

Problem Statement

Context

AllLife Bank is a US bank that has a growing customer base. The majority of these customers are liability customers (depositors) with varying sizes of deposits. The number of customers who are also borrowers (asset customers) is quite small, and the bank is interested in expanding this base rapidly to bring in more loan business and in the process, earn more through the interest on loans. In particular, the management wants to explore ways of converting its liability customers to personal loan customers (while retaining them as depositors).

A campaign that the bank ran last year for liability customers showed a healthy conversion rate of over 9% success. This has encouraged the retail marketing department to devise campaigns with better target marketing to increase the success ratio.

You as a Data scientist at AllLife bank have to build a model that will help the marketing department to identify the potential customers who have a higher probability of purchasing the loan.

Objective

To predict whether a liability customer will buy personal loans, to understand which customer attributes are most significant in driving purchases, and identify which segment of customers to target more.

Data Dictionary

- ID : Customer ID
- Age : Customer's age in completed years
- Experience : #years of professional experience
- Income : Annual income of the customer (in thousand dollars)
- ZIP Code : Home Address ZIP code.
- Family : the Family size of the customer
- CCAvg : Average spending on credit cards per month (in thousand dollars)
- Education : Education Level. 1: Undergrad; 2: Graduate; 3: Advanced/Professional
- Mortgage : Value of house mortgage if any. (in thousand dollars)
- Personal_Loan : Did this customer accept the personal loan offered in the last campaign? (0: No, 1: Yes)
- Securities_Account : Does the customer have securities account with the bank? (0: No, 1: Yes)
- CD_Account : Does the customer have a certificate of deposit (CD) account with the bank? (0: No, 1: Yes)
- Online : Do customers use internet banking facilities? (0: No, 1: Yes)
- CreditCard : Does the customer use a credit card issued by any other Bank (excluding All life Bank)? (0: No, 1: Yes)

Please read the instructions carefully before starting the project.

This is a commented Jupyter IPython Notebook file in which all the instructions and tasks to be performed are mentioned.

- Blanks '____' are provided in the notebook that needs to be filled with an appropriate code to get the correct result. With every '____' blank, there is a comment that briefly describes what needs to be filled in the blank space.
- Identify the task to be performed correctly, and only then proceed to write the required code.
- Fill the code wherever asked by the commented lines like "# write your code here" or "# complete the code". Running incomplete code may throw error.
- Please run the codes in a sequential manner from the beginning to avoid any unnecessary errors.
- Add the results/observations (wherever mentioned) derived from the analysis in the presentation and submit the same.

Installing and Importing the Necessary libraries

```
In [5]: # Installing the Libraries with the specified version.
!pip install numpy==1.25.2 pandas==1.5.3 matplotlib==3.7.1 seaborn==0.13.1 sci
kit-learn==1.2.2 sklearn-pandas==2.2.0 -q --user
```

Installing build dependencies ... done

error: subprocess-exited-with-error

× Getting requirements to build wheel did not run successfully.
 | exit code: 1
 └> See above for output.

note: This error originates from a subprocess, and is likely not a problem with pip.

Getting requirements to build wheel ... error

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Note:

1. After running the above cell, kindly restart the notebook kernel (for Jupyter Notebook) or runtime (for Google Colab) and run all cells sequentially from the next cell.
2. On executing the above line of code, you might see a warning regarding package dependencies. This error message can be ignored as the above code ensures that all necessary libraries and their dependencies are maintained to successfully execute the code in this notebook.

```
In [6]: # Libraries to help with reading and manipulating data
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Libraries to help with data visualization
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# Library to split data
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

# To build model for prediction
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn import tree

# To get different metric scores
from sklearn.metrics import (
    f1_score,
    accuracy_score,
    recall_score,
    precision_score,
    confusion_matrix,
)

# to suppress unnecessary warnings
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

Loading the dataset

```
In [7]: # uncomment and run the below code snippets if the dataset is present in the Google Drive
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Mounted at /content/drive

```
In [8]: Loan = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Machine Learning/ML
-Week4(WK8)-Personal Loan Campaign/Loan_Modelling.csv") ## Complete the code to read the data
```

```
In [9]: # copying data to another variable to avoid any changes to original data
data = Loan.copy()
```

Data Overview

View the first and last 5 rows of the dataset.

```
In [10]: data.head() ## Complete the code to view top 5 rows of the data
```

Out[10]:

	ID	Age	Experience	Income	ZIPCode	Family	CCAvg	Education	Mortgage	Personal_Loan
0	1	25	1	49	91107	4	1.6	1	0	0
1	2	45	19	34	90089	3	1.5	1	0	0
2	3	39	15	11	94720	1	1.0	1	0	0
3	4	35	9	100	94112	1	2.7	2	0	0
4	5	35	8	45	91330	4	1.0	2	0	0

```
In [11]: data.tail() ## Complete the code to view last 5 rows of the data
```

Out[11]:

	ID	Age	Experience	Income	ZIPCode	Family	CCAvg	Education	Mortgage	Personal_
4995	4996	29	3	40	92697	1	1.9	3	0	
4996	4997	30	4	15	92037	4	0.4	1	85	
4997	4998	63	39	24	93023	2	0.3	3	0	
4998	4999	65	40	49	90034	3	0.5	2	0	
4999	5000	28	4	83	92612	3	0.8	1	0	

Understand the shape of the dataset.

```
In [12]: data.shape ## Complete the code to get the shape of the data
```

Out[12]: (5000, 14)

Check the data types of the columns for the dataset

In [13]: `data.info()` *## Complete the code to view the datatypes of the data*

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5000 entries, 0 to 4999
Data columns (total 14 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   ID                    5000 non-null  int64
1   Age                  5000 non-null  int64
2   Experience            5000 non-null  int64
3   Income               5000 non-null  int64
4   ZIPCode              5000 non-null  int64
5   Family               5000 non-null  int64
6   CCAvg                5000 non-null  float64
7   Education            5000 non-null  int64
8   Mortgage             5000 non-null  int64
9   Personal_Loan        5000 non-null  int64
10  Securities_Account    5000 non-null  int64
11  CD_Account           5000 non-null  int64
12  Online               5000 non-null  int64
13  CreditCard           5000 non-null  int64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(13)
memory usage: 547.0 KB
```

Checking the Statistical Summary

In [14]: `data.describe().T` *## Complete the code to print the statistical summary of the data*

Out[14]:

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	
ID	5000.0	2500.500000	1443.520003	1.0	1250.75	2500.5	3750.25	50
Age	5000.0	45.338400	11.463166	23.0	35.00	45.0	55.00	
Experience	5000.0	20.104600	11.467954	-3.0	10.00	20.0	30.00	
Income	5000.0	73.774200	46.033729	8.0	39.00	64.0	98.00	2
ZIPCode	5000.0	93169.257000	1759.455086	90005.0	91911.00	93437.0	94608.00	966
Family	5000.0	2.396400	1.147663	1.0	1.00	2.0	3.00	
CCAvg	5000.0	1.937938	1.747659	0.0	0.70	1.5	2.50	
Education	5000.0	1.881000	0.839869	1.0	1.00	2.0	3.00	
Mortgage	5000.0	56.498800	101.713802	0.0	0.00	0.0	101.00	6
Personal_Loan	5000.0	0.096000	0.294621	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	
Securities_Account	5000.0	0.104400	0.305809	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	
CD_Account	5000.0	0.060400	0.238250	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	
Online	5000.0	0.596800	0.490589	0.0	0.00	1.0	1.00	
CreditCard	5000.0	0.294000	0.455637	0.0	0.00	0.0	1.00	

Dropping columns

In [15]: `data = data.drop(['ID'], axis=1)` *## Complete the code to drop a column from the dataframe*

Data Preprocessing

Duplicate Value Check

In [16]: `data.duplicated().sum()`

Out[16]: `np.int64(0)`

Missing Value Check

```
In [17]: data.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[17]:
```

	0
Age	0
Experience	0
Income	0
ZIPCode	0
Family	0
CCAvg	0
Education	0
Mortgage	0
Personal_Loan	0
Securities_Account	0
CD_Account	0
Online	0
CreditCard	0

```
dtype: int64
```

Checking for Anomalous Values

```
In [18]: data["Experience"].unique()
```

```
Out[18]: array([ 1, 19, 15,  9,  8, 13, 27, 24, 10, 39,  5, 23, 32, 41, 30, 14, 18,
                21, 28, 31, 11, 16, 20, 35,  6, 25,  7, 12, 26, 37, 17,  2, 36, 29,
                3, 22, -1, 34,  0, 38, 40, 33,  4, -2, 42, -3, 43])
```

```
In [19]: # checking for experience < 0
data[data["Experience"] < 0]["Experience"].unique()
```

```
Out[19]: array([-1, -2, -3])
```

```
In [20]: # Correcting the experience values
data["Experience"].replace(-1, 1, inplace=True)
data["Experience"].replace(-2, 2, inplace=True)
data["Experience"].replace(-3, 3, inplace=True)
```

```
In [21]: data["Education"].unique()
```

```
Out[21]: array([1, 2, 3])
```

Feature Engineering

```
In [22]: # checking the number of uniques in the zip code
data["ZIPCode"].nunique()
```

Out[22]: 467

```
In [23]: data["ZIPCode"] = data["ZIPCode"].astype(str)
print(
    "Number of unique values if we take first two digits of ZIPCode: ",
    data["ZIPCode"].str[0:2].nunique(),
)
data["ZIPCode"] = data["ZIPCode"].str[0:2]

data["ZIPCode"] = data["ZIPCode"].astype("category")
```

Number of unique values if we take first two digits of ZIPCode: 7

```
In [24]: ## Converting the data type of categorical features to 'category'
cat_cols = [
    "Education",
    "Personal_Loan",
    "Securities_Account",
    "CD_Account",
    "Online",
    "CreditCard",
    "ZIPCode",
]
data[cat_cols] = data[cat_cols].astype("category")
```

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

Univariate Analysis

```
In [25]: def histogram_boxplot(data, feature, figsize=(12, 7), kde=False, bins=None):
        """
        Boxplot and histogram combined

        data: dataframe
        feature: dataframe column
        figsize: size of figure (default (12,7))
        kde: whether to show the density curve (default False)
        bins: number of bins for histogram (default None)
        """
        f2, (ax_box2, ax_hist2) = plt.subplots(
            nrows=2, # Number of rows of the subplot grid= 2
            sharex=True, # x-axis will be shared among all subplots
            gridspec_kw={"height_ratios": (0.25, 0.75)},
            figsize=figsize,
```



```
) # creating the 2 subplots
sns.boxplot(
    data=data, x=feature, ax=ax_box2, showmeans=True, color="violet"
) # boxplot will be created and a star will indicate the mean value of the column
sns.histplot(
    data=data, x=feature, kde=kde, ax=ax_hist2, bins=bins, palette="winter"
) if bins else sns.histplot(
    data=data, x=feature, kde=kde, ax=ax_hist2
) # For histogram
ax_hist2.axvline(
    data[feature].mean(), color="green", linestyle="--"
) # Add mean to the histogram
ax_hist2.axvline(
    data[feature].median(), color="black", linestyle="--"
) # Add median to the histogram
```

In [26]: *# function to create labeled barplots*

```
def labeled_barplot(data, feature, perc=False, n=None):
    """
    Barplot with percentage at the top

    data: dataframe
    feature: dataframe column
    perc: whether to display percentages instead of count (default is False)
    n: displays the top n category levels (default is None, i.e., display all
    levels)
    """

    total = len(data[feature]) # length of the column
    count = data[feature].nunique()
    if n is None:
        plt.figure(figsize=(count + 1, 5))
    else:
        plt.figure(figsize=(n + 1, 5))

    plt.xticks(rotation=90, fontsize=15)
    ax = sns.countplot(
        data=data,
        x=feature,
        palette="Paired",
        order=data[feature].value_counts().index[:n].sort_values(),
    )

    for p in ax.patches:
        if perc == True:
            label = "{:.1f}%".format(
                100 * p.get_height() / total
            ) # percentage of each class of the category
        else:
            label = p.get_height() # count of each level of the category

        x = p.get_x() + p.get_width() / 2 # width of the plot
        y = p.get_height() # height of the plot

        ax.annotate(
            label,
            (x, y),
            ha="center",
            va="center",
            size=12,
            xytext=(0, 5),
            textcoords="offset points",
        ) # annotate the percentage

