

Insurance factors identification.

Q1) The committee is interested to know each field of the data collected through descriptive analysis to gain basic insights into the data set and to prepare for further analysis.

Ans) For descriptive analysis to gain insights into the data set, the summary function on the insurance dataset will be helpful for further analysis. Below attached is the code in R which gives an overview of the descriptive analysis

```
print("Insurance Factors Identification")
```

```
insurance_data<-
```

```
read.csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/shivanipriya89/Insurance/main/Insurance.csv")
```

```
print(insurance_data)
```

```
View(insurance_data)
```

```
str(insurance_data)
```

```
summary(insurance_data)
```

Here, are the screenshots of the descriptive analysis of data

The screenshot displays the RStudio interface. The top-left pane shows the 'View' window for the 'insurance_data' dataset, displaying a table with 8 columns: Kilometres, Zone, Bonus, Make, Insured, Claims, and Payment. The first four rows of data are visible. The bottom-left pane shows the 'Console' window with the command `> View(insurance_data)` entered. The right-hand side of the interface shows the 'Environment' pane with 'Global' and 'Files' tabs, and the 'X-val Relative Error' plot showing a value of 0.8. The Windows taskbar is visible at the bottom.

	Kilometres	Zone	Bonus	Make	Insured	Claims	Payment
1	1	1	1	1	455.13	108	392491
2	1	1	1	2	69.17	19	46221
3	1	1	1	3	72.88	13	15694
4	1	1	1	4	1292.39	124	422201

The screenshot shows a data table with 7 columns: Kilometres, Zone, Bonus, Make, Insured, Claims, and Payment. The table displays rows 2179 to 2182. Below the table, a status bar indicates 'Showing 2,178 to 2,182 of 2,182 entries, 7 total columns'. Below the table is a console window with the command `> View(insurance_data)` entered.

	Kilometres	Zone	Bonus	Make	Insured	Claims	Payment
2179	5	7	7	6	16.61	0	0
2180	5	7	7	7	2.83	1	966
2181	5	7	7	8	13.06	0	0
2182	5	7	7	9	384.87	16	112252

Showing 2,178 to 2,182 of 2,182 entries, 7 total columns

Console `> View(insurance_data)`

The table of insurance factors identification has 2,182 entries of 7 columns

The screenshot shows a console window with the command `> summary(insurance_data)` entered. The output is a summary of the data, showing statistics for Kilometres, Zone, Bonus, Make, Insured, Claims, and Payment.

Kilometres		Zone		Bonus		Make	
Min.	:1.000	Min.	:1.00	Min.	:1.000	Min.	:1.000
1st Qu.	:2.000	1st Qu.	:2.00	1st Qu.	:2.000	1st Qu.	:3.000
Median	:3.000	Median	:4.00	Median	:4.000	Median	:5.000
Mean	:2.986	Mean	:3.97	Mean	:4.015	Mean	:4.992
3rd Qu.	:4.000	3rd Qu.	:6.00	3rd Qu.	:6.000	3rd Qu.	:7.000
Max.	:5.000	Max.	:7.00	Max.	:7.000	Max.	:9.000

Insured		Claims		Payment	
Min.	: 0.01	0	: 385	Min.	: 0
1st Qu.	: 21.61	1	: 214	1st Qu.	: 2989
Median	: 81.53	2	: 169	Median	: 27404
Mean	: 1092.20	3	: 131	Mean	: 257008
3rd Qu.	: 389.78	4	: 100	3rd Qu.	: 111954

Console ~/ ↗			
Min. : 1.000	Min. : 1.00	Min. : 1.000	Min. : 1.000
1st Qu.: 2.000	1st Qu.: 2.00	1st Qu.: 2.000	1st Qu.: 3.000
Median : 3.000	Median : 4.00	Median : 4.000	Median : 5.000
Mean : 2.986	Mean : 3.97	Mean : 4.015	Mean : 4.992
3rd Qu.: 4.000	3rd Qu.: 6.00	3rd Qu.: 6.000	3rd Qu.: 7.000
Max. : 5.000	Max. : 7.00	Max. : 7.000	Max. : 9.000

Insured		Claims		Payment	
Min. :	0.01	0 :	385	Min. :	0
1st Qu.:	21.61	1 :	214	1st Qu.:	2989
Median :	81.53	2 :	169	Median :	27404
Mean :	1092.20	3 :	131	Mean :	257008
3rd Qu.:	389.78	4 :	100	3rd Qu.:	111954
Max. :	127687.27	5 :	98	Max. :	18245026
		(Other):	1085		

The above attached are the summary of insurance dataset which has minimum, maximum, 1st Quantile, Median and Mean values of all 7 columns of insured dataset.

Q2) The total value of payment by an insurance company is an important factor to be monitored. So the committee has decided to find whether this payment is related to the number of claims and the number of insured policy years. They also want to visualize the results for better understanding.

Ans) For the analysis of payment wrt number of claims and the number of insured policy years, the concept of Simple Linear Regression with multiple variables can be used for determining the relationship. Below mention is the code in R

```
print("Insurance Factors Identification")

insurance_data<-
read.csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/shivanipriya89/Insurance/main/Insurance.csv")

print(insurance_data)

payment_data<-lm(formula=Payment~Insured+Claims,data=insurance_data)

print(payment_data)

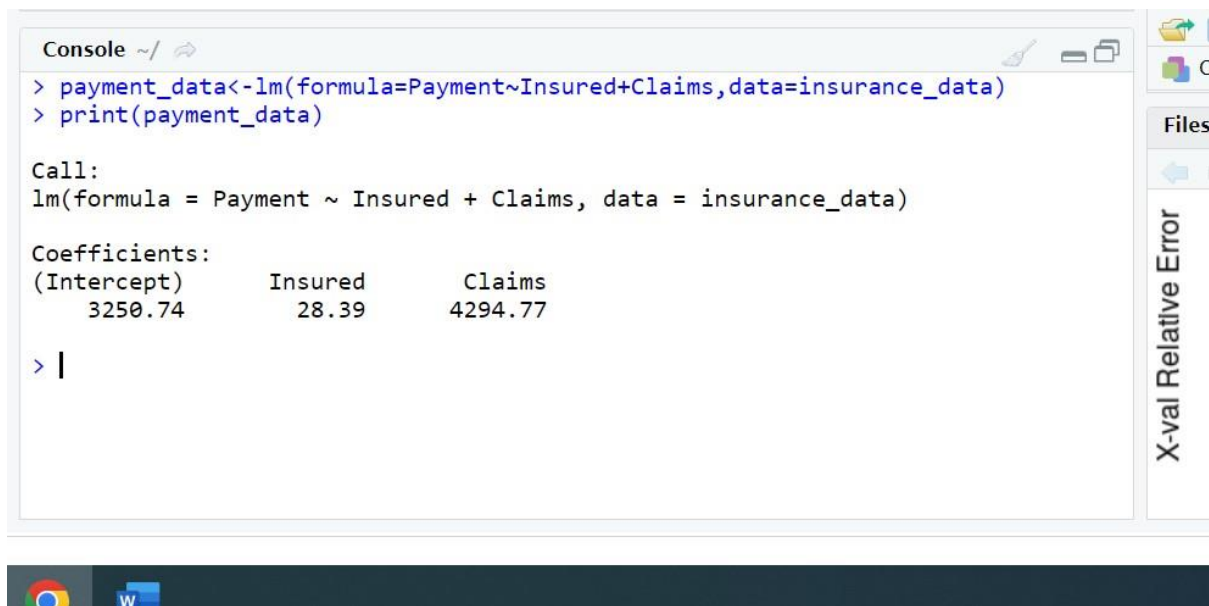
myinsureddata<-ggplot(data=insurance_data,mapping=aes(x=Insured+Claims,y=Payment))
+geom_point(alpha=0.1,color="blue")
```

```
myinsureddata
```




```
png(file="Insured.png")
```

```
boxplot(Payment~Insured,data=insurance_data,xlab="Number of Insured in Policy  
Years",ylab="Total Value of Payment in SKR")
```

```
dev.off()
```



