fklearn Documentation

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fklearn uses functional programming principles to make it easier to solve real problems with Machine Learning.

The name is a reference to the widely known scikit-learn library.

fklearn Principles

1. Validation should reflect real-life situations.
2. Production models should match validated models.
3. Models should be production-ready with few extra steps.
4. Reproducibility and in-depth analysis of model results should be easy to achieve.

CHAPTER 1

Contents

1.1 Getting started

1.1.1 Installation

The fklearn library is compatible only with Python 3.6.2+. In order to install it using pip, run:

```
pip install fklearn
```

You can also install it from the source:

```
# clone the repository
git clone -b master https://github.com/nubank/fklearn.git --depth=1

# open the folder
cd fklearn

# install the dependencies
pip install -e .
```

If you are a macOS user, you may need to install some dependencies in order to use LGBM. If you have brew installed, run the following command from the root dir:

```
brew bundle
```

1.1.2 Basics

Learners

While in scikit-learn the main abstraction for a model is a class with the methods `fit` and `transform`, in fklearn we use what we call a **learner function**. A learner function takes in some training data (plus other parameters), learns something from it and returns three things: a *prediction function*, the *transformed training data*, and a *log*.

The **prediction function** always has the same signature: it takes in a Pandas dataframe and returns a Pandas dataframe. It should be able to take in any new dataframe, as long as it contains the required columns, and transform it. The tranform in the fklearn library is equivalent to the transform method of the scikit-learn. In this case, the prediction function simply creates a new column with the predictions of the linear regression model that was trained.

The **transformed training data** is usually just the prediction function applied to the training data. It is useful when you want predictions on your training set, or for building pipelines, as we'll see later.

The **log** is a dictionary, and can include any information that is relevant for inspecting or debugging the learner, e.g., what features were used, how many samples there were in the training set, feature importance or coefficients.

Learner functions are usually partially initialized (curried) before being passed to pipelines or applied to data:

```
from fklearn.training.regression import linear_regression_learner
from fklearn.training.transformation import capper, floorer, prediction_ranger

# initialize several learner functions
capper_fn = capper(columns_to_cap=["income"], precomputed_caps={"income": 50000})
regression_fn = linear_regression_learner(features=["income", "bill_amount"], target=
↪"spend")
ranger_fn = prediction_ranger(prediction_min=0.0, prediction_max=20000.0)

# apply one individually to some data
p, df, log = regression_fn(training_data)
```

Available learner functions in fklearn can be found inside the `fklearn.training` module.

Pipelines

Learner functions are usually composed into pipelines that apply them in order to data:

```
from fklearn.training.pipeline import build_pipeline

learner = build_pipeline(capper_fn, regression_fn, ranger_fn)
predict_fn, training_predictions, logs = learner(train_data)
```

Pipelines behave exactly as individual learner functions. They guarantee that all steps are applied consistently to both traning and testing/production data.

Validation

Once we have our pipeline defined, we can use fklearn's validation tools to evaluate the performance of our model in different scenarios and using multiple metrics:

```
from fklearn.validation.evaluators import r2_evaluator, spearman_evaluator, combined_
↪evaluators
from fklearn.validation.validator import validator
from fklearn.validation.splitters import k_fold_splitter, stability_curve_time_
↪splitter

evaluation_fn = combined_evaluators(evaluators=[r2_evaluator(target_column="spend"),
                                                spearman_evaluator(target_column=
↪"spend")])

cv_split_fn = k_fold_splitter(n_splits=3, random_state=42)
stability_split_fn = stability_curve_time_splitter(training_time_limit=pd.to_datetime(
↪"2018-01-01"),
```

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```
                                                    time_column="timestamp")

cross_validation_results = validator(train_data=train_data,
                                     split_fn=cv_split_fn,
                                     train_fn=learner,
                                     eval_fn=evaluation_fn)

