MINI PROJECT

PROBLEM STATEMENT : Which model is suitable for Insurance Dataset

Importing Packages

Read the Data

In [12]:
```
#importing packages
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

In [13]:
```
df=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\venka\OneDrive\Documents\insurance project.csv")
print(df)
```

```
      age     sex     bmi  children smoker     region      charges
0      19  female  27.900         0    yes  southwest  16884.92400
1      18    male  33.770         1     no  southeast   1725.55230
2      28    male  33.000         3     no  southeast   4449.46200
3      33    male  22.705         0     no  northwest  21984.47061
4      32    male  28.880         0     no  northwest   3866.85520
...   ...     ...     ...       ...    ...        ...         ...
1333   50    male  30.970         3     no  northwest  10600.54830
1334   18  female  31.920         0     no  northeast   2205.98080
1335   18  female  36.850         0     no  southeast   1629.83350
1336   21  female  25.800         0     no  southwest   2007.94500
1337   61  female  29.070         0    yes  northwest  29141.36030

[1338 rows x 7 columns]
```

Data Collection and Preprocessing

In [14]:
```
df.head()
```

Out[14]:

	age	sex	bmi	children	smoker	region	charges
0	19	female	27.900	0	yes	southwest	16884.92400
1	18	male	33.770	1	no	southeast	1725.55230
2	28	male	33.000	3	no	southeast	4449.46200
3	33	male	22.705	0	no	northwest	21984.47061
4	32	male	28.880	0	no	northwest	3866.85520

In [15]:
```
df.tail()
```

Out[15]:

	age	sex	bmi	children	smoker	region	charges
1333	50	male	30.97	3	no	northwest	10600.5483
1334	18	female	31.92	0	no	northeast	2205.9808
1335	18	female	36.85	0	no	southeast	1629.8335
1336	21	female	25.80	0	no	southwest	2007.9450
1337	61	female	29.07	0	yes	northwest	29141.3603

In [16]:
```
df.shape
```

Out[16]: (1338, 7)

In [17]:
```
df.describe()
```

Out[17]:

	age	bmi	children	charges
count	1338.000000	1338.000000	1338.000000	1338.000000
mean	39.207025	30.663397	1.094918	13270.422265
std	14.049960	6.098187	1.205493	12110.011237
min	18.000000	15.960000	0.000000	1121.873900
25%	27.000000	26.296250	0.000000	4740.287150
50%	39.000000	30.400000	1.000000	9382.033000
75%	51.000000	34.693750	2.000000	16639.912515
max	64.000000	53.130000	5.000000	63770.428010

In [18]:
```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1338 entries, 0 to 1337
Data columns (total 7 columns):
 #   Column    Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  ------    --------------  -----  
 0   age       1338 non-null   int64  
 1   sex       1338 non-null   object 
 2   bmi       1338 non-null   float64
 3   children  1338 non-null   int64  
