In [81]: import numpy as np import pandas as pd from matplotlib import pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns from sklearn.model selection import train test split from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV,RandomizedSearchCV from sklearn.model selection import StratifiedKFold from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, roc auc score, f1 score, precision score, rec from sklearn.model selection import RepeatedKFold from sklearn.model selection import cross val score from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier from sklearn.svm import SVC from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier import xgboost from imblearn.over sampling import SMOTE import tensorflow as tf import keras from keras.wrappers.scikit learn import KerasClassifier from keras.models import Sequential from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout from imblearn.over sampling import SMOTE from keras.regularizers import 11 12 import warnings warnings.filterwarnings('ignore') feature data = pd.read csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/rsdevanathan/Customer Su feature data.head() job_blueprevious job_admin. job_entrepreneur job_housemaid age duration campaign collar 0.655440 -0.361371 0.889105 -0.115910 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 -0.222792 -0.289767 -0.215515 1.744512 0.0 0.0 0.0 3.049388 3.821615 -0.650993 0.0 0.0 -0.361371 0.0 0.0 -0.388006 -0.573364 -0.215515 -0.361371 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 -0.215515 -0.361371 1.871499 0.486903 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 5 rows × 58 columns Train Test Split - 80:20 X = feature data.drop(columns = 'y') y = feature data[['y']] X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.2, random_state cw = {0:1,1:np.count nonzero(y train==0)/np.count nonzero(y train==1)} **Metric Utility** In [54]: def metric utility(model, X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test): y pred = model.predict(X_test) kfold = StratifiedKFold(n splits=3, shuffle=True) cv_auc = cross_val_score(model, X_train, y_train, scoring='roc_auc',cv=kfold) metric df = pd.DataFrame({ 'Train AUC' :np.mean(cv auc), 'Test AUC' : [roc auc score(y test, y pred)], 'Test_Accuracy' : [accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)], 'Test F1 score' :[f1_score(y_test,y_pred)], 'Test_Precision' :[precision_score(y_test,y_pred)], 'Test Recall' :[recall score(y test,y pred)]}) #print(metric df) cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred, labels=[0., 1.]) disp = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(cm) disp.plot(); return metric df Logistic regression - Base Model ml_lr_base = LogisticRegression(max iter=1000) ml_lr_base.fit(X_train,y_train) y_pred = ml_lr_base.predict(X_test) metric_utility(ml_lr_base, X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test) Train_AUC Test_ACCUracy Test_F1_score Test_Precision Test_Recall 0.913407 0.664138 0.907005 0.452594 0.627792 0.353846 5000 5716 150 0 4000 Frue labe 3000 2000 253 462 1 . 1000 0 1 Predicted label The base model of Linear Regression has high Accuracy but all other metrics are poor. Also the train AUC is much higher than the Test AUC. It is due to the imbalance in the target variable as visible in the confusion matrix. The model is performing poor in identifying subscriptions. The false negative is too high causing poor recall score. Below, I have tried oversampling the data using SMOTE package to handle the imbalanced target variable. The Logistic Regression is performing much better after the resampling. smote sampler = SMOTE(random state=14) columns = X train.columns arr_X, arr_y = smote_sampler.fit_resample(X train, y train) sampled_X = pd.DataFrame(data=arr_X,columns=X_train.columns) sampled y = pd.DataFrame(data=arr y,columns=['y']) ml lr = LogisticRegression(max iter=1000) ml lr.fit(sampled X, sampled y) metric_utility(ml_lr,X_train, y_train,X_test,y_test) Train_AUC Test_AUC Test_Accuracy Test_F1_score Test_Precision Test_Recall 0 0.913613 0.830584 0.851238 0.54016 0.406648 0.804196 5000 4000 5027 839 0 3000 True label 2000 140 575 1 . 