

Travel insurance Project

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1MNre59Ma59HLxKlhUgSa7adhNDjJ9T1V?usp=sharing>
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In this project we create a model that can predict for whether a customer can claim for Travel Insurance or not.

case study :

Insurance companies take risks over customers. Risk management is a very important aspect of the insurance industry. Insurers consider every quantifiable factor to develop profiles of high and low insurance risks. Insurers collect vast amounts of information about policyholders and analyse the data. As a Data scientist in an insurance company, you need to analyse the available data and predict whether to approve the insurance or not.

About Dataset

Feature Description

ID Unique identifier

Agency Agency name

Agency Type Type of travel insurance agency

Distribution Channel Online/Offline distribution channel

Product Name Travel insurance product name

Duration Duration of travel

Destination Destination of travel

Net sales Net sales of travel insurance policies

Commision The commission received by travel insurance agency

Gender Traveller's gender

Age Traveller's Age

In [1]:

```
# Basic Imports
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# Cross-Validation
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

# LabelEncoding
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

# Evaluation
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report

# Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler

# Ridge, Lasso
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge, Lasso

# Logistic Regression
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression

# Decision Tree
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier

# GridSearchCV
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV

# Boosting, RandomForest
from sklearn.ensemble import AdaBoostClassifier, GradientBoostingClassifier, RandomForestClassifier
from xgboost import XGBClassifier

# Ensemble
from sklearn.ensemble import VotingClassifier, BaggingClassifier

# Feature Selection
from sklearn.feature_selection import chi2, SelectKBest

# SVM
from sklearn.svm import LinearSVC, SVC

# Skewness
from scipy.stats import skew

# Over and Under Sampling
from imblearn.over_sampling import RandomOverSampler
from imblearn.under_sampling import RandomUnderSampler
from collections import Counter

# Pickle
import pickle

# Ignore Warnings
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

In [2]:

```
# Reading the data and viewing a small part of it to get some understanding of the data.
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("E:\MLcsv\data.csv")
print(df.shape)
df.head(8)
```

(50553, 12)

Out[2]:

	ID	Agency	Agency Type	Distribution Channel	Product Name	Claim	Duration	Destination	Net Sales
0	3433	CWT	Travel Agency	Online	Rental Vehicle Excess Insurance	0	7	MALAYSIA	0.0
1	4339	EPX	Travel Agency	Online	Cancellation Plan	0	85	SINGAPORE	69.0
2	34590	CWT	Travel Agency	Online	Rental Vehicle Excess Insurance	0	11	MALAYSIA	19.8
3	55816	EPX	Travel Agency	Online	2 way Comprehensive Plan	0	16	INDONESIA	20.0
4	13816	EPX	Travel Agency	Online	Cancellation Plan	0	10	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	15.0
5	50349	CWT	Travel Agency	Online	Rental Vehicle Excess Insurance	0	64	THAILAND	49.5
6	9921	JZI	Airlines	Online	Value Plan	0	23	JAPAN	-69.0
7	21923	JZI	Airlines	Online	Basic Plan	0	31	HONG KONG	26.0

In [3]:

```
# We will get a list of the number of unique values for each column
```

```
df.nunique()
```

Out[3]:

```
ID          50553
Agency      16
Agency Type  2
Distribution Channel  2
Product Name  25
Claim        2
Duration     444
Destination  102
Net Sales    1053
Commision (in value)  964
Gender       2
Age         88
dtype: int64
```

In [4]:

```
# We will check for null values and the Dtype of each feature.
```

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 50553 entries, 0 to 50552
Data columns (total 12 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   ID                                    50553 non-null  int64
1   Agency                              50553 non-null  object
2   Agency Type                          50553 non-null  object
3   Distribution Channel                 50553 non-null  object
4   Product Name                        50553 non-null  object
5   Claim                               50553 non-null  int64
6   Duration                            50553 non-null  int64
7   Destination                         50553 non-null  object
8   Net Sales                           50553 non-null  float64
9   Commision (in value)                50553 non-null  float64
10  Gender                               14600 non-null  object
11  Age                                  50553 non-null  int64
dtypes: float64(2), int64(4), object(6)
memory usage: 4.6+ MB
```

In [5]:

```
((df.isnull().sum())*100)/len(df)
```

Out[5]:

```
ID                0.000000
Agency            0.000000
Agency Type       0.000000
Distribution Channel 0.000000
Product Name       0.000000
Claim              0.000000
Duration           0.000000
Destination        0.000000
Net Sales          0.000000
Commision (in value) 0.000000
Gender             71.119419
Age                0.000000
dtype: float64
```

71% of the Gender column have null values.

We will drop the column as there does not seem to be any other feature that could help us with filling in the missing data.

In [6]:

```
df.drop("Gender", axis=1, inplace=True)
```

In [7]:

```
# Having a look at all the unique values of each feature.
```

```
for cols in df:
    print("\n{:20} - {}".format(cols.title(), df[cols].unique()))
```

```
'VENEZUELA' 'IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF' 'CAYMAN ISLANDS']
```

```
Net Sales          - [ 0.    69.    19.8 ... 145.    42.4    12.58]
```

```
Commision (In Value) - [1.7820e+01 0.0000e+00 1.1880e+01 2.9700e+01 2.4150e+01 9.1000e+00
```

```
4.5000e+00 2.3760e+01 1.9600e+00 9.5700e+00 6.3000e+00 1.5500e+01
4.0000e+00 7.3800e+00 7.7000e+00 4.3100e+00 1.4440e+01 3.1000e-01
4.7520e+01 6.0000e+00 4.1580e+01 1.2950e+01 8.1300e+00 2.7360e+01
5.4000e+01 3.7400e+00 8.3800e+00 2.5600e+00 9.7500e+00 4.6300e+00
1.3650e+01 3.1200e+01 1.5000e+01 9.7340e+01 1.2400e+01 6.8080e+01
2.8130e+01 6.7500e+00 1.4700e+01 3.2180e+01 1.1020e+01 3.5640e+01
1.0500e+01 4.8800e+00 1.5600e+01 5.6300e+00 1.8000e+01 2.5510e+01
5.9400e+00 5.5300e+00 5.8450e+01 6.4380e+01 3.8000e-01 1.6250e+01
6.5340e+01 1.2090e+01 4.0250e+01 1.4000e+01 1.3380e+01 1.6653e+02
2.7300e+01 4.5500e+01 1.2250e+01 6.3210e+01 5.0000e+00 5.8800e+00
1.1700e+01 1.8600e+00 5.9400e+01 1.8200e+01 9.2000e+00 1.7750e+01
1.8600e+01 5.3460e+01 3.7500e+00 1.7710e+01 4.8300e+01 1.7150e+01
1.0000e+01 3.3800e+00 1.3250e+01 3.0450e+01 8.1000e+00 1.3100e+00
1.5750e+01 7.7000e-01 8.8800e+00 3.6000e-01 1.1250e+01 1.2000e+01
```

In [8]:

```
# Checking for correlation
```

```
df.corr()
```

Out[8]:

	ID	Claim	Duration	Net Sales	Commision (in value)	Age
ID	1.000000	0.040265	0.029771	0.084391	0.114668	0.009026
Claim	0.040265	1.000000	0.076442	0.138323	0.102009	-0.012106
Duration	0.029771	0.076442	1.000000	0.437004	0.349193	0.003212
Net Sales	0.084391	0.138323	0.437004	1.000000	0.657851	0.039119
Commision (in value)	0.114668	0.102009	0.349193	0.657851	1.000000	0.119167
Age	0.009026	-0.012106	0.003212	0.039119	0.119167	1.000000

We will also drop the ID column.

