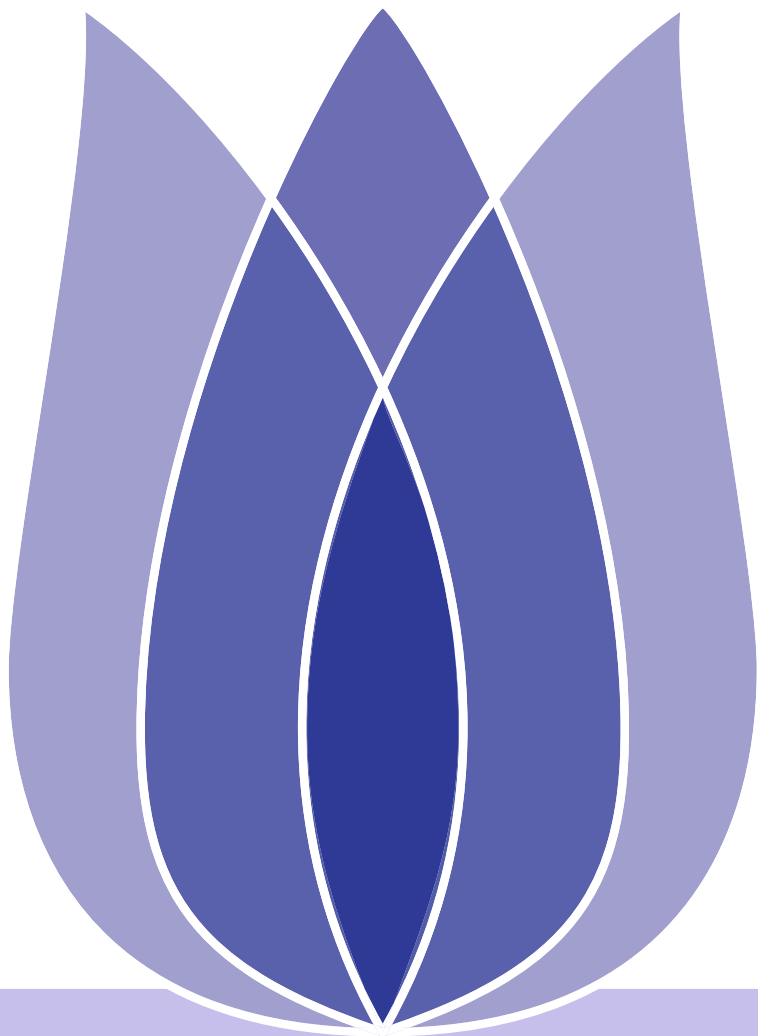


Identifying Customers

Xichen Tang
QUT

January 16, 2020





Directory

Subject Introduce

Naive Bayes

Forecasts

Thanks and Question

Directory



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Subject Introduce



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■ The kaggle subject:Santander Customer Transaction Prediction

In this challenge, we need to identify which customers will make a specific transaction in the future, irrespective of the amount of money transacted.





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■ train_data

ID_code	target	var_0	var_1	...	var_198	var_199
train_0	0	8.9255	-6.7863	...	12.7803	-1.0914
train_1	0	11.5006	-4.1473	...	18.3560	1.9518

■ test.csv

ID_code	var_0	var_1	...	var_198	var_199
test_0	8.9255	-6.7863	...	12.7803	-1.0914
test_1	11.5006	-4.1473	...	18.3560	1.9518