stability_validation_results = validator(train_data=train_data,
                                         split_fn=stability_split_fn,
                                         train_fn=learner,
                                         eval_fn=evaluation_fn)
```

The `validator` function receives some data, the learner function with our model plus the following: 1. A *splitting function*: these can be found inside the `fklearn.validation.splitters` module. They split the data into training and evaluation folds in different ways, simulating situations where training and testing data differ. 2. A *evaluation function*: these can be found inside the `fklearn.validation.evaluators` module. They compute various performance metrics of interest on our model's predictions. They can be composed by using `combined_evaluators` for example.

1.1.3 Learn More

- Check this jupyter notebook for some additional examples.
- Our blog post (Part I) gives an overview of the library and motivation behind it.

1.2 Examples

In this section we present practical examples to demonstrate various fklearn features.

1.2.1 List of examples

- learning_curves
- nlp_classification
- regression
- causal_inference
- feature_transformation
- fklearn_overview
- fklearn_overview_dataset_generation

1.3 fklearn

1.3.1 fklearn package

Subpackages

fklearn.causal package

Subpackages

fklearn.causal.validation package

Submodules

fklearn.causal.validation.auc module

fklearn.causal.validation.auc.**area_under_the_cumulative_effect_curve**
Orders the dataset by prediction and computes the area under the cumulative effect curve, according to that ordering.

Parameters

- **df** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **treatment** (*str*) – The name of the treatment column in *df*.
- **outcome** (*Strings*) – The name of the outcome column in *df*.
- **prediction** (*Strings*) – The name of the prediction column in *df*.
- **min_rows** (*int*) – Minimum number of observations needed to have a valid result.
- **steps** (*Integer*) – The number of cumulative steps to iterate when accumulating the effect
- **effect_fn** (*function (df: pandas.DataFrame, treatment: str, outcome: str) -> int or Array of int*) – A function that computes the treatment effect given a dataframe, the name of the treatment column and the name of the outcome column.

Returns **area_under_the_cumulative_gain_curve** – The area under the cumulative gain curve according to the predictions ordering.

Return type float

fklearn.causal.validation.auc.**area_under_the_cumulative_gain_curve**
Orders the dataset by prediction and computes the area under the cumulative gain curve, according to that ordering.

Parameters

- **df** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **treatment** (*Strings*) – The name of the treatment column in *df*.
- **outcome** (*Strings*) – The name of the outcome column in *df*.
- **prediction** (*Strings*) – The name of the prediction column in *df*.
- **min_rows** (*Integer*) – Minimum number of observations needed to have a valid result.
- **steps** (*Integer*) – The number of cumulative steps to iterate when accumulating the effect
- **effect_fn** (*function (df: pandas.DataFrame, treatment: str, outcome: str) -> int or Array of int*) – A function that computes the treatment effect given a dataframe, the name of the treatment column and the name of the outcome column.

Returns **area_under_the_cumulative_gain_curve** – The area under the cumulative gain curve according to the predictions ordering.

Return type float

fklearn.causal.validation.auc.**area_under_the_relative_cumulative_gain_curve**

Orders the dataset by prediction and computes the area under the relative cumulative gain curve, according to that ordering.

Parameters

- **df** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **treatment** (*Strings*) – The name of the treatment column in *df*.
- **outcome** (*Strings*) – The name of the outcome column in *df*.
- **prediction** (*Strings*) – The name of the prediction column in *df*.
- **min_rows** (*Integer*) – Minimum number of observations needed to have a valid result.
- **steps** (*Integer*) – The number of cumulative steps to iterate when accumulating the effect
- **effect_fn** (*function (df: pandas.DataFrame, treatment: str, outcome: str) -> int or Array of int*) – A function that computes the treatment effect given a dataframe, the name of the treatment column and the name of the outcome column.

Returns **area under the relative cumulative gain curve** – The area under the relative cumulative gain curve according to the predictions ordering.

Return type float

fklearn.causal.validation.cate module

fklearn.causal.validation.cate.**cate_mean_by_bin**(*test_data: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame*, *group_column: str*, *control_group_name: str*, *bin_column: str*, *n_bins: int*, *allow_dropped_bins: bool*, *prediction_column: str*, *target_column: str*) → pandas.core.frame.DataFrame

Computes a dataframe with predicted and actual CATEs by bins of a given column.

This is primarily an auxiliary function, but can be used to visualize the CATEs.

Parameters

- **test_data** (*DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with *group_column* as a column.
- **group_column** (*str*) – The name of the column that tells whether rows belong to the test or control group.
- **control_group_name** (*str*) – The name of the control group.
- **bin_column** (*str*) – The name of the column from which the quantiles will be created.
- **n_bins** (*str*) – The number of bins to be created.

- **allow_dropped_bins** (*bool*) – Whether to allow the function to drop duplicated quantiles.
- **prediction_column** (*str*) – The name of the column containing the predictions from the model being evaluated.
- **target_column** (*str*) – The name of the column containing the actual outcomes of the treatment.

Returns **gb** – The grouped dataframe with actual and predicted CATEs by bin.

Return type DataFrame

fklearn.causal.validation.cate.**cate_mean_by_bin_meta_evaluator**

Evaluates the predictions of a causal model that outputs treatment outcomes w.r.t. its capabilities to predict the CATE.

Due to the fundamental lack of counterfactual data, the CATEs are computed for bins of a given column. This function then applies a fklearn-like evaluator on top of the aggregated dataframe.

Parameters

- **test_data** (*DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with *group_column* as a column.
- **group_column** (*str*) – The name of the column that tells whether rows belong to the test or control group.
- **control_group_name** (*str*) – The name of the control group.
- **bin_column** (*str*) – The name of the column from which the quantiles will be created.
- **n_bins** (*str*) – The number of bins to be created.
- **allow_dropped_bins** (*bool, optional (default=False)*) – Whether to allow the function to drop duplicated quantiles.
- **inner_evaluator** (*UncurriedEvalFnType, optional (default=r2_evaluator)*) – An instance of a fklearn-like evaluator, which will be applied to the .
- **eval_name** (*str, optional (default=None)*) – The name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.
- **prediction_column** (*str, optional (default=None)*) – The name of the column containing the predictions from the model being evaluated.
- **target_column** (*str, optional (default=None)*) – The name of the column containing the actual outcomes of the treatment.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with the evaluation by *inner_evaluator*

Return type dict

fklearn.causal.validation.curves module

fklearn.causal.validation.curves.**cumulative_effect_curve**

Orders the dataset by prediction and computes the cumulative effect curve according to that ordering

Parameters

- **df** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **treatment** (*Strings*) – The name of the treatment column in *df*.

- **outcome** (*Strings*) – The name of the outcome column in *df*.
- **prediction** (*Strings*) – The name of the prediction column in *df*.
- **min_rows** (*Integer*) – Minimum number of observations needed to have a valid result.
- **steps** (*Integer*) – The number of cumulative steps to iterate when accumulating the effect
- **effect_fn** (*function (df: pandas.DataFrame, treatment: str, outcome: str) -> int or Array of int*) – A function that computes the treatment effect given a dataframe, the name of the treatment column and the name of the outcome column.

Returns **cumulative effect curve** – The cumulative treatment effect according to the predictions ordering.

Return type Numpy's Array

fklearn.causal.validation.curves.**cumulative_gain_curve**

Orders the dataset by prediction and computes the cumulative gain (effect * proportional sample size) curve according to that ordering.

Parameters

- **df** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **treatment** (*Strings*) – The name of the treatment column in *df*.
- **outcome** (*Strings*) – The name of the outcome column in *df*.
- **prediction** (*Strings*) – The name of the prediction column in *df*.
- **min_rows** (*Integer*) – Minimum number of observations needed to have a valid result.
- **steps** (*Integer*) – The number of cumulative steps to iterate when accumulating the effect
- **effect_fn** (*function (df: pandas.DataFrame, treatment: str, outcome: str) -> int or Array of int*) – A function that computes the treatment effect given a dataframe, the name of the treatment column and the name of the outcome column.

Returns **cumulative gain curve** – The cumulative gain according to the predictions ordering.

Return type float

fklearn.causal.validation.curves.**effect_by_segment**

Segments the dataset by a prediction's quantile and estimates the treatment effect by segment.

Parameters

- **df** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **treatment** (*Strings*) – The name of the treatment column in *df*.
- **outcome** (*Strings*) – The name of the outcome column in *df*.
- **prediction** (*Strings*) – The name of the prediction column in *df*.
- **segments** (*Integer*) – The number of the segments to create. Uses Pandas' qcut under the hood.

- **effect_fn** (*function (df: pandas.DataFrame, treatment: str, outcome: str) -> int or Array of int*) – A function that computes the treatment effect given a dataframe, the name of the treatment column and the name of the outcome column.

Returns **effect by band** – The effect stored in a Pandas' series were the indexes are the segments

Return type Pandas' Series

fklearn.causal.validation.curves.**effect_curves**

cumulative effect, cumulative gain and relative cumulative gain. The dataset also contains two columns referencing the data used to compute the curves at each step: number of samples and fraction of samples used. Moreover one column indicating the cumulative gain for a corresponding random model is also included as a benchmark.

Parameters

- **df** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **treatment** (*Strings*) – The name of the treatment column in *df*.
- **outcome** (*Strings*) – The name of the outcome column in *df*.
- **prediction** (*Strings*) – The name of the prediction column in *df*.
- **min_rows** (*Integer*) – Minimum number of observations needed to have a valid result.
- **steps** (*Integer*) – The number of cumulative steps to iterate when accumulating the effect
- **effect_fn** (*function (df: pandas.DataFrame, treatment: str, outcome: str) -> int or Array of int*) – A function that computes the treatment effect given a dataframe, the name of the treatment column and the name of the outcome column.

Returns **summary curves dataset** – The dataset with the results for multiple validation causal curves according to the predictions ordering.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Type Creates a dataset summarizing the effect curves

fklearn.causal.validation.curves.**relative_cumulative_gain_curve**

Orders the dataset by prediction and computes the relative cumulative gain curve curve according to that ordering. The relative gain is simply the cumulative effect minus the Average Treatment Effect (ATE) times the relative sample size.

Parameters

- **df** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **treatment** (*Strings*) – The name of the treatment column in *df*.
- **outcome** (*Strings*) – The name of the outcome column in *df*.
- **prediction** (*Strings*) – The name of the prediction column in *df*.
- **min_rows** (*Integer*) – Minimum number of observations needed to have a valid result.
- **steps** (*Integer*) – The number of cumulative steps to iterate when accumulating the effect
- **effect_fn** (*function (df: pandas.DataFrame, treatment: str, outcome: str) -> int or Array of int*) – A function that computes the

treatment effect given a dataframe, the name of the treatment column and the name of the outcome column.

Returns **relative cumulative gain curve** – The relative cumulative gain according to the predictions ordering.

Return type float

Module contents

Submodules

fklearn.causal.debias module

fklearn.causal.debias.**debias_with_double_ml**

Frisch-Waugh-Lovell style debiasing with ML model. To debias, we

1) fit a regression ml model to predict the treatment from the confounders and take out of fold residuals from

   this fit (debias step)

2) fit a regression ml model to predict the outcome from the confounders and take the out of fold residuals from

   this fit (denoise step).

We then add back the average outcome and treatment so that their levels remain unchanged.

Returns a dataframe with the debiased columns with suffix appended to the name

Parameters

- **df** (*Pandas DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with with treatment, outcome and confounder columns
- **treatment_column** (*str*) – The name of the column in *df* with the treatment.
- **outcome_column** (*str*) – The name of the column in *df* with the outcome.
- **confounder_columns** (*list of str*) – A list of confounder present in df
- **ml_regressor** (*Sklearn's RegressorMixin*) – A regressor model that implements a fit and a predict method
- **extra_params** (*dict*) – The hyper-parameters for the model
- **cv** (*int*) – The number of folds to cross predict
- **suffix** (*str*) – A suffix to append to the returning debiased column names.
- **denoise** (*bool (Default=True)*) – If it should denoise the outcome using the confounders or not
- **seed** (*int*) – A seed for consistency in random computation

Returns **debiased_df** – The original *df* dataframe with debiased columns added.

Return type Pandas DataFrame

fklearn.causal.debias.**debias_with_fixed_effects**

Returns a dataframe with the debiased columns with suffix appended to the name

This is equivalent of debiasing with regression where the forumla is "C(x1) + C(x2) + . . . ". However, it is much more eficient than runing such a dummy variable regression.

Parameters

- **df** (*Pandas DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with with treatment, outcome and confounder columns
- **treatment_column** (*str*) – The name of the column in *df* with the treatment.
- **outcome_column** (*str*) – The name of the column in *df* with the outcome.
- **confounder_columns** (*list of str*) – Confounders are categorical groups we wish to explain away. Some examples are units (ex: customers), and time (day, months. . .). We perform a group by on these columns, so they should not be continuous variables.
- **suffix** (*str*) – A suffix to append to the returning debiased column names.
- **denoise** (*bool (Default=True)*) – If it should denoise the outcome using the confounders or not

Returns **debiased_df** – The original *df* dataframe with debiased columns added.

Return type Pandas DataFrame

fklearn.causal.debias.**debias_with_regression**

Frisch-Waugh-Lovell style debiasing with linear regression. To debias, we

1) fit a linear model to predict the treatment from the confounders and take the residuals from this fit (debias step) 2) fit a linear model to predict the outcome from the confounders and take the residuals from this fit (denoise step).

We then add back the average outcome and treatment so that their levels remain unchanged.

Returns a dataframe with the debiased columns with suffix appended to the name

Parameters

- **df** (*Pandas DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with with treatment, outcome and confounder columns
