

Machine Learning in Finance Lab: Week 06

deadline 2022-03-05

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Basic Import

```
In [55]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.image as mpimg

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn import metrics
from pydotplus import graph_from_dot_data
from sklearn.tree import export_graphviz
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.model_selection import StratifiedKFold

In [7]:

cc = pd.read_csv(
    "/Users/yu-chingliao/Library/CloudStorage/GoogleDrive-josephliao0127@gma
index_col='ID')
cc
```

Out[7]:		LIMIT_BAL	SEX	EDUCATION	MARRIAGE	AGE	PAY_0	PAY_2	PAY_3	PAY_4	PAY.
	ID										
	1	20000	2	2	1	24	2	2	-1	-1	
	2	120000	2	2	2	26	-1	2	0	0	
	3	90000	2	2	2	34	0	0	0	0	
	4	50000	2	2	1	37	0	0	0	0	
	5	50000	1	2	1	57	-1	0	-1	0	
	•••		•••			•••		•••	•••	•••	
	29996	220000	1	3	1	39	0	0	0	0	
	29997	150000	1	3	2	43	-1	-1	-1	-1	
	29998	30000	1	2	2	37	4	3	2	-1	
	29999	80000	1	3	1	41	1	-1	0	0	
	30000	50000	1	2	1	46	0	0	0	0	

30000 rows × 24 columns

```
In [18]: x = cc.drop("DEFAULT", axis=1).values
y =cc["DEFAULT"].values
```

Random Test-Train Splits

```
In [77]: RDST = []
         BEST_DEPTH = []
         BEST_IN_ACC = []
         BEST_OUT_ACC = []
         #Process on different random states
         for rd_st in range(1, 11):
             X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x,
                                                                  test_size=0.1,
                                                                  random_state=rd_st,
                                                                  stratify=y)
             #Modified code from Module 2 starts.
             tree = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='gini',
                                            max_depth=None,
                                            random_state=1)
             tree.fit(X_train, y_train)
             y_pred_train = tree.predict(X_train)
             y_pred = tree.predict(X_test)
             out_acc = metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
             in_acc = metrics.accuracy_score(y_train, y_pred_train)
```

```
depth = tree.get_depth()
    RDST_append(rd st)
    BEST_DEPTH.append(depth)
    BEST_IN_ACC.append(in_acc)
    BEST OUT ACC.append(out acc)
    #Modified code from Modulo 2 ends.
#Display output
display_df = {
    "Random State": RDST,
    "Best max depth": BEST DEPTH,
    "In Sample Scores": BEST_IN_ACC,
    "Out of Sample Scores": BEST_OUT_ACC
}
display_df = pd.DataFrame(display_df)
display_df = display_df.set_index('Random State', drop=True)
display_df = display_df.transpose()
display(display_df)
display_df_2 = {
    "In Sample Scores": [np.mean(BEST_IN_ACC),
                                np.std(BEST_IN_ACC)],
    "Out of Sample Scores": [np.mean(BEST_OUT_ACC),
                               np.std(BEST OUT ACC)]
display_df_2 = pd.DataFrame(display_df_2, index=['\mu', '\sigm'])
display_df_2 = display_df_2.transpose()
display(display_df_2)
  Random
                  1
                            2
                                      3
                                                4
                                                          5
                                                                    6
                                                                              7
    State
     Best
          37.000000 40.000000 45.000000 40.000000 47.000000 50.000000 47.000000
max_depth
 In Sample
           0.999333
                     0.999370
                               0.999444
                                          0.999407
                                                   0.999296
                                                             0.999296
                                                                       0.999296
   Scores
    Out of
           0.724333 0.720667
                                0.721667 0.732000
                                                   0.722333 0.710333
                                                                       0.739000
   Sample
   Scores
                                  σ
                         μ
   In Sample Scores 0.999356 0.000047
```

Cross validation

Out of Sample Scores 0.722300 0.007929

```
In [81]: kf = StratifiedKFold(n_splits=10)
    tree = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='gini', max_depth=None, random_state
    cv_scores = cross_val_score(tree, x, y, cv=kf)
```

```
display_df = {"Fold": list(range(1, 11)), "Scores": cv_scores}
display_df = pd.DataFrame(display_df)
display_df = display_df.set_index('Fold', drop=True)
display_df = display_df.transpose()
display(display_df)

display_df_2 = {"Scores": [np.mean(cv_scores), np.std(cv_scores)]}
display_df_2 = pd.DataFrame(display_df_2, index=['\mu', '\sigma'])
display_df_2 = display_df_2.transpose()
display(display_df_2)
Fold 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
```

```
        Scores
        0.712667
        0.726
        0.717333
        0.713667
        0.718667
        0.727333
        0.735
        0.741
        0.738
        0.7246
```

Scores 0.725433 0.009535

Conclusion

From both of the results, either way provides similar outcome in out-sample accuracy. However, cross-validation provides a more efficient process that we do not have to do tunning by ourselves.

Signing

My name is Yu-Ching Liao

My NetID is: 656724372

I hereby certify that I have read the University policy on Academic Integrity and that I am not in violation.