 4   smoker    1338 non-null   object 
 5   region    1338 non-null   object 
 6   charges   1338 non-null   float64
dtypes: float64(2), int64(2), object(3)
memory usage: 73.3+ KB
```

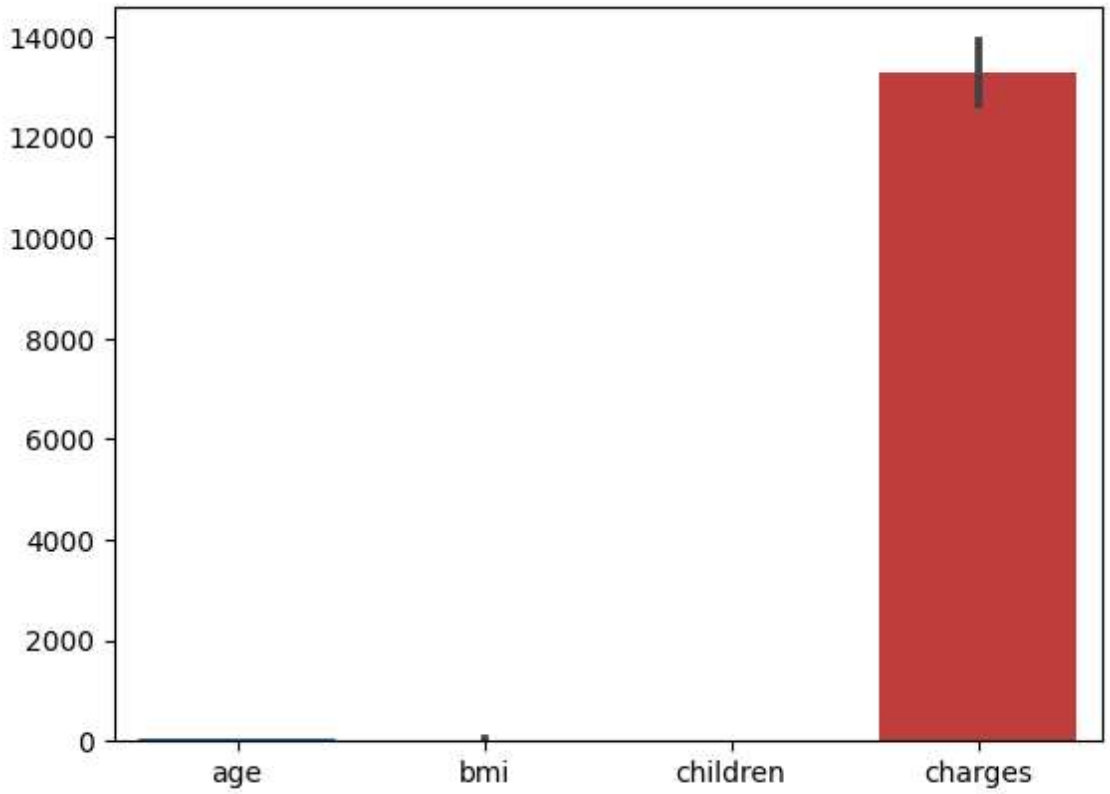
In [19]:
```
#to check null values
df.isnull().sum()
```

Out[19]:
```
age         0
sex         0
bmi         0
children    0
smoker      0
region      0
charges     0
dtype: int64
```

Data Visualization

In [20]:
```
#Exploratory Data Analysis
sns.barplot(df)
```

Out[20]: <Axes: >



In [21]:
```
df.columns
```

Out[21]:
```
Index(['age', 'sex', 'bmi', 'children', 'smoker', 'region', 'charges'], dtype='o
bject')
```

In [22]:
```
smoker={"smoker":{"yes":1,"no":0}}
df=df.replace(smoker)
df
```

Out[22]:

	age	sex	bmi	children	smoker	region	charges
0	19	female	27.900	0	1	southwest	16884.92400
1	18	male	33.770	1	0	southeast	1725.55230
2	28	male	33.000	3	0	southeast	4449.46200
3	33	male	22.705	0	0	northwest	21984.47061
4	32	male	28.880	0	0	northwest	3866.85520
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1333	50	male	30.970	3	0	northwest	10600.54830
1334	18	female	31.920	0	0	northeast	2205.98080
1335	18	female	36.850	0	0	southeast	1629.83350
1336	21	female	25.800	0	0	southwest	2007.94500
1337	61	female	29.070	0	1	northwest	29141.36030

1338 rows × 7 columns

In [23]:
```
sex={"sex":{"male":1,"female":0}}
df=df.replace(sex)
df
```

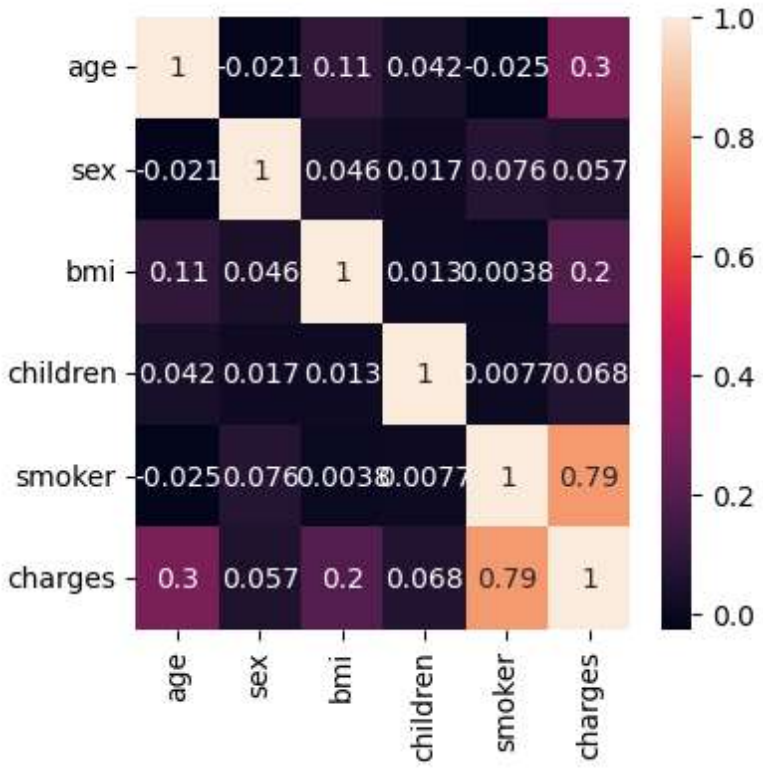
Out[23]:

	age	sex	bmi	children	smoker	region	charges
0	19	0	27.900	0	1	southwest	16884.92400
1	18	1	33.770	1	0	southeast	1725.55230
2	28	1	33.000	3	0	southeast	4449.46200
3	33	1	22.705	0	0	northwest	21984.47061
4	32	1	28.880	0	0	northwest	3866.85520
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1333	50	1	30.970	3	0	northwest	10600.54830
1334	18	0	31.920	0	0	northeast	2205.98080
1335	18	0	36.850	0	0	southeast	1629.83350
1336	21	0	25.800	0	0	southwest	2007.94500
1337	61	0	29.070	0	1	northwest	29141.36030

1338 rows × 7 columns

In [24]:
```
idf=df[['age', 'sex', 'bmi', 'children', 'smoker', 'charges']]
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
sns.heatmap(idf.corr(),annot=True)
```

Out[24]: <Axes: >



Feature Scaling : To Split the data into training data and test data

In [25]:
```
#Training the model
X=df[['age', 'sex', 'bmi', 'children', 'smoker']]
y=df['charges']
```

Applying Linear Regression

In [26]:
```
#Linear Regression
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.3,random_state=100
```

In [27]:
```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
regr=LinearRegression()
regr.fit(X_train,y_train)
print(regr.intercept_)
coeff_df=pd.DataFrame(regr.coef_,X.columns,columns=['coefficient'])
coeff_df
```