    plt.show() # show the plot
```

Observations on Age

In [27]:

data

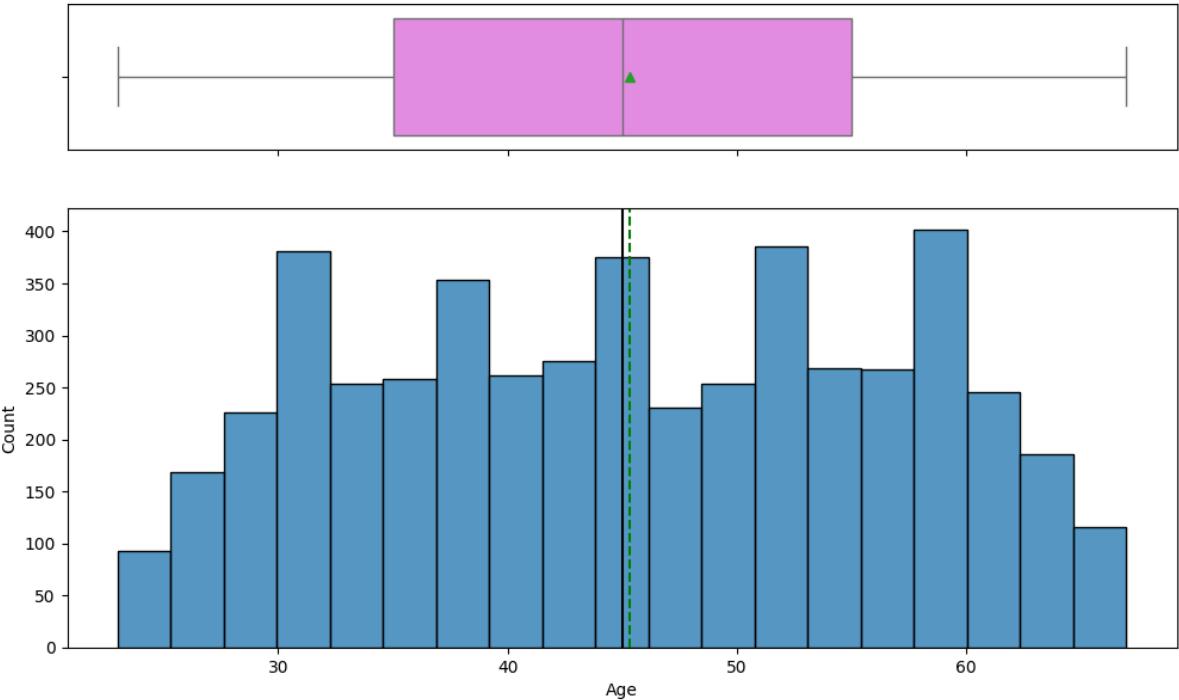
Out[27]:

	Age	Experience	Income	ZIPCode	Family	CCAvg	Education	Mortgage	Personal_Loan
0	25	1	49	91	4	1.6	1	0	0
1	45	19	34	90	3	1.5	1	0	0
2	39	15	11	94	1	1.0	1	0	0
3	35	9	100	94	1	2.7	2	0	0
4	35	8	45	91	4	1.0	2	0	0
...
4995	29	3	40	92	1	1.9	3	0	0
4996	30	4	15	92	4	0.4	1	85	0
4997	63	39	24	93	2	0.3	3	0	0
4998	65	40	49	90	3	0.5	2	0	0
4999	28	4	83	92	3	0.8	1	0	0

5000 rows × 13 columns

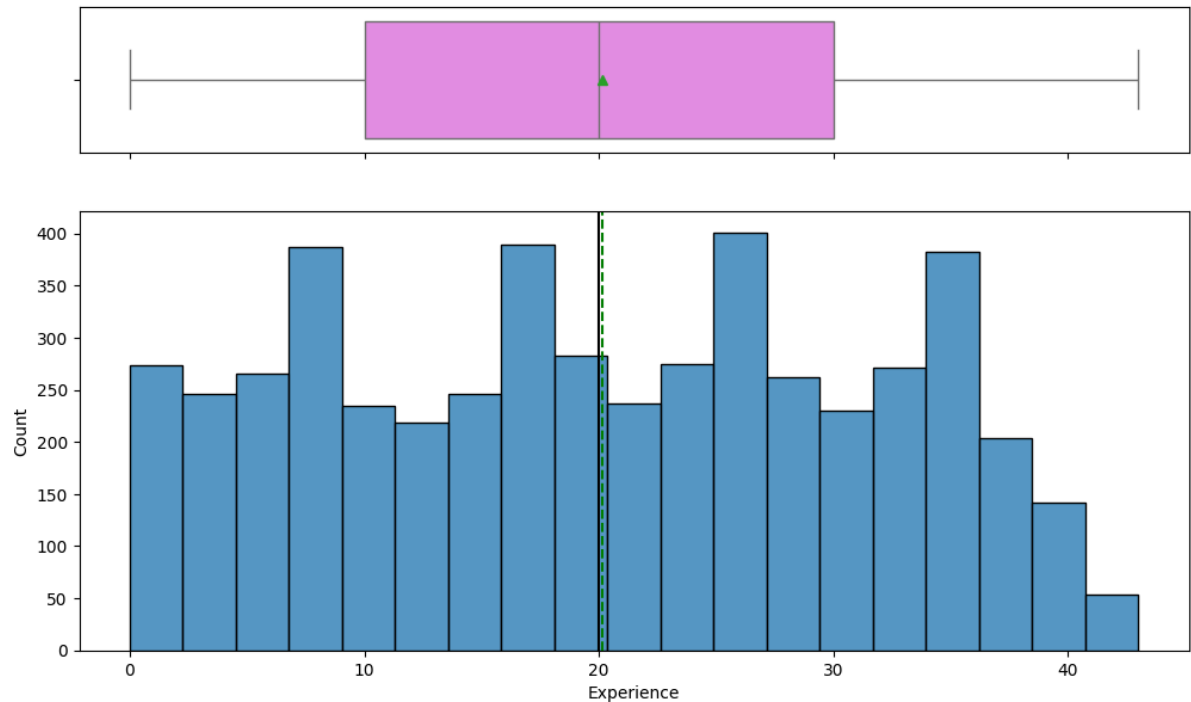
In [28]:

histogram_boxplot(data, "Age")



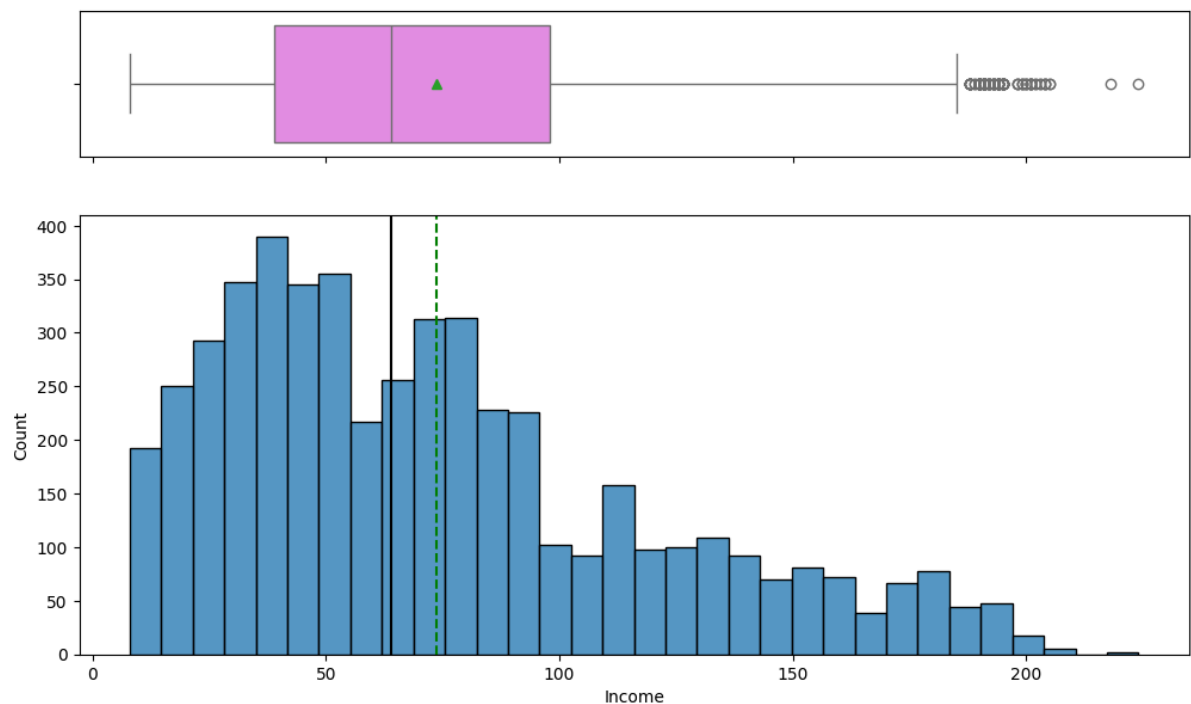
Observations on Experience

In [29]: `histogram_boxplot(data, 'Experience') ## Complete the code to create histogram_boxplot for experience`



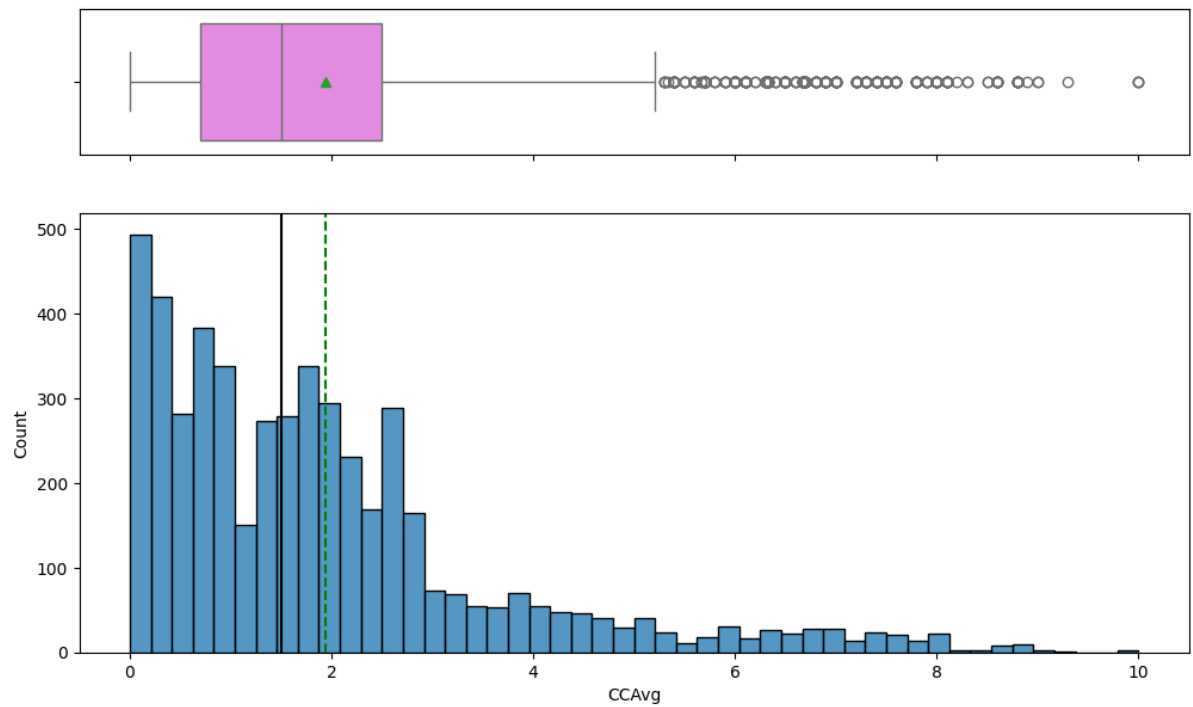
Observations on Income

In [30]: `histogram_boxplot(data, 'Income') ## Complete the code to create histogram_boxplot for Income`



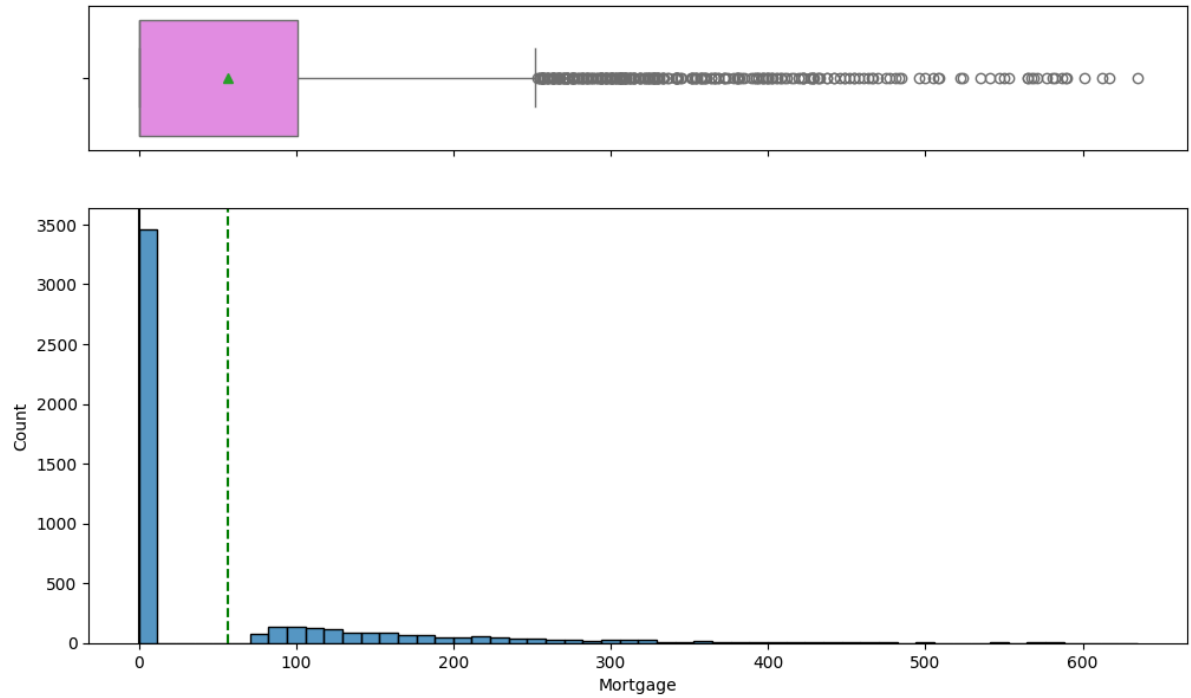
Observations on CCAvg

```
In [31]: histogram_boxplot(data, 'CCAvg')  ## Complete the code to create histogram_boxp  
         Lot for CCAvg
```



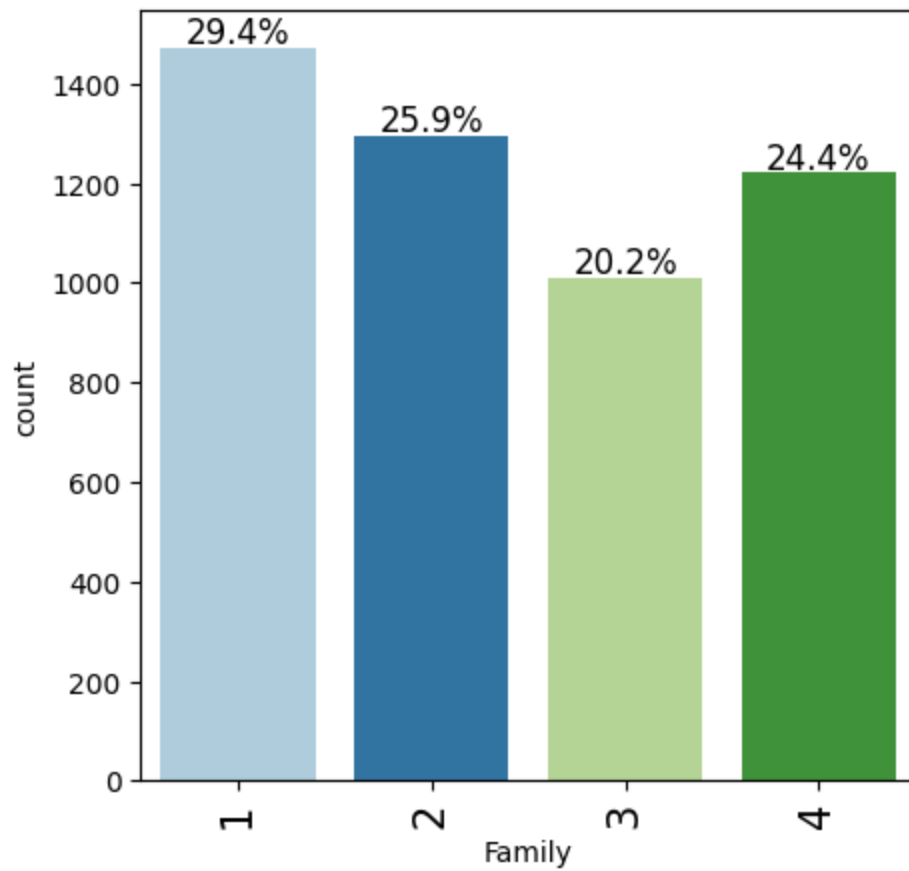
Observations on Mortgage

```
In [32]: histogram_boxplot(data, 'Mortgage') ## Complete the code to create histogram_boxplot for Mortgage
```



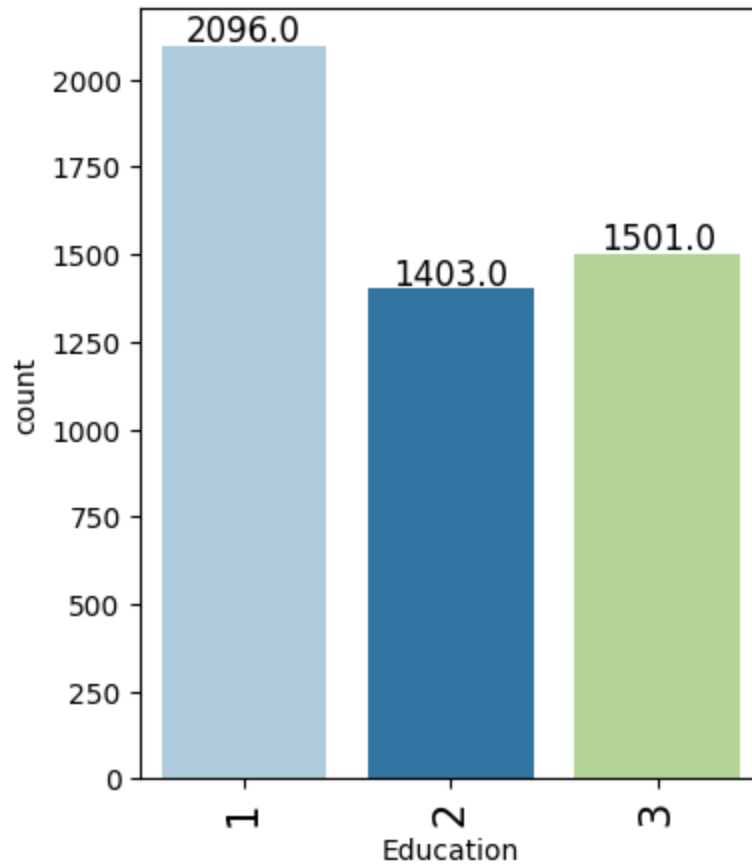
Observations on Family

```
In [33]: labeled_barplot(data, "Family", perc=True)
```



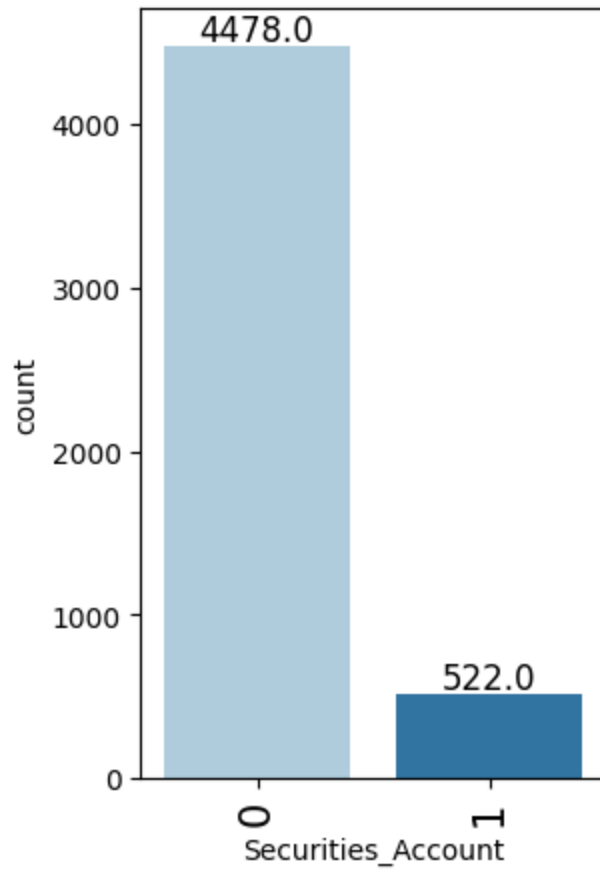
Observations on Education

```
In [34]: labeled_barplot(data, 'Education')  ## Complete the code to create labeled_bar  
plot for Education
```



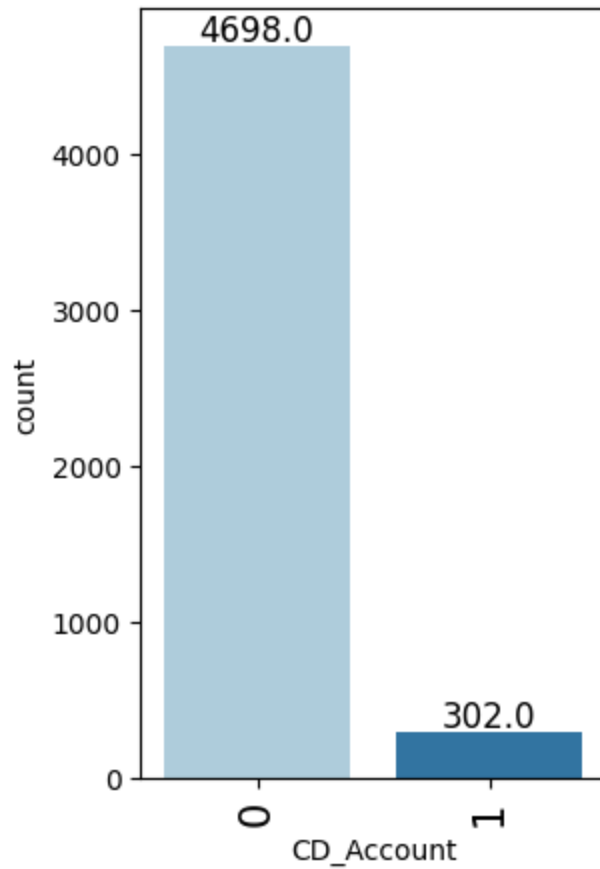
Observations on Securities_Account


```
In [35]: labeled_barplot(data, 'Securities_Account')  ## Complete the code to create La  
         beled_barplot for Securities_Account
```



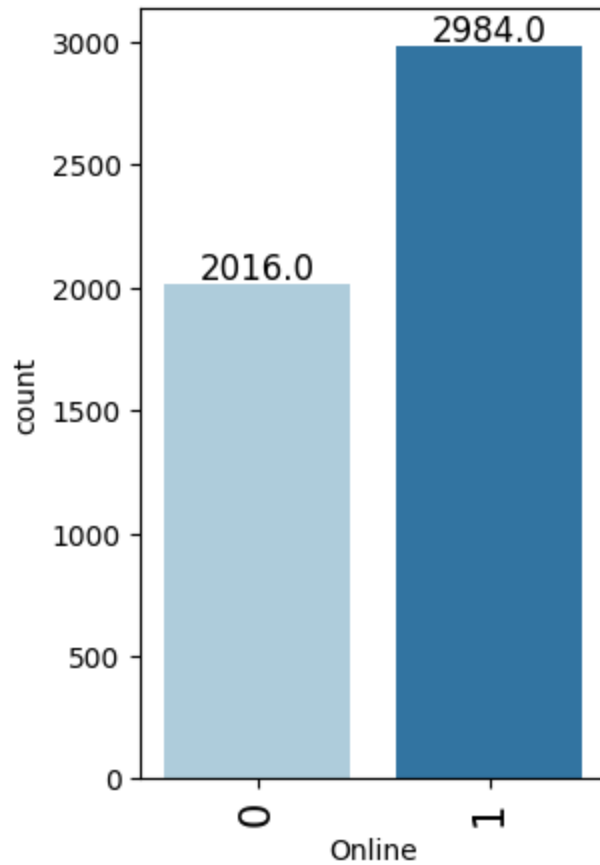
Observations on CD_Account