Each value is unique and does not seem to affect the data.

In [9]:

```
df.drop("ID", axis=1, inplace=True)
```

In [10]:

```
# Having a look at how many claims and non-claims are present in the dataset.
print(df["Claim"].value_counts(), "\n")
(df["Claim"].value_counts()*100)/len(df)
```

```
0    49812
1      741
Name: Claim, dtype: int64
```

Out[10]:

```
0    98.534212
1     1.465788
Name: Claim, dtype: float64
```

We can see that there is a huge imbalance between the claims and non-claims.

We will build a baseline model before we perform Over Sampline and Under Sampling.

In [11]:

```
# Finding out how many customers have their age input as over 100yrs old
len(df[df["Age"] > 100])
```

Out[11]:

```
795
```

Values above 100 years would most likely be outliers. Here we take the mean of all customers above the age of 70, and replace the values over 100yrs with the new mean value

In [12]:

```
# Over here, create a variable to calculate the mean of all Senior customers.
mean_senior = df["Age"][df["Age"] > 70].mean()
```

We will now separate the categorical and numerical data.

In [13]:

```
df.nunique()
```

Out[13]:

```
Agency          16
Agency Type      2
Distribution Channel  2
Product Name     25
Claim            2
Duration         444
Destination      102
Net Sales       1053
Commision (in value) 964
Age              88
dtype: int64
```

Apart from the target, "Claim", there are two more features that are bivariate - "Agency Type" and "Distribution Channel".

We could look to perform Hot Encoding on them.

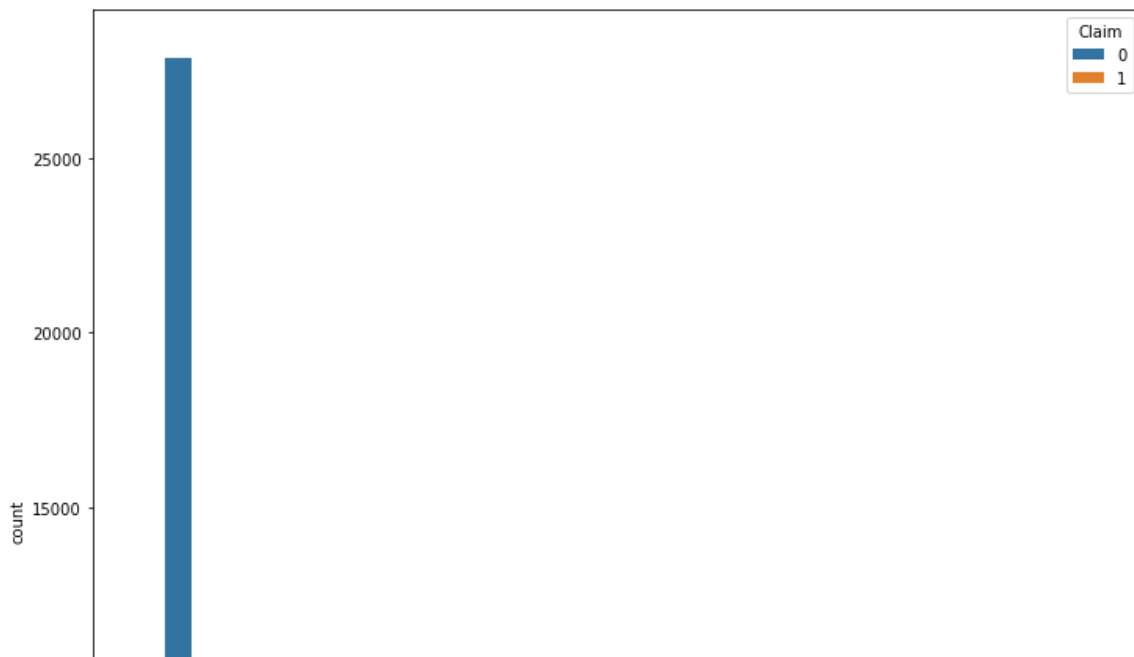
We will separate the Categorical and Numerical features, and explore them further.

In [14]:

```
cat = ["Agency", "Agency Type", "Distribution Channel", "Product Name", "Destination"]
num = ["Duration", "Net Sales", "Commision (in value)", "Age"]
```

In [15]:

```
for cols in cat:
    if (cols == "Product Name") or (cols == "Destination"):
        plt.figure(figsize=(20,30))
        sns.countplot(data=df, hue=df["Claim"], y=cols)
    else:
        plt.figure(figsize=(12,12))
        sns.countplot(data=df, hue=df["Claim"], x=cols)
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()
```



In [16]:

```
for cols in num:
    plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
    sns.boxplot(data=df, x="Claim", y=cols)
    plt.show()
```



We would need to manage only some of the outliers, and not all as it could lead to a lot of data loss.

In [17]:

```
df.describe()
```

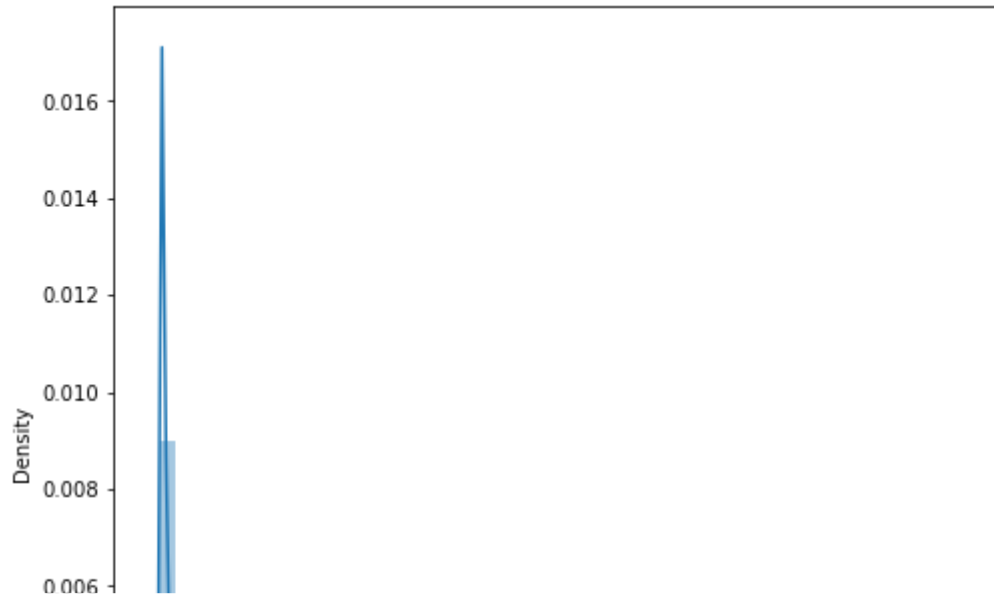
Out[17]:

	Claim	Duration	Net Sales	Commision (in value)	Age
count	50553.000000	50553.000000	50553.000000	50553.000000	50553.000000
mean	0.014658	49.425969	40.800977	9.83809	40.011236
std	0.120180	101.434647	48.899683	19.91004	14.076566
min	0.000000	-2.000000	-389.000000	0.00000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	9.000000	18.000000	0.00000	35.000000
50%	0.000000	22.000000	26.500000	0.00000	36.000000
75%	0.000000	53.000000	48.000000	11.55000	44.000000
max	1.000000	4881.000000	810.000000	283.50000	118.000000

In [18]:

```
for cols in num:
    skew_cols = skew(df[cols])
    print("{:<25} : {}".format(cols, skew_cols))
    plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
    sns.distplot(df[cols])
    plt.show()
```

Duration : 22.872063891229274



In [19]:

```
for cols in num:  
    print("\n", cols)  
    print(df[cols].value_counts().sort_index())
```

Duration

-2	1
-1	2
0	54
1	647
2	1181

...