```
-10719.483493479498
```

Out[27]:

	coefficient
age	259.757578
sex	18.216925
bmi	277.903898
children	461.169867
smoker	23981.741027

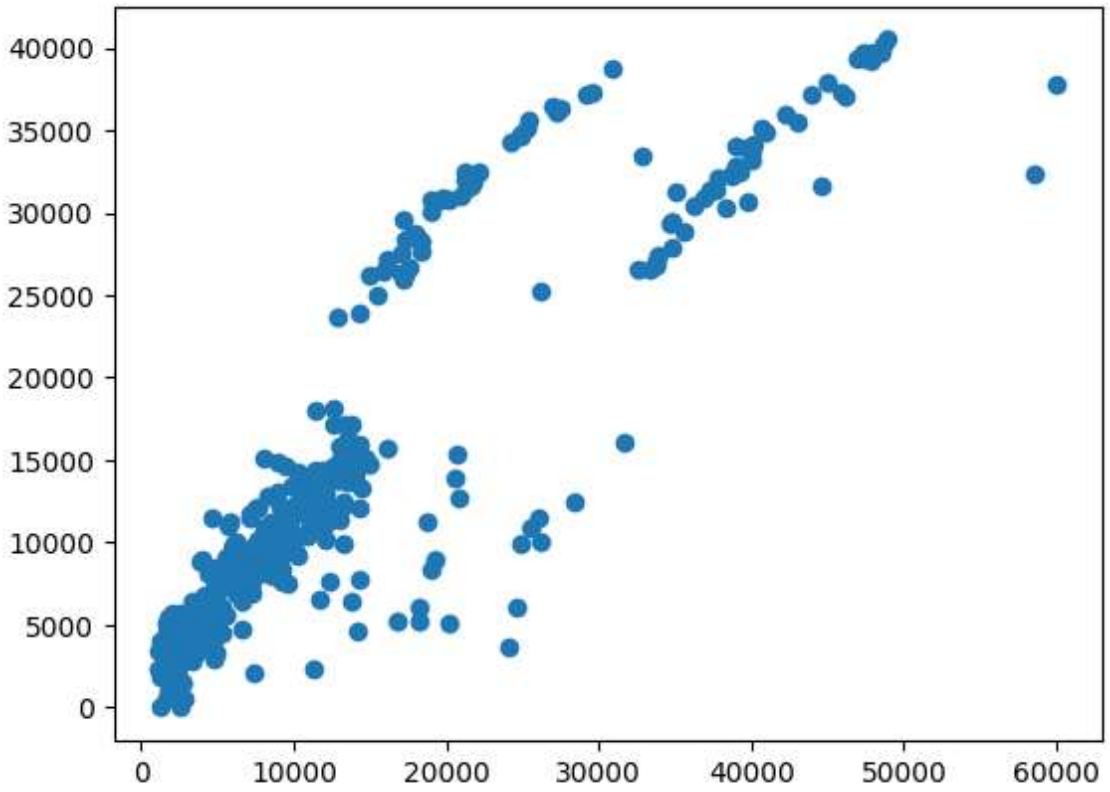
In [28]:
```
score=regr.score(X_test,y_test)
print(score)
```