```
In [36]: labeled_barplot(data, 'CD_Account')  ## Complete the code to create labeled_barplot for CD_Account
```



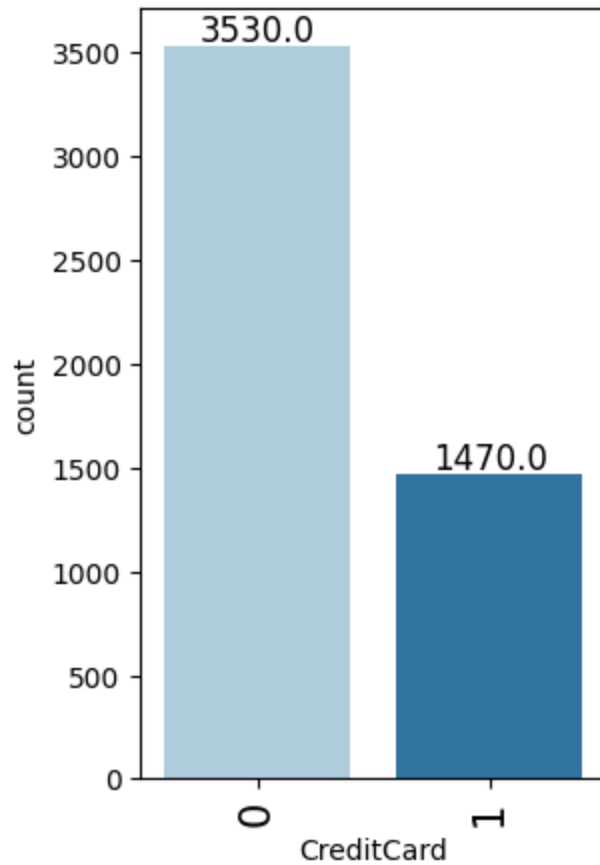
Observations on Online

```
In [37]: labeled_barplot(data, 'Online')  ## Complete the code to create labeled_barplot for Online
```



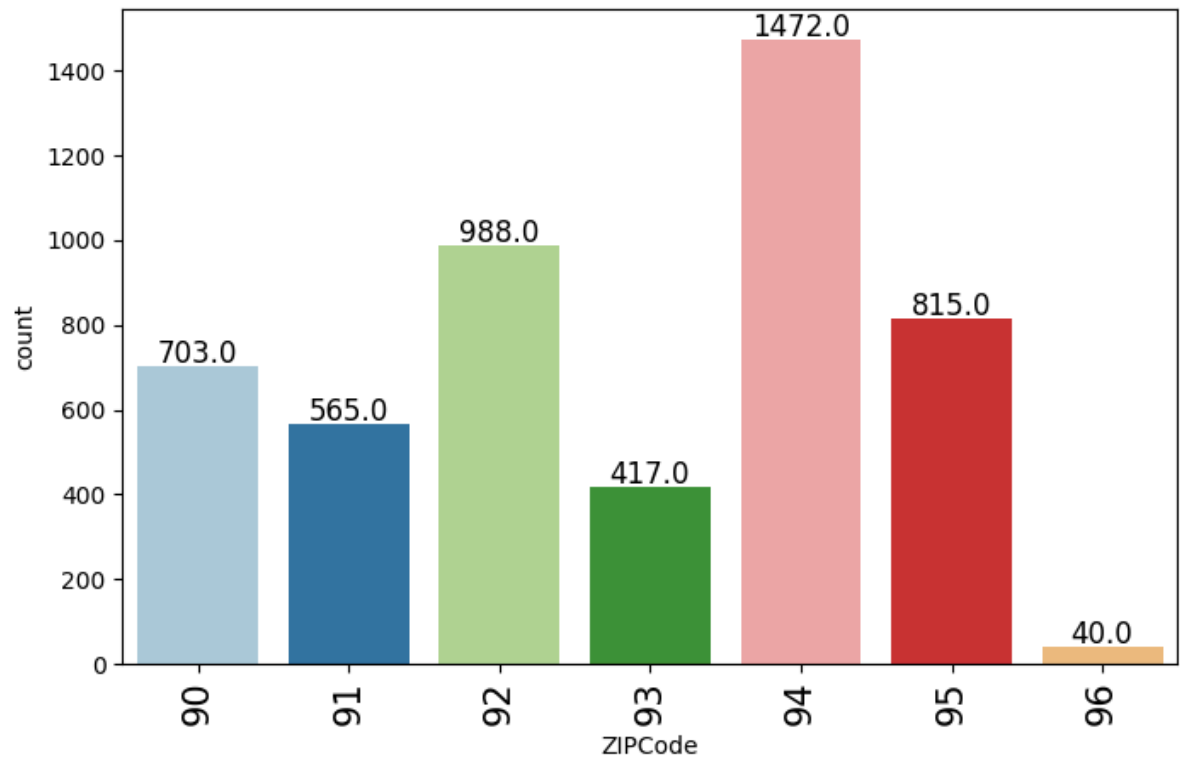
Observation on CreditCard

```
In [38]: labeled_barplot(data, 'CreditCard')  ## Complete the code to create labeled_barplot for CreditCard
```



Observation on ZIPCode

```
In [39]: labeled_barplot(data, 'ZIPCode')  ## Complete the code to create labeled_barplot for ZIPCode
```



Bivariate Analysis

```
In [40]: def stacked_barplot(data, predictor, target):  
    """  
    Print the category counts and plot a stacked bar chart  
  
    data: dataframe  
    predictor: independent variable  
    target: target variable  
    """  
    count = data[predictor].nunique()  
    sorter = data[target].value_counts().index[-1]  
    tab1 = pd.crosstab(data[predictor], data[target], margins=True).sort_value  
s(  
        by=sorter, ascending=False  
    )  
    print(tab1)  
    print("-" * 120)  
    tab = pd.crosstab(data[predictor], data[target], normalize="index").sort_v  
alues(  
        by=sorter, ascending=False  
    )  
    tab.plot(kind="bar", stacked=True, figsize=(count + 5, 5))  
    plt.legend(  
        loc="lower left", frameon=False,  
    )  
    plt.legend(loc="upper left", bbox_to_anchor=(1, 1))  
    plt.show()
```

```

In [41]: ### function to plot distributions wrt target

def distribution_plot_wrt_target(data, predictor, target):

    fig, axs = plt.subplots(2, 2, figsize=(12, 10))

    target_uniq = data[target].unique()

    axs[0, 0].set_title("Distribution of target for target=" + str(target_uniq
[0]))
    sns.histplot(
        data=data[data[target] == target_uniq[0]],
        x=predictor,
        kde=True,
        ax=axs[0, 0],
        color="teal",
        stat="density",
    )

    axs[0, 1].set_title("Distribution of target for target=" + str(target_uniq
[1]))
    sns.histplot(
        data=data[data[target] == target_uniq[1]],
        x=predictor,
        kde=True,
        ax=axs[0, 1],
        color="orange",
        stat="density",
    )

    axs[1, 0].set_title("Boxplot w.r.t target")
    sns.boxplot(data=data, x=target, y=predictor, ax=axs[1, 0], palette="gist_
rainbow")

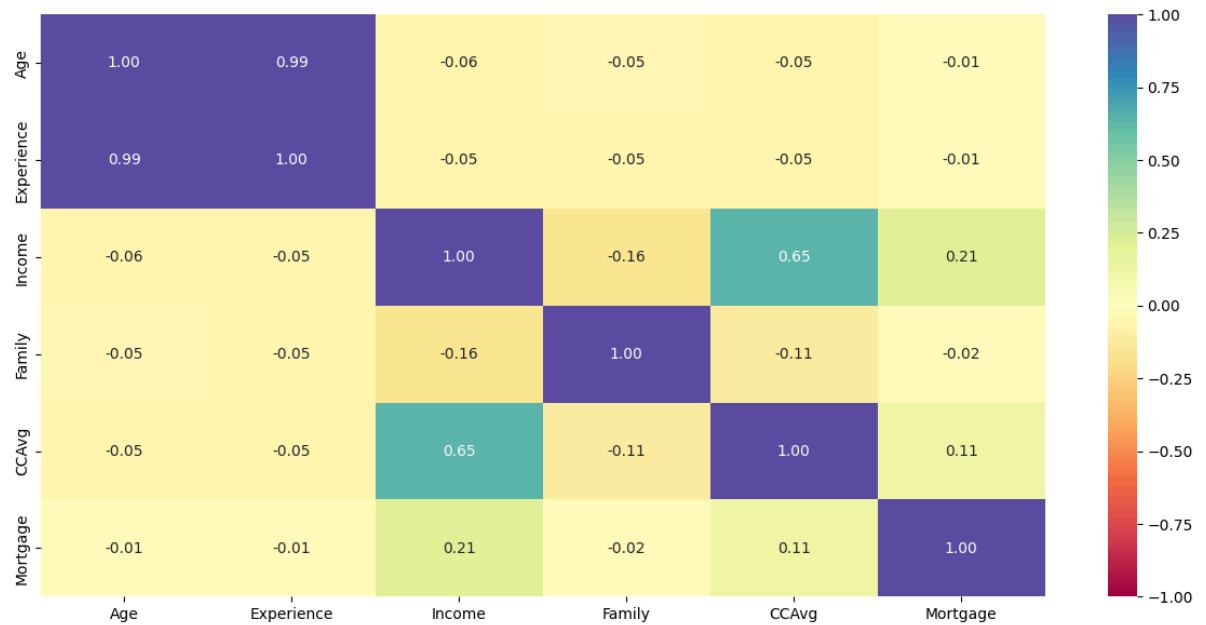
    axs[1, 1].set_title("Boxplot (without outliers) w.r.t target")
    sns.boxplot(
        data=data,
        x=target,
        y=predictor,
        ax=axs[1, 1],
        showfliers=False,
        palette="gist_rainbow",
    )

    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()

```

Correlation check

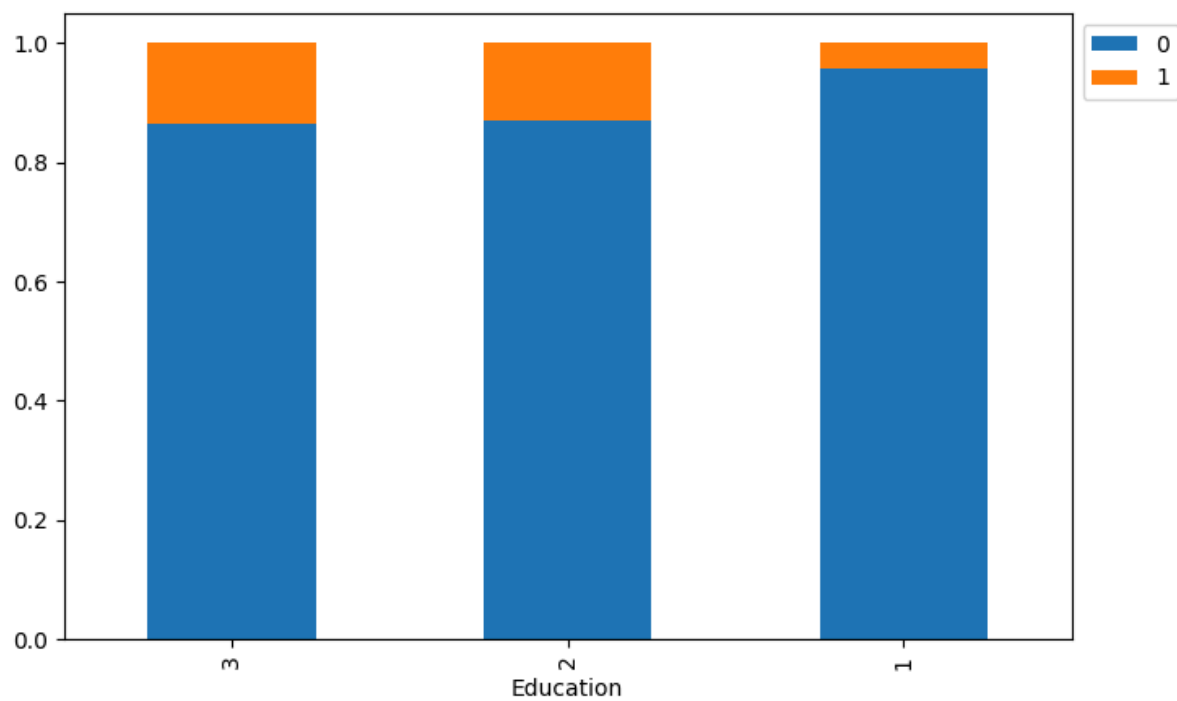
```
In [42]: plt.figure(figsize=(15, 7))
sns.heatmap(data.corr(numeric_only=True), annot=True, vmin=-1, vmax=1, fmt=".2f", cmap="Spectral") # Complete the code to get the heatmap of the data
plt.show()
```



Let's check how a customer's interest in purchasing a loan varies with their education


```
In [43]: stacked_barplot(data, "Education", "Personal_Loan")
```

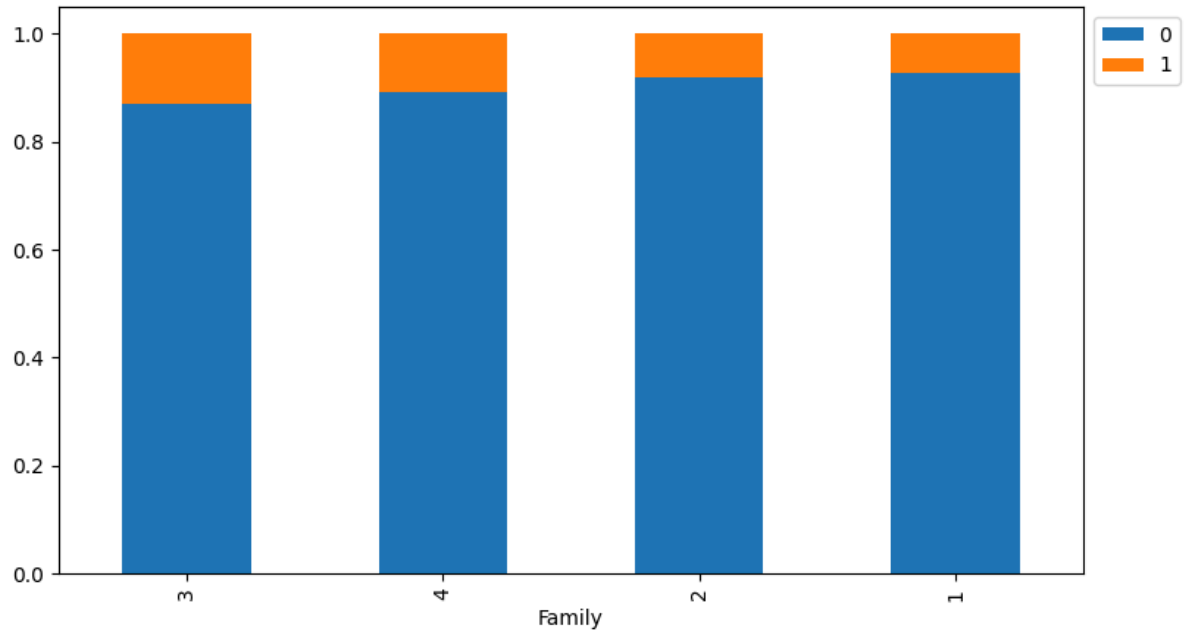
Personal_Loan	0	1	All
Education			
All	4520	480	5000
3	1296	205	1501
2	1221	182	1403
1	2003	93	2096



Personal_Loan vs Family