■ train_data.info

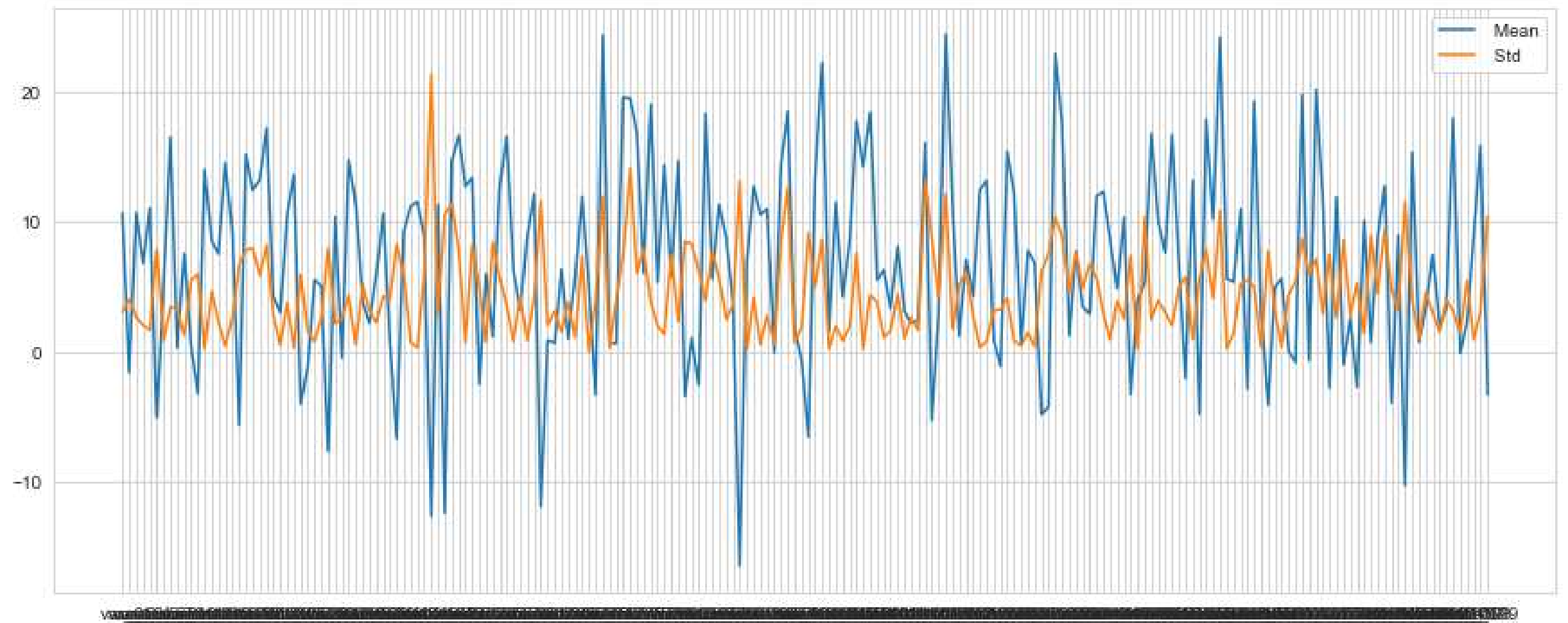
RangeIndex:	200000 entries	0 to 199999
Columns:	202 entries	ID_code to var_199



Avg and Std

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■ by describe()