- **treatment_column** (*str*) – The name of the column in *df* with the treatment.
- **outcome_column** (*str*) – The name of the column in *df* with the outcome.
- **confounder_columns** (*list of str*) – A list of confounder present in df
- **suffix** (*str*) – A suffix to append to the returning debiased column names.
- **denoise** (*bool (Default=True)*) – If it should denoise the outcome using the confounders or not

Returns **debiased_df** – The original *df* dataframe with debiased columns added.

Return type Pandas DataFrame

fklearn.causal.debias.**debias_with_regression_formula**

Frisch-Waugh-Lovell style debiasing with linear regression. With R formula to define confounders. To debias, we

1) fit a linear model to predict the treatment from the confounders and take the residuals from this fit (debias step) 2) fit a linear model to predict the outcome from the confounders and take the residuals from this fit (denoise step).

We then add back the average outcome and treatment so that their levels remain unchanged.

Returns a dataframe with the debiased columns with suffix appended to the name

Parameters

- **df** (*Pandas DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with with treatment, outcome and confounder columns
- **treatment_column** (*str*) – The name of the column in *df* with the treatment.
- **outcome_column** (*str*) – The name of the column in *df* with the outcome.
- **confounder_formula** (*str*) – An R formula modeling the confounders. Check https://www.statsmodels.org/dev/example_formulas.html for examples.
- **suffix** (*str*) – A suffix to append to the returning debiased column names.
- **denoise** (*bool (Default=True)*) – If it should denoise the outcome using the confounders or not

Returns **debiased_df** – The original *df* dataframe with debiased columns added.

Return type Pandas DataFrame

fklearn.causal.effects module

fklearn.causal.effects.**exponential_coefficient_effect**

Computes the exponential coefficient between the treatment and the outcome. Finds a1 in the following equation outcome = exp(a0 + a1 treatment) + error

Parameters

- **df** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **treatment_column** (*str*) – The name of the treatment column in *df*.
- **outcome_column** (*str*) – The name of the outcome column in *df*.

Returns **effect** – The exponential coefficient between the treatment and the outcome

Return type float

fklearn.causal.effects.**linear_effect**

cov(outcome, treatment)/var(treatment)

Parameters

- **df** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **treatment_column** (*str*) – The name of the treatment column in *df*.
- **outcome_column** (*str*) – The name of the outcome column in *df*.

Returns **effect** – The linear coefficient from regressing the outcome on the treatment: cov(outcome, treatment)/var(treatment)

Return type float

Type Computes the linear coefficient from regressing the outcome on the treatment

fklearn.causal.effects.**logistic_coefficient_effect**

Computes the logistic coefficient between the treatment and the outcome. Finds a1 in the following equation outcome = logistic(a0 + a1 treatment)

Parameters

- **df** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **treatment_column** (*str*) – The name of the treatment column in *df*.
- **outcome_column** (*str*) – The name of the outcome column in *df*.

Returns **effect** – The logistic coefficient between the treatment and the outcome

Return type float

fklearn.causal.effects.**pearson_effect**

Computes the Pearson correlation between the treatment and the outcome

Parameters

- **df** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **treatment_column** (*str*) – The name of the treatment column in *df*.
- **outcome_column** (*str*) – The name of the outcome column in *df*.

Returns **effect** – The Pearson correlation between the treatment and the outcome

Return type float

fklearn.causal.effects.**spearman_effect**

Computes the Spearman correlation between the treatment and the outcome

Parameters

- **df** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **treatment_column** (*str*) – The name of the treatment column in *df*.
- **outcome_column** (*str*) – The name of the outcome column in *df*.

Returns **effect** – The Spearman correlation between the treatment and the outcome

Return type float

Module contents

fklearn.data package

Submodules

fklearn.data.datasets module

fklearn.data.datasets.**make_confounded_data**(*n: int*) → Tuple[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, pandas.core.frame.DataFrame]

Generates fake data for counterfactual experimentation. The covariants are sex, age and severity, the treatment is a binary variable, medication and the response days until recovery.

Parameters **n** (*int*) – The number of samples to generate

Returns

- **df_rnd** (*pd.DataFrame*) – A dataframe where the treatment is randomly assigned.
- **df_obs** (*pd.DataFrame*) – A dataframe with confounding.

- **df_df** (*pd.DataFrame*) – A counter factual dataframe with confounding. Same as df_obs, but with the treatment flipped.

fklearn.data.datasets.**make_tutorial_data**(*n: int*) → pandas.core.frame.DataFrame

Generates fake data for a tutorial. There are 3 numerical features ("num1", "num3" and "num3") and tow categorical features ("cat1" and "cat2") sex, age and severity, the treatment is a binary variable, medication and the response days until recovery.

Parameters **n** (*int*) – The number of samples to generate

Returns **df** – A tutorial dataset

Return type pd.DataFrame

Module contents

fklearn.metrics package

Submodules

fklearn.metrics.pd_extractors module

fklearn.metrics.pd_extractors.**combined_evaluator_extractor**

fklearn.metrics.pd_extractors.**evaluator_extractor**

fklearn.metrics.pd_extractors.**extract**

fklearn.metrics.pd_extractors.**extract_base_iteration**

fklearn.metrics.pd_extractors.**extract_lc**

fklearn.metrics.pd_extractors.**extract_param_tuning_iteration**

fklearn.metrics.pd_extractors.**extract_reverse_lc**

fklearn.metrics.pd_extractors.**extract_sc**

fklearn.metrics.pd_extractors.**extract_tuning**

fklearn.metrics.pd_extractors.**learning_curve_evaluator_extractor**

fklearn.metrics.pd_extractors.**permutation_extractor**

fklearn.metrics.pd_extractors.**repeat_split_log**

fklearn.metrics.pd_extractors.**reverse_learning_curve_evaluator_extractor**

fklearn.metrics.pd_extractors.**split_evaluator_extractor**

fklearn.metrics.pd_extractors.**split_evaluator_extractor_iteration**

fklearn.metrics.pd_extractors.**stability_curve_evaluator_extractor**

fklearn.metrics.pd_extractors.**temporal_split_evaluator_extractor**

Module contents

fklearn.preprocessing package

Submodules

fklearn.preprocessing.rebalancing module

fklearn.preprocessing.rebalancing.**rebalance_by_categorical**
Resample dataset so that the result contains the same number of lines per category in categ_column.

Parameters

- **dataset** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with an categ_column column
- **categ_column** (*str*) – The name of the categorical column
- **max_lines_by_categ** (*int (default None)*) – The maximum number of lines by category. If None it will be set to the number of lines for the smallest category
- **seed** (*int (default 1)*) – Random state for consistency.

Returns **rebalanced_dataset** – A dataset with fewer lines than dataset, but with the same number of lines per category in categ_column

Return type pandas.DataFrame

fklearn.preprocessing.rebalancing.**rebalance_by_continuous**
Resample dataset so that the result contains the same number of lines per bucket in a continuous column.

Parameters

- **dataset** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with an categ_column column
- **continuous_column** (*str*) – The name of the continuous column
- **buckets** (*int*) – The number of buckets to split the continuous column into
- **max_lines_by_categ** (*int (default None)*) – The maximum number of lines by category. If None it will be set to the number of lines for the smallest category
- **by_quantile** (*bool (default False)*) – If True, uses pd.qcut instead of pd.cut to get the buckets from the continuous column
- **seed** (*int (default 1)*) – Random state for consistency.

Returns **rebalanced_dataset** – A dataset with fewer lines than dataset, but with the same number of lines per category in categ_column

Return type pandas.DataFrame

fklearn.preprocessing.schema module

fklearn.preprocessing.schema.**column_duplicatable**(*columns_to_bind: str*) → Callable
Decorator to prepend the feature_duplicator learner.

Identifies the columns to be duplicated and applies duplicator.

Parameters **columns_to_bind** (*str*) – Sets feature_duplicator's "columns_to_duplicate" parameter equal to the *columns_to_bind* parameter from the decorated learner

fklearn.preprocessing.schema.**feature_duplicator**
Duplicates some columns in the dataframe.

When encoding features, a good practice is to save the encoded version in a different column rather than replacing the original values. The purpose of this function is to duplicate the column to be encoded, to be later replaced by the encoded values.

The duplication method is used to preserve the original behaviour (replace).

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with columns_to_duplicate columns
- **columns_to_duplicate** (*list of str*) – List of columns names
- **columns_mapping** (*int (default None)*) – Mapping of source columns to destination columns
- **prefix** (*int (default None)*) – prefix to add to columns to duplicate
- **suffix** (*int (default None)*) – Suffix to add to columns to duplicate

Returns **increased_dataset** – A dataset with repeated columns

Return type pandas.DataFrame

fklearn.preprocessing.splitting module

fklearn.preprocessing.splitting.**space_time_split_dataset**

Splits panel data using both ID and Time columns, resulting in four datasets

1. A training set;
2. An in training time, but out sample id hold out dataset;
3. An out of training time, but in sample id hold out dataset;
4. An out of training time and out of sample id hold out dataset.

Parameters

- **dataset** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with an Identifier Column and a Date Column. The model will be trained to predict the target column from the features.
- **train_start_date** (*str*) – A date string representing a the starting time of the training data. It should be in the same format as the Date Column in *dataset*.
- **train_end_date** (*str*) – A date string representing a the ending time of the training data. This will also be used as the start date of the holdout period if no *holdout_start_date* is given. It should be in the same format as the Date Column in *dataset*.
- **holdout_end_date** (*str*) – A date string representing a the ending time of the holdout data. It should be in the same format as the Date Column in *dataset*.
- **split_seed** (*int*) – A seed used by the random number generator.
- **space_holdout_percentage** (*float*) – The out of id holdout size as a proportion of the in id training size.
- **space_column** (*str*) – The name of the Identifier column of *dataset*.
- **time_column** (*str*) – The name of the Date column of *dataset*.
- **holdout_space** (*np.array*) – An array containing the hold out IDs. If not specified, A random subset of IDs will be selected for holdout.
- **holdout_start_date** (*str*) – A date string representing the starting time of the holdout data. If *None* is given it will be equal to *train_end_date*. It should be in the same format as the Date Column in *dataset*.

Returns

- **train_set** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – The in ID sample and in time training set.
- **intime_outspace_hdout** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – The out of ID sample and in time hold out set.
- **outime_inspace_hdout** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – The in ID sample and out of time hold out set.
- **outime_outspace_hdout** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – The out of ID sample and out of time hold out set.

fklearn.preprocessing.splitting.**stratified_split_dataset**

Splits data into a training and testing datasets such that they maintain the same class ratio of the original dataset.

Parameters

- **dataset** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with the target column. The model will be trained to predict the target column from the features.
- **target_column** (*str*) – The name of the target column of *dataset*.
- **test_size** (*float*) – Represent the proportion of the dataset to include in the test split. should be between 0.0 and 1.0.
- **random_state** (*int or None, optional (default=None)*) – If int, random_state is the seed used by the random number generator; If None, the random number generator is the RandomState instance used by *np.random*.

Returns

- **train_set** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – The train dataset sampled from the full dataset.
- **test_set** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – The test dataset sampled from the full dataset.

fklearn.preprocessing.splitting.**time_split_dataset**

Splits temporal data into a training and testing datasets such that all training data comes before the testings one.

Parameters

- **dataset** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with an Identifier Column and a Date Column. The model will be trained to predict the target column from the features.
- **train_start_date** (*str*) – A date string representing a the starting time of the training data. It should be in the same format as the Date Column in *dataset*.
- **train_end_date** (*str*) – A date string representing a the ending time of the training data. This will also be used as the start date of the holdout period if no *holdout_start_date* is given. It should be in the same format as the Date Column in *dataset*.
- **holdout_end_date** (*str*) – A date string representing a the ending time of the holdout data. It should be in the same format as the Date Column in *dataset*.
- **time_column** (*str*) – The name of the Date column of *dataset*.
- **holdout_start_date** (*str*) – A date string representing the starting time of the holdout data. If *None* is given it will be equal to *train_end_date*. It should be in the same format as the Date Column in *dataset*.

Returns

- **train_set** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – The in ID sample and in time training set.
- **test_set** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – The out of ID sample and in time hold out set.

Module contents

fklearn.training package

Submodules

fklearn.training.calibration module

fklearn.training.calibration.**find_thresholds_with_same_risk**

Calculate fair calibration, where for each band any sensitive factor group have the same target mean.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with features and target columns. The model will be trained to predict the target column from the features.
- **sensitive_factor** (*str*) – Column where we have the different group classifications that we want to have the same target mean
- **unfair_band_column** (*str*) – Column with the original bands
- **model_prediction_output** (*str*) – Risk model's output
- **target_column** (*str*) – The name of the column in *df* that should be used as target for the model. This column should be binary, since this is a classification model.
- **output_column_name** (*str*) – The name of the column with the fair bins.

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the find_thresholds_with_same_risk model.

fklearn.training.calibration.**isotonic_calibration_learner**

Fits a single feature isotonic regression to the dataset.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with features and target columns. The model will be trained to predict the target column from the features.
- **target_column** (*str*) – The name of the column in *df* that should be used as target for the model. This column should be binary, since this is a classification model.
- **prediction_column** (*str*) – The name of the column with the uncalibrated predictions from the model.
- **output_column** (*str*) – The name of the column with the calibrated predictions from the model.
- **y_min** (*float*) – Lower bound of Isotonic Regression