```
In [44]: stacked_barplot(data, "Family", "Personal_Loan")  ## Complete the code to plot
         stacked_barplot for Personal Loan and Family
```

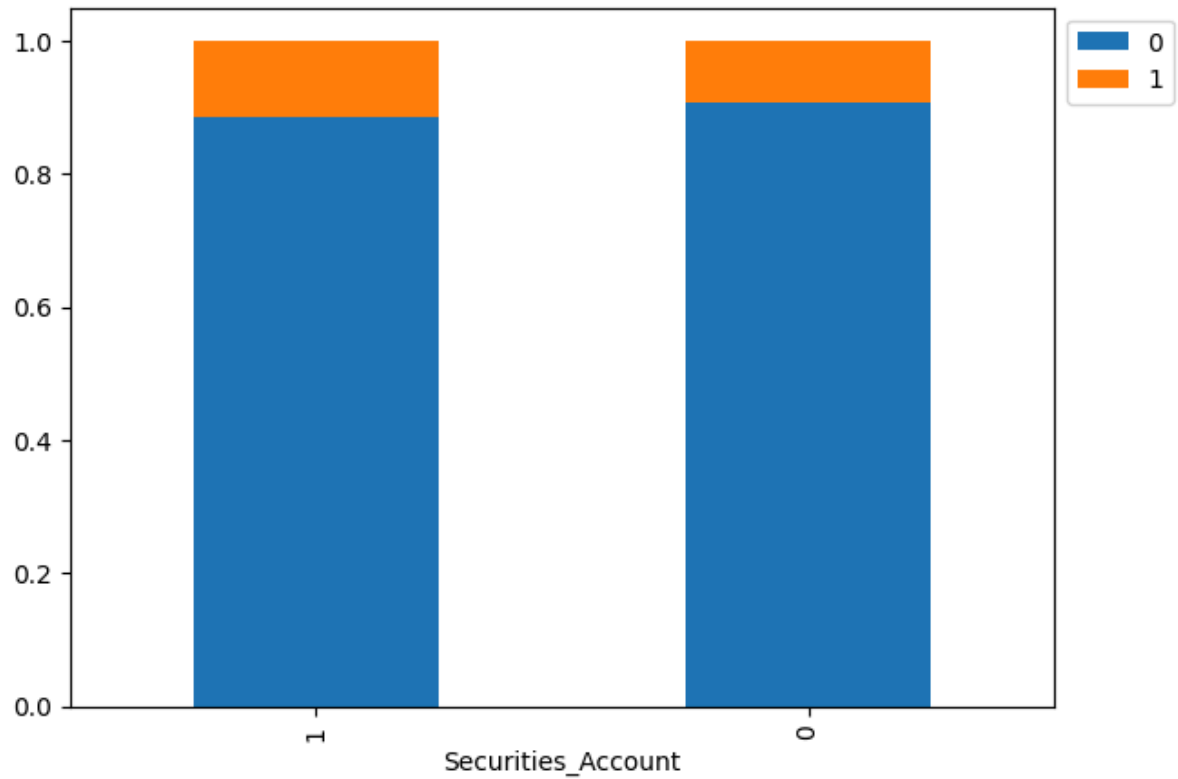
Personal_Loan	0	1	All
Family			
All	4520	480	5000
4	1088	134	1222
3	877	133	1010
1	1365	107	1472
2	1190	106	1296



Personal_Loan vs Securities_Account

In [45]: `stacked_barplot(data, "Securities_Account", "Personal_Loan")` *## Complete the code to plot stacked barplot for Personal Loan and Securities_Account*

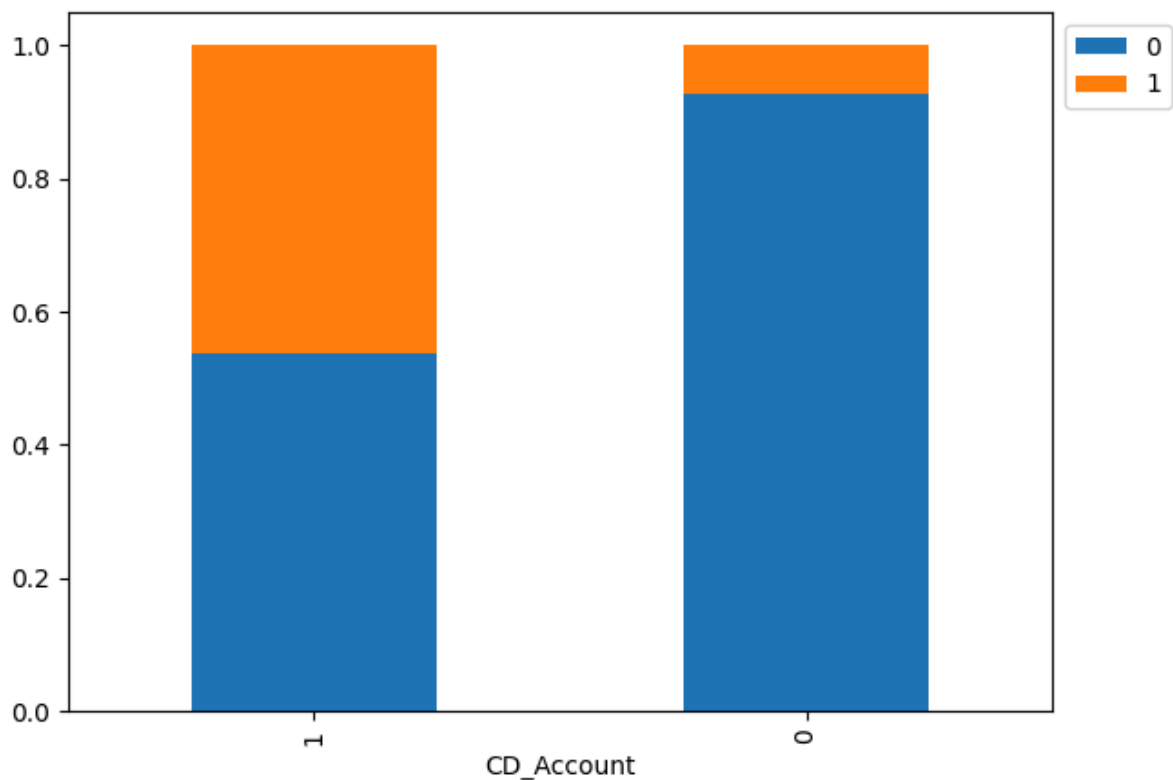
Personal_Loan	0	1	All
Securities_Account			
All	4520	480	5000
0	4058	420	4478
1	462	60	522



Personal_Loan vs CD_Account

In [46]: `stacked_barplot(data, "CD_Account", "Personal_Loan")` *## Complete the code to plot stacked barplot for Personal Loan and CD_Account*

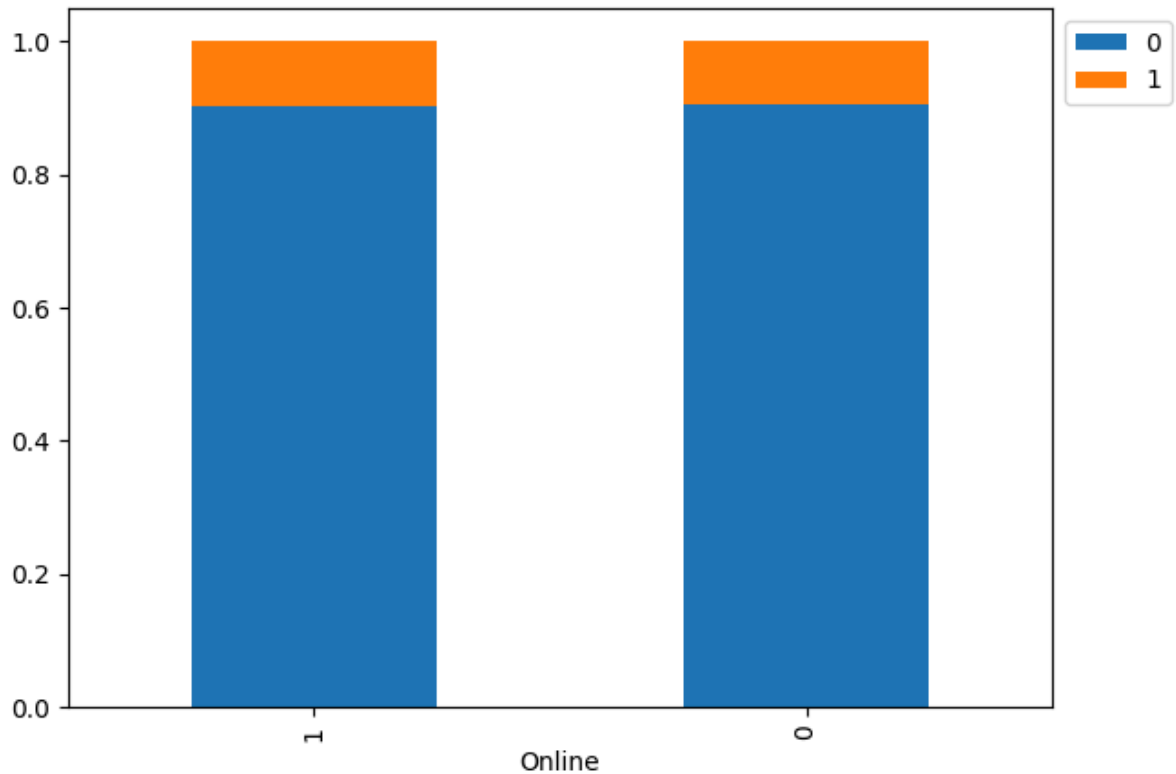
Personal_Loan	0	1	All
CD_Account			
All	4520	480	5000
0	4358	340	4698
1	162	140	302



Personal_Loan vs Online

In [47]: `stacked_barplot(data, "Online", "Personal_Loan")` *## Complete the code to plot stacked barplot for Personal Loan and Online*

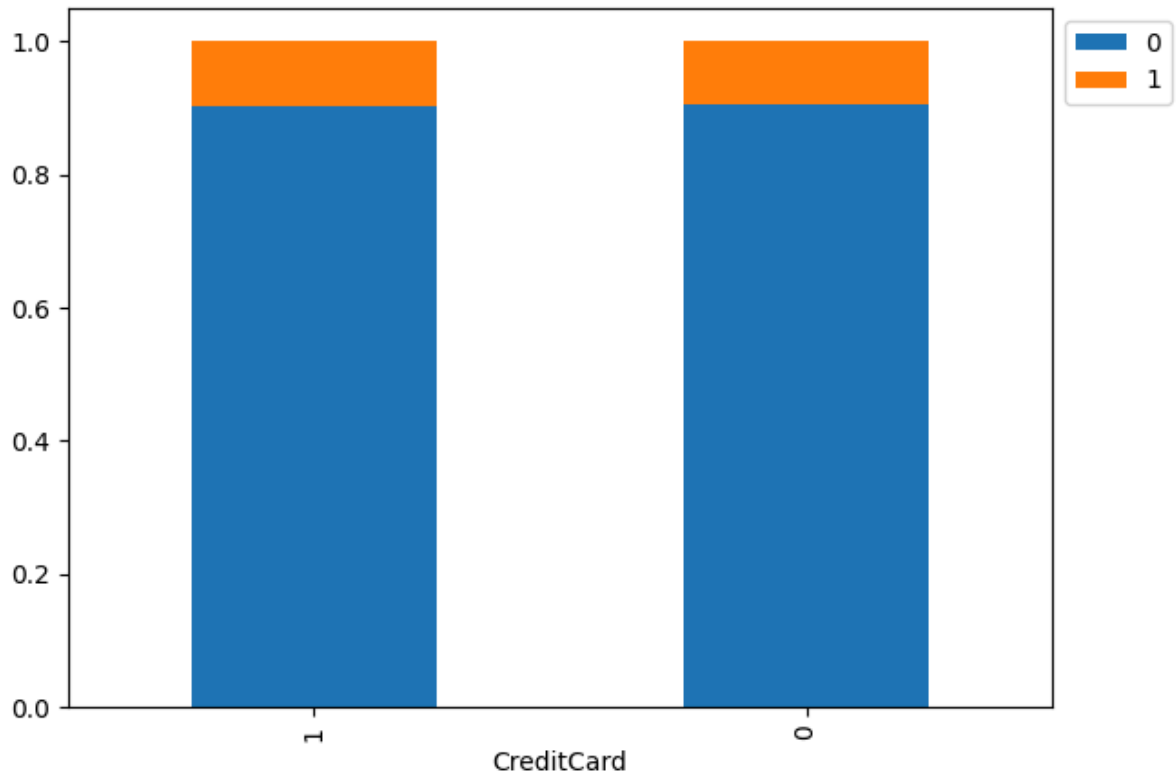
Personal_Loan	0	1	All
Online			
All	4520	480	5000
1	2693	291	2984
0	1827	189	2016



Personal_Loan vs CreditCard

In [48]: `stacked_barplot(data, "CreditCard", "Personal_Loan")` *## Complete the code to plot stacked barplot for Personal Loan and CreditCard*

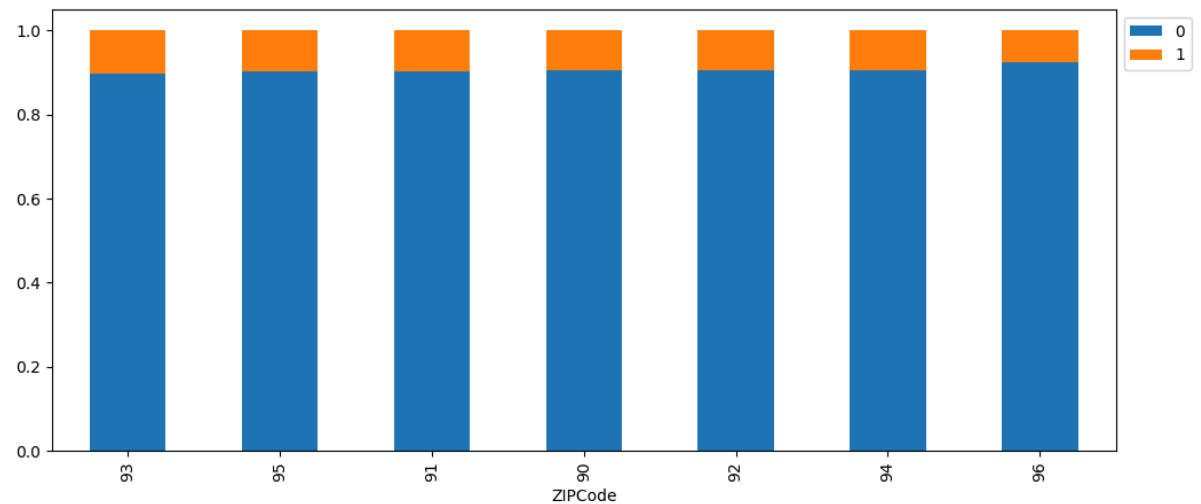
Personal_Loan	0	1	All
CreditCard			
All	4520	480	5000
0	3193	337	3530
1	1327	143	1470



Personal_Loan vs ZIPCode

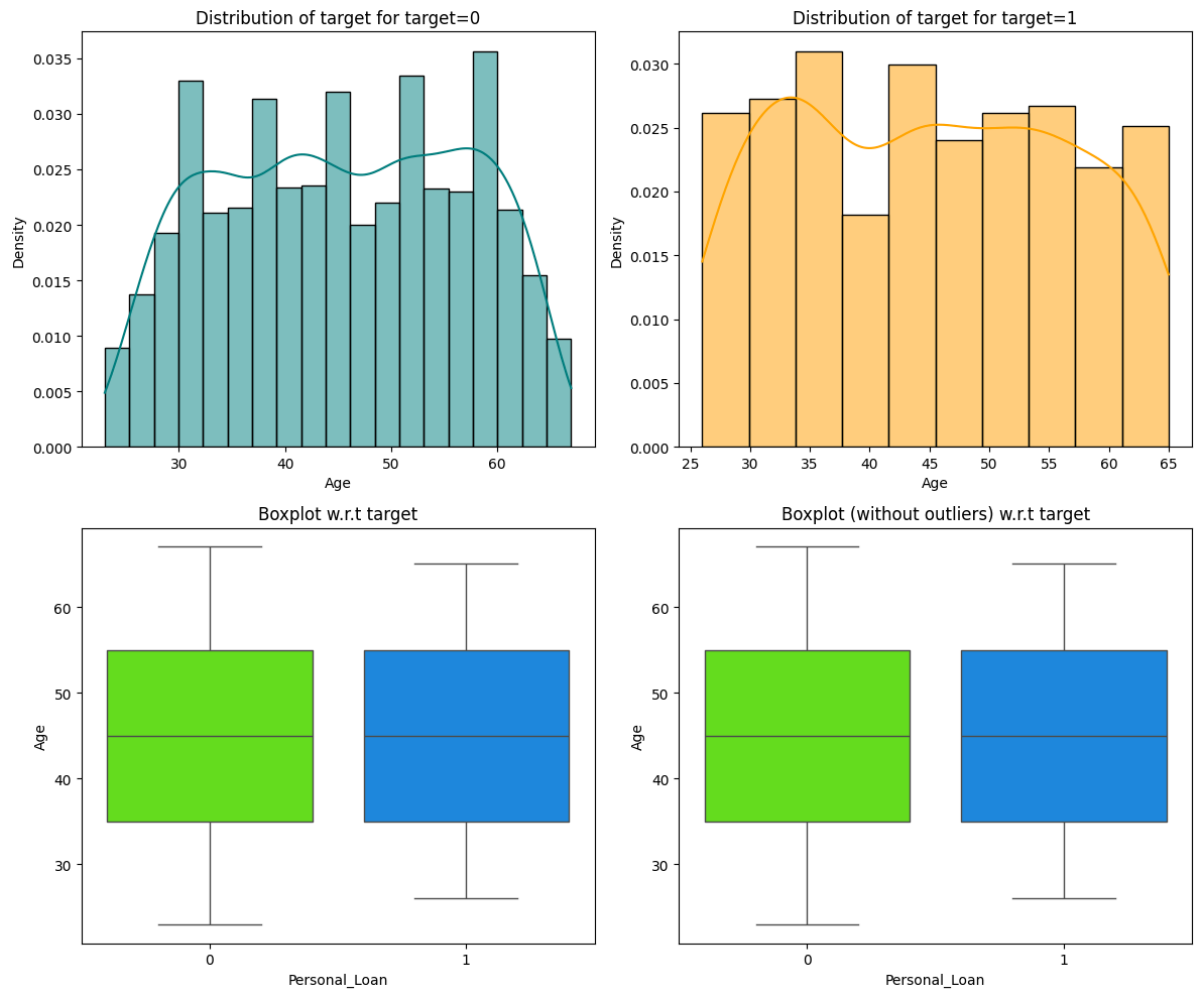
In [49]: `stacked_barplot(data, "ZIPCode", "Personal_Loan")` *## Complete the code to plot stacked barplot for Personal Loan and ZIPCode*

Personal_Loan	0	1	All
ZIPCode			
All	4520	480	5000
94	1334	138	1472
92	894	94	988
95	735	80	815
90	636	67	703
91	510	55	565
93	374	43	417
96	37	3	40



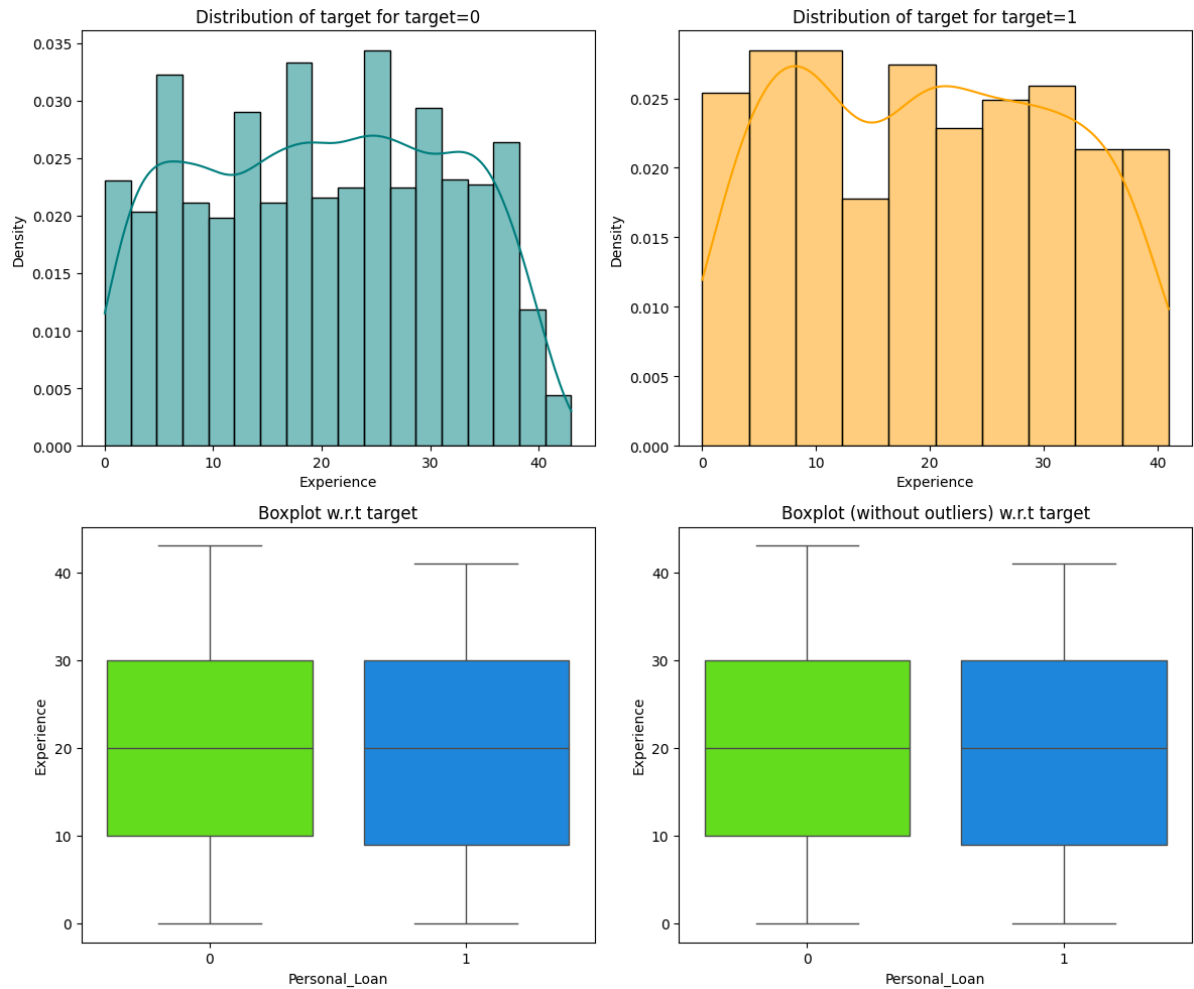
Let's check how a customer's interest in purchasing a loan varies with their age