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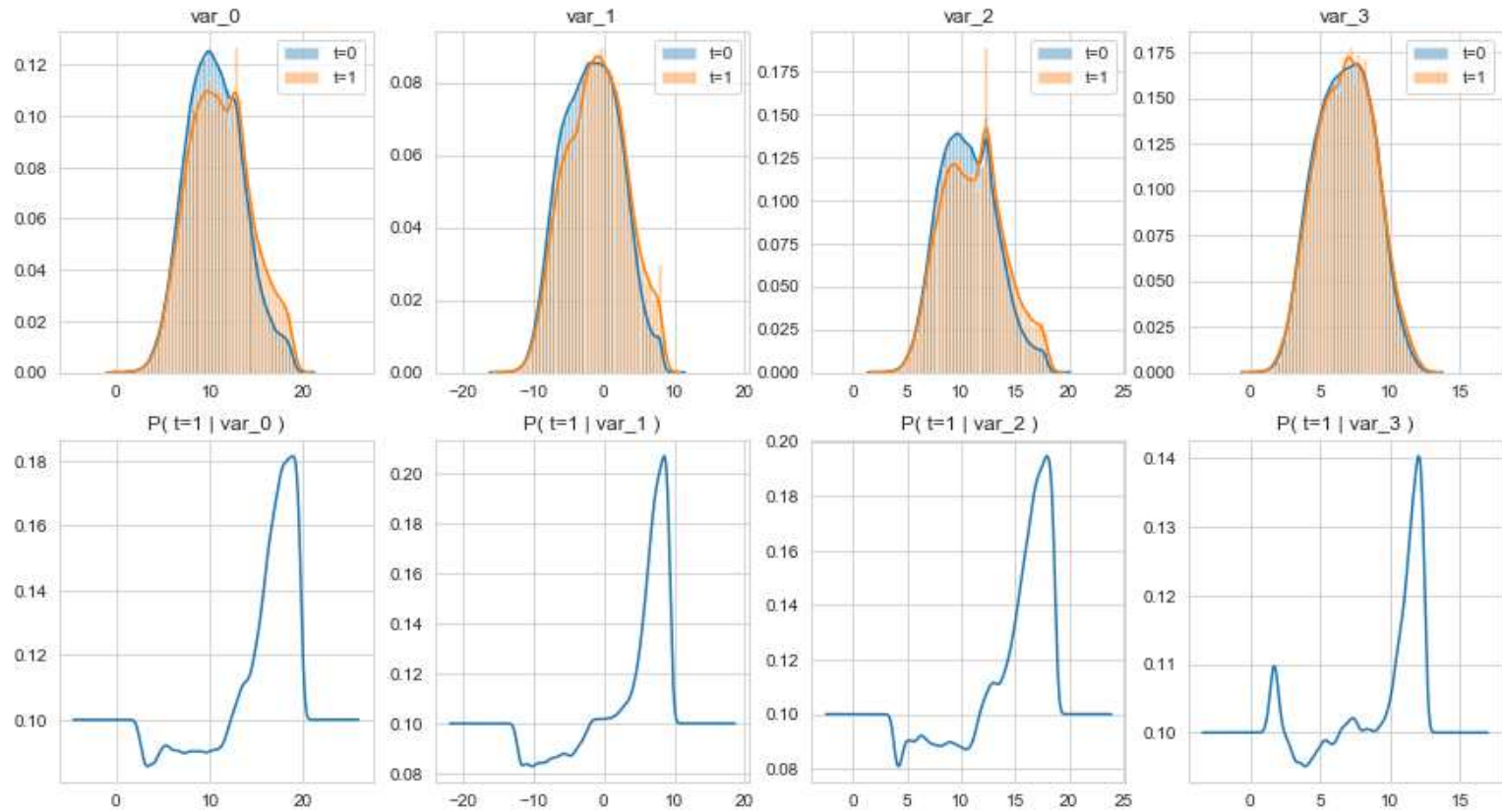
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Naive Bayes