The screenshot shows a R console window with the following content:

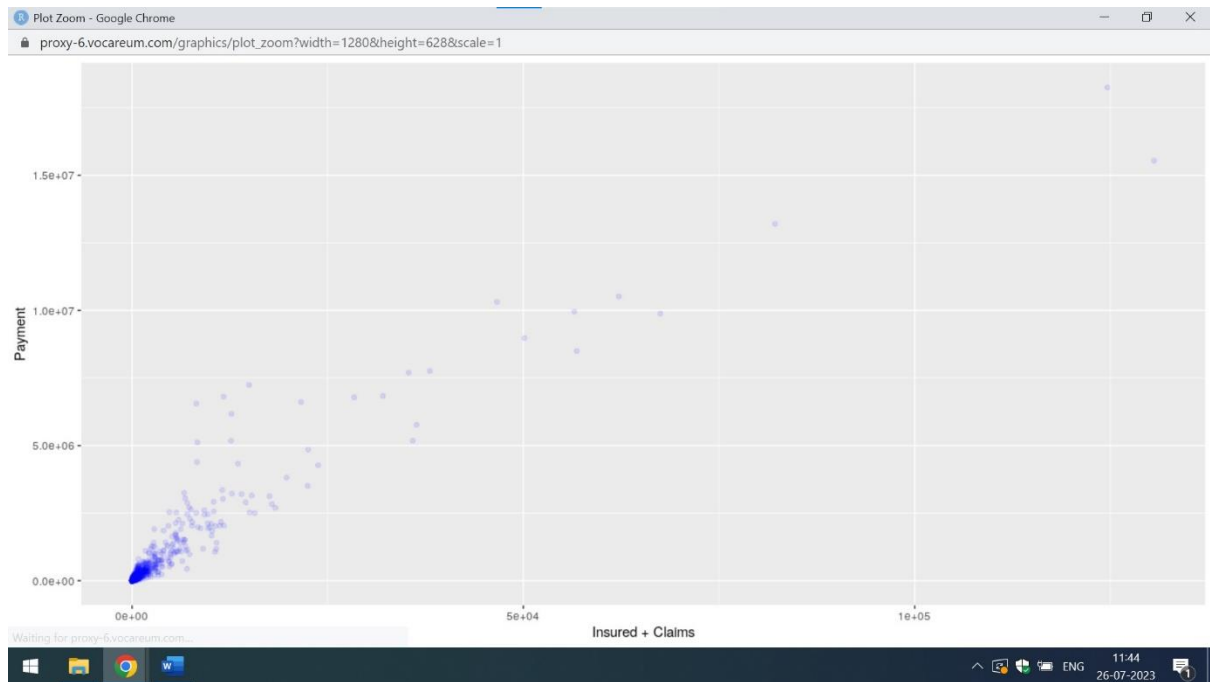
```
Console ~/     
> payment_data<-lm(formula=Payment~Insured+Claims,data=insurance_data)  
> print(payment_data)  
  
Call:  
lm(formula = Payment ~ Insured + Claims, data = insurance_data)  
  
Coefficients:  
(Intercept)      Insured      Claims  
    3250.74      28.39    4294.77  
  
> |
```

On the right side of the console window, there is a sidebar with the following elements:

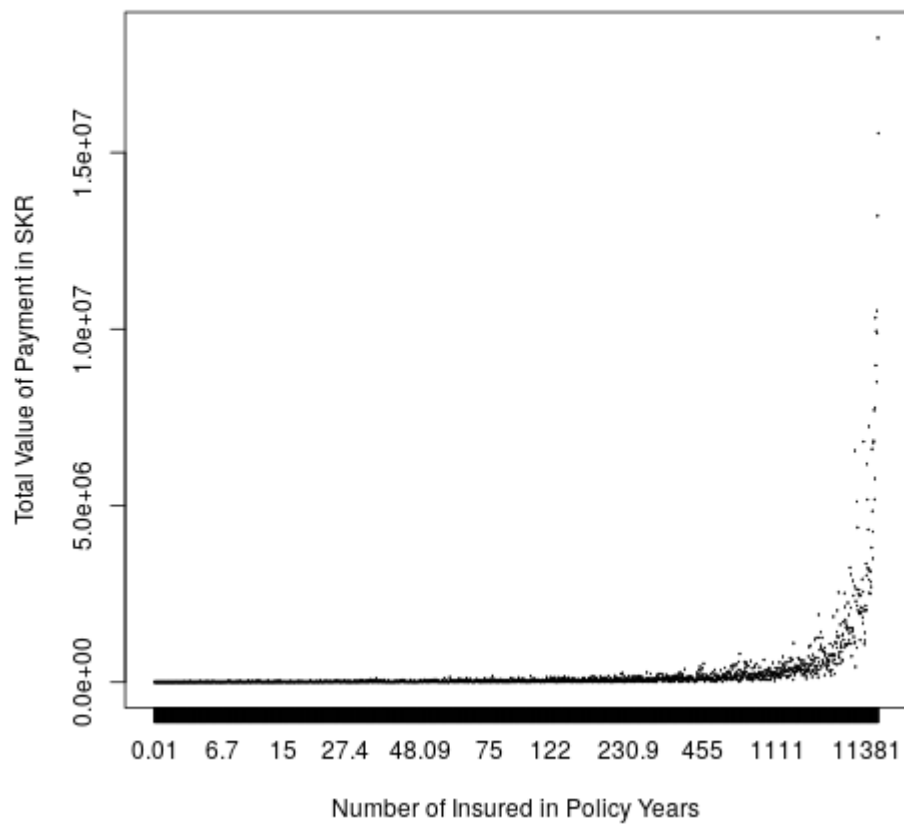
- A "Files" section with a folder icon and a "G" icon.
- A "X-val Relative Error" section with a blue arrow icon pointing left.

At the bottom of the console window, there is a taskbar with the Google Chrome and Microsoft Word icons.