4815	1
4829	1
4844	1
4857	1
4881	1

Name: Duration, Length: 444, dtype: int64

Net Sales

-389.00	1
-291.75	2
-289.00	1
-287.10	1
-259.20	1

..

539.00	1
599.00	5
666.00	2
682.00	1
810.00	1

Name: Net Sales, Length: 1053, dtype: int64

Commision (in value)

0.00	28079
0.02	11
0.04	1
0.05	9
0.09	10

...

209.95	2
210.21	33
262.60	2
262.76	6
283.50	1

Name: Commision (in value), Length: 964, dtype: int64

Age

0	2
1	4
2	1
3	4
5	3

...

85	9
86	3
87	6
88	4

118 795

Name: Age, Length: 88, dtype: int64

There is some skewness within the data. This will be handled later on.

In [20]:

```
# The entries where the duration is -ve, we will drop those rows.
```

```
duration = df[df["Duration"] < 0].index
df.drop(duration, inplace=True)
```

In [21]:

```
df[(df["Net Sales"] < 0) & (df["Claim"] == 0)]
```

Out[21]:

	Agency	Agency Type	Distribution Channel	Product Name	Claim	Duration	Destination	Net Sales
6	JZI	Airlines	Online	Value Plan	0	23	JAPAN	-69.0
128	EPX	Travel Agency	Online	Cancellation Plan	0	192	CANADA	-80.0
139	EPX	Travel Agency	Online	2 way Comprehensive Plan	0	55	CHINA	-77.0
173	CWT	Travel Agency	Online	Rental Vehicle Excess Insurance	0	198	NETHERLANDS	-9.9
336	CWT	Travel Agency	Online	Rental Vehicle Excess Insurance	0	109	AUSTRALIA	-19.8
...
50121	CWT	Travel Agency	Online	Rental Vehicle Excess Insurance	0	81	JAPAN	-99.0
50149	ART	Airlines	Online	24 Protect	0	2	MALAYSIA	-1.4
50177	CWT	Travel Agency	Online	Rental Vehicle Excess Insurance	0	75	UNITED STATES	-49.5
50394	JZI	Airlines	Online	Basic Plan	0	15	VIET NAM	-22.0
50399	CWT	Travel Agency	Online	Rental Vehicle Excess Insurance	0	135	AUSTRALIA	-49.5

525 rows × 10 columns



In [22]:

```
df[(df["Net Sales"] < 0) & (df["Claim"] == 1)]
```

Out[22]:

	Agency	Agency Type	Distribution Channel	Product Name	Claim	Duration	Destination	Net Sales	Com (in
6597	EPX	Travel Agency	Online	Cancellation Plan	1	28	SPAIN	-10.0	
26666	JZI	Airlines	Online	Basic Plan	1	3	HONG KONG	-22.0	
30272	EPX	Travel Agency	Online	2 way Comprehensive Plan	1	128	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	-37.0	

LabelEncoding, One Hot Encoding, Frequency Encoding

In [23]:

```
# Label Encoding
```

```
for cols in cat:
    le = LabelEncoder()
    df[cols] = le.fit_transform(df[cols])
```

```
df.head(8)
```

Out[23]:

	Agency	Agency Type	Distribution Channel	Product Name	Claim	Duration	Destination	Net Sales	Commision (in value)	Ag
0	6	1	1	16	0	7	56	0.0	17.82	3
1	7	1	1	10	0	85	79	69.0	0.00	3
2	6	1	1	16	0	11	56	19.8	11.88	7
3	7	1	1	1	0	16	38	20.0	0.00	3
4	7	1	1	10	0	10	47	15.0	0.00	2
5	6	1	1	16	0	64	88	49.5	29.70	3
6	9	0	1	24	0	23	43	-69.0	24.15	2
7	9	0	1	8	0	31	34	26.0	9.10	6

```
# Frequency Encoding
```

```
fe = df.groupby('Destination').size()/len(df)
df.loc[:, 'Dest Freq'] = df['Destination'].map(fe)
```

```
df.drop(columns='Destination',axis=1,inplace=True)

fe_1 = df.groupby('Agency').size()/len(df)
df.loc[:, 'Agency Freq'] = df['Agency'].map(fe_1)
df.drop(columns='Agency',axis=1,inplace=True)

fe_2 = df.groupby('Product Name').size()/len(df)
df.loc[:, 'Product Name Freq'] = df['Product Name'].map(fe_2)
df.drop(columns='Product Name',axis=1,inplace=True)
```

One-Hot Encoding

```
df = pd.get_dummies(df, columns=["Agency Type", "Distribution Channel"], drop_first=True)
df.head()
```

In [24]:

```
X = df.drop("Claim", axis=1)
y = df["Claim"]
```

Train, Test, Split

Function to train, test, and split

In [25]:

```
def tts(X, y):
    X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=1)

    return X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test
```

Fit and Predict

Function to fit and predict the model, and to display the report

In [26]:

```
def model_sel(model, X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test):

    model.fit(X_train, y_train)
    y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

    return classification_report(y_test, y_pred)
```

All Models

Function where all the models will be defined and then passed to 'model_sel' for the model to be created.

In [27]:

```
def models(X_train, y_train, X_test="None", y_test="None", sampled="No"):
    if sampled == "No":
        X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = tts(X_train, y_train)
    else:
        pass

    lr = LogisticRegression()
    dtc = DecisionTreeClassifier()
    abc = AdaBoostClassifier(n_estimators=100)
    gbc = GradientBoostingClassifier(n_estimators=100)
    xbc = XGBClassifier(n_estimators=200, reg_alpha=1)
    rfc = RandomForestClassifier()
    lsvc = LinearSVC(random_state=1)
    svc = SVC(random_state=1)
    print("{} \n {}".format("LOGISTIC REGRESSION", model_sel(lr, X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test)))
    print("{} \n {}".format("DECISION TREE", model_sel(dtc, X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test)))
    print("{} \n {}".format("ADABOOST", model_sel(abc, X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test)))
    print("{} \n {}".format("GRADIENT BOOST", model_sel(gbc, X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test)))
    print("{} \n {}".format("XGBOOST", model_sel(xbc, X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test)))
    print("{} \n {}".format("RANDOM FOREST", model_sel(rfc, X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test)))
    print("{} \n {}".format("LINEAR SVM", model_sel(lsvc, X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test)))
    print("{} \n {}".format("SVM", model_sel(svc, X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test)))

    return lr, abc, gbc, xbc, rfc, lsvc, svc
```

Manual Under Sampling

We will match the number of non-claims to claims. Below are the steps

1. Get the count of undersampled and oversampled Claims.

2. Create new variable that will randomly select the same number of oversampled Claims as there is undersampled.

3. Concatenate the two into a numpy array.

4. Create a new DataFrame taking the indexes from the concatenated array.

5. Use this DataFrame to run the models.

In [28]:

```
def sampling(df):
    min_claim = len(df[df["Claim"] == 1])
    min_claim_ind = df[df["Claim"] == 1].index

    maj_claim_ind = df[df["Claim"] == 0].index

    random_major = np.random.choice(maj_claim_ind, min_claim, replace=False)

    sample_ind = np.concatenate([min_claim_ind, random_major])

    under_sample = df.loc[sample_ind]

    # print(sns.countplot(data=under_sample, x="Claim"))

    X = under_sample.loc[:, df.columns!="Claim"]
    y = under_sample.loc[:, df.columns=="Claim"]

    lr, abc, gbc, xbc, rfc, lsvc, svc = models(X, y)
    return lr, abc, gbc, xbc, rfc, lsvc, svc, X, y
```

Over Sampling

The number of minority values will be made to equal the number of majority values.