■ Calculate Prob

$$P(A | B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)}$$


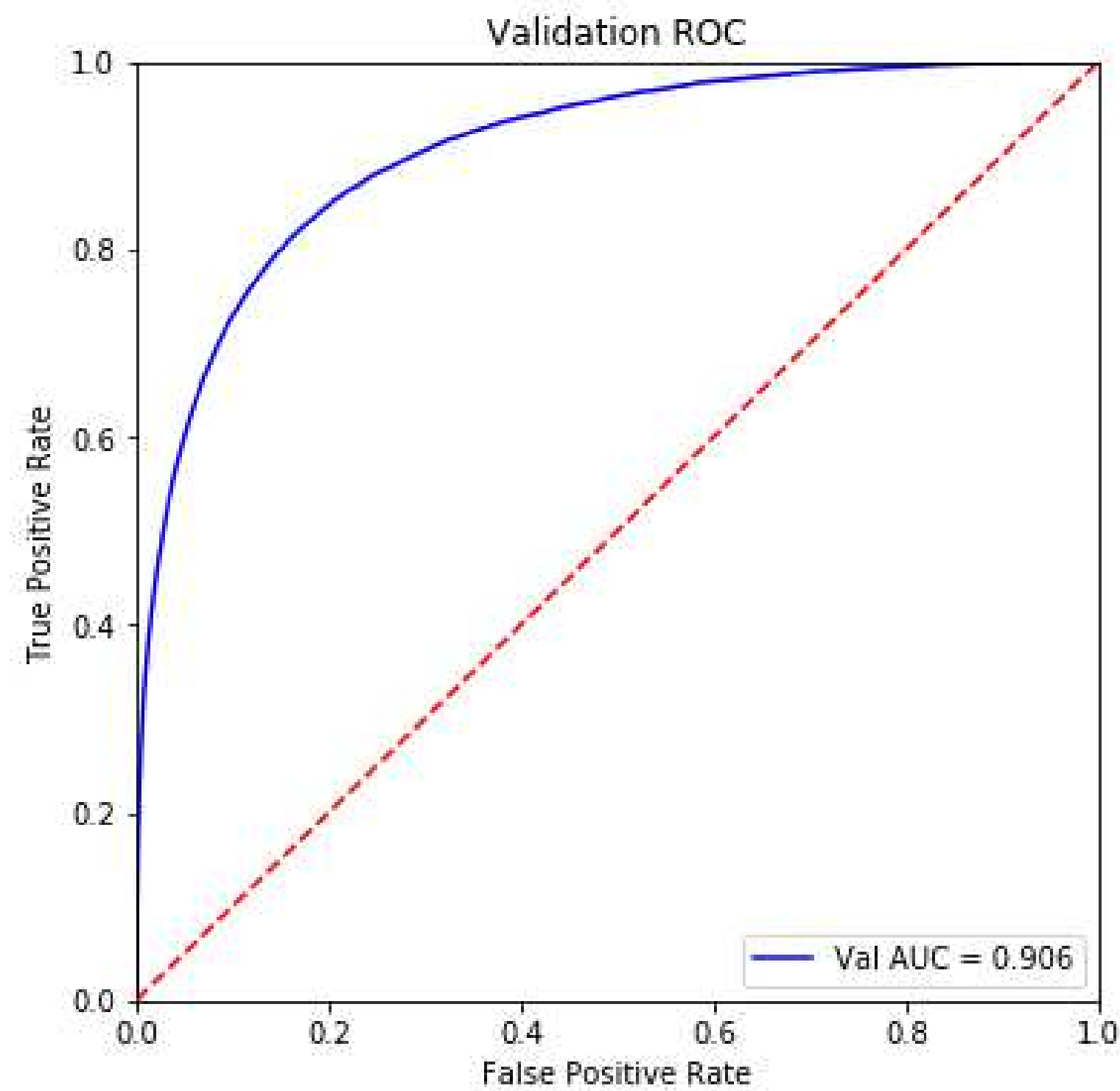
■ Smoothing

If the probability value to be estimated is 0, the calculation result of posterior probability will be affected. The solution to this problem is to use smoothing