- **y_max** (*float*) – Upper bound of Isotonic Regression

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Isotonic Calibration model.

fklearn.training.classification module

fklearn.training.ensemble module

fklearn.training.imputation module

fklearn.training.imputation.**imputer**

Fits a missing value imputer to the dataset.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with columns to impute missing values. It must contain all columns listed in *columns_to_impute*
- **columns_to_impute** (*List of strings*) – A list of names of the columns for missing value imputation.
- **impute_strategy** (*String, (default="median")*) – The imputation strategy. - If "mean", then replace missing values using the mean along the axis. - If "median", then replace missing values using the median along the axis. - If "most_frequent", then replace missing using the most frequent value along the axis.
- **placeholder_value** (*Any, (default=None)*) – if not None, use this as default value when some features only contains NA values on training. For transformation, NA values on those features will be replaced by *fill_value*.

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the SimpleImputer model.

fklearn.training.imputation.**placeholder_imputer**

Fills missing values with a fixed value.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with columns to fill missing values. It must contain all columns listed in *columns_to_impute*
- **columns_to_impute** (*List of strings*) – A list of names of the columns for filling missing value.
- **placeholder_value** (*Any, (default=-999)*) – The value used to fill in missing values.

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Placeholder SimpleImputer model.

fklearn.training.pipeline module

fklearn.training.pipeline.**build_pipeline**(**learners*, *has_repeated_learners: bool = False*) → Callable[[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], Tuple[Callable[[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Dict[str, Dict[str, Any]]]]

Builds a pipeline of different chained learners functions with the possibility of using keyword arguments in the predict functions of the pipeline.

Say you have two learners, you create a pipeline with *pipeline = build_pipeline(learner1, learner2)*. Those learners must be functions with just one unfilled argument (the dataset itself).

Then, you train the pipeline with *predict_fn, transformed_df, logs = pipeline(df)*, which will be like applying the learners in the following order: *learner2(learner1(df))*.

Finally, you predict on different datasets with *pred_df = predict_fn(new_df)*, with optional kwargs. For example, if you have XGBoost or LightGBM, you can get SHAP values with *predict_fn(new_df, apply_shap=True)*.

Parameters

- **learners** (*partially-applied learner functions.*) –
- **has_repeated_learners** (*bool*) – Boolean value indicating wheter the pipeline contains learners with the same name or not.

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame, **kwargs -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame will apply all learner functions in sequence, with optional kwargs.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A DataFrame that is the result of applying all learner function in sequence.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of all learner functions.

fklearn.training.regression module

fklearn.training.regression.**catboost_regressor_learner**

Fits an CatBoost regressor to the dataset. It first generates a Pool with the specified features and labels from *df*. Then it fits a CatBoost model to this Pool. Return the predict function for the model and the predictions for the input dataset.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with features and target columns. The model will be trained to predict the target column from the features.
- **features** (*list of str*) – A list os column names that are used as features for the model. All this names should be in *df*.

- **target** (*str*) – The name of the column in *df* that should be used as target for the model. This column should be numerical and continuous, since this is a regression model.
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Float in range [0,1]. Step size shrinkage used in update to prevents overfitting. After each boosting step, we can directly get the weights of new features. and eta actually shrinks the feature weights to make the boosting process more conservative. See the eta hyper-parameter in: https://catboost.ai/docs/concepts/python-reference_parameters-list.html
- **num_estimators** (*int*) – Int in range [0, inf] Number of boosted trees to fit. See the n_estimators hyper-parameter in: https://catboost.ai/docs/concepts/python-reference_parameters-list.html
- **extra_params** (*dict, optional*) – Dictionary in the format {"hyperparameter_name" : hyperparameter_value. Other parameters for the CatBoost model. See the list in: https://catboost.ai/docs/concepts/python-reference_catboostregressor.html If not passed, the default will be used.
- **prediction_column** (*str*) – The name of the column with the predictions from the model.
- **weight_column** (*str, optional*) – The name of the column with scores to weight the data.

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the CatBoostRegressor model.

fklearn.training.regression.**custom_supervised_model_learner**

Fits a custom model to the dataset. Return the predict function, the predictions for the input dataset and a log describing the model.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with features and target columns. The model will be trained to predict the target column from features.
- **features** (*list of str*) – A list os column names that are used as features for the model. All this names should be in *df*.
- **target** (*str*) – The name of the column in *df* that should be used as target for the model.
- **model** (*Object*) – Machine learning model to be used for regression or clasisfication. model object must have ".fit" attribute to train the data. For classification problems, it also needs ".predict_proba" attribute. For regression problemsm it needs ".predict" attribute.
- **supervised_type** (*str*) – Type of supervised learning to be used The options are: 'classification' or 'regression'
- **log** (*Dict[str, Dict]*) – Log with additional information of the custom model used. It must start with just one element with the model name.
- **prediction_column** (*str*) – The name of the column with the predictions from the model. For classification problems, all probabilities wiill be added: for i in range(0,n_classes). For regression just prediction_column will be added.

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Custom Supervised Model Learner model.

fklearn.training.regression.**elasticnet_regression_learner**

Fits an elastic net regressor to the dataset. Return the predict function for the model and the predictions for the input dataset.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with features and target columns. The model will be trained to predict the target column from the features.
- **features** (*list of str*) – A list os column names that are used as features for the model. All this names should be in *df*.
- **target** (*str*) – The name of the column in *df* that should be used as target for the model. This column should be continuous, since this is a regression model.
- **params** (*dict*) – The ElasticNet parameters in the format {"par_name": param}. See: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear_model.ElasticNet.html
- **prediction_column** (*str*) – The name of the column with the predictions from the model.
- **weight_column** (*str, optional*) – The name of the column with scores to weight the data.
- **encode_extra_cols** (*bool (default: True)*) – If True, treats all columns in *df* with name pattern fklearn_feat__col==val' as feature columns.

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the ElasticNet Regression model.

fklearn.training.regression.**gp_regression_learner**

Fits an gaussian process regressor to the dataset.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with features and target columns. The model will be trained to predict the target column from the features.
- **features** (*list of str*) – A list os column names that are used as features for the model. All this names should be in *df*.
- **target** (*str*) – The name of the column in *df* that should be used as target for the model. This column should be numerical and continuous, since this is a regression model.

- **kernel** (*sklearn.gaussian_process.kernels*) – The kernel specifying the covariance function of the GP. If None is passed, the kernel "1.0 * RBF(1.0)" is used as default. Note that the kernel's hyperparameters are optimized during fitting.
- **alpha** (*float*) – Value added to the diagonal of the kernel matrix during fitting. Larger values correspond to increased noise level in the observations. This can also prevent a potential numerical issue during fitting, by ensuring that the calculated values form a positive definite matrix.
- **extra_variance** (*float*) – The amount of extra variance to scale to the predictions in standard deviations. If left as the default "fit", Uses the standard deviation of the target.
- **return_std** (*bool*) – If True, the standard-deviation of the predictive distribution at the query points is returned along with the mean.
- **extra_params** (*dict {"hyperparameter_name" : hyperparameter_value}, optional*) – Other parameters for the GaussianProcessRegressor model. See the list in: http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.gaussian_process.GaussianProcessRegressor.html If not passed, the default will be used.
- **prediction_column** (*str*) – The name of the column with the predictions from the model.
- **encode_extra_cols** (*bool (default: True)*) – If True, treats all columns in *df* with name pattern fklearn_feat__col==val' as feature columns.

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Gaussian Process Regressor model.

fklearn.training.regression.**lgbm_regression_learner**

Fits an LGBM regressor to the dataset.

It first generates a Dataset with the specified features and labels from *df*. Then, it fits a LGBM model to this Dataset. Return the predict function for the model and the predictions for the input dataset.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with features and target columns. The model will be trained to predict the target column from the features.
- **features** (*list of str*) – A list os column names that are used as features for the model. All this names should be in *df*.
- **target** (*str*) – The name of the column in *df* that should be used as target for the model. This column should be binary, since this is a classification model.
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Float in the range (0, 1] Step size shrinkage used in update to prevents overfitting. After each boosting step, we can directly get the weights of new features. and eta actually shrinks the feature weights to make the boosting process more conservative. See the learning_rate hyper-parameter in: https://github.com/Microsoft/LightGBM/blob/master/docs/Parameters.rst

- **num_estimators** (*int*) – Int in the range (0, inf) Number of boosted trees to fit. See the num_iterations hyper-parameter in: https://github.com/Microsoft/LightGBM/blob/master/docs/Parameters.rst
- **extra_params** (*dict, optional*) – Dictionary in the format {"hyperparameter_name" : hyperparameter_value}. Other parameters for the LGBM model. See the list in: https://github.com/Microsoft/LightGBM/blob/master/docs/Parameters.rst If not passed, the default will be used.
- **prediction_column** (*str*) – The name of the column with the predictions from the model.
- **weight_column** (*str, optional*) – The name of the column with scores to weight the data.
- **encode_extra_cols** (*bool (default: True)*) – If True, treats all columns in *df* with name pattern fklearn_feat__col==val‘ as feature columns.

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the LGBM Regressor model.

fklearn.training.regression.**linear_regression_learner**

Fits an linear regressor to the dataset. Return the predict function for the model and the predictions for the input dataset.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with features and target columns. The model will be trained to predict the target column from the features.
- **features** (*list of str*) – A list os column names that are used as features for the model. All this names should be in *df*.
- **target** (*str*) – The name of the column in *df* that should be used as target for the model. This column should be continuous, since this is a regression model.
- **params** (*dict*) – The LinearRegression parameters in the format {"par_name": param}. See: http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear_model.LinearRegression.html
- **prediction_column** (*str*) – The name of the column with the predictions from the model.
- **weight_column** (*str, optional*) – The name of the column with scores to weight the data.
- **encode_extra_cols** (*bool (default: True)*) – If True, treats all columns in *df* with name pattern fklearn_feat__col==val‘ as feature columns.

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.

- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Linear Regression model.

fklearn.training.regression.**xgb_regression_learner**

Fits an XGBoost regressor to the dataset. It first generates a DMatrix with the specified features and labels from *df*. Then it fits a XGBoost model to this DMatrix. Return the predict function for the model and the predictions for the input dataset.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with features and target columns. The model will be trained to predict the target column from the features.
- **features** (*list of str*) – A list os column names that are used as features for the model. All this names should be in *df*.
- **target** (*str*) – The name of the column in *df* that should be used as target for the model. This column should be numerical and continuous, since this is a regression model.
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Float in range [0,1]. Step size shrinkage used in update to prevents overfitting. After each boosting step, we can directly get the weights of new features. and eta actually shrinks the feature weights to make the boosting process more conservative. See the eta hyper-parameter in: http://xgboost.readthedocs.io/en/latest/parameter.html
- **num_estimators** (*int*) – Int in range [0, inf] Number of boosted trees to fit. See the n_estimators hyper-parameter in: http://xgboost.readthedocs.io/en/latest/python/python_api.html
- **extra_params** (*dict, optional*) – Dictionary in the format {"hyperparameter_name" : hyperparameter_value. Other parameters for the XGBoost model. See the list in: http://xgboost.readthedocs.io/en/latest/parameter.html If not passed, the default will be used.
- **prediction_column** (*str*) – The name of the column with the predictions from the model.
- **weight_column** (*str, optional*) – The name of the column with scores to weight the data.
- **encode_extra_cols** (*bool (default: True)*) – If True, treats all columns in *df* with name pattern fklearn_feat__col==val' as feature columns.

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the XGboost Regressor model.

fklearn.training.transformation module

fklearn.training.transformation.**apply_replacements**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, columns: List[str], vec: Dict[str, Dict], replace_unseen: Any*) → pandas.core.frame.DataFrame

Base function to apply the replacements values found on the "vec" vectors into the df DataFrame.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas DataFrame containing the data to be replaced.
- **columns** (*list of str*) – The df columns names to perform the replacements.
- **vec** (*dict*) – A dict mapping a col to dict mapping a value to its replacement. For example: vec = {"feature1": {1: 2, 3: 5, 6: 8}}
- **replace_unseen** (*Any*) – Default value to replace when original value is not present in the *vec* dict for the feature

fklearn.training.transformation.**capper**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame = '__no__default__', columns_to_cap: List[str] = '__no__default__', precomputed_caps: Dict[str, float] = None*) → Union[Callable, Tuple[Callable[[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Dict[str, Dict[str, Any]]]]

