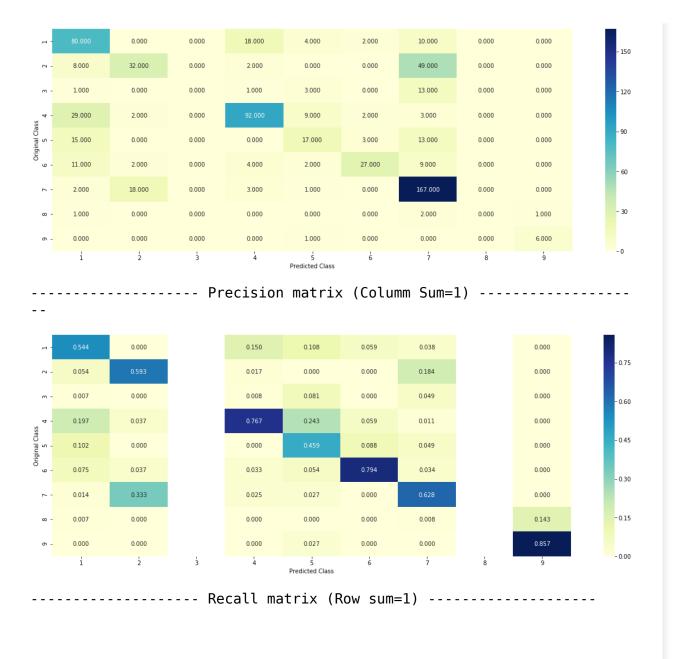
```
In [120]: clf1 = SGDClassifier(alpha=0.001, penalty='l2', loss='log', class weigh
          t='balanced', random state=0)
          clf1.fit(train x onehotCoding, train y)
          sig clf1 = CalibratedClassifierCV(clf1, method="sigmoid")
          clf2 = SGDClassifier(alpha=1, penalty='l2', loss='hinge', 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
```

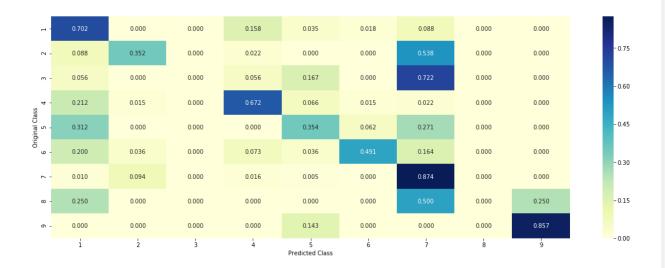
```
Logistic Regression: Log Loss: 1.09
          Support vector machines : Log Loss: 1.81
          Naive Bayes : Log Loss: 1.24
          Stacking Classifer: for the value of alpha: 0.000100 Log Loss: 2.178
          Stacking Classifer: for the value of alpha: 0.001000 Log Loss: 2.036
          Stacking Classifer: for the value of alpha: 0.010000 Log Loss: 1.517
          Stacking Classifer: for the value of alpha: 0.100000 Log Loss: 1.159
          Stacking Classifer: for the value of alpha: 1.000000 Log Loss: 1.202
          Stacking Classifer: for the value of alpha: 10.000000 Log Loss: 1.338
In [121]: 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.predic
          t(test x onehotCoding) - test y))/test y.shape[0])
          plot confusion matrix(test y=test y, predict y=sclf.predict(test x oneh
          otCodina))
          Log loss (train) on the stacking classifier: 0.8122457875085958
          Log loss (CV) on the stacking classifier: 1.158607936412606
          Log loss (test) on the stacking classifier: 1.1439378593731084
          Number of missclassified point : 0.3609022556390977
          ----- Confusion matrix ------
```





In [122]: 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_onehotCoding))





Observations

BY using tfidf vectorizer we got a log loss of 0.99 in Logistic regression model with class balancing

we performed tfidf vectorizer on each model and found better logloss (i.e reduced logloss) for each model

we performed count vectorizer with (including bigram) on Logistic regression model and got a logloss of 1.21

the best model we got is Logistic regression with 0.99 test logloss using tfidf vectorization

```
In [2]: !pip install prettytable
       Requirement already satisfied: prettytable in c:\users\lenovo\anaconda3
       \lib\site-packages (0.7.2)
       distributed 1.21.8 requires msgpack, which is not installed.
       You are using pip version 10.0.1, however version 19.0.3 is available.
       You should consider upgrading via the 'python -m pip install --upgrade
       pip' command.
In [8]: from prettytable import PrettyTable
       x = PrettyTable(['model' , 'Train logloss' , 'cv logloss' , 'Test loglo
       ss' , 'missclassified points'])
       x.add row(['naive bayes', 0.798, 1.226, 1.1999, 0.41])
       x.add row(['knn',0.82,1.0873,1.138,0.38])
       x.add row(['logistic regression with class balancing', 0.594, 1.071, 0.99,
        0.351)
       x.add row(['logistic regression without class balancing', 0.58, 1.098, 1.0
       06,0.371)
       x.add row(['linear svm', 0.800, 1.154, 1.076, 0.37])
       x.add row(['random forest', 0.859, 1.223, 1.192, 0.42])
       x.add row(['max voting classifier', 0.95, 1.217, 1.176, 0.36])
       print(x)
              -----
        | Train logloss | cv logl
                           model
       oss | Test logloss | missclassified points |
          -+------
                                                        0.798
                                                                     1.226
                        naive bayes
                1.1999
                                   0.41
                                                         0.82
                                                                     1.087
                            knn
                                   0.38
                1.138
           logistic regression with class balancing |
                                                        0.594
                                                                     1.071
                 0.99
                                   0.35
        | logistic regression without class balancing |
                                                         0.58
                                                                     1.098
                1.006
                                   0.37
                                                         0.8
                         linear svm
                                                                     1.154
```

1.192 0.42 max voting classifier 0.95 1.21
1.176 0.36