By applying the formula of Insured+Claims on Payment, it is clear that there is a positive Linear Regression between Payment wrt Insured and Claims as the value of both y and x intercepts are positive. Hence, payment is related to the number of claims and the number of insured policy years.



It is even cleared from the above attached ggplot view that there is a positive Linear Regression between Insured+Claims and Payment.



The above attached is the boxplot view of Number of Insured in Policy Years wrt Total Value in Payment. The total value of payment is increasing after 455 number of Insured in Policy Years

Q3) The committee wants to figure out the reasons for insurance payment increase and decrease. So they have decided to find whether distance, location, bonus, make, and insured amount or claims are affecting the payment or all or some of these are affecting it.

Ans) For analysing the reasons for insurance payment increase and decrease, I am using the concept of Simple Linear Regression with multiple variables. Below attached is the code in R

```
print("Insurance Factors Identification")
```

```
insurance_data<-
```

```
read.csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/shivanipriya89/Insurance/main/Insurance.csv")
```

```
print(insurance_data)
```

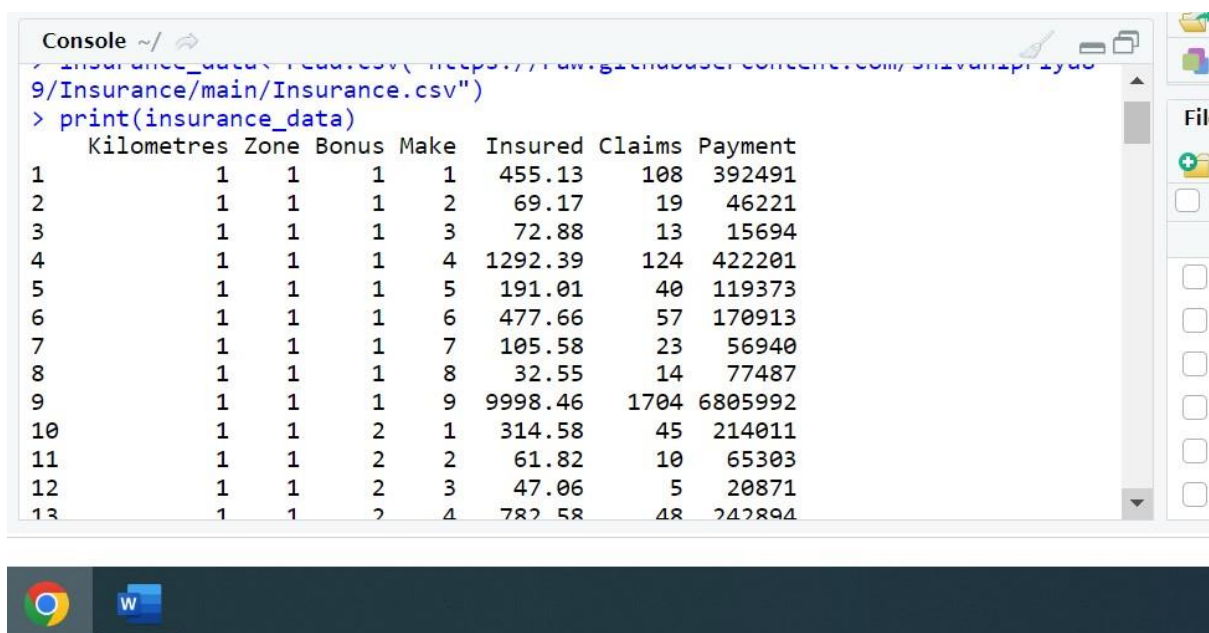
```
insurance_results<-
```

```
lm(formula=Payment~Kilometres+Zone+Bonus+Make+Insured+Claims,data=insurance_data)
```

```
print(insurance_results)
```

```
summary(insurance_results)
```

Below attached are the screenshots



```
Console ~/
> insurance_data<-read.csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/shivanipriya89/Insurance/main/Insurance.csv")
> print(insurance_data)
```

	Kilometres	Zone	Bonus	Make	Insured	Claims	Payment
1	1	1	1	1	455.13	108	392491
2	1	1	1	2	69.17	19	46221
3	1	1	1	3	72.88	13	15694
4	1	1	1	4	1292.39	124	422201
5	1	1	1	5	191.01	40	119373
6	1	1	1	6	477.66	57	170913
7	1	1	1	7	105.58	23	56940
8	1	1	1	8	32.55	14	77487
9	1	1	1	9	9998.46	1704	6805992
10	1	1	2	1	314.58	45	214011
11	1	1	2	2	61.82	10	65303
12	1	1	2	3	47.06	5	20871
13	1	1	2	4	782.58	48	242894

```
Console ~/   
129      1      3      1      3      33.22      3      11740
130      1      3      1      4     1653.17      89     338305
131      1      3      1      5      206.62      38     124108
132      1      3      1      6      859.95      64     213078
133      1      3      1      7      110.08      11      34844
134      1      3      1      8       25.92       5      25319
135      1      3      1      9    11436.08     1205    5173923
136      1      3      2      1      317.10      25      90162
137      1      3      2      2       54.58       8      19327
138      1      3      2      3       22.59       3       1209
139      1      3      2      4     1187.43      30     123124
140      1      3      2      5      129.53      13      99258
141      1      3      2      6     617.11      40     137828
142      1      3      2      7      102.50       7      14904
[ reached 'max' / getOption("max.print") -- omitted 2040 rows ]
> |
```

```
Console ~/   
> insurance_results<-lm(formula=Payment~Kilometres+Zone+Bonus+Make+Insured+Claims,data=insurance_data)
> print(insurance_results)

Call:
lm(formula = Payment ~ Kilometres + Zone + Bonus + Make + Insured +
    Claims, data = insurance_data)

Coefficients:
(Intercept)   Kilometres         Zone         Bonus         Make
   -21733.74    4768.56    2322.90    1182.90    -754.27
      Insured      Claims
       27.88    4315.88

> |
```

From the above mention screenshot,it is clear that Kilometres which is distance,Zone ie Location,Bonus ie No claims bonus; equal to the number of years, plus one, since the last claim,Insured ie The number of insured in policy-years and Claims are the major factors affecting the payment. Make ie 8 different common car models have no impact on payment


```
Console ~/
> summary(insurance_results)

Call:
lm(formula = Payment ~ Kilometres + Zone + Bonus + Make + Insured +
    Claims, data = insurance_data)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-806775 -16943  -6321   11528  847015

Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) -2.173e+04  6.338e+03  -3.429 0.000617 ***
Kilometres   4.769e+03  1.086e+03   4.392 1.18e-05 ***
Zone         2.323e+03  7.735e+02   3.003 0.002703 **
Bonus        1.183e+03  7.737e+02   1.529 0.126462

---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 70830 on 2175 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.9952,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.9952
F-statistic: 7.462e+04 on 6 and 2175 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16

> |
```

It is even clear from the summary of the insurance factors identification dataset ie make has no impact on Payment while zone,bonus,insured and claims have positive impact