```
In [50]: distribution_plot_wrt_target(data, "Age", "Personal_Loan")
```



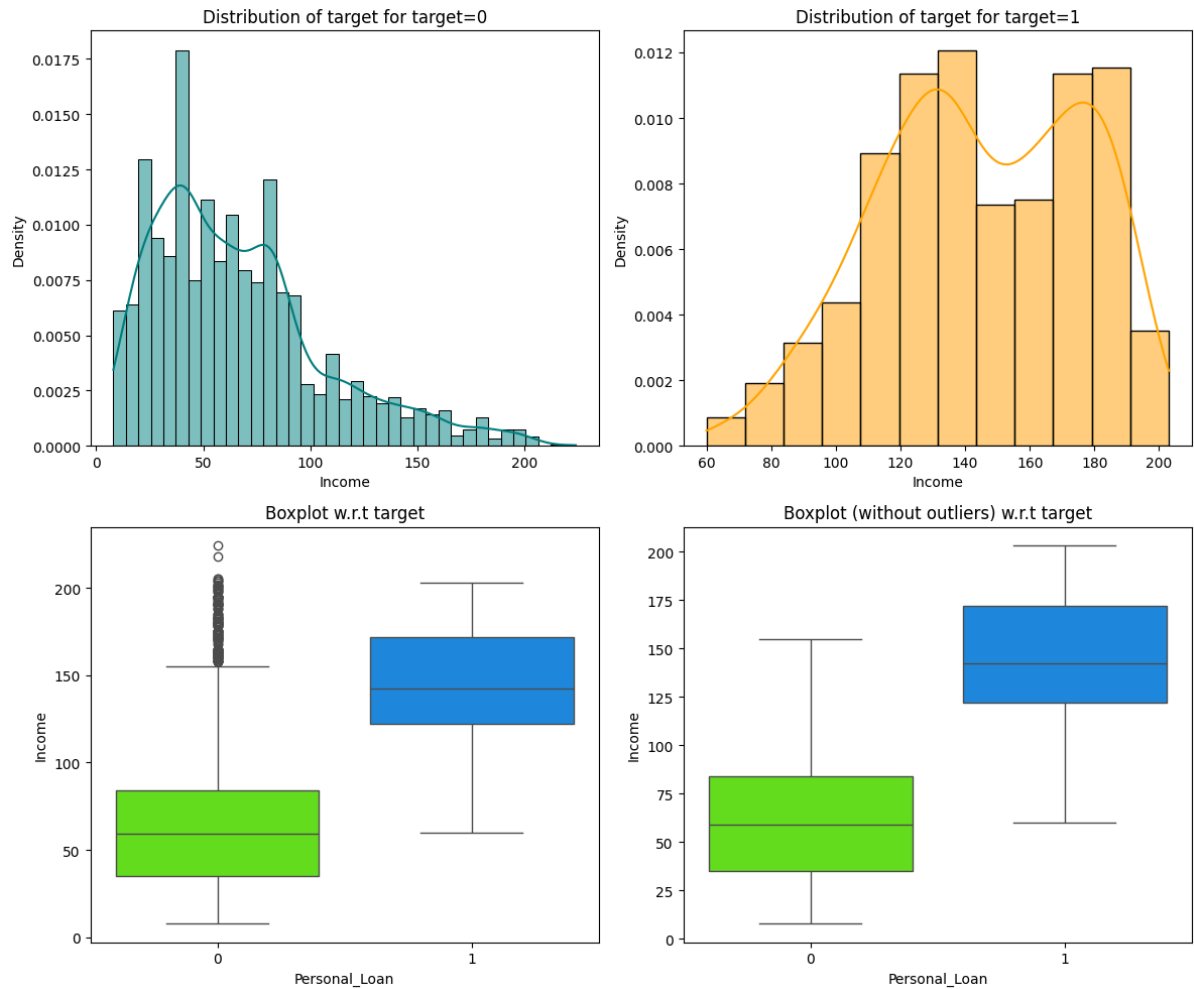
Personal Loan vs Experience

In [51]: `distribution_plot_wrt_target(data, "Experience", "Personal_Loan")` *## Complete the code to plot stacked barplot for Personal Loan and Experience*



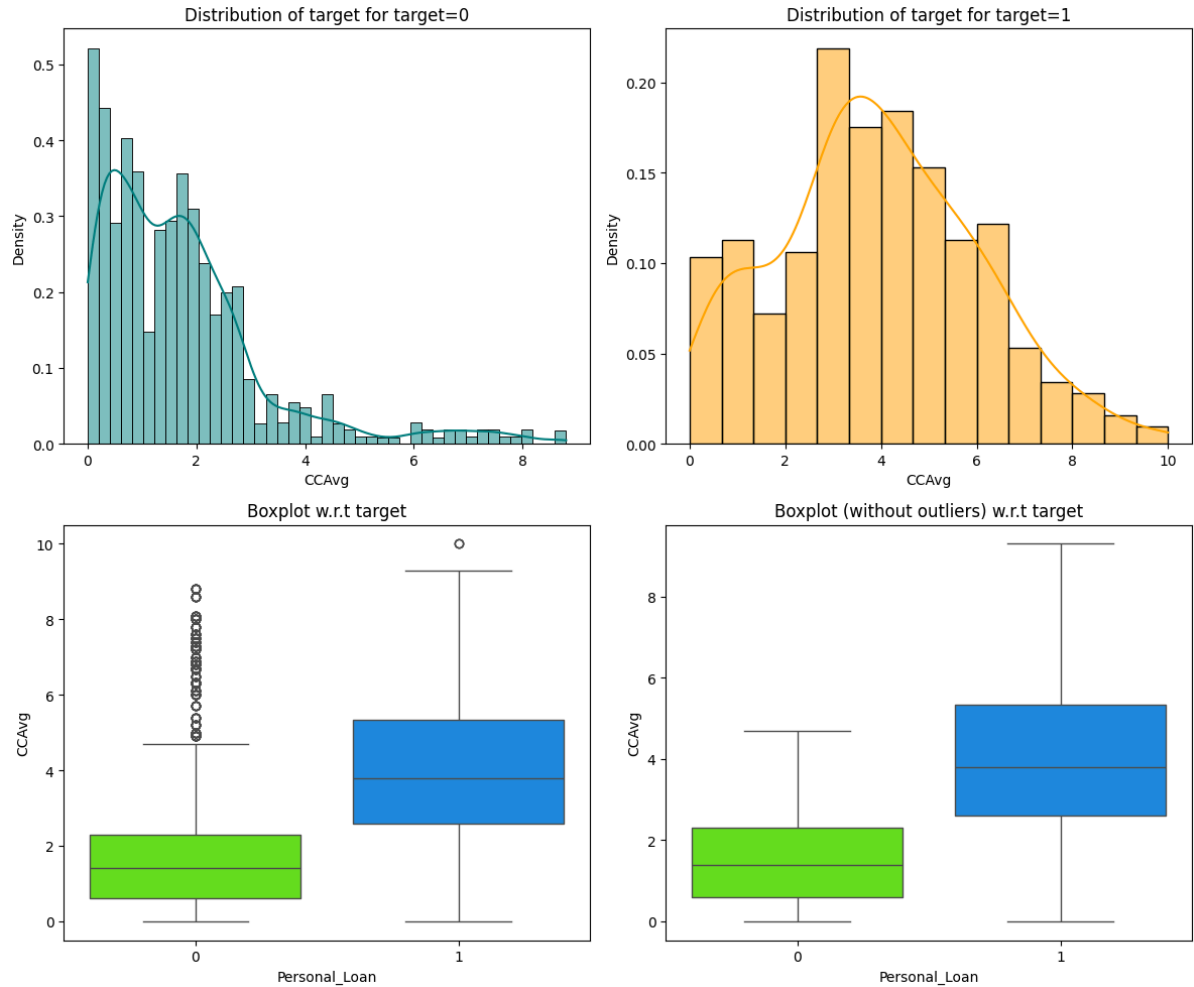
Personal Loan vs Income

In [52]: `distribution_plot_wrt_target(data, "Income", "Personal_Loan")` *## Complete the code to plot stacked barplot for Personal Loan and Income*



Personal Loan vs CCAvg

In [53]: `distribution_plot_wrt_target(data, "CCAvg", "Personal_Loan")` *## Complete the code to plot stacked barplot for Personal Loan and CCAvg*



Data Preprocessing (contd.)

Outlier Detection

```
In [54]: Q1 = data.select_dtypes(include=["float64", "int64"]).quantile(0.25) # To find the 25th percentile and 75th percentile.
Q3 = data.select_dtypes(include=["float64", "int64"]).quantile(0.75)

print(Q1)
print(Q3)
IQR = Q3 - Q1 # Inter Quantile Range (75th percentile - 25th percentile)

lower = (
    Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
) # Finding lower and upper bounds for all values. All values outside these bounds are outliers
upper = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR
```

```

Age          35.0
Experience    10.0
Income       39.0
Family        1.0
CCAvg         0.7
Mortgage      0.0
Name: 0.25, dtype: float64
Age          55.0
Experience    30.0
Income       98.0
Family        3.0
CCAvg         2.5
Mortgage     101.0
Name: 0.75, dtype: float64

```

```

In [55]: (
          (data.select_dtypes(include=["float64", "int64"]) < lower)
          | (data.select_dtypes(include=["float64", "int64"]) > upper)
        ).sum() / len(data) * 100

```

Out[55]:

	0
Age	0.00
Experience	0.00
Income	1.92
Family	0.00
CCAvg	6.48
Mortgage	5.82

dtype: float64

Data Preparation for Modeling

```

In [56]: # dropping Experience as it is perfectly correlated with Age
X = data.drop(["Personal_Loan", "Experience"], axis=1)
Y = data["Personal_Loan"]

X = pd.get_dummies(X, columns=["ZIPCode", "Education"], drop_first=True)

X = X.astype(float)

# Splitting data in train and test sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    X, Y, test_size=0.30, random_state=1
)

```

```
In [57]: print("Shape of Training set : ", X_train.shape)
print("Shape of test set : ", X_test.shape)
print("Percentage of classes in training set:")
print(y_train.value_counts(normalize=True))
print("Percentage of classes in test set:")
print(y_test.value_counts(normalize=True))
```

```
Shape of Training set : (3500, 17)
Shape of test set : (1500, 17)
Percentage of classes in training set:
Personal_Loan
0    0.905429
1    0.094571
Name: proportion, dtype: float64
Percentage of classes in test set:
Personal_Loan
0    0.900667
1    0.099333
Name: proportion, dtype: float64
```

Model Building

Model Evaluation Criterion

- *mention the model evaluation criterion here with proper reasoning*

First, let's create functions to calculate different metrics and confusion matrix so that we don't have to use the same code repeatedly for each model.

- The `model_performance_classification_sklearn` function will be used to check the model performance of models.
- The `confusion_matrix_sklearn` function will be used to plot confusion matrix.

```
In [58]: # defining a function to compute different metrics to check performance of a c
lassification model built using sklearn
def model_performance_classification_sklearn(model, predictors, target):
    """
    Function to compute different metrics to check classification model perfor
    mance

    model: classifier
    predictors: independent variables
    target: dependent variable
    """

    # predicting using the independent variables
    pred = model.predict(predictors)

    acc = accuracy_score(target, pred) # to compute Accuracy
    recall = recall_score(target, pred) # to compute Recall
    precision = precision_score(target, pred) # to compute Precision
    f1 = f1_score(target, pred) # to compute F1-score

    # creating a dataframe of metrics
    df_perf = pd.DataFrame(
        {"Accuracy": acc, "Recall": recall, "Precision": precision, "F1": f
1,},
        index=[0],
    )

    return df_perf
```

```
In [59]: def confusion_matrix_sklearn(model, predictors, target):
    """
    To plot the confusion_matrix with percentages

    model: classifier
    predictors: independent variables
    target: dependent variable
    """

    y_pred = model.predict(predictors)
    cm = confusion_matrix(target, y_pred)
    labels = np.asarray(
        [
            ["{0:0.0f}".format(item) + "\n{0:.2%}".format(item / cm.flatten().
sum())]
            for item in cm.flatten()
        ]
    ).reshape(2, 2)

    plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
    sns.heatmap(cm, annot=labels, fmt="")
    plt.ylabel("True label")
    plt.xlabel("Predicted label")
```

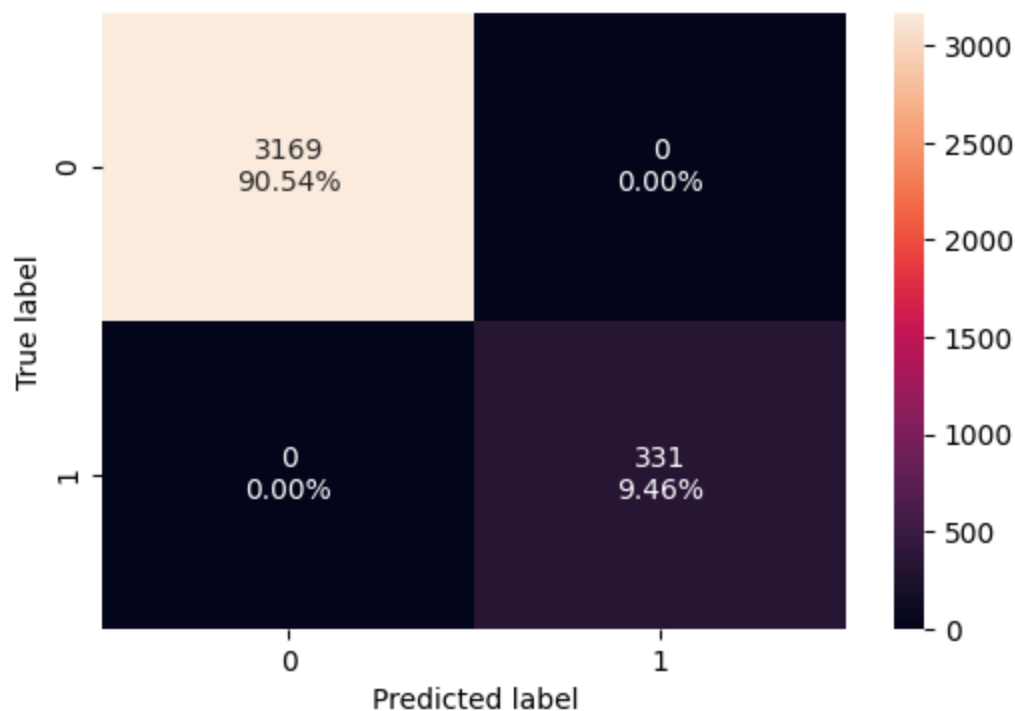
Decision Tree (sklearn default)

```
In [60]: model = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion="gini", random_state=1)
         model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
Out[60]: DecisionTreeClassifier
         DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=1)
         (https://scikit-learn.org/1.6/modules/generated/sklearn.tree.Decis:
         ◀ ▶
```

Checking model performance on training data

```
In [61]: confusion_matrix_sklearn(model, X_train, y_train)
```



```
In [62]: decision_tree_perf_train = model_performance_classification_sklearn(
         model, X_train, y_train
         )
         decision_tree_perf_train
```

```
Out[62]:
```

	Accuracy	Recall	Precision	F1
0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

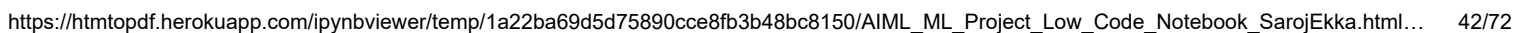
Visualizing the Decision Tree

```
In [63]: feature_names = list(X_train.columns)
         print(feature_names)

['Age', 'Income', 'Family', 'CCAvg', 'Mortgage', 'Securities_Account', 'CD_Account', 'Online', 'CreditCard', 'ZIPCode_91', 'ZIPCode_92', 'ZIPCode_93', 'ZIPCode_94', 'ZIPCode_95', 'ZIPCode_96', 'Education_2', 'Education_3']
```



```
In [64]: plt.figure(figsize=(20, 30))
out = tree.plot_tree(
    model,
    feature_names=feature_names,
    filled=True,
    fontsize=9,
    node_ids=False,
    class_names=None,
)
# below code will add arrows to the decision tree split if they are missing
for o in out:
    arrow = o.arrow_patch
    if arrow is not None:
        arrow.set_edgecolor("black")
        arrow.set_linewidth(1)
plt.show()
```



```
In [65]: # Text report showing the rules of a decision tree -  
  
print(tree.export_text(model, feature_names=feature_names, show_weights=True))
```