In [29]:

```
def over_sample():
    X = df.drop("Claim", axis=1)
    y = df["Claim"]
    print(Counter(y))
    X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=1)
    oversample = RandomOverSampler(sampling_strategy='minority')
    X_over, y_over = oversample.fit_resample(X_train, y_train)
    print(Counter(y_over))

    lr, abc, gbc, xbc, rfc, lsvc, svc = models(X_over, y_over, X_test, y_test, "Yes")
    return lr, abc, gbc, xbc, rfc, lsvc, svc, X_over, y_over
```

Under Sampling

The number of majority values will be reduced down to equal the number of minority values.

In [30]:

```
def under_sample():
    X = df.drop("Claim", axis=1)
    y = df["Claim"]
    print(Counter(y))
    X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=1)
    undersample = RandomUnderSampler(sampling_strategy='majority')
    X_under, y_under = undersample.fit_resample(X_train, y_train)
    print(Counter(y_under))

    lr, abc, gbc, xbc, rfc, lsvc, svc = models(X_under, y_under, X_test, y_test, "Yes")
    return lr, abc, gbc, xbc, rfc, lsvc, svc, X_under, y_under
```

```
def samp_model_sel(model, X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test):

    model.fit(X_train, y_train)
    y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

    return classification_report(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
def samp_models(X, y, X_test, y_test):
    lr = LogisticRegression()
    dtc = DecisionTreeClassifier()
    abc = AdaBoostClassifier(n_estimators=100)
    gbc = GradientBoostingClassifier(n_estimators=100)
    xbc = XGBClassifier(n_estimators=200, reg_alpha=1)
    rfc = RandomForestClassifier()
    lsvc = LinearSVC(random_state=1)
    svc = SVC(random_state=1)
    print("{} \n {} \n".format("LOGISTIC REGRESSION", samp_model_sel(lr, X, y, X_test,
y_test)))
    print("{} \n {} \n".format("DECISION TREE", samp_model_sel(dtc, X, y, X_test,
y_test)))
    print("{} \n {} \n".format("ADABOOST", samp_model_sel(abc, X, y, X_test, y_test)))
    print("{} \n {} \n".format("GRADIENT BOOST", samp_model_sel(gbc, X, y, X_test,
y_test)))
    print("{} \n {} \n".format("XGBOOST", samp_model_sel(xbc, X, y, X_test, y_test)))
    print("{} \n {} \n".format("RANDOM FOREST", samp_model_sel(rfc, X, y, X_test,
y_test)))
    print("{} \n {} \n".format("LINEAR SVM", samp_model_sel(lsvc, X, y, X_test, y_test)))
    print("{} \n {} \n".format("SVM", samp_model_sel(svc, X, y, X_test, y_test)))

    return lr, abc, gbc, xbc, rfc, lsvc, svc
```

GridSearchCV

By passing the model along with parameters that it can carry, this function will iterate using the model parameters, and deliver the best model.

In [31]:

```
def gridsearch(model, paramater, X, y):  
    X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=1)  
  
    gscv = GridSearchCV(estimator=model, param_grid=parameter)  
    gscv.fit(X_train, y_train)  
    y_pred = gscv.predict(X_test)  
    print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))  
    print(gscv.best_estimator_)  
    return gscv
```

First Baseline Models

We will build four models - No Sampling, Manual Under Sampling, Over Sampled, Under Sampled.

In [32]:

Without Sampling

lr, abc, gbc, xbc, rfc, lscv, svc = models(X, y)

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	1.00	0.99	14952
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	213
accuracy			0.99	15165
macro avg	0.49	0.50	0.50	15165
weighted avg	0.97	0.99	0.98	15165

DECISION TREE

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.98	0.99	14952
1	0.05	0.06	0.06	213
accuracy			0.97	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.52	0.52	15165
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	15165

ADABOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	1.00	0.99	14952
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	213
accuracy			0.99	15165
macro avg	0.49	0.50	0.50	15165
weighted avg	0.97	0.99	0.98	15165

GRADIENT BOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	1.00	0.99	14952
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	213
accuracy			0.99	15165
macro avg	0.49	0.50	0.50	15165
weighted avg	0.97	0.99	0.98	15165

XGBBOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	1.00	0.99	14952
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	213
accuracy			0.98	15165
macro avg	0.49	0.50	0.50	15165
weighted avg	0.97	0.98	0.98	15165

RANDOM FOREST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	1.00	0.99	14952
1	0.16	0.02	0.04	213
accuracy			0.98	15165
macro avg	0.57	0.51	0.52	15165
weighted avg	0.97	0.98	0.98	15165

LINEAR SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	1.00	0.99	14952
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	213
accuracy			0.99	15165
macro avg	0.49	0.50	0.50	15165
weighted avg	0.97	0.99	0.98	15165

SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	1.00	0.99	14952
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	213
accuracy			0.99	15165
macro avg	0.49	0.50	0.50	15165
weighted avg	0.97	0.99	0.98	15165

In [33]:

With manual Under Sampling

lr_sample, abc_sample, gbc_sample, xbc_sample, rfc_sample, lsvc_sample, svc_sample, X, y =

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.69	0.80	0.74	227
1	0.75	0.63	0.68	218
accuracy			0.71	445
macro avg	0.72	0.71	0.71	445
weighted avg	0.72	0.71	0.71	445

DECISION TREE

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.67	0.66	0.66	227
1	0.65	0.66	0.65	218
accuracy			0.66	445
macro avg	0.66	0.66	0.66	445
weighted avg	0.66	0.66	0.66	445

ADABOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.72	0.78	0.75	227
1	0.75	0.69	0.72	218
accuracy			0.74	445
macro avg	0.74	0.74	0.74	445
weighted avg	0.74	0.74	0.74	445

GRADIENT BOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.72	0.75	0.73	227
1	0.73	0.70	0.71	218
accuracy			0.72	445
macro avg	0.72	0.72	0.72	445
weighted avg	0.72	0.72	0.72	445

XGBBOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.73	0.74	0.74	227
1	0.73	0.72	0.73	218
accuracy			0.73	445
macro avg	0.73	0.73	0.73	445
weighted avg	0.73	0.73	0.73	445

RANDOM FOREST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.74	0.76	0.75	227
1	0.74	0.72	0.73	218
accuracy			0.74	445
macro avg	0.74	0.74	0.74	445
weighted avg	0.74	0.74	0.74	445