1000 Ó Predicted label **Linear Regression Feature Importance** importance df = pd.DataFrame({'Feature':X train.columns,'Importance Score':np.abs(ml plot_df = importance_df.nlargest(10, ['Importance_Score']) plt.figure(figsize=(15,8)) ax = sns.barplot(x="Feature", y="Importance Score", data=plot df).set(title='Top 10 Fe plt.show() Top 10 Features 2.00 1.75 1.50 1.25 1.00 0.75 0.50 0.25 duration poutcome_success month oct month_jul education_illiterate month_nov month mar job student month may month aug KNN Classifier - with Hyper Parameter Tuning %%time ml knn hp=KNeighborsClassifier() param_grid = { 'leaf size': list(range(5,20)), 'n neighbors': list(range(5,20)), 'p' : [1,2], CV_knn = RandomizedSearchCV(estimator=ml_knn_hp, param_distributions=param_grid,scoring) CV knn.fit(sampled X, sampled y) Fitting 3 folds for each of 20 candidates, totalling 60 fits CPU times: user 4.4 s, sys: 679 ms, total: 5.07 s Wall time: 11min 41s CV knn.best_params_ Out[59]: {'leaf_size': 7, 'n_neighbors': 7, 'p': 1} ml_knn=KNeighborsClassifier(leaf_size=7,n_neighbors=7,p=1) ml_knn.fit(sampled_X, sampled_y) metric_utility(ml_knn, X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test) Train_AUC Test_ACCUracy Test_F1_score Test_Precision Test_Recall 0.830518 0.729244 0.857772 0.463303 0.392614 0.565035 5000 5241 0 4000 Frue label 3000 2000 311 404 1 -1000 0 1 Predicted label SVC - with Hyperparameter tuning In [64]: ml svc hp=SVC(gamma='auto') param_grid = {'C': [1, 10, 100]} CV svc = RandomizedSearchCV(estimator=ml svc hp, param distributions=param grid, scoring CV svc.fit(sampled X, sampled y) Fitting 3 folds for each of 9 candidates, totalling 27 fits CPU times: user 3min 8s, sys: 1.66 s, total: 3min 10s Wall time: 27min 20s CV svc.best params Out[65]: {'C': 10, 'gamma': 0.1, 'kernel': 'rbf'} ml_svc=SVC(gamma=0.1,C=10,kernel='rbf') ml svc.fit(sampled_X, sampled_y) metric_utility(ml_svc, X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test) Train_AUC Test_ACCUracy Test_F1_score Test_Precision Test_Recall 0.481723 0.892375 0.724203 0.887099 0.498312 0.516084 5000 5469 0 4000 Frue labe 3000 2000 1 -346 369 1000 0 1 Predicted label Random Forest Classifier - with Hyperparameter Tuning %%time ml rf hp=RandomForestClassifier(class weight = cw,random state=14) param_grid = { 'n estimators': [int(x) for x in np.linspace(start = 100, stop = 500, num = 5)], 'max_features': ['auto', 'sqrt','log2'], 'max_depth' : [10,20,50,100], 'min_samples_leaf': [2,5,10], CV_rf = RandomizedSearchCV(estimator=ml_rf_hp, param_distributions=param_grid,scoring= CV rf.fit(X train, y train) CV rf.best params ml rf=RandomForestClassifier(random state=14, class weight = cw, max depth=100, max featu ml rf.fit(X train, y train) metric_utility(ml_rf,X_train, y_train,X_test,y_test) Train_AUC Test_AUC Test_Accuracy Test_F1_score Test_Precision Test_Recall 0.926395 0.870081 0.808392 0.842996 0.574838 0.445988 5000 4000 0 5148 Frue label 3000 2000 137 578 1000 0 1 Predicted label Random Forest Feautre Importance importance_df = pd.DataFrame({'Feature':X_train.columns,'Importance_Score':np.abs(ml_name) plot_df = importance_df.nlargest(10, ['Importance_Score']) plt.figure(figsize=(15,8)) ax = sns.barplot(x="Feature", y="Importance_Score", data=plot_df).set(title='Top 10 Fe plt.show() Top 10 Features 0.4 0.3 Importance_Score 0.0 poutcome_success previous contact_cellu**|ao**utcome_nonexistent campaign contact_telephone month_may month mar **XGBoost - with Hyper Parameter Tuning** %%time ml xgb hp = xgboost.XGBClassifier(objective='binary:logistic') param grid = ['clf__n_estimators': [50, 100, 150, 200], learning rate': [0.01, 0.1, 0.001], max depth': range (50, 200), colsample bytree': [0.1,0.2,0.5], 'clf gamma': [0.1,0.2], CV xgb = RandomizedSearchCV(estimator=ml xgb hp,param distributions=param grid,scoring CV xgb.fit(sampled X, sampled y) CV xgb.best_params_ ml xgb=xgboost.XGBClassifier(objective='binary:logistic',random state=14,max depth=30 ml xgb.fit(sampled X, sampled y) metric utility(ml xgb, X train, y train, X test, y test) XGBoost Feature importance importance_df = pd.DataFrame({'Feature':X_train.columns,'Importance_Score':np.abs(ml_x plot_df = importance_df.nlargest(10, ['Importance_Score']) plt.figure(figsize=(15,8)) ax = sns.barplot(x="Feature", y="Importance_Score", data=plot_df).set(title='Top 10 Fe plt.show() Top 10 Features 