Learns the maximum value for each of the *columns_to_cap* and used that as the cap for those columns. If precomputed caps are passed, the function uses that as the cap value instead of computing the maximum.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that must contain *columns_to_cap* columns.
- **columns_to_cap** (*list of str*) – A list os column names that should be caped.
- **precomputed_caps** (*dict*) – A dictionary on the format {"column_name" : cap_value}. That maps column names to pre computed cap values

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Capper model.

fklearn.training.transformation.**count_categorizer**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame = '__no__default__', columns_to_categorize: List[str] = '__no__default__', replace_unseen: int = -1, store_mapping: bool = False*) → Union[Callable, Tuple[Callable[[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Dict[str, Dict[str, Any]]]]

Replaces categorical variables by count.

The default behaviour is to replace the original values. To store the original values in a new column, specify *prefix* or *suffix* in the parameters, or specify a dictionary with the desired column mapping using the *columns_mapping* parameter.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that must contain *columns_to_categorize* columns.
- **columns_to_categorize** (*list of str*) – A list of categorical column names.
- **replace_unseen** (*int*) – The value to impute unseen categories.
- **store_mapping** (*bool (default: False)*) – Whether to store the feature value -> integer dictionary in the log

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Count Categorizer model.

fklearn.training.transformation.**custom_transformer**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame = '__no__default__', columns_to_transform: List[str] = '__no__default__', transformation_function: Callable[[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame] = '__no__default__', is_vectorized: bool = False*) → Union[Callable, Tuple[Callable[[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Dict[str, Dict[str, Any]]]]

Applies a custom function to the desired columns.

The default behaviour is to replace the original values. To store the original values in a new column, specify *prefix* or *suffix* in the parameters, or specify a dictionary with the desired column mapping using the *columns_mapping* parameter.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that must contain *columns*
- **columns_to_transform** (*list of str*) – A list of column names that will remain in the dataframe during training time (fit)
- **transformation_function** (*function(pandas.DataFrame) -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that receives a DataFrame as input, performs a transformation on its columns and returns another DataFrame.

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Custom Transformer model.

fklearn.training.transformation.**discrete_ecdfer**

Learns an Empirical Cumulative Distribution Function from the specified column in the input DataFrame. It is usually used in the prediction column to convert a predicted probability into a score from 0 to 1000.

Parameters

- **df** (*Pandas' pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that must contain a *prediction_column* columns.
- **ascending** (*bool*) – Whether to compute an ascending ECDF or a descending one.
- **prediction_column** (*str*) – The name of the column in *df* to learn the ECDF from.
- **ecdf_column** (*str*) – The name of the new ECDF column added by this function.
- **max_range** (*int*) –

  The maximum value for the ECDF. It will go will go from 0 to max_range.
- **round_method** (*Callable*) – A function perform the round of transformed values for ex: (int, ceil, floor, round)

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Discrete ECDFer model.

fklearn.training.transformation.**ecdfer**

Learns an Empirical Cumulative Distribution Function from the specified column in the input DataFrame. It is usually used in the prediction column to convert a predicted probability into a score from 0 to 1000.

Parameters

- **df** (*Pandas' pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that must contain a *prediction_column* columns.
- **ascending** (*bool*) – Whether to compute an ascending ECDF or a descending one.
- **prediction_column** (*str*) – The name of the column in *df* to learn the ECDF from.

- **ecdf_column** (*str*) – The name of the new ECDF column added by this function
- **max_range** (*int*) –

  The maximum value for the ECDF. It will go will go from 0 to max_range.

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the ECDFer model.

fklearn.training.transformation.**floorer**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame = '__no__default__', columns_to_floor: List[str] = '__no__default__', precomputed_floors: Dict[str, float] = None*) → Union[Callable, Tuple[Callable[[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Dict[str, Dict[str, Any]]]]

Learns the minimum value for each of the *columns_to_floor* and used that as the floot for those columns. If precomputed floors are passed, the function uses that as the cap value instead of computing the minimun.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that must contain *columns_to_floor* columns.
- **columns_to_floor** (*list of str*) – A list os column names that should be floored.
- **precomputed_floors** (*dict*) – A dictionary on the format {"column_name" : floor_value} that maps column names to pre computed floor values

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Floorer model.

fklearn.training.transformation.**label_categorizer**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame = '__no__default__', columns_to_categorize: List[str] = '__no__default__', replace_unseen: Union[str, float] = nan, store_mapping: bool = False*) → Union[Callable, Tuple[Callable[[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Dict[str, Dict[str, Any]]]]

Replaces categorical variables with a numeric identifier.

The default behaviour is to replace the original values. To store the original values in a new column, specify *prefix* or *suffix* in the parameters, or specify a dictionary with the desired column mapping using the *columns_mapping* parameter.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that must contain *columns_to_categorize* columns.
- **columns_to_categorize** (*list of str*) – A list of categorical column names.
- **replace_unseen** (*int, str, float, or nan*) – The value to impute unseen categories.
- **store_mapping** (*bool (default: False)*) – Whether to store the feature value -> integer dictionary in the log

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Label Categorizer model.

fklearn.training.transformation.**missing_warner**

Creates a new column to warn about rows that columns that don't have missing in the training set but have missing on the scoring

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame.
- **cols_list** (*list of str*) – List of columns to consider when evaluating missingness
- **new_column_name** (*str*) – Name of the column created to alert the existence of missing values

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Missing Alerter model.

fklearn.training.transformation.**null_injector**

Injects null into columns

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that must contain *columns_to_inject* as columns
- **columns_to_inject** (*list of str*) – A list of features to inject nulls. If groups is not None it will be ignored.
- **proportion** (*float*) – Proportion of nulls to inject in the columns.

- **groups** (*list of list of str (default = None)*) – A list of group of features. If not None, feature in the same group will be set to NaN together.
- **seed** (*int*) – Random seed for consistency.

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Null Injector model.

fklearn.training.transformation.**onehot_categorizer**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame = '__no__default__', columns_to_categorize: List[str] = '__no__default__', hardcode_nans: bool = False, drop_first_column: bool = False, store_mapping: bool = False*) → Union[Callable, Tuple[Callable[[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Dict[str, Dict[str, Any]]]]

Onehot encoding on categorical columns. Encoded columns are removed and substituted by columns named *fklearn_feat__col==val*, where *col* is the name of the column and *val* is one of the values the feature can assume.

The default behaviour is to replace the original values. To store the original values in a new column, specify *prefix* or *suffix* in the parameters, or specify a dictionary with the desired column mapping using the *columns_mapping* parameter.

Parameters

- **df** (*pd.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that must contain *columns_to_categorize* columns.
- **columns_to_categorize** (*list of str*) – A list of categorical column names. Must be non-empty.
- **hardcode_nans** (*bool*) – Hardcodes an extra column with: 1 if nan or unseen else 0.
- **drop_first_column** (*bool*) – Drops the first column to create (k-1)-sized one-hot arrays for k features per categorical column. Can be used to avoid colinearity.
- **store_mapping** (*bool (default: False)*) – Whether to store the feature value -> integer dictionary in the log

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Onehot Categorizer model.

fklearn.training.transformation.**prediction_ranger**

Caps and floors the specified prediction column to a set range.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that must contain a *prediction_column* columns.
- **prediction_min** (*float*) – The floor for the prediction.
- **prediction_max** (*float*) – The cap for the prediction.
- **prediction_column** (*str*) – The name of the column in *df* to cap and floor

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Prediction Ranger model.

fklearn.training.transformation.**quantile_biner**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame = '__no__default__', columns_to_bin: List[str] = '__no__default__', q: int = 4, right: bool = False*) → Union[Callable, Tuple[Callable[[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Dict[str, Dict[str, Any]]]]

Discretize continuous numerical columns into its quantiles. Uses pandas.qcut to find the bins and then numpy.digitize to fit the columns into bins.

The default behaviour is to replace the original values. To store the original values in a new column, specify *prefix* or *suffix* in the parameters, or specify a dictionary with the desired column mapping using the *columns_mapping* parameter.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that must contain *columns_to_categorize* columns.
- **columns_to_bin** (*list of str*) – A list of numerical column names.
- **q** (*int*) – Number of quantiles. 10 for deciles, 4 for quartiles, etc. Alternately array of quantiles, e.g. [0, .25, .5, .75, 1.] for quartiles. See https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/generated/pandas.qcut.html
- **right** (*bool*) – Indicating whether the intervals include the right or the left bin edge. Default behavior is (right==False) indicating that the interval does not include the right edge. The left bin end is open in this case, i.e., bins[i-1] <= x < bins[i] is the default behavior for monotonically increasing bins. See https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy-1.13.0/reference/generated/numpy.digitize.html

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.

- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Quantile Biner model.

fklearn.training.transformation.**rank_categorical**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame = '__no__default__', columns_to_rank: List[str] = '__no__default__', replace_unseen: Union[str, float] = nan, store_mapping: bool = False*) → Union[Callable, Tuple[Callable[[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Dict[str, Dict[str, Any]]]]

Rank categorical features by their frequency in the train set.

The default behaviour is to replace the original values. To store the original values in a new column, specify *prefix* or *suffix* in the parameters, or specify a dictionary with the desired column mapping using the *columns_mapping* parameter.

Parameters

- **df** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that must contain a *prediction_column* columns.
- **columns_to_rank** (*list of str*) – The df columns names to perform the rank.
- **replace_unseen** (*int, str, float, or nan*) – The value to impute unseen categories.
- **store_mapping** (*bool (default: False)*) – Whether to store the feature value -> integer dictionary in the log

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Rank Categorical model.

fklearn.training.transformation.**selector**

Filters a DataFrames by selecting only the desired columns.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that must contain *columns*
- **training_columns** (*list of str*) – A list of column names that will remain in the dataframe during training time (fit)
- **predict_columns** (*list of str*) – A list of column names that will remain in the dataframe during prediction time (transform) If None, it defaults to *training_columns*.

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.

- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Selector model.

fklearn.training.transformation.**standard_scaler**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame = '__no__default__', columns_to_scale: List[str] = '__no__default__'*) → Union[Callable, Tuple[Callable[[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Dict[str, Dict[str, Any]]]]

Fits a standard scaler to the dataset.

The default behaviour is to replace the original values. To store the original values in a new column, specify *prefix* or *suffix* in the parameters, or specify a dictionary with the desired column mapping using the *columns_mapping* parameter.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with columns to scale. It must contain all columns listed in *columns_to_scale*.
- **columns_to_scale** (*list of str*) – A list of names of the columns for standard scaling.

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Standard Scaler model.

fklearn.training.transformation.**target_categorizer**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame = '__no__default__', columns_to_categorize: List[str] = '__no__default__', target_column: str = '__no__default__', smoothing: float = 1.0, ignore_unseen: bool = True, store_mapping: bool = False*) → Union[Callable, Tuple[Callable[[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Dict[str, Dict[str, Any]]]]

Replaces categorical variables with the smoothed mean of the target variable by category. Uses a weighted average with the overall mean of the target variable for smoothing.

The default behaviour is to replace the original values. To store the original values in a new column, specify *prefix* or *suffix* in the parameters, or specify a dictionary with the desired column mapping using the *columns_mapping* parameter.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that must contain *columns_to_categorize* and *target_column* columns.
- **columns_to_categorize** (*list of str*) – A list of categorical column names.
- **target_column** (*str*) – Target column name. Target can be binary or continuous.
- **smoothing** (*float (default: 1.0)*) – Weight given to overall target mean against target mean by category. The value must be greater than or equal to 0
- **ignore_unseen** (*bool (default: True)*) – If True, unseen values will be encoded as nan If False, these will be replaced by target mean.
- **store_mapping** (*bool (default: False)*) – Whether to store the feature value -> float dictionary in the log.

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Target Categorizer model.

fklearn.training.transformation.**truncate_categorical**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame = '__no__default__', columns_to_truncate: List[str] = '__no__default__', percentile: float = '__no__default__', replacement: Union[str, float] = -9999, replace_unseen: Union[str, float] = -9999, store_mapping: bool = False*) → Union[Callable, Tuple[Callable[[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Dict[str, Dict[str, Any]]]]