Q4) The insurance company is planning to establish a new branch office, so they are interested to find at what location, kilometre, and bonus level their insured amount, claims, and payment gets increased. (Hint: Aggregate Dataset)

Ans) By using the concept of Decision Tree Algorithm, one can analyze the various factors affecting the payment. Below attached is the code in R

```
print("Insurance Factors Identification")
```



```

insurance_data<-
read.csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/shivanipriya89/Insurance/main/Insurance.csv")

print(insurance_data)

# Convert zone to factor

insurance_data$Zone<-apply(insurance_data$Zone,factor)

str(insurance_data)

# Building the model

insurance_analysis<-rpart(Zone~.,data=insurance_data,method="class")

insurance_analysis

summary(insurance_analysis)

printcp(insurance_analysis)

plotcp(insurance_analysis)

```

Below attached are the screenshots

```

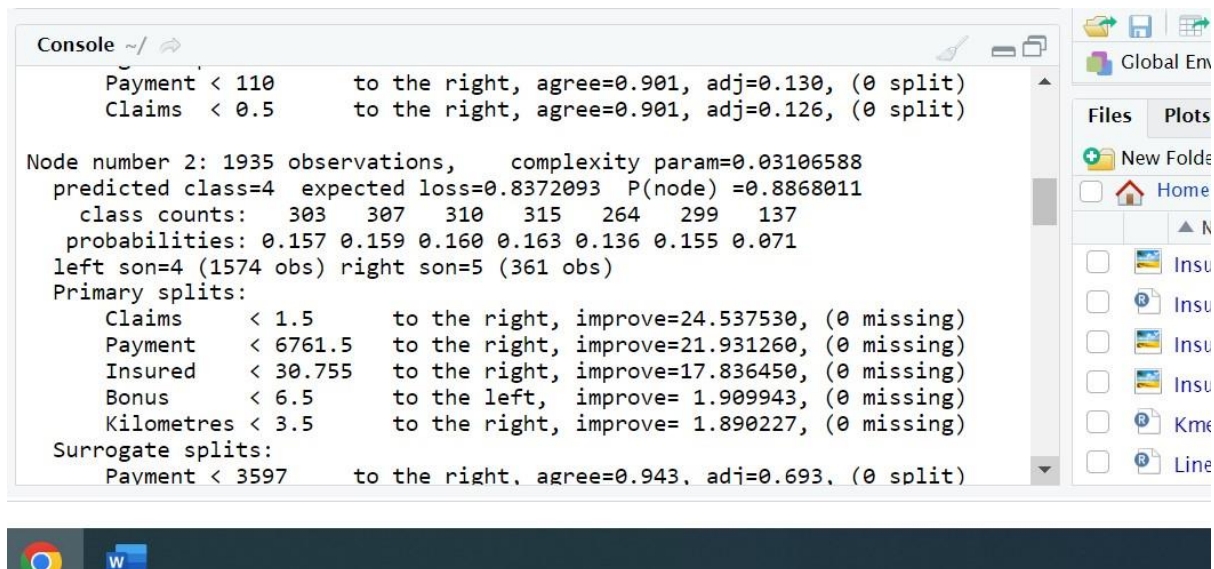
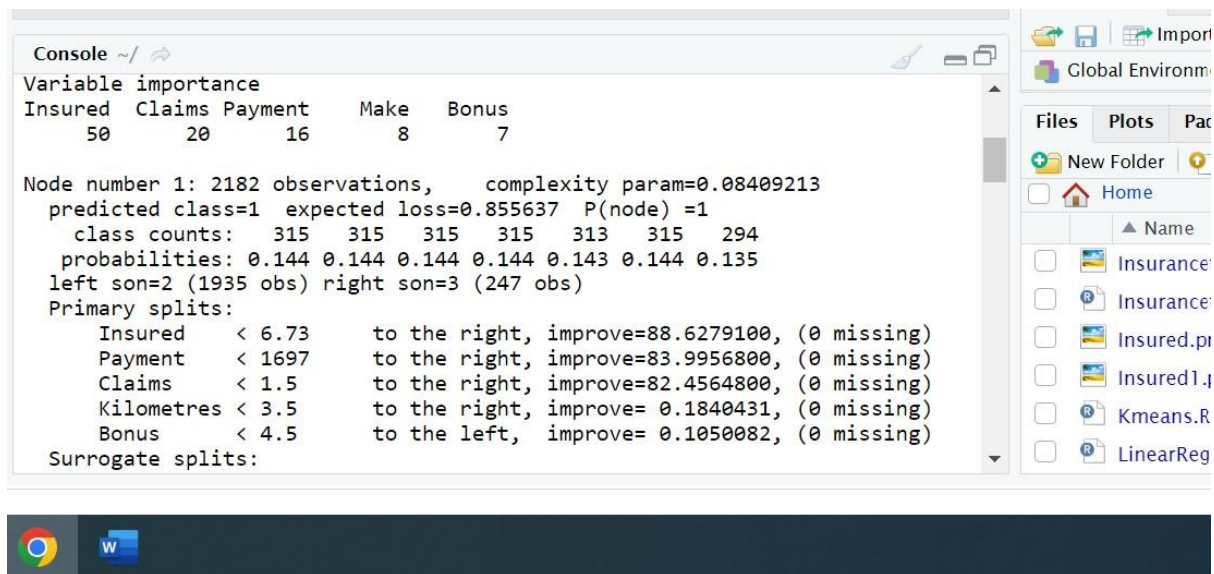
Console ~/
> insurance_analysis
n= 2182

node), split, n, loss, yval, (yprob)
      * denotes terminal node

 1) root 2182 1867 1 (0.14 0.14 0.14 0.14 0.14 0.13)
 2) Insured>=6.73 1935 1620 4 (0.16 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.14 0.15 0.071)
 4) Claims>=1.5 1574 1283 4 (0.18 0.17 0.17 0.18 0.12 0.15 0.035)
 8) Insured>=757.37 354 250 4 (0.15 0.16 0.18 0.29 0.071 0.14 0.0085)
*
 9) Insured< 757.37 1220 997 1 (0.18 0.18 0.17 0.15 0.13 0.15 0.043)
 18) Make< 8.5 1148 932 1 (0.19 0.18 0.18 0.16 0.12 0.15 0.02) *
 19) Make>=8.5 72 43 7 (0.097 0.083 0.069 0 0.22 0.12 0.4) *
 5) Claims< 1.5 361 279 7 (0.075 0.1 0.11 0.066 0.22 0.19 0.23)
 10) Bonus< 5.5 293 221 5 (0.082 0.11 0.13 0.072 0.25 0.22 0.14) *

```

From the above mention screenshot,it is clear that there are total 2182 variables of the dataset which has splitends ,loss ,yval abd prob of the dataset.