```
0.780095696440481
```

In [29]:
```
predictions=regr.predict(X_test)
```

In [30]:
```
plt.scatter(y_test,predictions)
```

Out[30]:
```
<matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x1f6b40a4e10>
```



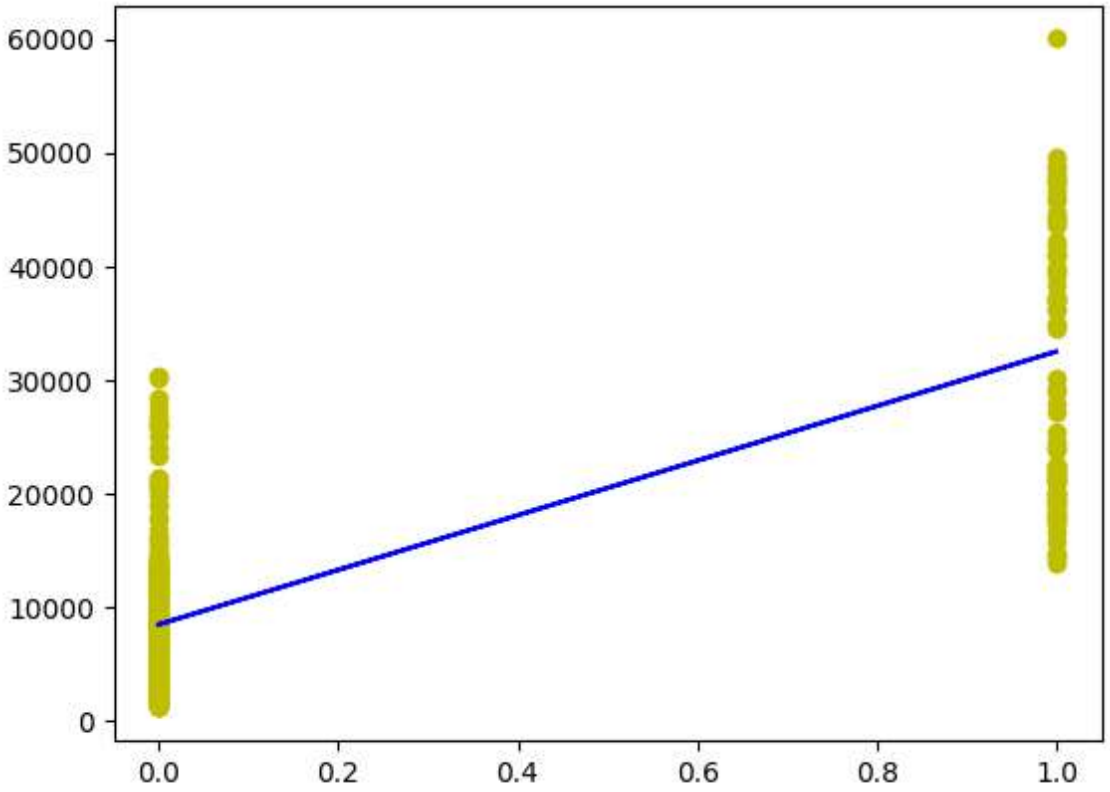
In [31]:
```
x=np.array(df['smoker']).reshape(-1,1)
y=np.array(df['charges']).reshape(-1,1)
df.dropna(inplace=True)
```

In [32]:
```
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.3)
regr.fit(X_train,y_train)
regr.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

Out[32]:
```
▾ LinearRegression

LinearRegression()
```

In [33]:
```
y_pred=regr.predict(X_test)
plt.scatter(X_test,y_test,color='y')
plt.plot(X_test,y_pred,color='b')
plt.show()
```



Since we did not get the accuracy for LinearRegression we are going to implement LogisticRegression