Truncate infrequent categories and replace them by a single one. You can think of it like "others" category.

The default behaviour is to replace the original values. To store the original values in a new column, specify *prefix* or *suffix* in the parameters, or specify a dictionary with the desired column mapping using the *columns_mapping* parameter.

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that must contain a *prediction_column* columns.
- **columns_to_truncate** (*list of str*) – The df columns names to perform the truncation.
- **percentile** (*float*) – Categories less frequent than the percentile will be replaced by the same one.
- **replacement** (*int, str, float or nan*) – The value to use when a category is less frequent that the percentile variable.

- **replace_unseen** (*int, str, float, or nan*) – The value to impute unseen categories.
- **store_mapping** (*bool (default: False)*) – Whether to store the feature value -> integer dictionary in the log.

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Truncate Categorical model.

fklearn.training.transformation.**value_mapper**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame = '__no__default__', value_maps: Dict[str, Dict] = '__no__default__', ignore_unseen: bool = True, replace_unseen_to: Any = nan*) → Union[Callable, Tuple[Callable[[pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame], pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, Dict[str, Dict[str, Any]]]]

Map values in selected columns in the DataFrame according to dictionaries of replacements. Learner wrapper for apply_replacements

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas DataFrame containing the data to be replaced.
- **value_maps** (*dict of dicts*) – A dict mapping a col to dict mapping a value to its replacement. For example: value_maps = {"feature1": {1: 2, 3: 5, 6: 8}}
- **ignore_unseen** (*bool*) – If True, values not explicitly declared in value_maps will be left as is. If False, these will be replaced by replace_unseen_to.
- **replace_unseen_to** (*Any*) – Default value to replace when original value is not present in the *vec* dict for the feature.

fklearn.training.unsupervised module

fklearn.training.unsupervised.**isolation_forest_learner**

Fits an anomaly detection algorithm (Isolation Forest) to the dataset

Parameters

- **df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with features and target columns. The model will be trained to predict the target column from the features.
- **features** (*list of str*) – A list os column names that are used as features for the model. All this names should be in *df*.
- **params** (*dict*) – The IsolationForest parameters in the format {"par_name": param}. See: http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.ensemble.IsolationForest.html
- **prediction_column** (*str*) – The name of the column with the predictions from the model.

- **encode_extra_cols** (*bool (default: True)*) – If True, treats all columns in *df* with name pattern fklearn_feat__col==val‘ as feature columns.

Returns

- **p** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A function that when applied to a DataFrame with the same columns as *df* returns a new DataFrame with a new column with predictions from the model.
- **new_df** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A *df*-like DataFrame with the same columns as the input *df* plus a column with predictions from the model.
- **log** (*dict*) – A log-like Dict that stores information of the Isolation Forest model.

fklearn.training.utils module

fklearn.training.utils.**expand_features_encoded**(*df: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame, features: List[str]*) → List[str]

Expand the list of features to include features created automatically by fklearn in encoders such as Onehot-encoder. All features created by fklearn have the naming pattern *fklearn_feat__col==val*. This function looks for these names in the DataFrame columns, checks if they can be derivative of any of the features listed in *features*, adds them to the new list of features and removes the original names from the list.

E.g. df has columns *col1* with values 0 and 1 and *col2*. After Onehot-encoding *col1* df will have columns *fklearn_feat_col1==0*, *fklearn_feat_col1==1*, *col2*. This function will then add *fklearn_feat_col1==0* and *fklearn_feat_col1==1* to the list of features and remove *col1*. If for some reason df also has another column *fklearn_feat_col3==x* but *col3* is not on the list of features, this column will not be added.

Parameters

- **df** (*pd.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with all features.
- **features** (*list of str*) – The original list of features.

fklearn.training.utils.**log_learner_time**

fklearn.training.utils.**print_learner_run**

Module contents

fklearn.tuning package

Submodules

fklearn.tuning.model_agnostic_fc module

fklearn.tuning.model_agnostic_fc.**correlation_feature_selection**

Feature selection based on correlation

Parameters

- **train_set** (*pd.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with the training data
- **features** (*list of str*) – The list of features to consider when dropping with correlation
- **threshold** (*float*) – The correlation threshold. Will drop features with correlation equal or above this threshold

Returns

Return type log with feature correlation, features to drop and final features

fklearn.tuning.model_agnostic_fc.**variance_feature_selection**
Feature selection based on variance

Parameters

- **train_set** (*pd.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with the training data
- **features** (*list of str*) – The list of features to consider when dropping with variance
- **threshold** (*float*) – The variance threshold. Will drop features with variance equal or bellow this threshold

Returns

Return type log with feature variance, features to drop and final features

fklearn.tuning.parameter_tuners module

fklearn.tuning.samplers module

fklearn.tuning.samplers.**remove_by_feature_importance**
Performs feature selection based on feature importance

Parameters

- **log** (*dict*) – Dictionaries evaluations.
- **num_removed_by_step** (*int (default 5)*) – The number of features to remove

Returns **features** – The remaining features after removing based on feature importance

Return type list of str

fklearn.tuning.samplers.**remove_by_feature_shuffling**
Performs feature selection based on the evaluation of the test vs the evaluation of the test with randomly shuffled features

Parameters

- **log** (*LogType*) – Dictionaries evaluations.
- **predict_fn** (*function pandas.DataFrame -> pandas.DataFrame*) – A partially defined predictor that takes a DataFrame and returns the predicted score for this dataframe
- **eval_fn** (*function DataFrame -> log dict*) – A partially defined evaluation function that takes a dataset with prediction and returns the evaluation logs.
- **eval_data** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – Data used to evaluate the model after shuffling
- **extractor** (*function str -> float*) – A extractor that take a string and returns the value of that string on a dict
- **metric_name** (*str*) – String with the name of the column that refers to the metric column to be extracted
- **max_removed_by_step** (*int (default 5)*) – The maximum number of features to remove. It will only consider the least max_removed_by_step in terms of feature importance. If speed_up_by_importance=True it will first filter the least relevant feature an shuffle

only those. If speed_up_by_importance=False it will shuffle all features and drop the last max_removed_by_step in terms of PIMP. In both cases, the features will only be removed if drop in performance is up to the defined threshold.

- **threshold** (*float (default 0.005)*) – Threshold for model performance comparison
- **speed_up_by_importance** (*bool (default True)*) – If it should narrow search looking at feature importance first before getting PIMP importance. If True, will only shuffle the top num_removed_by_step in terms of feature importance.
- **parallel** (*bool (default False)*) –
- **nthread** (*int (default 1)*) –
- **seed** (*int (default 7)*) – Random seed

Returns **features** – The remaining features after removing based on feature importance

Return type list of str

fklearn.tuning.samplers.**remove_features_subsets**

Performs feature selection based on the best performing model out of several trained models

Parameters

- **log_list** (*list of dict*) – A list of log-like lists of dictionaries evaluations.
- **extractor** (*function string -> float*) – A extractor that take a string and returns the value of that string on a dict
- **metric_name** (*str*) – String with the name of the column that refers to the metric column to be extracted
- **num_removed_by_step** (*int (default 1)*) – The number of features to remove

Returns **keys** – The remaining keys of feature sets after choosing the current best subset

Return type list of str

fklearn.tuning.selectors module

fklearn.tuning.stoppers module

fklearn.tuning.stoppers.**aggregate_stop_funcs**(**stop_funcs*) → Callable[[List[List[Dict[str, Any]]]], bool]

Aggregate stop functions

Parameters **stop_funcs** (*list of function list of dict -> bool*) –

Returns **l** – Function that performs the Or logic of all stop_fn applied to the logs

Return type function logs -> bool

fklearn.tuning.stoppers.**stop_by_iter_num**

Checks for logs to see if feature selection should stop

Parameters

- **logs** (*list of list of dict*) – A list of log-like lists of dictionaries evaluations.
- **iter_limit** (*int (default 50)*) – Limit of Iterations

Returns **stop** – A boolean whether to stop recursion or not

Return type bool

fklearn.tuning.stoppers.**stop_by_no_improvement**
Checks for logs to see if feature selection should stop

Parameters

- **logs** (*list of list of dict*) – A list of log-like lists of dictionaries evaluations.
- **extractor** (*function str -> float*) – A extractor that take a string and returns the value of that string on a dict
- **metric_name** (*str*) – String with the name of the column that refers to the metric column to be extracted
- **early_stop** (*int (default 3)*) – Number of iteration without improval before stopping
- **threshold** (*float (default 0.001)*) – Threshold for model performance comparison

Returns **stop** – A boolean whether to stop recursion or not

Return type bool

fklearn.tuning.stoppers.**stop_by_no_improvement_parallel**
Checks for logs to see if feature selection should stop

Parameters

- **logs** (*list of list of dict*) – A list of log-like lists of dictionaries evaluations.
- **extractor** (*function str -> float*) – A extractor that take a string and returns the value of that string on a dict
- **metric_name** (*str*) – String with the name of the column that refers to the metric column to be extracted
- **early_stop** (*int (default 3)*) – Number of iterations without improvements before stopping
- **threshold** (*float (default 0.001)*) – Threshold for model performance comparison

Returns **stop** – A boolean whether to stop recursion or not

Return type bool

fklearn.tuning.stoppers.**stop_by_num_features**
Checks for logs to see if feature selection should stop

Parameters

- **logs** (*list of list of dict*) – A list of log-like lists of dictionaries evaluations.
- **min_num_features** (*int (default 50)*) – The minimun number of features the model can have before stopping

Returns **stop** – A boolean whether to stop recursion or not

Return type bool

fklearn.tuning.stoppers.**stop_by_num_features_parallel**
Selects the best log out of a list to see if feature selection should stop

Parameters

- **logs** (*list of list of list of dict*) – A list of log-like lists of dictionaries evaluations.
- **extractor** (*function str -> float*) – A extractor that take a string and returns the value of that string on a dict
- **metric_name** (*str*) – String with the name of the column that refers to the metric column to be extracted
- **min_num_features** (*int (default 50)*) – The minimun number of features the model can have before stopping

Returns **stop** – A boolean whether to stop recursion or not

Return type bool

fklearn.tuning.utils module

fklearn.tuning.utils.**gen_dict_extract**(*key: str*, *obj: Dict*) → Generator[Any, None, None]

fklearn.tuning.utils.**gen_key_avgs_from_dicts**(*obj: List*) → Dict[str, float]

fklearn.tuning.utils.**gen_key_avgs_from_iteration**(*key: str*, *log: Dict*) → Any

fklearn.tuning.utils.**gen_key_avgs_from_logs**(*key: str, logs: List[Dict]*) → Dict[str, float]

fklearn.tuning.utils.**gen_validator_log**

fklearn.tuning.utils.**get_avg_metric_from_extractor**

fklearn.tuning.utils.**get_best_performing_log**(*log_list: List[Dict[str, Any]], extractor: Callable[[str], float], metric_name: str*) → Dict

fklearn.tuning.utils.**get_used_features**(*log: Dict*) → List[str]

fklearn.tuning.utils.**order_feature_importance_avg_from_logs**(*log: Dict*) → List[str]

Module contents

fklearn.types package

Submodules

fklearn.types.types module

Module contents

fklearn.validation package

Submodules

fklearn.validation.evaluators module

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**auc_evaluator**
Computes the ROC AUC score, given true label and prediction scores.

Parameters

- **test_data** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **prediction_column** (*Strings*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the prediction scores.
- **target_column** (*String*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the binary target.
- **weight_column** (*String (default=None)*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the sample weights.
- **eval_name** (*String, optional (default=None)*) – the name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with the ROC AUC Score

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**brier_score_evaluator**
Computes the Brier score, given true label and prediction scores.

Parameters

- **test_data** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **prediction_column** (*Strings*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the prediction scores.
- **target_column** (*String*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the binary target.
- **weight_column** (*String (default=None)*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the sample weights.
- **eval_name** (*String, optional (default=None)*) – The name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with the Brier score.

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**combined_evaluators**
Combine partially applies evaluation functions.

Parameters

- **test_data** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame to apply the evaluators on
- **evaluators** (*List*) – List of evaluator functions

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with the column mean

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**correlation_evaluator**
Computes the Pearson correlation between prediction and target.

Parameters

- **test_data** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction.
- **prediction_column** (*Strings*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the prediction.
- **target_column** (*String*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the continuous target.
- **eval_name** (*String, optional (default=None)*) – the name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with the Pearson correlation

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**expected_calibration_error_evaluator**

Computes the expected calibration error (ECE), given true label and prediction scores. See "On Calibration of Modern Neural Networks"(https://arxiv.org/abs/1706.04599) for more information.

The ECE is the distance between the actuals observed frequency and the predicted probabilities, for a given choice of bins.

Perfect calibration results in a score of 0.

For example, if for the bin [0, 0.1] we have the three data points:

1. prediction: 0.1, actual: 0
2. prediction: 0.05, actual: 1
3. prediction: 0.0, actual 0

Then the predicted average is (0.1 + 0.05 + 0.00)/3 = 0.05, and the empirical frequency is (0 + 1 + 0)/3 = 1/3. Therefore, the distance for this bin is:

```
|1/3 - 0.05| ~= 0.28.
```

Graphical intuition:

```
Actuals (empirical frequency between 0 and 1)
|      *
|    *
| *
 _______ Predictions (probabilties between 0 and 1)
```

Parameters

- **test_data** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **prediction_column** (*Strings*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the prediction scores.
- **target_column** (*String*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the binary target.
- **eval_name** (*String, optional (default=None)*) – The name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.
- **n_bins** (*Int (default=100)*) – The number of bins. This is a trade-off between the number of points in each bin and the probability range they span. You want a small enough range that still contains a significant number of points for the distance to work.

- **bin_choice** (*String (default="count")*) – Two possibilities: "count" for equally populated bins (e.g. uses *pandas.qcut* for the bins) "prob" for equally spaced probabilities (e.g. uses *pandas.cut* for the bins), with distance weighed by the number of samples in each bin.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with the expected calibration error.

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**exponential_coefficient_evaluator**

Computes the exponential coefficient between prediction and target. Finds a1 in the following equation target = exp(a0 + a1 prediction)

Parameters

- **test_data** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with with target and prediction.
- **prediction_column** (*Strings*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the prediction.
- **target_column** (*String*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the continuous target.
- **eval_name** (*String, optional (default=None)*) – the name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with the exponential coefficient

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**fbeta_score_evaluator**

Computes the F-beta score, given true label and prediction scores.

Parameters

- **test_data** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **threshold** (*float*) –

  A threshold for the prediction column above which samples will be classified as 1
- **beta** (*float*) – The beta parameter determines the weight of precision in the combined score. beta < 1 lends more weight to precision, while beta > 1 favors recall (beta -> 0 considers only precision, beta -> inf only recall).
- **prediction_column** (*str*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the prediction scores.
- **target_column** (*str*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the binary target.
- **weight_column** (*String (default=None)*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the sample weights.
- **eval_name** (*str, optional (default=None)*) – the name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with the Precision Score

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**generic_sklearn_evaluator**(*name_prefix: str, sklearn_metric: Callable[[...], float]*) → Callable[[...], Dict[str, Union[float, Dict]]]

Returns an evaluator build from a metric from sklearn.metrics

Parameters

- **name_prefix** (*str*) – The default name of the evaluator will be name_prefix + target_column.
- **sklearn_metric** (*Callable*) – Metric function from sklearn.metrics. It should take as parameters y_true, y_score, kwargs.

Returns **eval_fn** – An evaluator function that uses the provided metric

Return type Callable

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**hash_evaluator**

Computes the hash of a pandas dataframe, filtered by hash columns. The purpose is to uniquely identify a dataframe, to be able to check if two dataframes are equal or not.

Parameters

- **test_data** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame to be hashed.
- **hash_columns** (*List[str], optional (default=None)*) – A list of column names to filter the dataframe before hashing. If None, it will hash the dataframe with all the columns
- **eval_name** (*String, optional (default=None)*) – the name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.
- **consider_index** (*bool, optional (default=False)*) – If true, will consider the index of the dataframe to calculate the hash. The default behaviour will ignore the index and just hash the content of the features.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with the hash of the dataframe

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**linear_coefficient_evaluator**

Computes the linear coefficient from regressing the outcome on the prediction

Parameters

- **test_data** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with with target and prediction.
- **prediction_column** (*Strings*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the prediction.
- **target_column** (*String*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the continuous target.
- **eval_name** (*String, optional (default=None)*) – the name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with the linear coefficient from regressing the outcome on the prediction

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**logistic_coefficient_evaluator**

Computes the logistic coefficient between prediction and target. Finds a1 in the following equation target = logistic(a0 + a1 prediction)

Parameters

- **test_data** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with with target and prediction.
- **prediction_column** (*Strings*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the prediction.
- **target_column** (*String*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the continuous target.
- **eval_name** (*String, optional (default=None)*) – the name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with the logistic coefficient

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**logloss_evaluator**

Computes the logloss score, given true label and prediction scores.

Parameters

- **test_data** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **prediction_column** (*Strings*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the prediction scores.
- **target_column** (*String*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the binary target.
- **weight_column** (*String (default=None)*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the sample weights.
- **eval_name** (*String, optional (default=None)*) – the name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with the logloss score.

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**mean_prediction_evaluator**

Computes mean for the specified column.

Parameters

- **test_data** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with a column to compute the mean
- **prediction_column** (*Strings*) – The name of the column in *test_data* to compute the mean.
- **eval_name** (*String, optional (default=None)*) – the name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with the column mean

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**mse_evaluator**

Computes the Mean Squared Error, given true label and predictions.

Parameters

- **test_data** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and predictions.
- **prediction_column** (*Strings*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the predictions.
- **target_column** (*String*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the continuous target.
- **weight_column** (*String (default=None)*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the sample weights.
- **eval_name** (*String, optional (default=None)*) – the name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with the MSE Score

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**ndcg_evaluator**

Computes the Normalized Discount Cumulative Gain (NDCG) between of the original and predicted rankings: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discounted_cumulative_gain

Parameters

- **test_data** (*Pandas DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **prediction_column** (*String*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the prediction scores.
- **target_column** (*String*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the target.
- **k** (*int, optional (default=None)*) – The size of the rank that is used to fit (highest k scores) the NDCG score. If None, use all outputs. Otherwise, this value must be between [1, len(test_data[prediction_column])].
- **exponential_gain** (*bool (default=True)*) – If False, then use the linear gain. The exponential gain places a stronger emphasis on retrieving relevant items. If the relevance of these items is binary values in {0,1}, then the two approaches are the same, which is the linear case.
- **eval_name** (*String, optional (default=None)*) – The name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with the NDCG score, float in [0,1].

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**permutation_evaluator**

Permutation importance evaluator. It works by shuffling one or more features on test_data dataframe, getting the preditions with predict_fn, and evaluating the results with eval_fn.

Parameters

- **test_data** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target, predictions and features.
- **predict_fn** (*function DataFrame -> DataFrame*) – Function that receives the input dataframe and returns a dataframe with the pipeline predictions.
- **eval_fn** (*function DataFrame -> Log Dict*) – A partially applied evaluation function.

- **baseline** (*bool*) – Also evaluates the predict_fn on an unshuffled baseline.
- **features** (*List of strings*) – The features to shuffle and then evaluate eval_fn on the shuffled results. The default case shuffles all dataframe columns.
- **shuffle_all_at_once** (*bool*) – Shuffle all features at once instead of one per turn.
- **random_state** (*int*) – Seed to be used by the random number generator.
- **eval_name** (*String, optional (default=None)*) – the name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with evaluation results by feature shuffle. Use the permutation_extractor for better visualization of the results.

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**pr_auc_evaluator**

Computes the PR AUC score, given true label and prediction scores.

Parameters

- **test_data** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **prediction_column** (*Strings*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the prediction scores.
- **target_column** (*String*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the binary target.
- **weight_column** (*String (default=None)*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the sample weights.
- **eval_name** (*String, optional (default=None)*) – the name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.

Returns

Return type A log-like dictionary with the PR AUC Score

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**precision_evaluator**

Computes the precision score, given true label and prediction scores.

Parameters

- **test_data** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **threshold** (*float*) –

  A threshold for the prediction column above which samples will be classified as 1
- **prediction_column** (*str*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the prediction scores.
- **target_column** (*str*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the binary target.
- **weight_column** (*String (default=None)*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the sample weights.
- **eval_name** (*str, optional (default=None)*) – the name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with the Precision Score

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**r2_evaluator**
Computes the R2 score, given true label and predictions.

Parameters

- **test_data** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction.
- **prediction_column** (*Strings*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the prediction.
- **target_column** (*String*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the continuous target.
- **weight_column** (*String (default=None)*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the sample weights.
- **eval_name** (*String, optional (default=None)*) – the name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with the R2 Score

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**recall_evaluator**
Computes the recall score, given true label and prediction scores.

Parameters

- **test_data** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **threshold** (*float*) –

  A threshold for the prediction column above which samples will be classified as 1
- **prediction_column** (*str*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the prediction scores.
- **target_column** (*str*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the binary target.
- **weight_column** (*String (default=None)*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the sample weights.
- **eval_name** (*str, optional (default=None)*) – the name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with the Precision Score

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**roc_auc_evaluator**
Computes the ROC AUC score, given true label and prediction scores.

Parameters

- **test_data** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction scores.
- **prediction_column** (*Strings*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the prediction scores.
- **target_column** (*String*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the binary target.
- **weight_column** (*String (default=None)*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the sample weights.

- **eval_name** (*String, optional (default=None)*) – the name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with the ROC AUC Score

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**spearman_evaluator**

Computes the Spearman correlation between prediction and target. The Spearman correlation evaluates the rank order between two variables: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spearman%27s_rank_correlation_coefficient

Parameters

- **test_data** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and prediction.
- **prediction_column** (*Strings*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the prediction.
- **target_column** (*String*) – The name of the column in *test_data* with the continuous target.
- **eval_name** (*String, optional (default=None)*) – the name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with the Spearman correlation

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**split_evaluator**

Splits the dataset into the categories in *split_col* and evaluate model performance in each split. Useful when you belive the model performs differs in a sub population defined by *split_col*.

Parameters

- **test_data** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and predictions.
- **eval_fn** (*function DataFrame -> Log Dict*) – A partially applied evaluation function.
- **split_col** (*String*) – The name of the column in *test_data* to split by.
- **split_values** (*Array, optional (default=None)*) – An Array to split by. If not provided, *test_data[split_col].unique()* will be used.