```

|--- Income <= 116.50
|   |--- CCAvg <= 2.95
|       |--- Income <= 106.50
|           |--- weights: [2553.00, 0.00] class: 0
|       |--- Income > 106.50
|           |--- Family <= 3.50
|               |--- ZIPCode_93 <= 0.50
|                   |--- Age <= 28.50
|                       |--- Education_2 <= 0.50
|                           |--- weights: [5.00, 0.00] class: 0
|                               |--- Education_2 > 0.50
|                                   |--- weights: [0.00, 1.00] class: 1
|                   |--- Age > 28.50
|                       |--- CCAvg <= 2.20
|                           |--- weights: [48.00, 0.00] class: 0
|                               |--- CCAvg > 2.20
|                                   |--- Education_3 <= 0.50
|                                       |--- weights: [7.00, 0.00] class: 0
|                                           |--- Education_3 > 0.50
|                                               |--- weights: [0.00, 1.00] class: 1
|                   |--- ZIPCode_93 > 0.50
|                       |--- Age <= 37.50
|                           |--- weights: [2.00, 0.00] class: 0
|                       |--- Age > 37.50
|                           |--- Income <= 112.00
|                               |--- weights: [0.00, 1.00] class: 1
|                           |--- Income > 112.00
|                               |--- weights: [1.00, 0.00] class: 0
|               |--- Family > 3.50
|                   |--- Age <= 32.50
|                       |--- CCAvg <= 2.40
|                           |--- weights: [12.00, 0.00] class: 0
|                               |--- CCAvg > 2.40
|                                   |--- weights: [0.00, 1.00] class: 1
|                   |--- Age > 32.50
|                       |--- Age <= 60.00
|                           |--- weights: [0.00, 6.00] class: 1
|                       |--- Age > 60.00
|                           |--- weights: [4.00, 0.00] class: 0
|   |--- CCAvg > 2.95
|       |--- Income <= 92.50
|           |--- CD_Account <= 0.50
|               |--- Age <= 26.50
|                   |--- weights: [0.00, 1.00] class: 1
|               |--- Age > 26.50
|                   |--- CCAvg <= 3.55
|                       |--- CCAvg <= 3.35
|                           |--- Age <= 37.50
|                               |--- Age <= 33.50
|                                   |--- weights: [3.00, 0.00] class: 0
|                                       |--- Age > 33.50
|                                           |--- weights: [0.00, 1.00] class: 1
|                           |--- Age > 37.50
|                               |--- Income <= 82.50
|                                   |--- weights: [23.00, 0.00] class: 0
|                                       |--- Income > 82.50
|                                           |--- Income <= 83.50

```

[https://htmtopdf.herokuapp.com/ipynbviewer/temp/1a22ba69d5d75890cce8fb3b48bc8150/AIML ML Project Low Code Notebook SarojEkka.html](https://htmtopdf.herokuapp.com/ipynbviewer/temp/1a22ba69d5d75890cce8fb3b48bc8150/AIML_ML_Project_Low_Code_Notebook_SarojEkka.html) 45/72

https://htmtopdf.herokuapp.com/ipynbviewer/temp/1a22ba69d5d75890cce8fb3b48bc8150/AIML_ML_Project_Low_Code_Notebook_SarojEkka.html 46/72

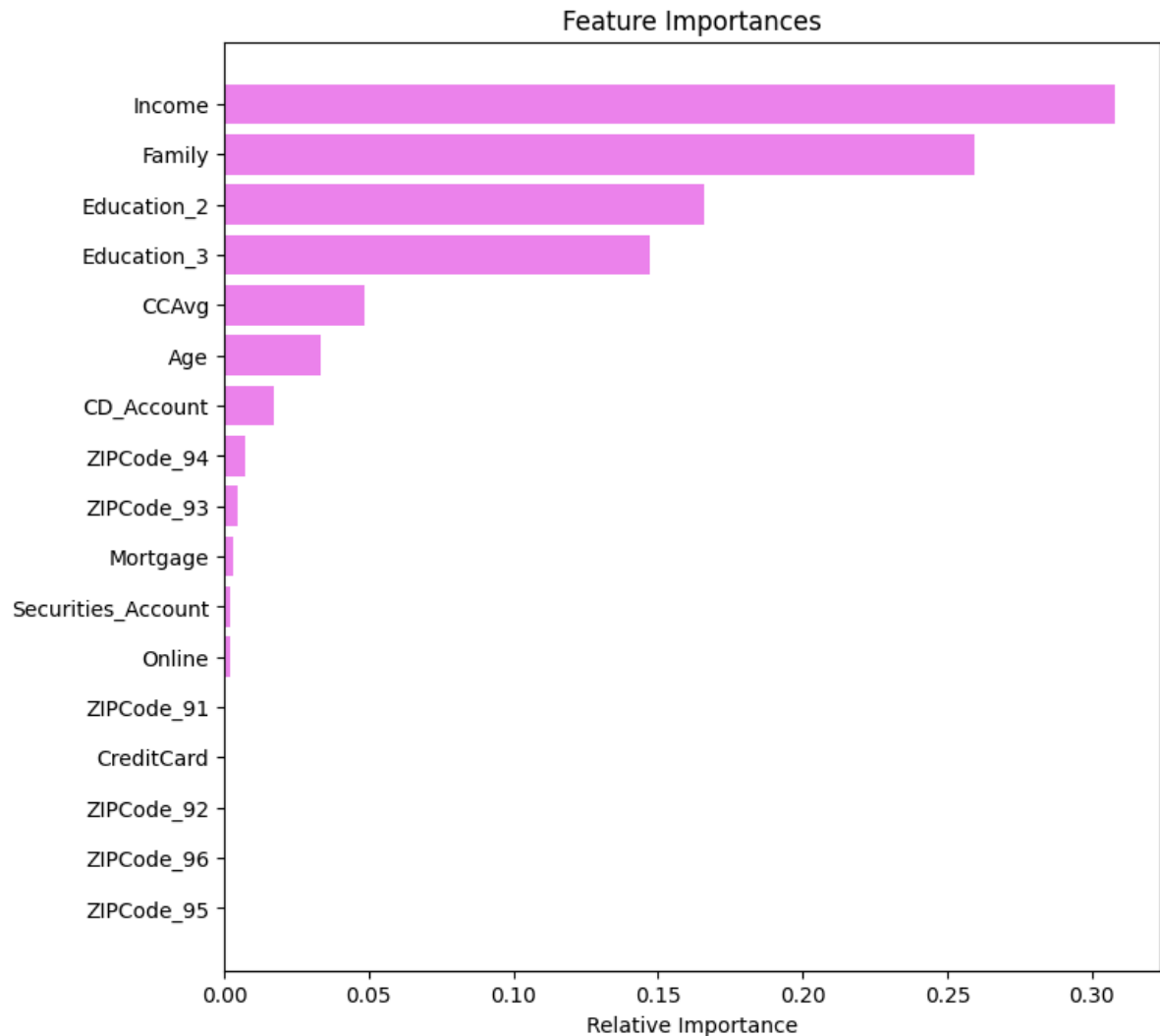
```
In [127]: # importance of features in the tree building ( The importance of a feature is
           # computed as the
           # (normalized) total reduction of the criterion brought by that feature. It is
           # also known as the Gini importance )

print(
    pd.DataFrame(
        model.feature_importances_, columns=["Imp"], index=X_train.columns
    ).sort_values(by="Imp", ascending=False)
)
```

	Imp
Income	0.308098
Family	0.259255
Education_2	0.166192
Education_3	0.147127
CCAvg	0.048798
Age	0.033150
CD_Account	0.017273
ZIPCode_94	0.007183
ZIPCode_93	0.004682
Mortgage	0.003236
Securities_Account	0.002224
Online	0.002224
ZIPCode_91	0.000556
CreditCard	0.000000
ZIPCode_92	0.000000
ZIPCode_96	0.000000
ZIPCode_95	0.000000

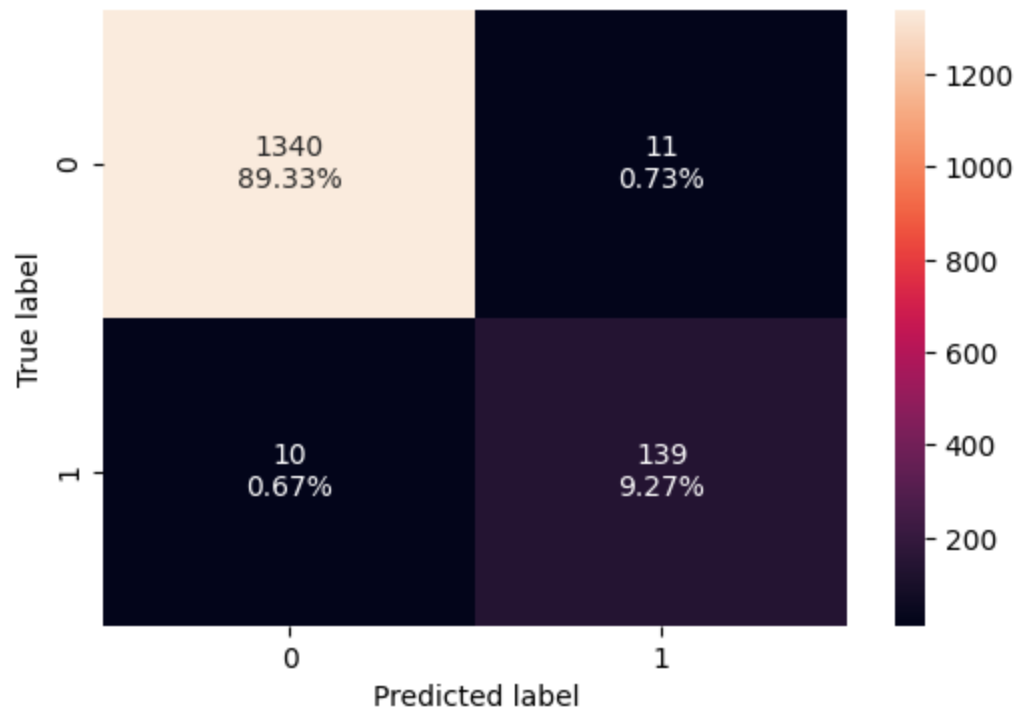
```
In [67]: importances = model.feature_importances_
indices = np.argsort(importances)

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
plt.title("Feature Importances")
plt.barh(range(len(indices)), importances[indices], color="violet", align="center")
plt.yticks(range(len(indices)), [feature_names[i] for i in indices])
plt.xlabel("Relative Importance")
plt.show()
```



Checking model performance on test data

In [68]: `confusion_matrix_sklearn(model,X_test,y_test) ## Complete the code to create c
onfusion matrix for test data`



In [128]: `decision_tree_perf_test = model_performance_classification_sklearn(model, X_te
st, y_test) ## Complete the code to check performance on test data
decision_tree_perf_test`

Out[128]:

	Accuracy	Recall	Precision	F1
0	0.986	0.932886	0.926667	0.929766

Model Performance Improvement

Pre-pruning

Note: The parameters provided below are a sample set. You can feel free to update the same and try out other combinations.

```

In [70]: # Define the parameters of the tree to iterate over
max_depth_values = np.arange(2, 7, 2)
max_leaf_nodes_values = [50, 75, 150, 250]
min_samples_split_values = [10, 30, 50, 70]

# Initialize variables to store the best model and its performance
best_estimator = None
best_score_diff = float('inf')
best_test_score = 0.0

# Iterate over all combinations of the specified parameter values
for max_depth in max_depth_values:
    for max_leaf_nodes in max_leaf_nodes_values:
        for min_samples_split in min_samples_split_values:

            # Initialize the tree with the current set of parameters
            estimator = DecisionTreeClassifier(
                max_depth=max_depth,
                max_leaf_nodes=max_leaf_nodes,
                min_samples_split=min_samples_split,
                class_weight='balanced',
                random_state=42
            )

            # Fit the model to the training data
            estimator.fit(X_train, y_train)

            # Make predictions on the training and test sets
            y_train_pred = estimator.predict(X_train)
            y_test_pred = estimator.predict(X_test)

            # Calculate recall scores for training and test sets
            train_recall_score = recall_score(y_train, y_train_pred)
            test_recall_score = recall_score(y_test, y_test_pred)

            # Calculate the absolute difference between training and test recall scores
            score_diff = abs(train_recall_score - test_recall_score)

            # Update the best estimator and best score if the current one has a smaller score difference
            if (score_diff < best_score_diff) & (test_recall_score > best_test_score):
                best_score_diff = score_diff
                best_test_score = test_recall_score
                best_estimator = estimator

# Print the best parameters
print("Best parameters found:")
print(f"Max depth: {best_estimator.max_depth}")
print(f"Max leaf nodes: {best_estimator.max_leaf_nodes}")
print(f"Min samples split: {best_estimator.min_samples_split}")
print(f"Best test recall score: {best_test_score}")

```

Best parameters found:
Max depth: 2
Max leaf nodes: 50
Min samples split: 10
Best test recall score: 1.0

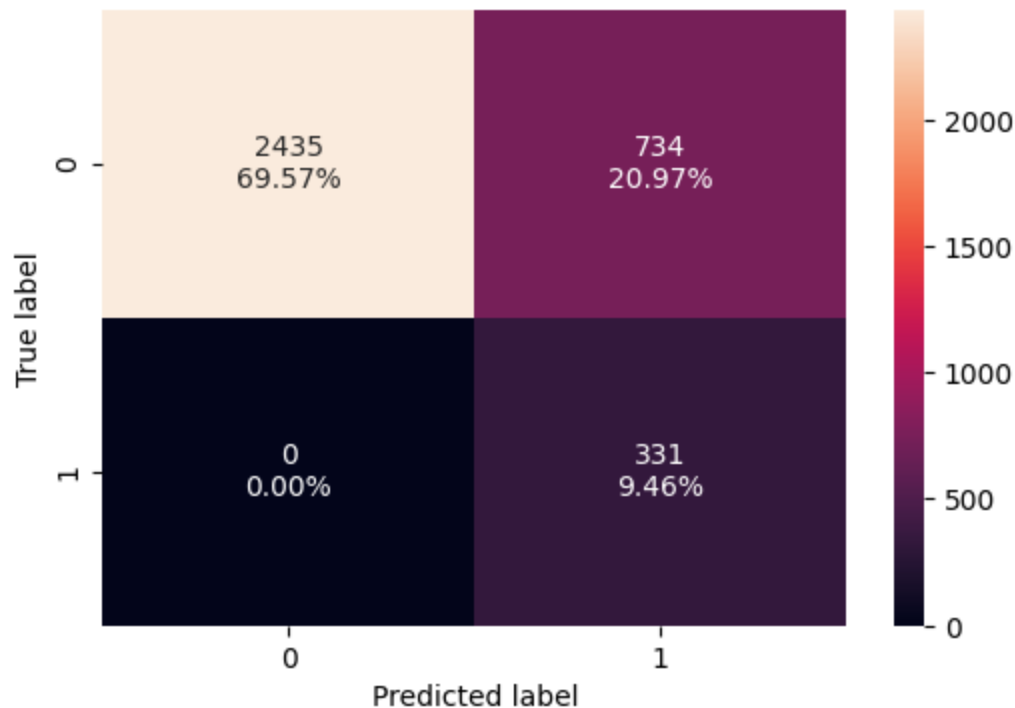
```
In [99]: # Fit the best algorithm to the data.  
estimator = best_estimator  
estimator.fit(X_train, y_train) ## Complete the code to fit model on train data
```

```
Out[99]: DecisionTreeClassifier  
  
DecisionTreeClassifier(class_weight='balanced', max_depth=np.int64(2),  
                        max_leaf_nodes=50, min_samples_split=10,  
                        random_state=42)
```

(<https://scitools.org/1>)

Checking performance on training data

```
In [100]: confusion_matrix_sklearn(estimator, X_train, y_train) ## Complete the code to  
create confusion matrix for train data
```



```
In [101]: decision_tree_tune_perf_train = model_performance_classification_sklearn(estimator, X_train, y_train) ## Complete the code to check performance on train data  
decision_tree_tune_perf_train
```

Out[101]:

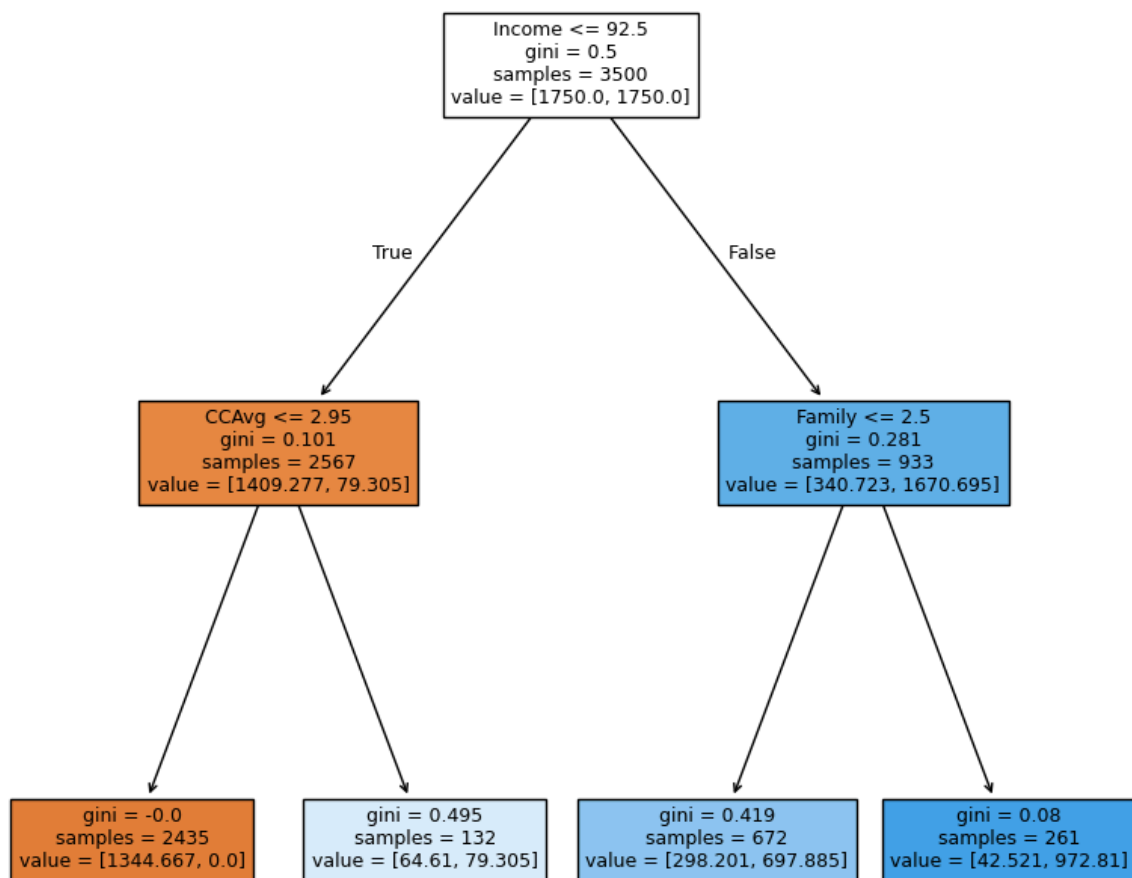
	Accuracy	Recall	Precision	F1
0	0.790286	1.0	0.310798	0.474212

Visualizing the Decision Tree