0.35 0.30 0.20 mportance 0.15 0.10 0.05 poutcome_successcontact_cellularcontact_telephone month_mar default no default unknown month may month jul month_oct month jun NN - Base def create nn(): model = Sequential() model.add(Dense(32, input_dim=57, activation='relu')) model.add(Dense(16, activation='relu')) model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['binary_accurae return model dl cfr = KerasClassifier(build fn=create nn, epochs=100, batch size=256, verbose=0) dl_cfr.fit(sampled_X, sampled_y) metric_utility(dl_cfr,X_train, y_train,X_test,y_test) Train_AUC Test_AUC Test_Accuracy Test_F1_score Test_Precision Test_Recall 0 0.912691 0.77528 0.864306 0.51441 0.420819 0.661538 5000 5215 651 4000 0 Frue label 3000 2000 1 -242 1000 0 1 Predicted label NN - Class Weights def create nn(): model = Sequential() model.add(Dense(32, input_dim=57, activation='relu')) model.add(Dense(16, activation='relu')) model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['binary_accurae return model dl cfr cw = KerasClassifier(build fn=create nn, epochs=100, batch size=1028, verbose= dl_cfr_cw.fit(X_train, y_train,class_weight = cw) metric_utility(dl_cfr_cw,X_train, y_train,X_test,y_test) Train_AUC Test_ACCUracy Test_F1_score Test_Precision Test_Recall 0 0.922327 0.844756 0.858988 0.56019 0.423656 0.826573 5000 4000 804 0 5062 3000 Frue label 2000 124 591 1 -1000 0 1 Predicted label NN - Dropout and Regularization def create_nn(): model = Sequential() model.add(Dense(32, input_dim=57,kernel_regularizer=11 12(11=0.01, 12=0.01), bias re model.add(Dropout(0.2)) model.add(Dense(16,kernel_regularizer=11_12(11=0.01, 12=0.01), bias regularizer=11_12 model.add(Dropout(0.2)) model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) model.compile(loss='binary crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['binary accurae return model dl_cfr_reg = KerasClassifier(build_fn=create_nn, epochs=100, batch_size=1028, verbose= dl_cfr_reg.fit(X_train, y_train,class_weight = cw) metric_utility(dl_cfr_reg,X_train, y_train,X_test,y_test) Train_AUC Test_ACCUracy Test_F1_score Test_Precision Test_Recall 0.823127 0.880053 0.512971 0.83815 0.36597 0.857343 4000 4804 0 3000 Frue label 2000 613 1 -1000 0 1 Predicted label ML Experiments Code - Excluding Hyperparameter tuning and **Plots** import numpy as np import pandas as pd from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV,RandomizedSearchCV from sklearn.model_selection import StratifiedKFold from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, roc auc score, f1 score, precision score, reca from sklearn.model_selection import RepeatedKFold from sklearn.model selection import cross val score from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier from sklearn.svm import SVC from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier import xqboost from imblearn.over sampling import SMOTE import warnings warnings.filterwarnings('ignore') def metric utility(model, X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test): y pred = model.predict(X test) kfold = StratifiedKFold(n splits=3, shuffle=True) cv_auc = cross_val_score(ml_lr_base, X_train, y_train, scoring='roc_auc',cv=kfold) metric df = pd.DataFrame({ 'Train_AUC' :np.mean(cv_auc), 'Test_AUC' :[roc_auc_score(y_test,y_pred)], 'Test_Accuracy' : [accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)], 'Test_F1_score' :[f1_score(y_test,y_pred)], 'Test_Precision' :[precision_score(y_test,y_pred)], 'Test_Recall' : [recall_score(y_test,y_pred)]}) return metric df feature data = pd.read csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/rsdevanathan/Customer St X = feature data.drop(columns = 'y') y = feature data[['y']] X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test size = 0.2, random stat ## Model 1 - Logistic Regression - Base ml lr base = LogisticRegression(max iter=1000) _lr_base.fit(X_train,y_train) lr base metrics = metric_utility(ml_lr_base, X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test) ml lr base metrics.insert(loc=0, column='Model Name', value='LR-BASE') ## Model 2 - Logistic Regression - Oversampled ml_lr = LogisticRegression(max_iter=1000) lr.fit(sampled X, sampled y) _lr_metrics = metric_utility(ml_lr,X_train, y_train,X_test,y_test) ml lr