LINEAR SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.74	0.69	0.71	227
1	0.70	0.75	0.72	218
accuracy			0.72	445
macro avg	0.72	0.72	0.72	445
weighted avg	0.72	0.72	0.72	445

SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.66	0.82	0.73	227
1	0.75	0.56	0.64	218
accuracy			0.69	445
macro avg	0.70	0.69	0.68	445
weighted avg	0.70	0.69	0.68	445

In [34]:

Over Sampled

lr_over, abc, gbc_over, xbc_over, rfc_over, lsvc_over, svc_over, X, y = over_sample()

Counter({0: 49809, 1: 741})

Counter({0: 49809, 1: 49809})

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.84	0.91	14952
1	0.05	0.62	0.10	213
accuracy			0.84	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.73	0.50	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.84	0.90	15165

DECISION TREE

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	14952
1	0.83	1.00	0.91	213
accuracy			1.00	15165
macro avg	0.92	1.00	0.95	15165
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	15165

ADABOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.81	0.89	14952
1	0.05	0.73	0.10	213
accuracy			0.81	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.77	0.49	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.81	0.88	15165

GRADIENT BOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.82	0.90	14952
1	0.06	0.76	0.11	213
accuracy			0.82	15165
macro avg	0.53	0.79	0.51	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.82	0.89	15165

XGBOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.96	0.98	14952
1	0.25	1.00	0.40	213
accuracy			0.96	15165
macro avg	0.63	0.98	0.69	15165
weighted avg	0.99	0.96	0.97	15165

RANDOM FOREST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	14952
1	0.83	1.00	0.91	213
accuracy			1.00	15165
macro avg	0.92	1.00	0.95	15165
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	15165

LINEAR SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.29	0.45	14952
1	0.02	0.87	0.03	213
accuracy			0.30	15165
macro avg	0.51	0.58	0.24	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.30	0.44	15165

SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.81	0.89	14952
1	0.05	0.67	0.09	213
accuracy			0.81	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.74	0.49	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.81	0.88	15165

In [35]:

Under Sampled

lr_under, abc_under, gbc_under, xbc_under, rfc_under, lsvc_under, svc_under, X, y = under_s

Counter({0: 49809, 1: 741})

Counter({0: 528, 1: 528})

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.84	0.91	14952
1	0.05	0.62	0.10	213
accuracy			0.84	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.73	0.50	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.84	0.90	15165

DECISION TREE

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.68	0.81	14952
1	0.03	0.66	0.05	213
accuracy			0.68	15165
macro avg	0.51	0.67	0.43	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.68	0.80	15165

ADABOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.78	0.88	14952
1	0.04	0.72	0.08	213
accuracy			0.78	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.75	0.48	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.78	0.86	15165

GRADIENT BOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.80	0.89	14952
1	0.05	0.71	0.09	213
accuracy			0.80	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.76	0.49	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.80	0.88	15165

XGBOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.75	0.85	14952
1	0.04	0.71	0.07	213
accuracy			0.75	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.73	0.46	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.75	0.84	15165

RANDOM FOREST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.76	0.86	14952
1	0.04	0.69	0.07	213
accuracy			0.76	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.72	0.47	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.76	0.85	15165

LINEAR SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.10	0.19	14952
1	0.02	0.99	0.03	213
accuracy			0.12	15165
macro avg	0.51	0.54	0.11	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.12	0.19	15165

SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.81	0.89	14952
1	0.04	0.54	0.07	213
accuracy			0.81	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.68	0.48	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.81	0.88	15165

Result

The scores are all zero for the base model without Sampling. For all the sampling models, the scores increased drastically. Over Sampled models produced the best results. Going forward, we will not run the models where no sampling is done.

Outliers

Those over 100yrs will be replaced by the mean of Senior aged customers, and where the Duration is more that 360 will be replaced by 360.

In [36]:

```
df["Age"][df["Age"] > 60] = mean_senior
```

In [37]:

```
df["Duration"][df["Duration"] > 360] = 360
```

In [38]:

```
X = df.drop("Claim", axis=1)  
y = df["Claim"]
```

In [39]:

```
# lr_out, abc_out, gbc_out, xbc_out, rfc_out, lsvc_out, svc_out = models(X, y)
```

In [40]:

Manual Under Sampling and Outliers

lr_out_sample, abc_out_sample, gbc_out_sample, xbc_out_sample, rfc_out_sample, lsvc_out_sam

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.72	0.83	0.77	227
1	0.79	0.66	0.72	218
accuracy			0.75	445
macro avg	0.75	0.74	0.74	445
weighted avg	0.75	0.75	0.74	445

DECISION TREE

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.65	0.63	0.64	227
1	0.62	0.64	0.63	218
accuracy			0.63	445
macro avg	0.63	0.63	0.63	445
weighted avg	0.63	0.63	0.63	445

ADABOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.75	0.78	0.76	227
1	0.76	0.73	0.75	218
accuracy			0.76	445
macro avg	0.76	0.75	0.75	445
weighted avg	0.76	0.76	0.75	445

GRADIENT BOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.74	0.78	0.76	227
1	0.76	0.72	0.74	218
accuracy			0.75	445
macro avg	0.75	0.75	0.75	445
weighted avg	0.75	0.75	0.75	445

XGB00ST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.73	0.74	0.74	227
1	0.73	0.72	0.72	218
accuracy			0.73	445
macro avg	0.73	0.73	0.73	445
weighted avg	0.73	0.73	0.73	445

RANDOM FOREST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.75	0.78	0.76	227
1	0.76	0.72	0.74	218
accuracy			0.75	445
macro avg	0.75	0.75	0.75	445
weighted avg	0.75	0.75	0.75	445

LINEAR SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.74	0.52	0.61	227
1	0.62	0.81	0.70	218
accuracy			0.66	445
macro avg	0.68	0.67	0.66	445
weighted avg	0.68	0.66	0.66	445

SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.68	0.77	0.72	227
1	0.72	0.62	0.67	218
accuracy			0.70	445
macro avg	0.70	0.70	0.69	445
weighted avg	0.70	0.70	0.69	445

In [41]:

Over Sampling and Outliers

lr_out_over, abc_out_over, gbc_out_over, xbc_out_over, rfc_out_over, lsvc_out_over, svc_out

Counter({0: 49809, 1: 741})

Counter({0: 49809, 1: 49809})

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.84	0.91	14952
1	0.05	0.63	0.10	213
accuracy			0.83	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.74	0.50	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.83	0.90	15165

DECISION TREE

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.99	0.99	14952
1	0.53	1.00	0.69	213
accuracy			0.99	15165
macro avg	0.76	0.99	0.84	15165
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	15165

ADABOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.80	0.89	14952
1	0.05	0.73	0.09	213
accuracy			0.80	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.77	0.49	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.80	0.88	15165

GRADIENT BOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.83	0.90	14952
1	0.06	0.75	0.11	213
accuracy			0.83	15165
macro avg	0.53	0.79	0.51	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.83	0.89	15165

XGBOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.96	0.98	14952
1	0.24	1.00	0.39	213
accuracy			0.96	15165
macro avg	0.62	0.98	0.68	15165
weighted avg	0.99	0.96	0.97	15165

RANDOM FOREST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.99	0.99	14952
1	0.53	1.00	0.69	213
accuracy			0.99	15165
macro avg	0.76	0.99	0.84	15165
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	15165

LINEAR SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.97	0.98	14952
1	0.08	0.20	0.12	213
accuracy			0.96	15165
macro avg	0.54	0.58	0.55	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.96	0.97	15165

SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.81	0.89	14952
1	0.05	0.66	0.09	213
accuracy			0.81	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.74	0.49	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.81	0.88	15165

In [42]:

Under Sampling and Outliers

lr_out_under, abc_out_under, gbc_out_under, xbc_out_under, rfc_out_under, lsvc_out_under, s

Counter({0: 49809, 1: 741})

Counter({0: 528, 1: 528})

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.85	0.91	14952
1	0.05	0.62	0.10	213
accuracy			0.84	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.74	0.51	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.84	0.90	15165

DECISION TREE

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.66	0.79	14952
1	0.03	0.66	0.05	213
accuracy			0.66	15165
macro avg	0.51	0.66	0.42	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.66	0.78	15165

ADABOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.78	0.88	14952
1	0.05	0.73	0.09	213
accuracy			0.78	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.76	0.48	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.78	0.87	15165

GRADIENT BOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.78	0.88	14952
1	0.04	0.71	0.08	213
accuracy			0.78	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.75	0.48	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.78	0.87	15165

XGBOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.73	0.84	14952
1	0.03	0.67	0.07	213
accuracy			0.73	15165
macro avg	0.51	0.70	0.45	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.73	0.83	15165

RANDOM FOREST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.75	0.86	14952
1	0.04	0.66	0.07	213
accuracy			0.75	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.71	0.46	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.75	0.85	15165

LINEAR SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.37	0.54	14952
1	0.02	0.92	0.04	213
accuracy			0.38	15165
macro avg	0.51	0.65	0.29	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.38	0.53	15165

SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.79	0.88	14952
1	0.04	0.55	0.07	213
accuracy			0.79	15165
macro avg	0.51	0.67	0.48	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.79	0.87	15165

Skewness

In [43]:

```
print("{:<15} : {}".format("Duration", skew(df["Duration"])))
print("{:<15} : {}".format("Commision (in value)", skew(df["Commision (in value)"])))
print("{:<15} : {}".format("Age", skew(df["Age"])))
```

```
Duration      : 3.0381146944318584
Commision (in value) : 4.077929249694879
Age           : 2.5043395070093535
```

In [44]:

```
df["Duration"] = np.sqrt(df["Duration"])
df["Commision (in value)"] = np.sqrt(df["Commision (in value)"])
df["Age"] = np.sqrt(df["Age"])
```


In [45]:

```
print("{:<15} : {}".format("Duration", skew(df["Duration"])))  
print("{:<15} : {}".format("Commision (in value)", skew(df["Commision (in value)"])))  
print("{:<15} : {}".format("Age", skew(df["Age"])))
```

```
Duration      : 1.6361035948952554  
Commision (in value) : 1.3513398200630384  
Age           : 1.9417002579049916
```

In [46]:

```
X = df.drop("Claim", axis=1)  
y = df["Claim"]
```

In [47]:

```
# lr_skew, abc_skew, gbc_skew, xbc_skew, rfc_skew, lsvc_skew, svc_skew = models(X, y)
```

In [48]:

Manual Under Sampling and Skewing

lr_skew_sample, abc_skew_sample, gbc_skew_sample, xbc_skew_sample, rfc_skew_sample, lsvc_sk

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.70	0.82	0.76	227
1	0.77	0.63	0.69	218
accuracy			0.73	445
macro avg	0.74	0.73	0.72	445
weighted avg	0.74	0.73	0.73	445

DECISION TREE

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.68	0.70	0.69	227
1	0.67	0.65	0.66	218
accuracy			0.67	445
macro avg	0.67	0.67	0.67	445
weighted avg	0.67	0.67	0.67	445

ADABOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.71	0.74	0.73	227
1	0.72	0.69	0.70	218
accuracy			0.71	445
macro avg	0.71	0.71	0.71	445
weighted avg	0.71	0.71	0.71	445

GRADIENT BOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.70	0.73	0.72	227
1	0.71	0.67	0.69	218
accuracy			0.70	445
macro avg	0.70	0.70	0.70	445
weighted avg	0.70	0.70	0.70	445

XGB00ST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.70	0.70	0.70	227
1	0.69	0.68	0.69	218
accuracy			0.69	445
macro avg	0.69	0.69	0.69	445
weighted avg	0.69	0.69	0.69	445

RANDOM FOREST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.71	0.72	0.71	227
1	0.70	0.70	0.70	218
accuracy			0.71	445
macro avg	0.71	0.71	0.71	445
weighted avg	0.71	0.71	0.71	445

LINEAR SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.59	0.89	0.71	227
1	0.75	0.37	0.49	218
accuracy			0.63	445
macro avg	0.67	0.63	0.60	445
weighted avg	0.67	0.63	0.60	445

SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.67	0.76	0.71	227
1	0.71	0.61	0.66	218
accuracy			0.69	445
macro avg	0.69	0.69	0.69	445
weighted avg	0.69	0.69	0.69	445

In [49]:

Over Sampling and Skewing

lr_skew_over, abc_skew_over, gbc_skew_over, xbc_skew_over, rfc_skew_over, lsvc_skew_over, s

Counter({0: 49809, 1: 741})

Counter({0: 49809, 1: 49809})

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.83	0.91	14952
1	0.05	0.63	0.10	213
accuracy			0.83	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.73	0.50	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.83	0.90	15165

DECISION TREE

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.99	0.99	14952
1	0.53	1.00	0.69	213
accuracy			0.99	15165
macro avg	0.76	0.99	0.84	15165
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	15165

ADABOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.81	0.89	14952
1	0.05	0.75	0.10	213
accuracy			0.81	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.78	0.49	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.81	0.88	15165

GRADIENT BOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.82	0.90	14952
1	0.06	0.75	0.11	213
accuracy			0.82	15165
macro avg	0.53	0.79	0.50	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.82	0.89	15165

XGBOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.96	0.98	14952
1	0.24	1.00	0.39	213
accuracy			0.96	15165
macro avg	0.62	0.98	0.69	15165
weighted avg	0.99	0.96	0.97	15165

RANDOM FOREST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.99	0.99	14952
1	0.53	1.00	0.69	213
accuracy			0.99	15165
macro avg	0.76	0.99	0.84	15165
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	15165

LINEAR SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.01	0.02	14952
1	0.01	1.00	0.03	213
accuracy			0.03	15165
macro avg	0.51	0.51	0.03	15165
weighted avg	0.99	0.03	0.02	15165

SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.83	0.90	14952
1	0.05	0.66	0.09	213
accuracy			0.82	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.74	0.50	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.82	0.89	15165

In [50]:

Under Sampling and Skewing

lr_skew_under, abc_skew_under, gbc_skew_under, xbc_skew_under, rfc_skew_under, lsvc_skew_un

Counter({0: 49809, 1: 741})

Counter({0: 528, 1: 528})

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.81	0.89	14952
1	0.05	0.65	0.09	213
accuracy			0.81	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.73	0.49	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.81	0.88	15165

DECISION TREE

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.67	0.80	14952
1	0.03	0.62	0.05	213
accuracy			0.67	15165
macro avg	0.51	0.64	0.43	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.67	0.79	15165

ADABOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.76	0.86	14952
1	0.04	0.68	0.07	213
accuracy			0.76	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.72	0.47	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.76	0.85	15165

GRADIENT BOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.76	0.86	14952
1	0.04	0.69	0.08	213
accuracy			0.76	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.73	0.47	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.76	0.85	15165

XGBOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.72	0.83	14952
1	0.03	0.69	0.06	213
accuracy			0.72	15165
macro avg	0.51	0.70	0.45	15165

weighted avg	0.98	0.72	0.82	15165
--------------	------	------	------	-------

RANDOM FOREST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.75	0.85	14952
1	0.04	0.69	0.07	213
accuracy			0.75	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.72	0.46	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.75	0.84	15165

LINEAR SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.94	0.97	14952
1	0.06	0.25	0.10	213
accuracy			0.94	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.60	0.53	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.94	0.95	15165

SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.80	0.89	14952
1	0.04	0.57	0.07	213
accuracy			0.80	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.68	0.48	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.80	0.87	15165

Performing Chi-squared test

In [51]:

```
len(df.columns)
```

Out[51]:

10

In [52]:

```
X = df.drop("Claim", axis=1)
y = df["Claim"]
```

In [53]:

```
X_cols = []

for col in X:
    X_cols.append(col)
```

In [54]:

```
def model_chi(model, X):
    X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=1)

    chi_test = SelectKBest(score_func=chi2, k=6)

    X_train_chi = chi_test.fit_transform(X_train, y_train)
    X_test_chi = chi_test.transform(X_test)

    model.fit(X_train_chi, y_train)
    y_pred = model.predict(X_test_chi)

    print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))

    num = 0

    for each in chi_test.scores_:
        print("{:2} {:20} - {}".format(num, X_cols[num], each))
        num += 1
```

In [55]:

```
def model_new(X):
    lr = LogisticRegression()
    dtc = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion="entropy")
    abc = AdaBoostClassifier(n_estimators=100)
    gbc = GradientBoostingClassifier(n_estimators=100)
    xbc = XGBClassifier(n_estimators=200, reg_alpha=1)
    rfc = RandomForestClassifier()
    print("{} \n {}".format("LOGISTIC REGRESSION", model_chi(lr,X)))
    print("{} \n {}".format("DECISION TREE", model_chi(dtc,X)))
    print("{} \n {}".format("ADABOOST", model_chi(abc,X)))
    print("{} \n {}".format("GRADIENT BOOST", model_chi(gbc,X)))
    print("{} \n {}".format("XGBOOST", model_chi(xbc,X)))
    print("{} \n {}".format("RANDOM FOREST", model_chi(rfc,X)))

    return lr, abc, gbc, xbc, rfc
```

```
lr_chi, abc_chi, gbc_chi, xbc_chi, rfc_chi = model_new(X)
```

RandomForest still has the best score.

In [56]:

```
X = df.drop("Claim", axis=1)
y = df["Claim"]
```


In [57]:

```
X_cols = []

for col in X:
    X_cols.append(col)
```

In [58]:

```
# lr_chi, abc_chi, gbc_chi, xbc_chi, rfc_chi = model_new(X)
```

Scaling

In [59]:

```
df_old = df.copy(deep=True)
```

In [60]:

```
mm = MinMaxScaler()

X = df.drop("Claim", axis=1)
cols = X.columns.to_list()
df[cols] = mm.fit_transform(df[cols])
```

In [61]:

```
df.head()
```

Out[61]:

	Agency	Agency Type	Distribution Channel	Product Name	Claim	Duration	Destination	Net Sales	Commision (in value
0	0.400000	1.0	1.0	0.666667	0	0.139443	0.554455	0.324437	0.250711
1	0.466667	1.0	1.0	0.416667	0	0.485913	0.782178	0.381985	0.000000
2	0.400000	1.0	1.0	0.666667	0	0.174801	0.554455	0.340951	0.204701
3	0.466667	1.0	1.0	0.041667	0	0.210819	0.376238	0.341118	0.000000
4	0.466667	1.0	1.0	0.416667	0	0.166667	0.465347	0.336947	0.000000

In [62]:

```
X = df.drop("Claim", axis=1)
y = df["Claim"]
```

In [63]:

```
# lr_scale, abc_scale, gbc_scale, xbc_scale, rfc_scale, lsvc_scale, svc_scale = models(X, y)
```

In [64]:

Manual Under Sampling and Scalling

lr_scale_sample, abc_scale_sample, gbc_scale_sample, xbc_scale_sample, rfc_scale_sample, ls

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.68	0.78	0.73	227
1	0.73	0.63	0.67	218
accuracy			0.70	445
macro avg	0.71	0.70	0.70	445
weighted avg	0.71	0.70	0.70	445

DECISION TREE

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.70	0.64	0.67	227
1	0.65	0.71	0.68	218
accuracy			0.67	445
macro avg	0.68	0.67	0.67	445
weighted avg	0.68	0.67	0.67	445

ADABOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.72	0.74	0.73	227
1	0.72	0.71	0.71	218
accuracy			0.72	445
macro avg	0.72	0.72	0.72	445
weighted avg	0.72	0.72	0.72	445

GRADIENT BOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.71	0.76	0.74	227
1	0.73	0.68	0.70	218
accuracy			0.72	445
macro avg	0.72	0.72	0.72	445
weighted avg	0.72	0.72	0.72	445

XGBBOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.69	0.69	0.69	227
1	0.68	0.68	0.68	218
accuracy			0.69	445
macro avg	0.69	0.69	0.69	445
weighted avg	0.69	0.69	0.69	445

RANDOM FOREST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.70	0.72	0.71	227
1	0.70	0.68	0.69	218
accuracy			0.70	445
macro avg	0.70	0.70	0.70	445
weighted avg	0.70	0.70	0.70	445

LINEAR SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.70	0.81	0.75	227
1	0.76	0.63	0.69	218
accuracy			0.72	445
macro avg	0.73	0.72	0.72	445
weighted avg	0.73	0.72	0.72	445

SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.70	0.82	0.76	227
1	0.78	0.63	0.70	218
accuracy			0.73	445
macro avg	0.74	0.73	0.73	445
weighted avg	0.74	0.73	0.73	445

In [65]:

Over Sampling and Scalling

lr_scale_over, abc_scale_over, gbc_scale_over, xbc_scale_over, rfc_scale_over, lsvc_scale_o

Counter({0: 49809, 1: 741})

Counter({0: 49809, 1: 49809})

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.83	0.91	14952
1	0.05	0.63	0.09	213
accuracy			0.83	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.73	0.50	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.83	0.89	15165

DECISION TREE

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.99	0.99	14952
1	0.53	1.00	0.69	213
accuracy			0.99	15165
macro avg	0.76	0.99	0.84	15165
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	15165

ADABOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.80	0.89	14952
1	0.05	0.73	0.09	213
accuracy			0.80	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.76	0.49	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.80	0.87	15165

GRADIENT BOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.82	0.90	14952
1	0.06	0.76	0.10	213
accuracy			0.82	15165
macro avg	0.53	0.79	0.50	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.82	0.89	15165

XGBBOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.96	0.98	14952
1	0.24	1.00	0.39	213
accuracy			0.96	15165
macro avg	0.62	0.98	0.68	15165

weighted avg	0.99	0.96	0.97	15165
--------------	------	------	------	-------

RANDOM FOREST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.99	0.99	14952
1	0.53	1.00	0.69	213
accuracy			0.99	15165
macro avg	0.76	0.99	0.84	15165
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	15165

LINEAR SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.84	0.91	14952
1	0.05	0.63	0.10	213
accuracy			0.83	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.74	0.50	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.83	0.90	15165

SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.84	0.91	14952
1	0.06	0.67	0.10	213
accuracy			0.84	15165
macro avg	0.53	0.76	0.51	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.84	0.90	15165

In [66]:

Under Sampling and Scalling

lr_scale_under, abc_scale_under, gbc_scale_under, xbc_scale_under, rfc_scale_under, lsvc_sc

Counter({0: 49809, 1: 741})

Counter({0: 528, 1: 528})

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.82	0.90	14952
1	0.05	0.63	0.09	213
accuracy			0.82	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.73	0.50	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.82	0.89	15165

DECISION TREE

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.68	0.80	14952
1	0.03	0.66	0.05	213
accuracy			0.68	15165
macro avg	0.51	0.67	0.43	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.68	0.79	15165

ADABOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.77	0.87	14952
1	0.04	0.70	0.08	213
accuracy			0.77	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.74	0.47	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.77	0.86	15165

GRADIENT BOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.77	0.87	14952
1	0.04	0.69	0.08	213
accuracy			0.77	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.73	0.47	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.77	0.86	15165

XGBBOOST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.73	0.85	14952
1	0.04	0.70	0.07	213
accuracy			0.73	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.72	0.46	15165

weighted avg	0.98	0.73	0.83	15165
--------------	------	------	------	-------

RANDOM FOREST

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.76	0.86	14952
1	0.04	0.65	0.07	213
accuracy			0.76	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.71	0.47	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.76	0.85	15165

LINEAR SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.84	0.91	14952
1	0.05	0.64	0.10	213
accuracy			0.83	15165
macro avg	0.52	0.74	0.50	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.83	0.90	15165

SVM

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.86	0.92	14952
1	0.06	0.62	0.11	213
accuracy			0.86	15165
macro avg	0.53	0.74	0.52	15165
weighted avg	0.98	0.86	0.91	15165

Saving best model in a file through Pickle

In [67]:

```
file = open("TravelInsurance.ser", "wb")
pickle.dump(rfc_under, file)
file.close()
```

<hr>

Verdict

Version 1) Following are the process involved -

- a) Read and analyzed dataset.
- b) Removed 'Gender' as it had 71% null values.
- c) Performed Label Encoding.
- d) Created definitions for fitting and predicting models.
- e) Skewness, Outliers, Scaling, Chi-Squared Test, Boosting.

Result -The scores achieved for each and every model in this version was zero (as you can see below). A different approach was required.

LOGISTIC REGRESSION					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.99	1.00	0.99	14952	
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	213	
accuracy			0.99	15165	
macro avg	0.49	0.50	0.50	15165	
weighted avg	0.97	0.99	0.98	15165	

DECISION TREE					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.99	0.98	0.99	14952	
1	0.05	0.06	0.06	213	
accuracy			0.97	15165	
macro avg	0.52	0.52	0.52	15165	
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	15165	

ADABOOST					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.99	1.00	0.99	14952	
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	213	
accuracy			0.99	15165	
macro avg	0.49	0.50	0.50	15165	
weighted avg	0.97	0.99	0.98	15165	

GRADIENT BOOST					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.99	1.00	0.99	14952	
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	213	
accuracy			0.99	15165	
macro avg	0.49	0.50	0.50	15165	
weighted avg	0.97	0.99	0.98	15165	

XGBOOST					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.99	1.00	0.99	14952	
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	213	
accuracy			0.98	15165	
macro avg	0.49	0.50	0.50	15165	
weighted avg	0.97	0.98	0.98	15165	
RANDOM FOREST					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.99	1.00	0.99	14952	
1	0.16	0.02	0.04	213	
accuracy			0.98	15165	
macro avg	0.57	0.51	0.52	15165	
weighted avg	0.97	0.98	0.98	15165	
LINEAR SVM					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.99	1.00	0.99	14952	
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	213	
accuracy			0.99	15165	
macro avg	0.49	0.50	0.50	15165	
weighted avg	0.97	0.99	0.98	15165	
SVM					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.99	1.00	0.99	14952	
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	213	
accuracy			0.99	15165	
macro avg	0.49	0.50	0.50	15165	
weighted avg	0.97	0.99	0.98	15165	

Version 2

From this version onwards, Sampling techniques were added. This helped increase the score value greatly. The definition added was 'sampling(df)'. This technique manually applied undersampling. Some of the best scores achieved are shown below. Also, updates we done to Boosting. Along with other models, they were added to Bagging Classifier with parameters, and then passed to GridSearchCV. It is important to note that Sampling should only be done on the Training data, and not on the entire dataset.

Adaboost Baseline Sampling

ADABOOST					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.75	0.76	0.76	227	
1	0.75	0.73	0.74	218	
accuracy			0.75	445	
macro avg	0.75	0.75	0.75	445	
weighted avg	0.75	0.75	0.75	445	

RandomForest Skew Sampling

RANDOM FOREST					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.74	0.75	0.75	227	
1	0.74	0.73	0.73	218	
accuracy			0.74	445	
macro avg	0.74	0.74	0.74	445	
weighted avg	0.74	0.74	0.74	445	

XGBoost and RandomForest Scaling Sampling

XGBOOST					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.74	0.74	0.74	227	
1	0.73	0.73	0.73	218	
accuracy			0.73	445	
macro avg	0.73	0.73	0.73	445	
weighted avg	0.73	0.73	0.73	445	

RANDOM FOREST					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.75	0.79	0.77	227	
1	0.77	0.72	0.74	218	
accuracy			0.76	445	
macro avg	0.76	0.76	0.76	445	
weighted avg	0.76	0.76	0.76	445	

Gradient Boosting GridSearch Sampling

	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.75	0.74	0.74	227	
1	0.73	0.75	0.74	218	
accuracy			0.74	445	
macro avg	0.74	0.74	0.74	445	
weighted avg	0.74	0.74	0.74	445	

GradientBoostingClassifier(max_depth=6, n_estimators=46)

LinearSVC Baseline Sampling

LINEAR SVM					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.96	0.23	0.37	227	
1	0.55	0.99	0.71	218	
accuracy			0.60	445	
macro avg	0.76	0.61	0.54	445	
weighted avg	0.76	0.60	0.54	445	

LinearSVC Outliers Sampling

LINEAR SVM					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	0.83	0.43	0.56	227	
1	0.60	0.91	0.73	218	
accuracy			0.66	445	
macro avg	0.72	0.67	0.64	445	
weighted avg	0.72	0.66	0.64	445	

Final Version

Here, we added the function 'under_sample()' and 'over_sample()'. All Boosting, Bagging, and GridSearch code blocks were changed to Raw in this version. Reason being that Over Sampling greatly increased the score values right from the Baseline models (screenshot below) onwards, especially for DecisionTree and RandomForest.

DECISION TREE					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	14952	
1	0.83	1.00	0.91	213	
accuracy			1.00	15165	
macro avg	0.92	1.00	0.95	15165	
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	15165	
RANDOM FOREST					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	14952	
1	0.83	1.00	0.91	213	
accuracy			1.00	15165	
macro avg	0.92	1.00	0.95	15165	
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	15165	

Overall, RandomForest produced the best results. Even after some EDA and Preprocessing, the scores achieved for DecisionTree and RandomForest after each EDA process were almost identical, although there was a bit of variance in scores between the models. For this, we saved the model 'rfc_under' into a serial file through Pickle.