Logistic Regression

In [34]:
```
#Logistic Regression
x=np.array(df['charges']).reshape(-1,1)
y=np.array(df['smoker']).reshape(-1,1)
df.dropna(inplace=True)
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.3,random_state=1)
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
lr=LogisticRegression(max_iter=10000)
```

In [35]:
```
lr.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
C:\Users\venka\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-packages\sklearn
\utils\validation.py:1143: DataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed w
hen a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape of y to (n_samples, ), for
example using ravel().
  y = column_or_1d(y, warn=True)
```

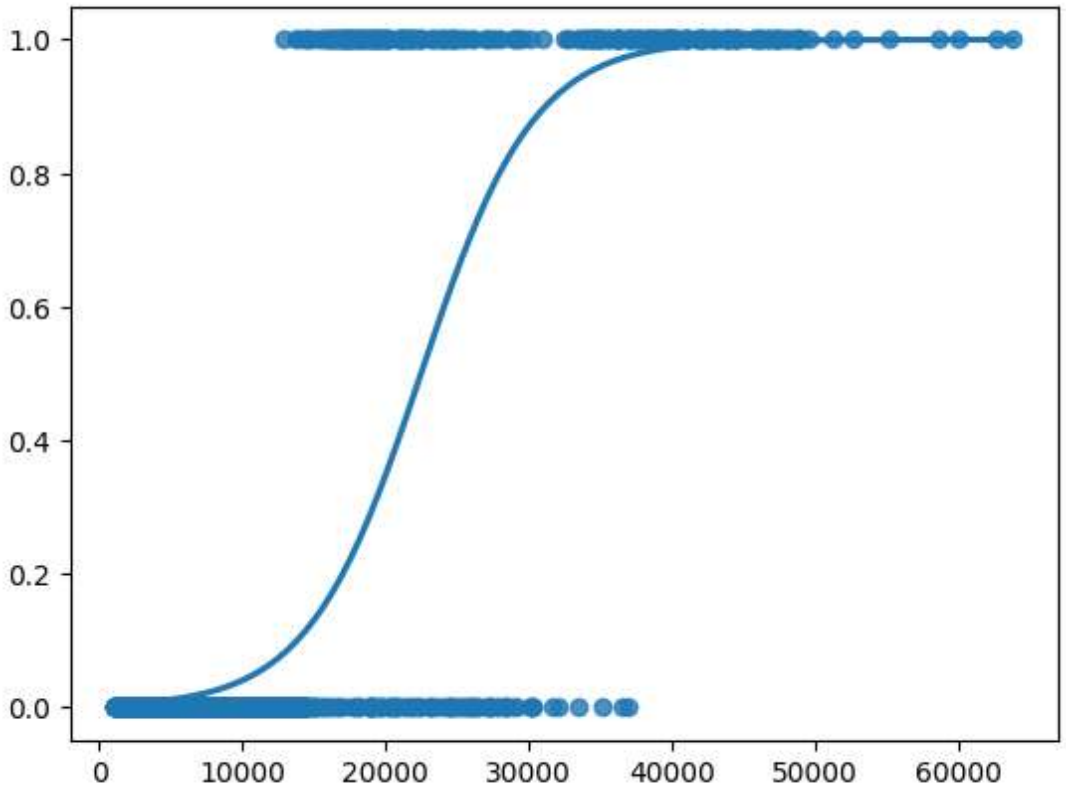
Out[35]:
```
LogisticRegression
LogisticRegression(max_iter=10000)
```

In [36]:
```
score=lr.score(x_test,y_test)
print(score)
```

```
0.8930348258706468
```

In [37]:
```
sns.regplot(x=x,y=y,data=df,logistic=True,ci=None)
```

Out[37]: <Axes: >



We got the best fit curve for Logistic Regression .Nowwe are going to check that if we may get

better accuracy by implementing Decision Tree and Random Forest

In [38]:
```
#Decision tree
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
clf=DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=0)
clf.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

Out[38]:
```
DecisionTreeClassifier
DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=0)
```

In [39]:
```
score=clf.score(x_test,y_test)
print(score)
```