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■ Validation AUC

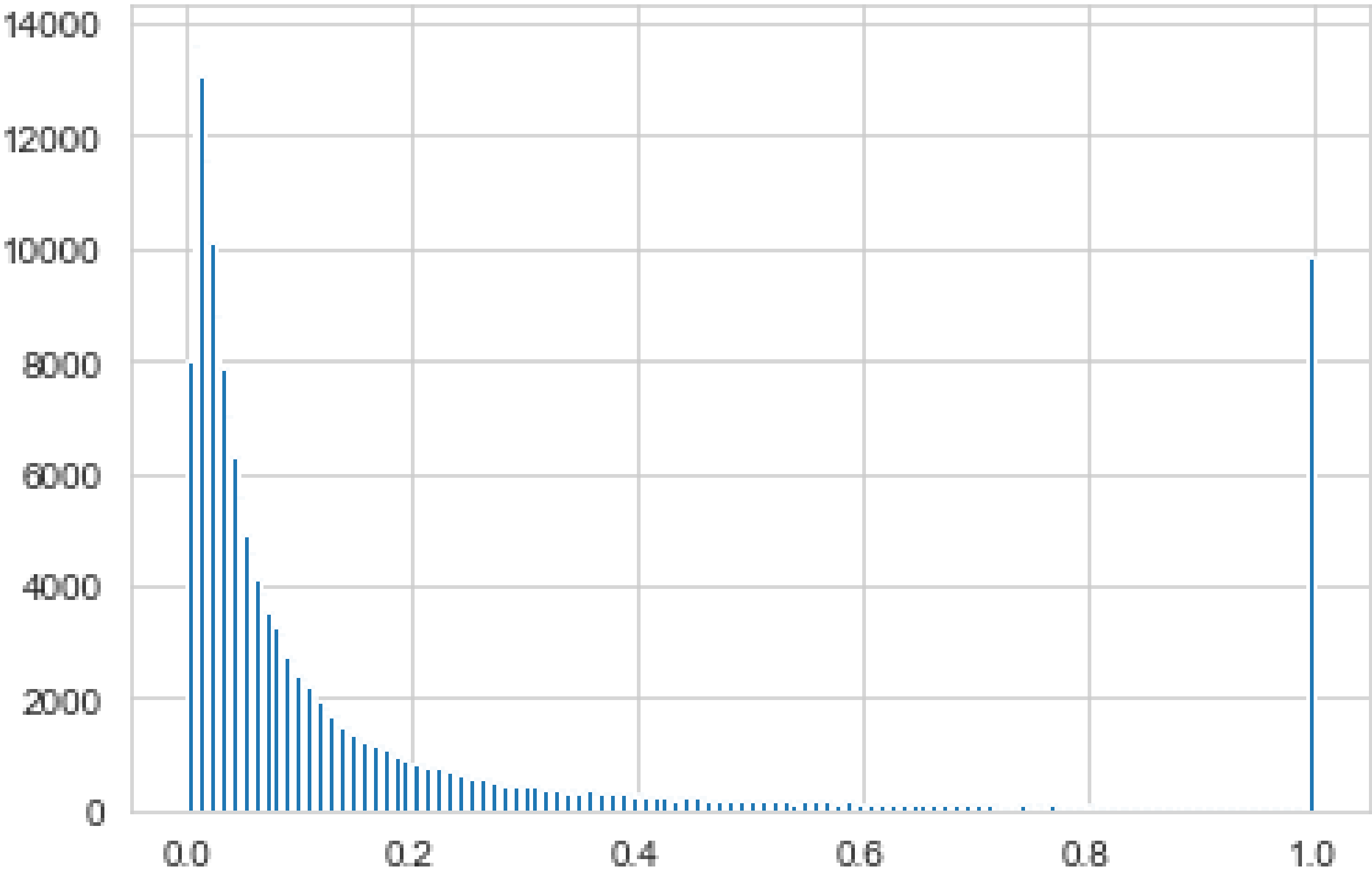


Validation AUC = 0.905571412599524



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1. Probability





Decomposition of the graphics

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- Result
 - We can get Raw data, trend data, periodic data, random variables



Test for stationarity

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- The Measure
seasonal_decompose
- The Result
There is a 15% probability that the sequence is non-stationary



Remove Seasonalization

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■ remove seasonalization





Remove Seasonalization

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- Result
- The p value is very small, and the sequence after the difference is considered stable
- Now after the transformations, our p-value for the DF test is well within 5 %. Hence we can assume Stationarity of the series



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Forecasts



Modle

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- modle
- result
sm.tsa.arma_order_select_ic
get the best p and q values (time-consuming) by passing in the qualified maximum,It takes too long
- get result
Input the start time and end time for data prediction then Restore the predicted value





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