```

In [102]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
out = tree.plot_tree(
    estimator,
    feature_names=feature_names,
    filled=True,
    fontsize=9,
    node_ids=False,
    class_names=None,
)
# below code will add arrows to the decision tree split if they are missing
for o in out:
    arrow = o.arrow_patch
    if arrow is not None:
        arrow.set_edgecolor("black")
        arrow.set_linewidth(1)
plt.show()

```



```
In [75]: # Text report showing the rules of a decision tree -

print(tree.export_text(estimator, feature_names=feature_names, show_weights=True))

|--- Income <= 92.50
|   |--- CCAvg <= 2.95
|   |   |--- weights: [1344.67, 0.00] class: 0
|   |   |--- CCAvg > 2.95
|   |   |--- weights: [64.61, 79.31] class: 1
|--- Income > 92.50
|   |--- Family <= 2.50
|   |   |--- weights: [298.20, 697.89] class: 1
|   |   |--- Family > 2.50
|   |   |--- weights: [42.52, 972.81] class: 1
```

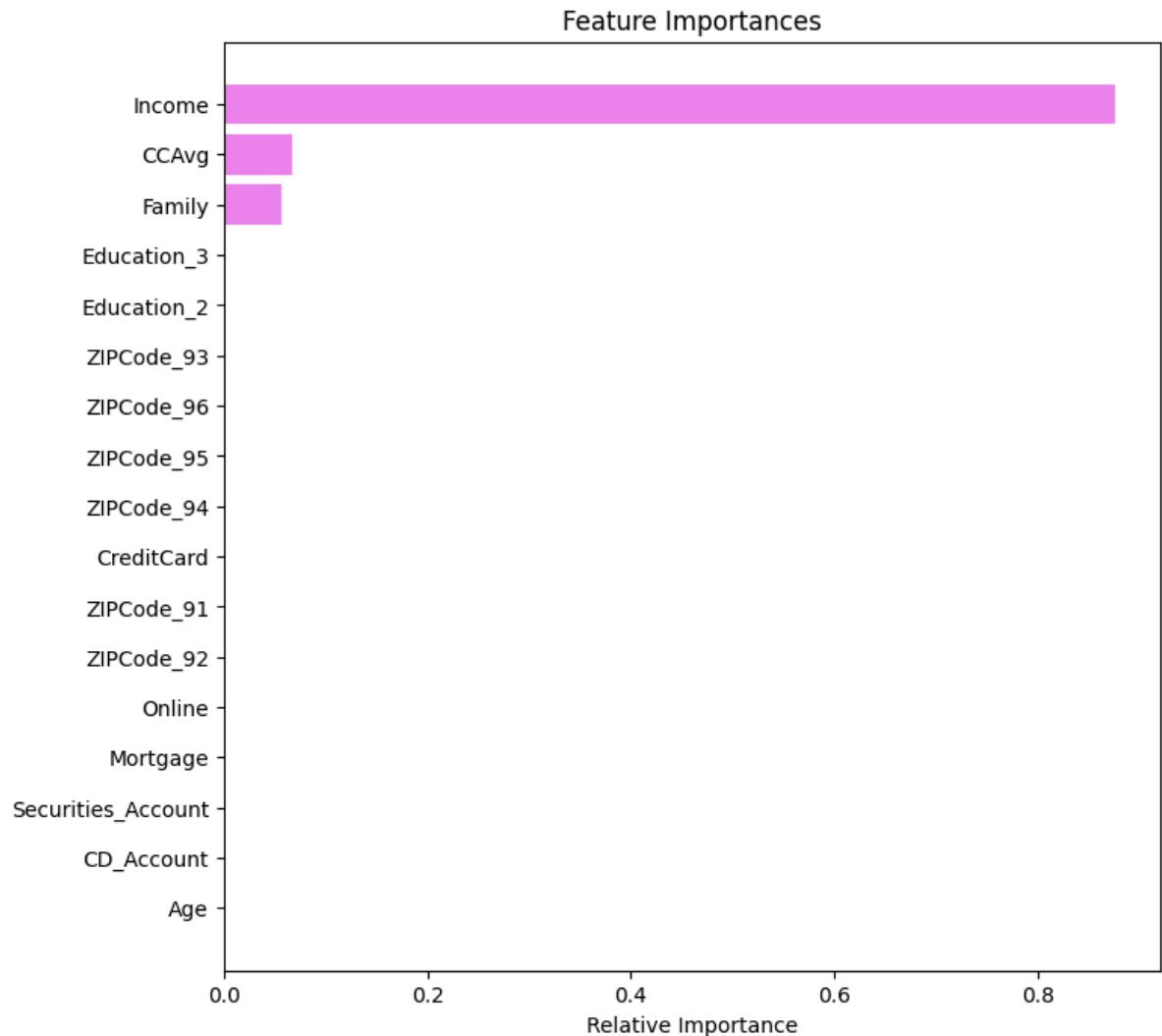
```
In [103]: # importance of features in the tree building ( The importance of a feature is
# computed as the
# (normalized) total reduction of the criterion brought by that feature. It is
# also known as the Gini importance )

print(
    pd.DataFrame(
        estimator.feature_importances_, columns=["Imp"], index=X_train.columns
    ).sort_values(by="Imp", ascending=False)
)
```

	Imp
Income	0.876529
CCAvg	0.066940
Family	0.056531
Age	0.000000
Mortgage	0.000000
Securities_Account	0.000000
CD_Account	0.000000
Online	0.000000
CreditCard	0.000000
ZIPCode_91	0.000000
ZIPCode_92	0.000000
ZIPCode_93	0.000000
ZIPCode_94	0.000000
ZIPCode_95	0.000000
ZIPCode_96	0.000000
Education_2	0.000000
Education_3	0.000000

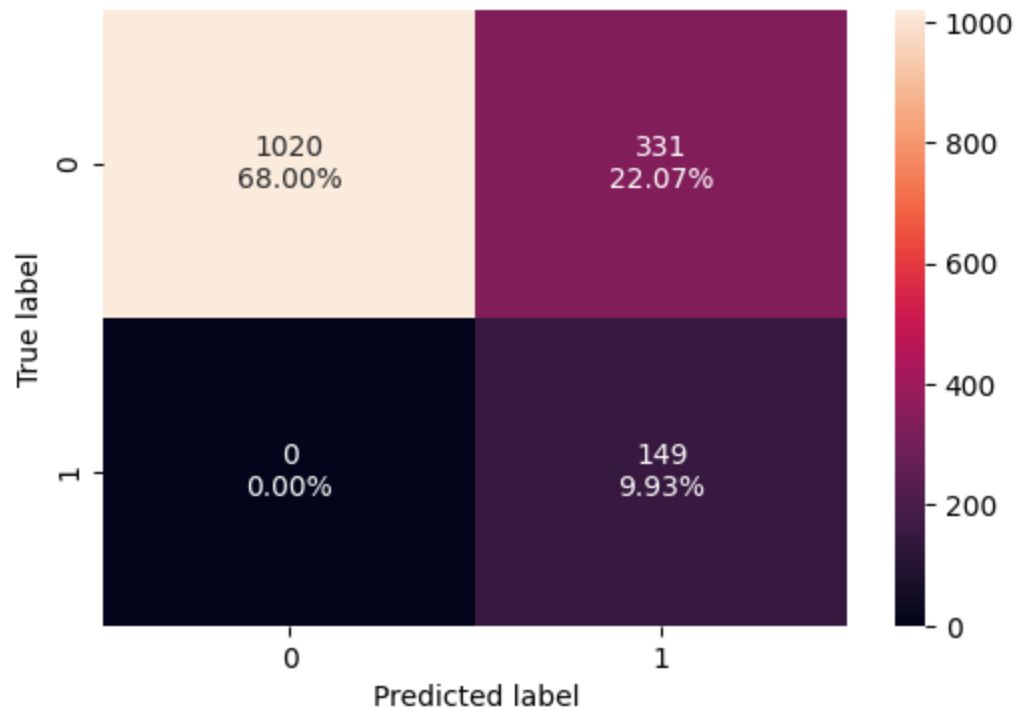
```
In [104]: importances = estimator.feature_importances_
indices = np.argsort(importances)

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
plt.title("Feature Importances")
plt.barh(range(len(indices)), importances[indices], color="violet", align="center")
plt.yticks(range(len(indices)), [feature_names[i] for i in indices])
plt.xlabel("Relative Importance")
plt.show()
```



Checking performance on test data

```
In [105]: confusion_matrix_sklearn(estimator, X_test, y_test) # Complete the code to get the confusion matrix on test data
```



```
In [106]: decision_tree_tune_perf_test = model_performance_classification_sklearn(estimator, X_test, y_test) ## Complete the code to check performance on test data
decision_tree_tune_perf_test
```

Out[106]:

	Accuracy	Recall	Precision	F1
0	0.779333	1.0	0.310417	0.473768

Post-pruning

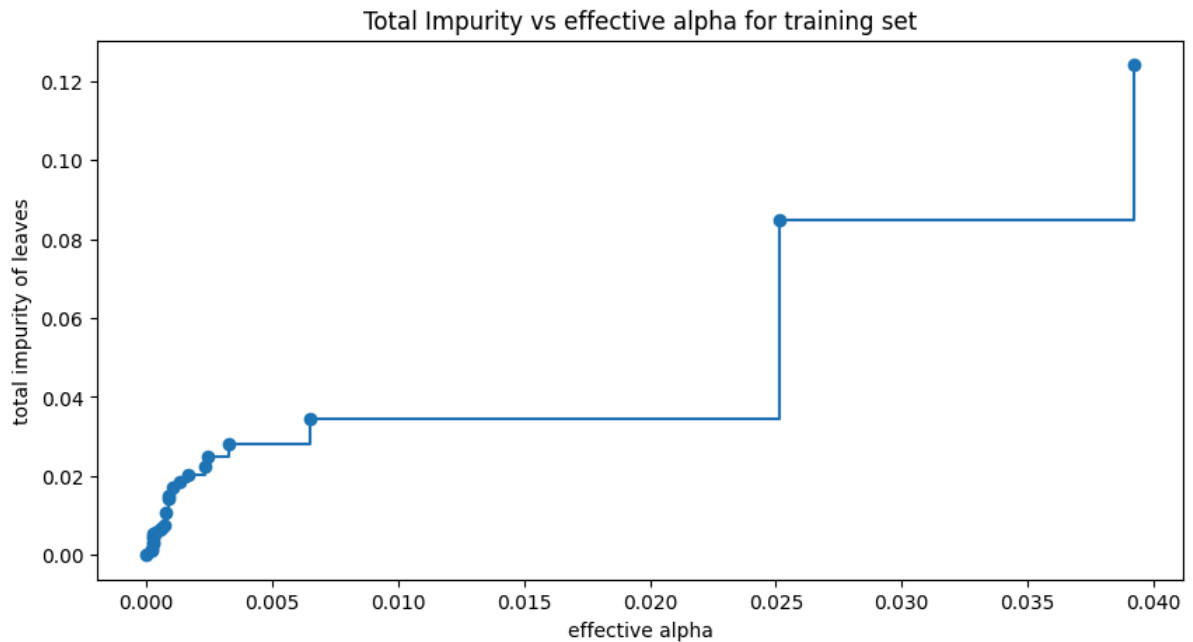
```
In [107]: clf = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=1)
path = clf.cost_complexity_pruning_path(X_train, y_train)
ccp_alphas, impurities = path.ccp_alphas, path.impurities
```


In [108]: `pd.DataFrame(path)`

Out[108]:

	ccp_alphas	impurities
0	0.000000	0.000000
1	0.000186	0.001114
2	0.000214	0.001542
3	0.000242	0.002750
4	0.000250	0.003250
5	0.000268	0.004324
6	0.000272	0.004868
7	0.000276	0.005420
8	0.000381	0.005801
9	0.000527	0.006329
10	0.000625	0.006954
11	0.000700	0.007654
12	0.000769	0.010731
13	0.000882	0.014260
14	0.000889	0.015149
15	0.001026	0.017200
16	0.001305	0.018505
17	0.001647	0.020153
18	0.002333	0.022486
19	0.002407	0.024893
20	0.003294	0.028187
21	0.006473	0.034659
22	0.025146	0.084951
23	0.039216	0.124167
24	0.047088	0.171255

```
In [109]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 5))
ax.plot(ccp_alphas[:-1], impurities[:-1], marker="o", drawstyle="steps-post")
ax.set_xlabel("effective alpha")
ax.set_ylabel("total impurity of leaves")
ax.set_title("Total Impurity vs effective alpha for training set")
plt.show()
```



Next, we train a decision tree using effective alphas. The last value in `ccp_alphas` is the alpha value that prunes the whole tree, leaving the tree, `clfs[-1]`, with one node.

```
In [110]: clfs = []
for ccp_alpha in ccp_alphas:
    clf = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=1, ccp_alpha=ccp_alpha)
    clf.fit(X_train, y_train)    ## Complete the code to fit decision tree on
    training data
    clfs.append(clf)
print(
    "Number of nodes in the last tree is: {} with ccp_alpha: {}".format(
        clfs[-1].tree_.node_count, ccp_alphas[-1]
    )
)
```

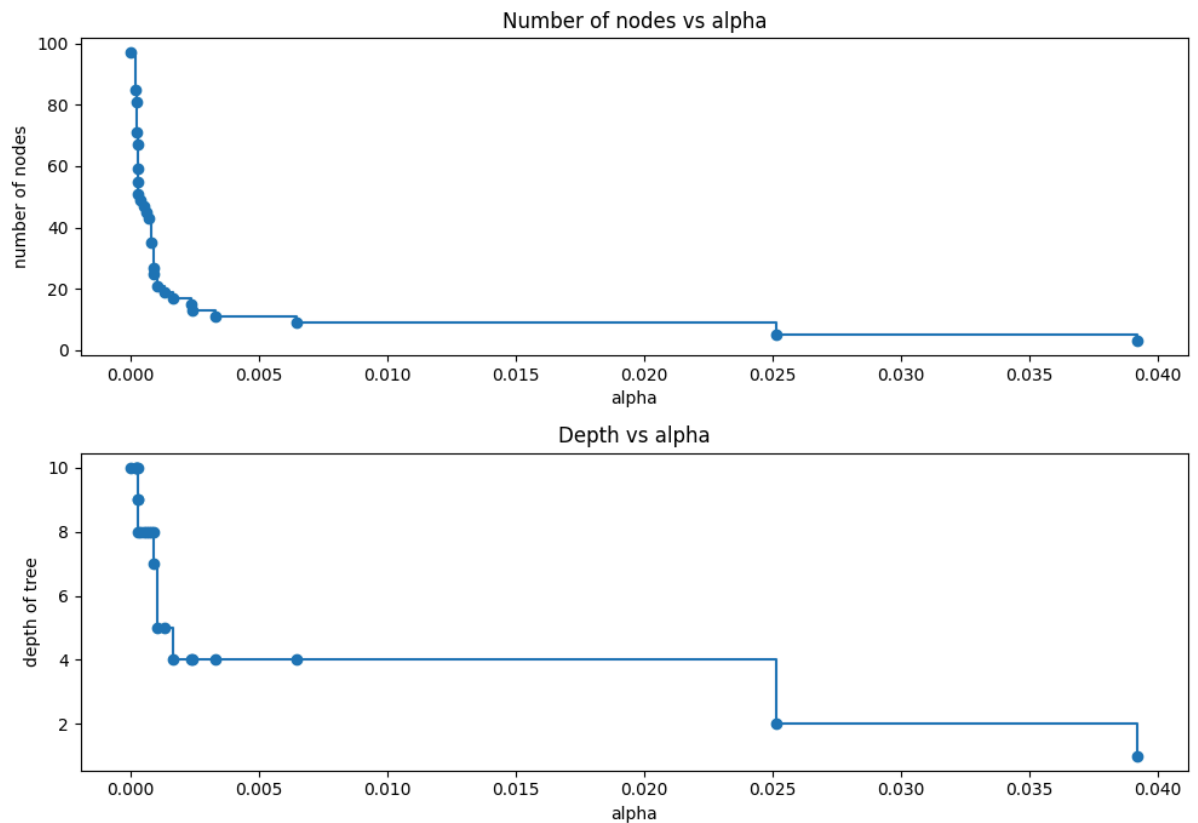
Number of nodes in the last tree is: 1 with ccp_alpha: 0.04708834100596766

```

In [111]: clfs = clfs[:-1]
          ccp_alphas = ccp_alphas[:-1]

          node_counts = [clf.tree_.node_count for clf in clfs]
          depth = [clf.tree_.max_depth for clf in clfs]
          fig, ax = plt.subplots(2, 1, figsize=(10, 7))
          ax[0].plot(ccp_alphas, node_counts, marker="o", drawstyle="steps-post")
          ax[0].set_xlabel("alpha")
          ax[0].set_ylabel("number of nodes")
          ax[0].set_title("Number of nodes vs alpha")
          ax[1].plot(ccp_alphas, depth, marker="o", drawstyle="steps-post")
          ax[1].set_xlabel("alpha")
          ax[1].set_ylabel("depth of tree")
          ax[1].set_title("Depth vs alpha")
          fig.tight_layout()

```



Recall vs alpha for training and testing sets

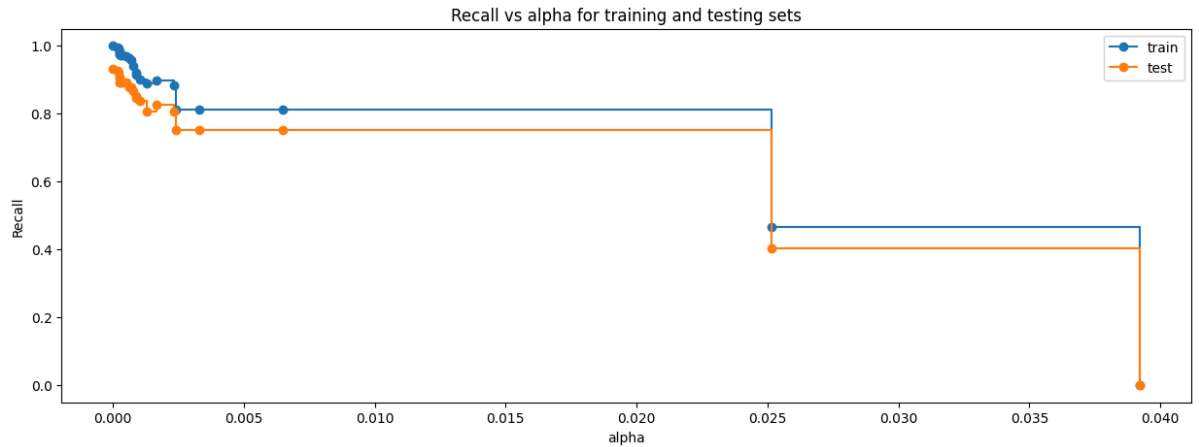
```