From the above attached screenshots, it is clear that Insured and claims are the most important factors in decision analysis

The actual output of the insurance factors identification are mention below:

```
> summary(insurance_analysis)
```

Call:

```
rpart(formula = Zone ~ ., data = insurance_data, method = "class")
n= 2182
```

	CP	nsplit	rel error	xerror	xstd
1	0.08409213	0	1.0000000	1.0374933	0.007899074
2	0.03106588	1	0.9159079	0.9335833	0.010030192
3	0.01928227	2	0.8848420	0.8976968	0.010559432
4	0.01660418	3	0.8655597	0.8891269	0.010673764
5	0.01178361	4	0.8489555	0.8714515	0.010896037
6	0.01000000	5	0.8371719	0.8510980	0.011130575

Variable importance

Insured	Claims	Payment	Make	Bonus
50	20	16	8	7

Node number 1: 2182 observations, complexity param=0.08409213

predicted class=1 expected loss=0.855637 P(node) =1

class counts: 315 315 315 315 313 315 294

probabilities: 0.144 0.144 0.144 0.144 0.143 0.144 0.135

left son=2 (1935 obs) right son=3 (247 obs)

Primary splits:

Insured	< 6.73	to the right, improve=88.6279100, (0 missing)
Payment	< 1697	to the right, improve=83.9956800, (0 missing)
Claims	< 1.5	to the right, improve=82.4564800, (0 missing)
Kilometres	< 3.5	to the right, improve= 0.1840431, (0 missing)
Bonus	< 4.5	to the left, improve= 0.1050082, (0 missing)

Surrogate splits:

Payment	< 110	to the right, agree=0.901, adj=0.130, (0 split)
Claims	< 0.5	to the right, agree=0.901, adj=0.126, (0 split)

Node number 2: 1935 observations, complexity param=0.03106588

predicted class=4 expected loss=0.8372093 P(node) =0.8868011

class counts: 303 307 310 315 264 299 137

probabilities: 0.157 0.159 0.160 0.163 0.136 0.155 0.071

left son=4 (1574 obs) right son=5 (361 obs)

Primary splits:

Claims	< 1.5	to the right, improve=24.537530, (0 missing)
Payment	< 6761.5	to the right, improve=21.931260, (0 missing)
Insured	< 30.755	to the right, improve=17.836450, (0 missing)
Bonus	< 6.5	to the left, improve= 1.909943, (0 missing)
Kilometres	< 3.5	to the right, improve= 1.890227, (0 missing)

Surrogate splits:

Payment	< 3597	to the right, agree=0.943, adj=0.693, (0 split)
Insured	< 22.925	to the right, agree=0.882, adj=0.368, (0 split)

Node number 3: 247 observations

predicted class=7 expected loss=0.3643725 P(node) =0.1131989

class counts: 12 8 5 0 49 16 157

probabilities: 0.049 0.032 0.020 0.000 0.198 0.065 0.636

Node number 4: 1574 observations, complexity param=0.01928227

predicted class=4 expected loss=0.8151207 P(node) =0.7213566

class counts: 276 270 270 291 183 229 55

probabilities: 0.175 0.172 0.172 0.185 0.116 0.145 0.035

left son=8 (354 obs) right son=9 (1220 obs)

Primary splits:

Insured	< 757.37	to the right, improve=7.096855, (0 missing)
Payment	< 294105.5	to the right, improve=5.264421, (0 missing)
Claims	< 4.5	to the right, improve=4.858938, (0 missing)
Make	< 8.5	to the left, improve=4.084324, (0 missing)
Bonus	< 5.5	to the left, improve=1.564487, (0 missing)

Surrogate splits:

Claims	< 44.5	to the right, agree=0.935, adj=0.709, (0 split)
Payment	< 272516	to the right, agree=0.930, adj=0.689, (0 split)
Make	< 8.5	to the right, agree=0.837, adj=0.277, (0 split)
Bonus	< 6.5	to the right, agree=0.801, adj=0.113, (0 split)

Node number 5: 361 observations, complexity param=0.01660418
 predicted class=7 expected loss=0.7728532 P(node) =0.1654445
 class counts: 27 37 40 24 81 70 82
 probabilities: 0.075 0.102 0.111 0.066 0.224 0.194 0.227
 left son=10 (293 obs) right son=11 (68 obs)
 Primary splits:
 Bonus < 5.5 to the left, improve=14.312300, (0 missing)
 Kilometres < 3.5 to the right, improve= 9.077050, (0 missing)
 Make < 1.5 to the right, improve= 7.278342, (0 missing)
 Payment < 4228.5 to the right, improve= 2.401977, (0 missing)
 Insured < 21.39 to the left, improve= 2.209768, (0 missing)
 Surrogate splits:
 Insured < 58.62 to the left, agree=0.82, adj=0.044, (0 split)

Node number 8: 354 observations
 predicted class=4 expected loss=0.7062147 P(node) =0.1622365
 class counts: 53 56 63 104 25 50 3
 probabilities: 0.150 0.158 0.178 0.294 0.071 0.141 0.008

Node number 9: 1220 observations, complexity param=0.01178361
 predicted class=1 expected loss=0.8172131 P(node) =0.5591201
 class counts: 223 214 207 187 158 179 52
 probabilities: 0.183 0.175 0.170 0.153 0.130 0.147 0.043
 left son=18 (1148 obs) right son=19 (72 obs)
 Primary splits:
 Make < 8.5 to the left, improve=14.394020, (0 missing)
 Bonus < 6.5 to the left, improve= 5.007216, (0 missing)
 Payment < 375304.5 to the right, improve= 4.656929, (0 missing)
 Claims < 85.5 to the right, improve= 4.149427, (0 missing)
 Insured < 78.635 to the left, improve= 2.495010, (0 missing)
 Surrogate splits:
 Claims < 61 to the left, agree=0.944, adj=0.056, (0 split)
 Payment < 421713 to the left, agree=0.943, adj=0.028, (0 split)

Node number 10: 293 observations
 predicted class=5 expected loss=0.7542662 P(node) =0.1342805
 class counts: 24 33 38 21 72 64 41
 probabilities: 0.082 0.113 0.130 0.072 0.246 0.218 0.140

Node number 11: 68 observations
 predicted class=7 expected loss=0.3970588 P(node) =0.03116407
 class counts: 3 4 2 3 9 6 41
 probabilities: 0.044 0.059 0.029 0.044 0.132 0.088 0.603

Node number 18: 1148 observations
 predicted class=1 expected loss=0.8118467 P(node) =0.5261228
 class counts: 216 208 202 187 142 170 23
 probabilities: 0.188 0.181 0.176 0.163 0.124 0.148 0.020