```
0.8880597014925373
```

random forest

In [40]:
```
#Random forest classifier
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
rfc=RandomForestClassifier()
rfc.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

```
C:\Users\venka\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_2484\1232785509.py:4: DataConversion
Warning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please chang
e the shape of y to (n_samples,), for example using ravel().
  rfc.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

Out[40]:
```
RandomForestClassifier
RandomForestClassifier()
```

In [41]:
```
params={'max_depth':[2,3,5,10,20],'min_samples_leaf':[5,10,20,50,100,200],'n_esti
```

In [42]:
```
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
grid_search=GridSearchCV(estimator=rfc,param_grid=params,cv=2,scoring="accuracy")
```

In [43]:
```
grid_search.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

```
C:\Users\venka\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-packages\skle
arn\model_selection\_validation.py:686: DataConversionWarning: A column-vecto
r y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape of y to
(n_samples,), for example using ravel().
  estimator.fit(X_train, y_train, **fit_params)
C:\Users\venka\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-packages\skle
arn\model_selection\_validation.py:686: DataConversionWarning: A column-vecto
r y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape of y to
(n_samples,), for example using ravel().
  estimator.fit(X_train, y_train, **fit_params)
C:\Users\venka\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-packages\skle
arn\model_selection\_validation.py:686: DataConversionWarning: A column-vecto
r y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape of y to
(n_samples,), for example using ravel().
  estimator.fit(X_train, y_train, **fit_params)
C:\Users\venka\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-packages\skle
arn\model_selection\_validation.py:686: DataConversionWarning: A column-vecto
r y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape of y to
(n_samples,), for example using ravel().
  estimator.fit(X_train, y_train, **fit_params)
```

In [44]:
```
grid_search.best_score_
```

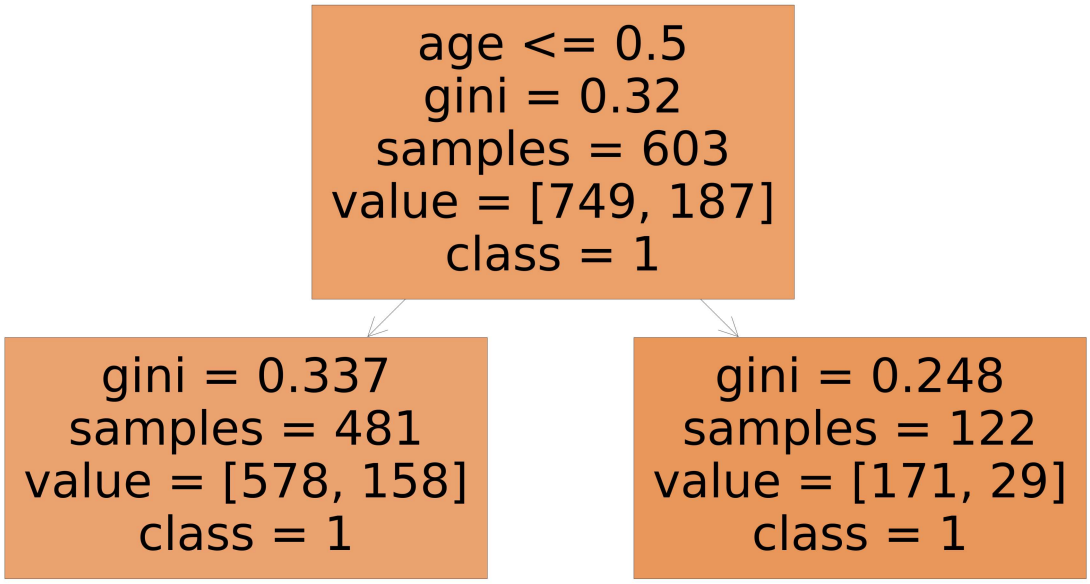
Out[44]:
```
0.7938034188034188
```

In [45]:
```
rf_best=grid_search.best_estimator_
rf_best
```

Out[45]:
```
RandomForestClassifier
RandomForestClassifier(max_depth=2, min_samples_leaf=5, n_estimators=10)
```

In [46]:
```
from sklearn.tree import plot_tree
plt.figure(figsize=(80,40))
plot_tree(rf_best.estimators_[4],feature_names=X.columns,class_names=['1','0'],fi
```

Out[46]:
```
[Text(0.5, 0.75, 'age <= 0.5\ngini = 0.32\nsamples = 603\nvalue = [749, 187]\ncl
ass = 1'),
 Text(0.25, 0.25, 'gini = 0.337\nsamples = 481\nvalue = [578, 158]\nclass = 1'),
 Text(0.75, 0.25, 'gini = 0.248\nsamples = 122\nvalue = [171, 29]\nclass = 1')]
```



In [47]:
```
score=rfc.score(x_test,y_test)
print(score)
```

```
0.7985074626865671
```

CONCLUSION : Based on accuracy scores of allmodels that were implemented we can conclude that" Logistic Regression" is the best model for the given dataset

In [ ]:
```

```