In [113]: recall_train = []
          for clf in clfs:
              pred_train = clf.predict(X_train)
              values_train = recall_score(y_train, pred_train)
              recall_train.append(values_train)

          recall_test = []
          for clf in clfs:
              pred_test = clf.predict(X_test)
              values_test = recall_score(y_test, pred_test)
              recall_test.append(values_test)

```

```
In [114]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15, 5))
ax.set_xlabel("alpha")
ax.set_ylabel("Recall")
ax.set_title("Recall vs alpha for training and testing sets")
ax.plot(ccp_alphas, recall_train, marker="o", label="train", drawstyle="steps-
post")
ax.plot(ccp_alphas, recall_test, marker="o", label="test", drawstyle="steps-po
st")
ax.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
In [130]: index_best_model = np.argmax(recall_test)
best_model = clfs[index_best_model]
print(best_model)
```

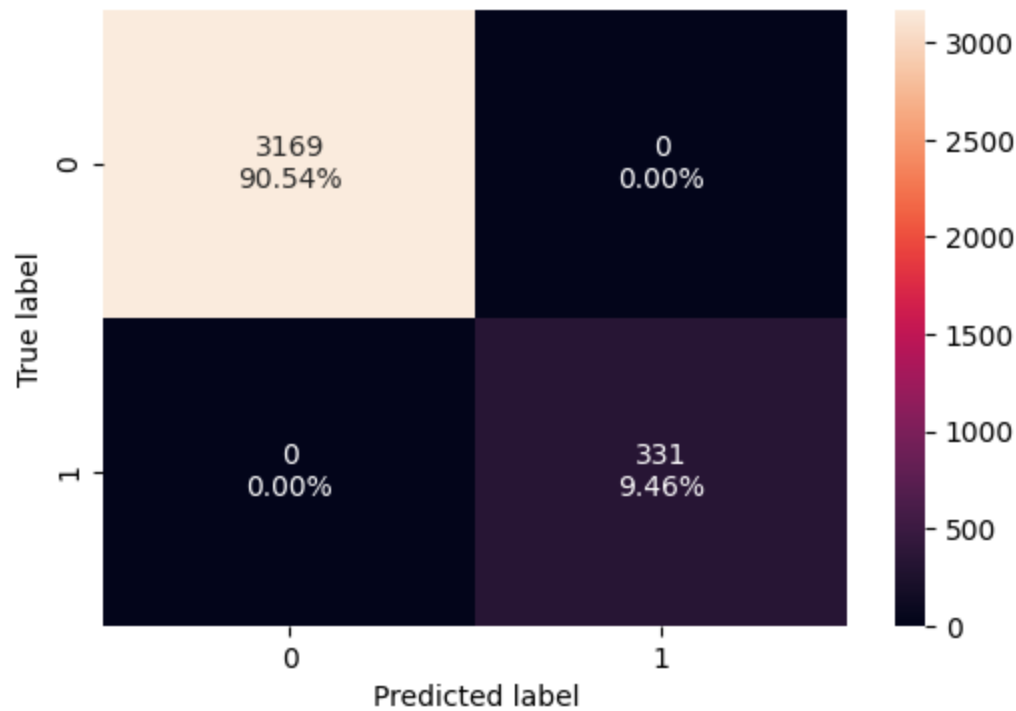
```
DecisionTreeClassifier(ccp_alpha=np.float64(0.0), random_state=1)
```

```
In [134]: estimator_2 = DecisionTreeClassifier(
    ccp_alpha=best_model.ccp_alpha, class_weight={0: 0.15, 1: 0.85}, random_st
ate=1      ## Complete the code by adding the correct ccp_alpha value
)
estimator_2.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
Out[134]: DecisionTreeClassifier
DecisionTreeClassifier(ccp_alpha=np.float64(0.0),
    class_weight={0: 0.15, 1: 0.85}, random_state=1)
```

Checking performance on training data

In [135]: `confusion_matrix_sklearn(estimator_2,X_train, y_train) ## Complete the code to create confusion matrix for train data`



In [139]: `decision_tree_tune_post_train = model_performance_classification_sklearn(estimator_2,X_train, y_train) ## Complete the code to check performance on train data`
`decision_tree_tune_post_train`

Out[139]:

	Accuracy	Recall	Precision	F1
0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Visualizing the Decision Tree

[illegible]

```
In [120]: # Text report showing the rules of a decision tree -  
  
print(tree.export_text(estimator_2, feature_names=feature_names, show_weights=  
True))
```

```

|--- Income <= 98.50
|   |--- CCAvg <= 2.95
|   |   |--- weights: [374.10, 0.00] class: 0
|   |--- CCAvg > 2.95
|   |   |--- CD_Account <= 0.50
|   |   |   |--- CCAvg <= 3.95
|   |   |   |   |--- Income <= 81.50
|   |   |   |   |   |--- Age <= 36.50
|   |   |   |   |   |   |--- Family <= 3.50
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |--- CCAvg <= 3.50
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |--- Income <= 75.00
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |--- weights: [0.00, 0.85] class: 1
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |--- Income > 75.00
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |--- weights: [0.00, 0.85] class: 1
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |--- CCAvg > 3.50
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |--- weights: [0.15, 0.00] class: 0
|   |   |   |   |   |--- Family > 3.50
|   |   |   |   |   |   |--- weights: [0.60, 0.00] class: 0
|   |   |   |--- Age > 36.50
|   |   |   |   |--- ZIPCode_91 <= 0.50
|   |   |   |   |   |--- Age <= 37.50
|   |   |   |   |   |   |--- weights: [0.15, 0.00] class: 0
|   |   |   |   |   |--- Age > 37.50
|   |   |   |   |   |   |--- weights: [6.00, 0.00] class: 0
|   |   |   |   |--- ZIPCode_91 > 0.50
|   |   |   |   |   |--- Education_3 <= 0.50
|   |   |   |   |   |   |--- weights: [0.00, 0.85] class: 1
|   |   |   |   |   |--- Education_3 > 0.50
|   |   |   |   |   |   |--- weights: [0.45, 0.00] class: 0
|   |   |   |--- Income > 81.50
|   |   |   |   |--- Mortgage <= 152.00
|   |   |   |   |   |--- Securities_Account <= 0.50
|   |   |   |   |   |   |--- CCAvg <= 3.05
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |--- weights: [0.45, 0.00] class: 0
|   |   |   |   |   |   |--- CCAvg > 3.05
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |--- CCAvg <= 3.85
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |--- ZIPCode_91 <= 0.50
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |--- CreditCard <= 0.50
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |--- truncated branch of depth 4
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |--- CreditCard > 0.50
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |--- truncated branch of depth 2
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |--- ZIPCode_91 > 0.50
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |--- CCAvg <= 3.35
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |--- weights: [0.15, 0.00] class:
0
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |--- CCAvg > 3.35
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |--- weights: [0.15, 0.00] class:
0
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |--- CCAvg > 3.85
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |--- weights: [0.00, 2.55] class: 1
|   |   |   |   |--- Securities_Account > 0.50
|   |   |   |   |   |--- Education_3 <= 0.50
|   |   |   |   |   |   |--- weights: [0.45, 0.00] class: 0
|   |   |   |   |   |--- Education_3 > 0.50
|   |   |   |   |   |   |--- weights: [0.15, 0.00] class: 0
|   |   |   |--- Mortgage > 152.00
|   |   |   |   |--- Income <= 84.00

```


[https://htmtopdf.herokuapp.com/ipynbviewer/temp/1a22ba69d5d75890cce8fb3b48bc8150/AIML ML Project Low Code Notebook SarojEkka.html](https://htmtopdf.herokuapp.com/ipynbviewer/temp/1a22ba69d5d75890cce8fb3b48bc8150/AIML_ML_Project_Low_Code_Notebook_SarojEkka.html) 66/72

```

| | |--- Age <= 48.00
| | |--- weights: [0.00, 1.70] class: 1
| | |--- Age > 48.00
| | |--- weights: [0.15, 0.00] class: 0
--- Age > 57.00
|--- Age <= 58.50
| |--- weights: [0.15, 0.00] class: 0
|--- Age > 58.50
| |--- weights: [0.60, 0.00] class: 0
ome > 113.50
Age <= 66.00
--- Income <= 116.50
|--- CCAvg <= 2.50
| |--- weights: [0.45, 0.00] class: 0
|--- CCAvg > 2.50
| |--- Age <= 60.50
| | |--- weights: [0.00, 5.10] class: 1
| |--- Age > 60.50
| | |--- Age <= 63.50
| | |--- weights: [0.15, 0.00] class: 0
| | |--- Age > 63.50
| | |--- weights: [0.15, 0.00] class: 0
--- Income > 116.50
|--- ZIPCode_92 <= 0.50
| |--- weights: [0.00, 97.75] class: 1
|--- ZIPCode_92 > 0.50
| |--- weights: [0.00, 33.15] class: 1
Age > 66.00
--- weights: [0.15, 0.00] class: 0

```

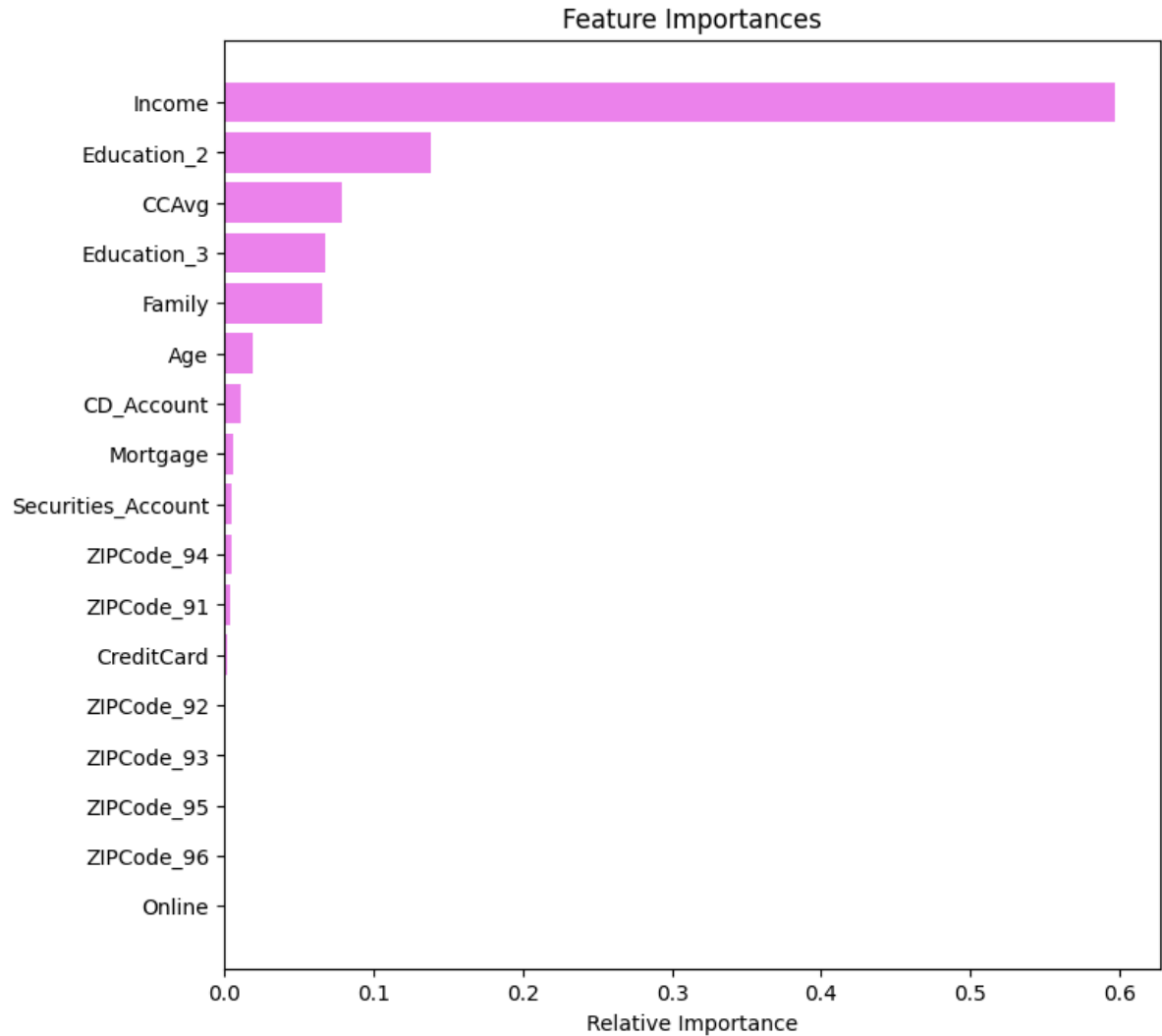
```
In [121]: # importance of features in the tree building ( The importance of a feature is
           # computed as the
           # (normalized) total reduction of the criterion brought by that feature. It is
           # also known as the Gini importance )

print(
    pd.DataFrame(
        estimator_2.feature_importances_, columns=["Imp"], index=X_train.columns
    ).sort_values(by="Imp", ascending=False)
)
```

	Imp
Income	0.597264
Education_2	0.138351
CCAvg	0.078877
Education_3	0.067293
Family	0.066244
Age	0.018973
CD_Account	0.011000
Mortgage	0.005762
Securities_Account	0.004716
ZIPCode_94	0.004702
ZIPCode_91	0.003587
CreditCard	0.002428
ZIPCode_92	0.000802
Online	0.000000
ZIPCode_93	0.000000
ZIPCode_96	0.000000
ZIPCode_95	0.000000

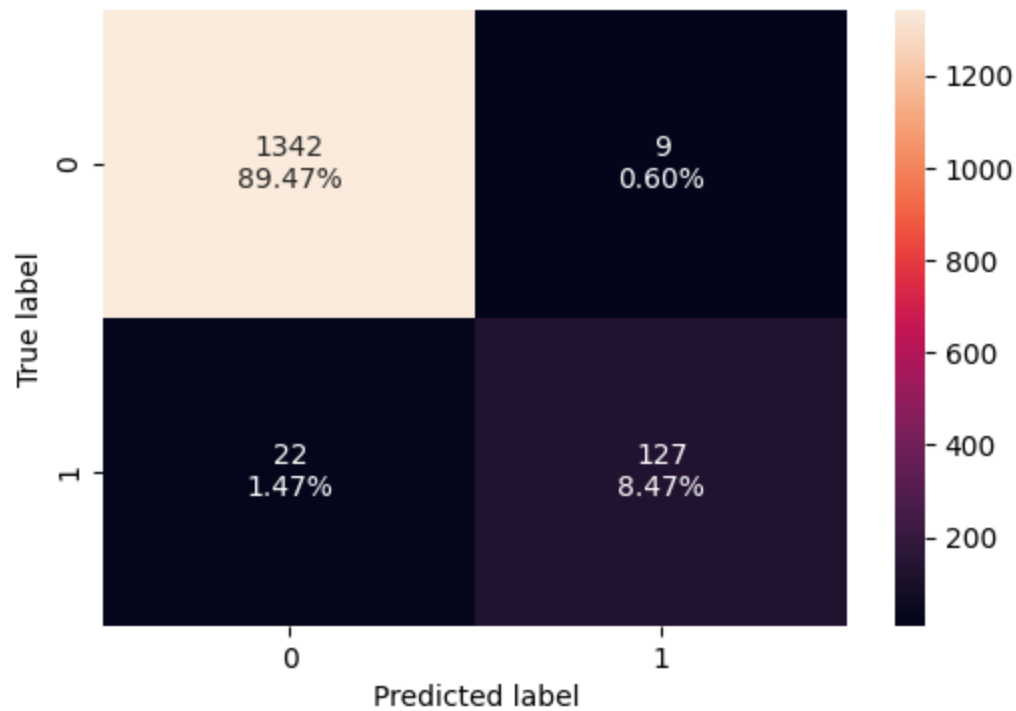
```
In [141]: importances = estimator_2.feature_importances_
indices = np.argsort(importances)

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
plt.title("Feature Importances")
plt.barh(range(len(indices)), importances[indices], color="violet", align="center")
plt.yticks(range(len(indices)), [feature_names[i] for i in indices])
plt.xlabel("Relative Importance")
plt.show()
```



Checking performance on test data

In [140]: `confusion_matrix_sklearn(estimator_2,X_test, y_test)` *# Complete the code to get the confusion matrix on test data*



In [124]: `decision_tree_tune_post_test = model_performance_classification_sklearn(estimator_2,X_test, y_test)` *## Complete the code to get the model performance on test data*
`decision_tree_tune_post_test`

Out[124]:

	Accuracy	Recall	Precision	F1
0	0.979333	0.852349	0.933824	0.891228

Model Performance Comparison and Final Model Selection

```
In [129]: # training performance comparison

models_train_comp_df = pd.concat(
    [decision_tree_perf_train.T, decision_tree_tune_perf_train.T, decision_tree_tune_post_train.T], axis=1,
)
models_train_comp_df.columns = ["Decision Tree (sklearn default)", "Decision Tree (Pre-Pruning)", "Decision Tree (Post-Pruning)"]
print("Training performance comparison:")
models_train_comp_df
```

Training performance comparison:

Out[129]:

	Decision Tree (sklearn default)	Decision Tree (Pre-Pruning)	Decision Tree (Post-Pruning)
Accuracy	1.0	0.790286	1.0
Recall	1.0	1.000000	1.0
Precision	1.0	0.310798	1.0
F1	1.0	0.474212	1.0

```
In [126]: # testing performance comparison

models_test_comp_df = pd.concat(
    [decision_tree_perf_test.T, decision_tree_tune_perf_test.T, decision_tree_tune_post_test.T], axis=1,
)
models_test_comp_df.columns = ["Decision Tree (sklearn default)", "Decision Tree (Pre-Pruning)", "Decision Tree (Post-Pruning)"]
print("Test set performance comparison:")
models_test_comp_df
```

Test set performance comparison:

Out[126]:

	Decision Tree (sklearn default)	Decision Tree (Pre-Pruning)	Decision Tree (Post-Pruning)
Accuracy	0.986000	0.779333	0.979333
Recall	0.932886	1.000000	0.852349
Precision	0.926667	0.310417	0.933824
F1	0.929766	0.473768	0.891228

Actionable Insights and Business Recommendations

What recommendations would you suggest to the bank?