Node number 19: 72 observations
 predicted class=7 expected loss=0.5972222 P(node) =0.03299725
 class counts: 7 6 5 0 16 9 29
 probabilities: 0.097 0.083 0.069 0.000 0.222 0.125 0.403

```
Console ~/
Kilometres < 3.5      to the right, improve= 1.890227, (0 missing)
Surrogate splits:
  Payment < 3597      to the right, agree=0.943, adj=0.693, (0 split)
  Insured < 22.925     to the right, agree=0.882, adj=0.368, (0 split)

Node number 3: 247 observations
predicted class=7 expected loss=0.3643725 P(node) =0.1131989
class counts:    12    8    5    0   49   16   157
probabilities: 0.049 0.032 0.020 0.000 0.198 0.065 0.636

Node number 4: 1574 observations, complexity param=0.01928227
predicted class=4 expected loss=0.8151207 P(node) =0.7213566
class counts:    276   270   270   291   183   229   55
probabilities: 0.175 0.172 0.172 0.185 0.116 0.145 0.035
left son=8 (354 obs) right son=9 (1220 obs)
Primary splits:
```

```
Console ~/
Node number 11: 68 observations
predicted class=7 expected loss=0.3970588 P(node) =0.03116407
class counts:     3    4    2    3    9    6   41
probabilities: 0.044 0.059 0.029 0.044 0.132 0.088 0.603

Node number 18: 1148 observations
predicted class=1 expected loss=0.8118467 P(node) =0.5261228
class counts:    216   208   202   187   142   170   23
probabilities: 0.188 0.181 0.176 0.163 0.124 0.148 0.020

Node number 19: 72 observations
predicted class=7 expected loss=0.5972222 P(node) =0.03299725
class counts:     7    6    5    0   16    9   29
probabilities: 0.097 0.083 0.069 0.000 0.222 0.125 0.403

> |
```

From the above attached screenshot, one can analyse that at nodenumber1, node number 2, node number 4, 5 and 9 are some nodes reflecting the insured amount, claims and payment in a positive format

```
> printcp(insurance_analysis)
```

Classification tree:

```
rpart(formula = Zone ~ ., data = insurance_data, method = "class")
```

Variables actually used in tree construction:

```
[1] Bonus   Claims  Insured Make
```

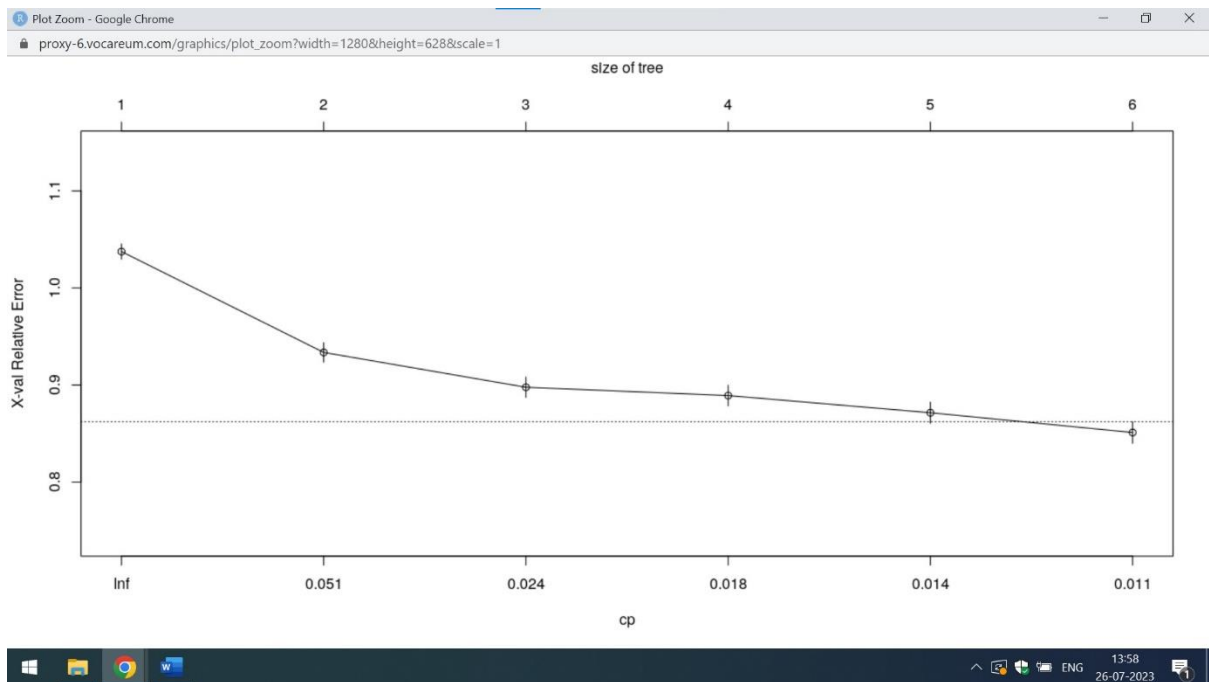
Root node error: 1867/2182 = 0.85564

n= 2182

	CP	nsplit	rel error	xerror	xstd
1	0.084092	0	1.00000	1.03749	0.0078991
2	0.031066	1	0.91591	0.93358	0.0100302
3	0.019282	2	0.88484	0.89770	0.0105594
4	0.016604	3	0.86556	0.88913	0.0106738
5	0.011784	4	0.84896	0.87145	0.0108960
6	0.010000	5	0.83717	0.85110	0.0111306

>

The above attached screenshot shows the root node error which is 0.85



This tree gives an idea when the size of tree increases the relative error decreases

Q5) The committee wants to understand what affects their claim rates so as to decide the right premiums for a certain set of situations. Hence, they need to find whether the insured amount, zone, kilometre, bonus, or make affects the claim rates and to what extent.

Ans) Decision Tree Algorithm is helpful in analysing the factors for the claim rates. Below attached is the code in R

```
print("Insurance Factors Identification")
```

```
insurance_data<-
```

```
read.csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/shivanipriya89/Insurance/main/Insurance.csv")
```

```
print(insurance_data)
```



```

# Convert claim to factor

insurance_data$Claims<-sapply(insurance_data$Claims,factor)

str(insurance_data)


# Build the model


insurance_results<-rpart(Claims~.,data=insurance_data,method="class")

insurance_results

summary(insurance_results)

printcp(insurance_results)

plotcp(insurance_results)

```

Below attached are the screenshots:

```

> print("Insurance Factors Identification")
[1] "Insurance Factors Identification"
> insurance_data<-read.csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/shivanipriya89/Insurance/main/Insurance.csv")
> print(insurance_data)

```

	Kilometres	Zone	Bonus	Make	Insured	Claims	Payment
1	1	1	1	1	455.13	108	392491
2	1	1	1	2	69.17	19	46221
3	1	1	1	3	72.88	13	15694
4	1	1	1	4	1292.39	124	422201
5	1	1	1	5	191.01	40	119373
6	1	1	1	6	477.66	57	170913
7	1	1	1	7	105.58	23	56940
8	1	1	1	8	32.55	14	77487
9	1	1	1	9	9998.46	1704	6805992
10	1	1	2	1	314.58	45	214011
11	1	1	2	2	61.82	10	65303
12	1	1	2	3	47.06	5	20871
13	1	1	2	4	782.58	48	242894
14	1	1	2	5	115.43	11	23545
15	1	1	2	6	338.06	23	39598
16	1	1	2	7	70.44	7	48767
17	1	1	2	8	15.25	2	6560
18	1	1	2	9	6416.19	638	2873487
19	1	1	3	1	309.98	24	134931
20	1	1	3	2	49.18	6	50908
21	1	1	3	3	32.02	3	4399
22	1	1	3	4	497.20	23	112992