metrics.insert(loc=0, column='Model Name', value='LR-OS') ## Model 3 - KNN ml knn=KNeighborsClassifier(leaf size=14,n neighbors=7,p=1) ml knn.fit(sampled X, sampled y) ml knn metrics = metric utility(ml knn, X train, y train, X test, y test) ml knn metrics.insert(loc=0, column='Model Name', value='KNN') ## Model 4 - SVC ml svc=SVC(gamma=0.1,C=10,kernel='rbf') ml svc.fit(sampled X, sampled y) ml svc metrics = metric utility(ml_svc, X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test) ml svc metrics.insert(loc=0, column='Model Name', value='SVC') ## Model 5 - Random Forest ml rf=RandomForestClassifier(random state=14, class weight = cw, max depth=100, max feature) ml_rf.fit(X_train, y_train) ml rf metrics = metric utility(ml rf, X train, y_train, X_test, y_test) ml rf metrics.insert(loc=0, column='Model Name', value='RF') ## Model 6 - Xaboost ml xgb=xgboost.XGBClassifier(objective='binary:logistic',random state=14,max depth=30, ml xgb.fit(sampled X, sampled y) ml xgb metrics = metric utility(ml_xgb,X_train, y_train,X_test,y_test) ml xgb metrics.insert(loc=0, column='Model Name', value='XGB') ## Model 7 - NN Base def create nn(): model = Sequential() model.add(Dense(32, input_dim=57, activation='relu')) model.add(Dense(16, activation='relu')) model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) model.compile(loss='binary crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['binary accuracy return model dl cfr = KerasClassifier(build fn=create nn, epochs=100, batch size=256, verbose=0) dl cfr.fit(sampled X, sampled y) dl cfr metrics = metric utility(dl_cfr,X_train, y_train,X_test,y_test) dl cfr metrics.insert(loc=0, column='Model Name', value='NN - Base') ## Model 8 - NN CW def create nn(): model = Sequential() model.add(Dense(32, input_dim=57, activation='relu')) model.add(Dense(16, activation='relu')) model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) model.compile(loss='binary crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['binary accuracy return model dl cfr cw = KerasClassifier(build fn=create nn, epochs=100, batch size=1028, verbose= dl_cfr_cw.fit(X_train, y_train,class_weight = cw) dl cfr cw metrics = metric_utility(dl_cfr_cw,X_train, y_train,X_test,y_test) dl cfr cw metrics.insert(loc=0, column='Model Name', value='NN - CW') ## Model 9 - NN Regularization def create nn(): model = Sequential() model.add(Dense(32, input_dim=57,kernel_regularizer=11 12(11=0.01, 12=0.01), bias re model.add(Dropout(0.2)) model.add(Dense(16,kernel regularizer=11 12(11=0.01, 12=0.01), bias regularizer=11 1 model.add(Dropout(0.2)) model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['binary accuracy return model dl cfr reg = KerasClassifier(build fn=create nn, epochs=100, batch size=1028, verbose= dl_cfr_reg.fit(X_train, y_train,class_weight = cw) cfr_reg_metrics = metric_utility(dl_cfr_reg,X_train, y_train,X_test,y_test) dl_cfr_reg_metrics.insert(loc=0, column='Model Name', value='NN - Reg') Final Metrics = pd.concat([ml lr base metrics,ml lr metrics,ml knn metrics,ml svc metrics Final Metrics.head(10) Model Name Train_AUC Test_AUC Test_Accuracy Test_Precision Test_Recall Test_F1_score LR-BASE 0.452594 0.627792 0 0.913622 0.664138 0.907005 0.353846 0 LR-OS 0.406648 0.913848 0.830584 0.851238 0.540160 0.804196 0 0.857772 KNN 0.914532 0.729244 0.463303 0.392614 0.565035 0 SVC 0.914074 0.724203 0.887099 0.498312 0.481723 0.516084 0.913645 0.870081 0 RF 0.842996 0.574838 0.445988 0.808392 0 XGB 0.913960 0.688495 0.908828 0.492386 0.623126 0.406993 0 NN - Base 0.914307 0.763936 0.865978 0.506711 0.422181 0.633566 NN - CW 0.369423 0 0.914116 0.843915 0.824647 0.518364 0.868531 0 NN - Reg 0.913042 0.834893 0.818417 0.505994 0.359155 0.855944 **Experimentation Summary** Given the problem statement of subscription campaign, Type I Error(False Positives) might be more acceptable than Type II error, since the campaign might benifit from wider net(assuming the reasonable campaign cost). Hence I would prioritize the models having high recall with a acceptible trade-off on precision. From the above data, Logistic Regression(oversampled), Random Forest(HP Tuned) and NN(with Classweight) are suitable for the given problem statement and are used for Final prediction of this exercise. End