23	1	1	3	5	73.48	6	14788
24	1	1	3	6	278.01	9	48713
25	1	1	3	7	66.36	9	52076
26	1	1	3	8	17.86	3	13161
27	1	1	3	9	5063.15	408	1707680
28	1	1	4	1	318.48	29	103866
29	1	1	4	2	57.21	7	77588
30	1	1	4	3	35.33	4	11839
31	1	1	4	4	374.28	20	98140
32	1	1	4	5	85.18	7	27919
33	1	1	4	6	199.70	7	103910
34	1	1	4	7	60.46	4	38065
35	1	1	4	8	12.74	0	0
36	1	1	4	9	4263.09	300	1267678
37	1	1	5	1	444.37	25	69203
38	1	1	5	2	86.65	6	14620
39	1	1	5	3	53.81	5	40258
40	1	1	5	4	361.62	22	161455
41	1	1	5	5	117.91	3	20011
42	1	1	5	6	232.55	11	57214
43	1	1	5	7	81.27	3	4496
44	1	1	5	8	18.21	0	0
45	1	1	5	9	4761.37	301	1116208
46	1	1	6	1	1016.67	61	217617
47	1	1	6	2	150.56	12	58099
48	1	1	6	3	126.69	4	12268
49	1	1	6	4	517.31	16	59634
50	1	1	6	5	246.62	13	84966
51	1	1	6	6	482.96	19	137005
52	1	1	6	7	203.60	12	33767
53	1	1	6	8	25.88	3	6279
54	1	1	6	9	9197.99	522	1939894
55	1	1	7	1	5430.48	214	1048698
56	1	1	7	2	659.54	24	143915
57	1	1	7	3	657.34	22	153830
58	1	1	7	4	2795.72	60	202413
59	1	1	7	5	1119.12	41	180345
60	1	1	7	6	2861.69	92	484604
61	1	1	7	7	1111.00	37	152801
62	1	1	7	8	166.61	6	14084
63	1	1	7	9	48264.64	1875	8977527
64	1	2	1	1	458.89	98	532092
65	1	2	1	2	72.78	5	9006
66	1	2	1	3	33.23	7	45498
67	1	2	1	4	1544.55	101	337480
68	1	2	1	5	200.90	43	191982
69	1	2	1	6	663.98	65	300632
70	1	2	1	7	124.73	10	23349
71	1	2	1	8	29.24	4	13581
72	1	2	1	9	11381.00	1326	6173598
73	1	2	2	1	364.78	40	211494
74	1	2	2	2	51.89	5	10811
75	1	2	2	3	29.39	4	36204
76	1	2	2	4	1053.01	33	135007
77	1	2	2	5	110.10	16	49061
78	1	2	2	6	470.62	30	64287

79	1	2	2	7	93.29	8	51080
80	1	2	2	8	17.88	1	600
81	1	2	2	9	7607.66	591	2510207
82	1	2	3	1	315.14	17	106975
83	1	2	3	2	64.53	4	16922
84	1	2	3	3	27.24	2	8255
85	1	2	3	4	726.13	29	93656
86	1	2	3	5	96.49	4	44966
87	1	2	3	6	365.81	16	43426
88	1	2	3	7	80.80	5	48691
89	1	2	3	8	13.30	1	1325
90	1	2	3	9	5898.98	320	1392652
91	1	2	4	1	320.47	16	136143
92	1	2	4	2	69.55	4	34137
93	1	2	4	3	33.37	1	2702
94	1	2	4	4	507.57	9	22292
95	1	2	4	5	72.40	7	20295
96	1	2	4	6	316.14	9	57404
97	1	2	4	7	72.05	3	8538
98	1	2	4	8	18.35	0	0
99	1	2	4	9	4957.56	269	1375988
100	1	2	5	1	473.63	27	136376
101	1	2	5	2	88.09	8	19038
102	1	2	5	3	46.27	2	3604
103	1	2	5	4	467.96	9	10597
104	1	2	5	5	126.88	10	26433
105	1	2	5	6	316.15	11	52950
106	1	2	5	7	101.11	7	21620
107	1	2	5	8	23.37	1	2680
108	1	2	5	9	5481.31	282	1079230
109	1	2	6	1	996.27	61	236220
110	1	2	6	2	175.14	10	25036
111	1	2	6	3	111.97	5	22261
112	1	2	6	4	601.61	16	88961
113	1	2	6	5	260.69	14	64368
114	1	2	6	6	593.18	17	65578
115	1	2	6	7	229.72	7	46244
116	1	2	6	8	46.66	7	14385
117	1	2	6	9	9830.72	413	1840742
118	1	2	7	1	6021.43	233	1086534
119	1	2	7	2	852.80	33	165960
120	1	2	7	3	751.59	24	100564
121	1	2	7	4	3293.99	60	201401
122	1	2	7	5	1289.09	53	272610
123	1	2	7	6	3665.27	97	524316
124	1	2	7	7	1369.91	35	159658
125	1	2	7	8	183.98	5	18603
126	1	2	7	9	55084.54	1744	8500391
127	1	3	1	1	453.06	72	329632
128	1	3	1	2	67.13	9	79565
129	1	3	1	3	35.22	5	11746
130	1	3	1	4	1653.17	89	338305
131	1	3	1	5	206.62	38	124108
132	1	3	1	6	859.95	64	213078
133	1	3	1	7	110.08	11	34844
134	1	3	1	8	25.92	5	25319

```

135      1      3      1      9 11436.08    1205 5173923
136      1      3      2      1   317.10      25   90162
137      1      3      2      2    54.58       8   19327
138      1      3      2      3    22.59       3    1209
139      1      3      2      4   1187.43     30   123124
140      1      3      2      5    129.53     13    99258
141      1      3      2      6    617.11     40   137828
142      1      3      2      7    102.50      7    14904
[ reached 'max' / getOption("max.print") -- omitted 2040 rows ]

```

>

The above mentioned screenshot represents the tabular view of insurance data set with entries in all 7 columns

```

> summary(insurance_results)
Call:
rpart(formula = Claims ~ ., data = insurance_data, method = "class")
n= 2182

```

```

          CP nsplit rel error      xerror      xstd
1 0.11908737      0 1.0000000 1.0000000 0.00990898
2 0.03171953      1 0.8809126 0.8814691 0.01159452
3 0.02003339      2 0.8491931 0.8619922 0.01179647
4 0.01001669      3 0.8291597 0.8352810 0.01204449
5 0.01000000      4 0.8191430 0.8358375 0.01203965

```

```

Variable importance
Payment Insured      Zone
      67      24      9

```

```

Node number 1: 2182 observations,      complexity param=0.1190874
predicted class=0      expected loss=0.8235564 P(node) =1
      class counts:      1      16      34      1      5      2      15      28      1
6      38      98      4      44      65      169      1      13      66      131      46      1
17     100      14     385      1      10      14      1      2      29      28      1      1
4       7       2       2       1       4       4       6       8       1       9      12     51
214      1      24      1      1       8       1      1       2       6       2      10      1
4       2       7       3       1       1      13      1      19       1       2       1      1
9       5       6       2       3       1       4       3       1       1       1       1      2
5       2       9       1       1       1       1       6       1      29       3       2      1
1       2       1       8       6       1       1       1       6       4       2       1      4
1       2       1       8       1       1       1       2       1       4       1       1      3
4       2       1       2       3       1       1       1       6       2       1       1      2
4       1       2       5       1       2       1       1       2       1       1       2      1
1       1       1       2       1       1       1       1       3       1       4       1      1
2       1       1       1       1       1       1       6       2       1       1       1      3
2       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       2       1       6       2      1
1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1      2
2       1       1       1       1       1       1       2       2       2       1       1      1
1       1       1       1       2       1       1       1       1       2       1       1      2
1       1       1       1       1       3       1       1       1       1       1       1      1
1       1       1       2       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1      1

```


[illegible]

Node number 3: 1797 observations, complexity param=0.03171953

```
predicted class=1    expected loss=0.8809126    P(node) =0.8235564
```

[illegible]

probabilities: 0.001 0.009 0.019 0.001 0.003 0.001 0.008 0.016 0.001 0.003 0.021 0.055 0.002 0.024 0.036 0.094 0.001 0.007 0.037 0.073 0.026 0.001 0.009 0.056 0.008 0.000 0.001 0.006 0.008 0.001 0.001 0.016 0.016 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.004 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.002 0.003 0.004 0.001 0.005 0.007 0.028 0.119 0.001 0.013 0.001 0.001 0.004 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.003 0.001 0.006 0.001 0.002 0.001 0.004 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.007 0.001 0.011 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.005 0.003 0.003 0.001 0.002 0.001 0.002 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.003 0.001 0.005 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.003 0.001 0.016 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.004 0.003 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.003 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.004 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.003 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.003 0.001 0.

000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.00
0 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.
000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000

Node number 7: 1572 observations, complexity param=0.02003339

predicted class=3 expected loss=0.9249364 P(node) =0.72044

class counts:				1	16	34	1	5	2	15	28	1
6	38	97	4	44	65	114	1	13	66	118	46	1
17	97	14	0	1	10	14	1	2	29	28	1	1
4	7	2	2	1	4	4	6	8	1	9	12	51
61	1	24	1	1	8	1	1	2	6	2	10	1
4	2	7	3	1	1	13	1	19	1	2	1	1
9	5	6	2	3	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	2
5	2	9	1	1	1	1	6	1	29	3	2	1
1	2	1	8	6	1	1	1	6	4	2	1	4
1	2	1	8	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	3
4	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	2
4	1	2	5	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	3
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	2	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

probabilities: 0.001 0.010 0.022 0.001 0.003 0.001 0.010 0.018 0.001 0.00
4 0.024 0.062 0.003 0.028 0.041 0.073 0.001 0.008 0.042 0.075 0.029 0.001 0.
011 0.062 0.009 0.000 0.001 0.006 0.009 0.001 0.001 0.018 0.018 0.001 0.001
0.003 0.004 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.003 0.003 0.004 0.005 0.001 0.006 0.008 0.03
2 0.039 0.001 0.015 0.001 0.001 0.005 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.004 0.001 0.006 0.
001 0.003 0.001 0.004 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.008 0.001 0.012 0.001 0.001 0.001
0.001 0.006 0.003 0.004 0.001 0.002 0.001 0.003 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.00
1 0.001 0.003 0.001 0.006 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.004 0.001 0.018 0.002 0.
001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.005 0.004 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.004 0.003 0.001
0.001 0.003 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.005 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.003 0.00
1 0.001 0.002 0.003 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.004 0.001 0.
001 0.001 0.001 0.003 0.001 0.001 0.003 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001
0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.00
1 0.003 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.004 0.001 0.
001 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001
0.001 0.004 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.00
1 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.
001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001
0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.001 0.00
1 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.
001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001

left son=14 (306 obs) right son=15 (1266 obs)

Primary splits:

Payment < 13583.5 to the left, improve=39.637770, (0 missing)
Insured < 103.93 to the left, improve=37.498660, (0 missing)
Make < 8.5 to the left, improve= 6.629778, (0 missing)
Bonus < 6.5 to the left, improve= 4.774978, (0 missing)
Kilometres < 3.5 to the right, improve= 4.735376, (0 missing)

Surrogate splits:

Insured < 39.155 to the left, agree=0.84, adj=0.176, (0 split)

Node number 14: 306 observations

```
predicted class=2    expected loss=0.7124183    P(node) =0.1402383
```

[illegible][illegible]

Node number 15: 1266 observations, complexity param=0.01001669

predicted class=5 expected loss=0.9478673 P(node) =0.5802016

	class counts:			1	16	34	1	5	2	15	28	1
6	38	66	4	44	57	26	1	13	54	36	44	1
17	51	14	0	1	10	14	1	2	29	28	1	1
4	7	2	2	1	4	4	6	8	1	9	12	48
27	1	24	1	1	8	1	1	2	6	2	10	1
4	2	7	3	1	1	13	1	19	1	2	1	1
9	5	6	2	3	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	2
5	2	9	1	1	1	1	6	1	29	3	2	1

021 0.002 0.014 0.000 0.001 0.012 0.017 0.001 0.002 0.020 0.031 0.001 0.001
0.005 0.009 0.002 0.002 0.001 0.005 0.005 0.007 0.010 0.001 0.011 0.015 0.01
1 0.000 0.001 0.022 0.001 0.001 0.010 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.007 0.002 0.012 0.
001 0.005 0.002 0.009 0.004 0.001 0.001 0.012 0.001 0.021 0.001 0.002 0.001
0.001 0.011 0.006 0.007 0.002 0.004 0.001 0.005 0.004 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.00
1 0.002 0.006 0.002 0.011 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.007 0.001 0.025 0.004 0.
002 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.001 0.010 0.007 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.007 0.005 0.002
0.001 0.005 0.001 0.002 0.001 0.010 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.001 0.005 0.00
1 0.001 0.004 0.005 0.002 0.001 0.002 0.004 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.007 0.002 0.
001 0.001 0.002 0.005 0.001 0.002 0.006 0.001 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.001
0.001 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.004 0.00
1 0.005 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.007 0.002 0.
001 0.001 0.001 0.004 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.002
0.001 0.007 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.00
1 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.
002 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.001
0.001 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.004 0.001 0.00
1 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.
001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001

The above screenshot represents the summary of the insurance factors identification. From the above attached screenshot, it is clear that factors affecting the claims are Payment, Insured and Zones. There are total 2182 variables of the dataset and 31 nodes. The values of the Payment, Insured, Zone, Make and Kms for each node are listed in the above mentioned screenshots