- **eval_name** (*String, optional (default=None)*) – the name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with evaluation results by split.

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.evaluators.**temporal_split_evaluator**

Splits the dataset into the temporal categories by *time_col* and evaluate model performance in each split.

The splits are implicitly defined by the *time_format*. For example, for the default time format ("%Y-%m"), we will split by year and month.

Parameters

- **test_data** (*Pandas' DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame with target and predictions.
- **eval_fn** (*function DataFrame -> Log Dict*) – A partially applied evaluation function.

- **time_col** (*string*) – The name of the column in *test_data* to split by.
- **time_format** (*string*) – The way to format the *time_col* into temporal categories.
- **split_values** (*Array of string, optional (default=None)*) – An array of date formatted strings to split the evaluation by. If not provided, all unique formatted dates will be used.
- **eval_name** (*String, optional (default=None)*) – the name of the evaluator as it will appear in the logs.

Returns **log** – A log-like dictionary with evaluation results by split.

Return type dict

fklearn.validation.perturbators module

fklearn.validation.perturbators.**nullify**

Replace a percenteage of values in the input Series by np.nan

Parameters

- **col** (*pd.Series*) – A Pandas' Series
- **perc** (*float*) – Percentage to be replaced by no.nan

Returns

Return type A transformed pd.Series

fklearn.validation.perturbators.**perturbator**

transforms specific columns of a dataset according to an artificial corruption function.

Parameters

- **data** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame
- **cols** (*List[str]*) – A list of columns to apply the corruption function
- **corruption_fn** (*function pandas.Series -> pandas.Series*) – An arbitrary corruption function

Returns

Return type A transformed dataset

fklearn.validation.perturbators.**random_noise**

Fit a gaussian to column, then sample and add to each entry with a magnification parameter

Parameters

- **col** (*pd.Series*) – A Pandas' Series
- **mag** (*float*) – Multiplies the noise to control scaling

Returns

Return type A transformed pd.Series

fklearn.validation.perturbators.**sample_columns**

Helper function that picks randomly a percentage of the columns

Parameters

- **data** (*pd.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame

- **perc** (*float*) – Percentage of columns to be sampled

Returns

Return type A list of column names

fklearn.validation.perturbators.**shift_mu**
Shift the mean of column by a given percentage

Parameters

- **col** (*pd.Series*) – A Pandas' Series
- **perc** (*float*) – How much to shift the mu percentually (can be negative)

Returns

Return type A transformed pd.Series

fklearn.validation.splitters module

fklearn.validation.splitters.**forward_stability_curve_time_splitter**
Splits the data into temporal buckets with both the training and testing folds both moving forward. The folds move forward by a fixed timedelta step. Optionally, there can be a gap between the end of the training period and the start of the holdout period.

Similar to the stability curve time splitter, with the difference that the training period also moves forward with each fold.

The clearest use case is to evaluate a periodic re-training framework.

Parameters

- **train_data** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that will be split for stability curve estimation.
- **training_time_start** (*datetime.datetime or str*) – Date for the start of the training period. If *move_training_start_with_steps* is *True*, each step will increase this date by *step*.
- **training_time_end** (*datetime.datetime or str*) – Date for the end of the training period. Each step increases this date by *step*.
- **time_column** (*str*) – The name of the Date column of *train_data*.
- **holdout_gap** (*datetime.timedelta*) – Timedelta of the gap between the end of the training period and the start of the validation period.
- **holdout_size** (*datetime.timedelta*) – Timedelta of the range between the start and the end of the holdout period.
- **step** (*datetime.timedelta*) – Timedelta that shifts both the training period and the holdout period by this value.
- **move_training_start_with_steps** (*bool*) – If True, the training start date will increase by *step* for each fold. If False, the training start date remains fixed at the *training_time_start* value.

Returns

- **Folds** (*list of tuples*) – A list of folds. Each fold is a Tuple of arrays. The fist array in each tuple contains training indexes while the second array contains validation indexes.
- **logs** (*list of dict*) – A list of logs, one for each fold

fklearn.validation.splitters.**k_fold_splitter**

Makes K random train/test split folds for cross validation. The folds are made so that every sample is used at least once for evaluating and K-1 times for training.

If stratified is set to True, the split preserves the distribution of stratify_column

Parameters

- **train_data** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that will be split into K-Folds for cross validation.
- **n_splits** (*int*) – The number of folds K for the K-Fold cross validation strategy.
- **random_state** (*int*) – Seed to be used by the random number generator.
- **stratify_column** (*string*) – Column name in train_data to be used for stratified split.

Returns

- **Folds** (*list of tuples*) – A list of folds. Each fold is a Tuple of arrays. The fist array in each tuple contains training indexes while the second array contains validation indexes.
- **logs** (*list of dict*) – A list of logs, one for each fold

fklearn.validation.splitters.**out_of_time_and_space_splitter**

Makes K grouped train/test split folds for cross validation. The folds are made so that every ID is used at least once for evaluating and K-1 times for training. Also, for each fold, evaluation will always be out-of-ID and out-of-time.

Parameters

- **train_data** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that will be split into K out-of-time and ID folds for cross validation.
- **n_splits** (*int*) – The number of folds K for the K-Fold cross validation strategy.
- **in_time_limit** (*str or datetime.datetime*) – A String representing the end time of the training data. It should be in the same format as the Date column in *train_data*.
- **time_column** (*str*) – The name of the Date column of *train_data*.
- **space_column** (*str*) – The name of the ID column of *train_data*.
- **holdout_gap** (*datetime.timedelta*) – Timedelta of the gap between the end of the training period and the start of the validation period.

Returns

- **Folds** (*list of tuples*) – A list of folds. Each fold is a Tuple of arrays. The fist array in each tuple contains training indexes while the second array contains validation indexes.
- **logs** (*list of dict*) – A list of logs, one for each fold

fklearn.validation.splitters.**reverse_time_learning_curve_splitter**

Splits the data into temporal buckets given by the specified frequency. Uses a fixed out-of-ID and time hold out set for every fold. Training size increases per fold, with less recent data being added in each fold. Useful for inverse learning curve validation, that is, for seeing how hold out performance increases as the training size increases with less recent data.

Parameters

- **train_data** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that will be split inverse learning curve estimation.
- **time_column** (*str*) – The name of the Date column of *train_data*.

- **training_time_limit** (*str*) – The Date String for the end of the training period. Should be of the same format as *time_column*.
- **lower_time_limit** (*str*) – A Date String for the begining of the training period. This allows limiting the learning curve from bellow, avoiding heavy computation with very old data.
- **freq** (*str*) – The temporal frequency. See: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/timeseries.html#offset-aliases
- **holdout_gap** (*datetime.timedelta*) – Timedelta of the gap between the end of the training period and the start of the validation period.
- **min_samples** (*int*) – The minimum number of samples required in the split to keep the split.

Returns

- **Folds** (*list of tuples*) – A list of folds. Each fold is a Tuple of arrays. The fist array in each tuple contains training indexes while the second array contains validation indexes.
- **logs** (*list of dict*) – A list of logs, one for each fold

fklearn.validation.splitters.**spatial_learning_curve_splitter**

Splits the data for a spatial learning curve. Progressively adds more and more examples to the training in order to verify the impact of having more data available on a validation set.

The validation set starts after the training set, with an optional time gap.

Similar to the temporal learning curves, but with spatial increases in the training set.

Parameters

- **train_data** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that will be split for learning curve estimation.
- **space_column** (*str*) – The name of the ID column of *train_data*.
- **time_column** (*str*) – The name of the temporal column of *train_data*.
- **training_limit** (*datetime or str*) – The date limiting the training (after which the holdout begins).
- **holdout_gap** (*timedelta*) – The gap between the end of training and the start of the holdout. If you have censored data, use a gap similar to the censor time.
- **train_percentages** (*list or tuple of floats*) – A list containing the percentages of IDs to use in the training. Defaults to (0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0). For example: For the default value, there would be four model trainings, containing respectively 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100% of the IDs that are not part of the held out set.
- **random_state** (*int*) – A seed for the random number generator that shuffles the IDs.

Returns

- **Folds** (*list of tuples*) – A list of folds. Each fold is a Tuple of arrays. The fist array in each tuple contains training indexes while the second array contains validation indexes.
- **logs** (*list of dict*) – A list of logs, one for each fold

fklearn.validation.splitters.**stability_curve_time_in_space_splitter**

Splits the data into temporal buckets given by the specified frequency. Training set is fixed before hold out and uses a rolling window hold out set. Each fold moves the hold out further into the future. Useful to see how model performance degrades as the training data gets more outdated. Folds are made so that ALL IDs in the holdout also appear in the training set.

Parameters

- **train_data** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that will be split for stability curve estimation.
- **training_time_limit** (*str*) – The Date String for the end of the testing period. Should be of the same format as *time_column*.
- **space_column** (*str*) – The name of the ID column of *train_data*.
- **time_column** (*str*) – The name of the Date column of *train_data*.
- **freq** (*str*) – The temporal frequency. See: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/timeseries.html#offset-aliases
- **space_hold_percentage** (*float (default=0.5)*) – The proportion of hold out IDs.
- **random_state** (*int*) – A seed for the random number generator for ID sampling across train and hold out sets.
- **min_samples** (*int*) – The minimum number of samples required in the split to keep the split.

Returns

- **Folds** (*list of tuples*) – A list of folds. Each fold is a Tuple of arrays. The fist array in each tuple contains training indexes while the second array contains validation indexes.
- **logs** (*list of dict*) – A list of logs, one for each fold

fklearn.validation.splitters.**stability_curve_time_space_splitter**

Splits the data into temporal buckets given by the specified frequency. Training set is fixed before hold out and uses a rolling window hold out set. Each fold moves the hold out further into the future. Useful to see how model performance degrades as the training data gets more outdated. Folds are made so that NONE of the IDs in the holdout appears in the training set.

Parameters

- **train_data** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that will be split for stability curve estimation.
- **training_time_limit** (*str*) – The Date String for the end of the testing period. Should be of the same format as *time_column*
- **space_column** (*str*) – The name of the ID column of *train_data*
- **time_column** (*str*) – The name of the Date column of *train_data*
- **freq** (*str*) – The temporal frequency. See: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/timeseries.html#offset-aliases
- **space_hold_percentage** (*float*) – The proportion of hold out IDs
- **random_state** (*int*) – A seed for the random number generator for ID sampling across train and hold out sets.
- **min_samples** (*int*) – The minimum number of samples required in the split to keep the split.

Returns

- **Folds** (*list of tuples*) – A list of folds. Each fold is a Tuple of arrays. The fist array in each tuple contains training indexes while the second array contains validation indexes.
- **logs** (*list of dict*) – A list of logs, one for each fold

fklearn.validation.splitters.**stability_curve_time_splitter**

Splits the data into temporal buckets given by the specified frequency. Training set is fixed before hold out and uses a rolling window hold out set. Each fold moves the hold out further into the future. Useful to see how model performance degrades as the training data gets more outdated. Training and holdout sets can have same IDs

Parameters

- **train_data** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that will be split for stability curve estimation.
- **training_time_limit** (*str*) – The Date String for the end of the testing period. Should be of the same format as *time_column*.
- **time_column** (*str*) – The name of the Date column of *train_data*.
- **freq** (*str*) – The temporal frequency. See: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/timeseries.html#offset-aliases
- **min_samples** (*int*) – The minimum number of samples required in a split to keep it.

Returns

- **Folds** (*list of tuples*) – A list of folds. Each fold is a Tuple of arrays. The fist array in each tuple contains training indexes while the second array contains validation indexes.
- **logs** (*list of dict*) – A list of logs, one for each fold

fklearn.validation.splitters.**time_and_space_learning_curve_splitter**

Splits the data into temporal buckets given by the specified frequency. Uses a fixed out-of-ID and time hold out set for every fold. Training size increases per fold, with more recent data being added in each fold. Useful for learning curve validation, that is, for seeing how hold out performance increases as the training size increases with more recent data.

Parameters

- **train_data** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that will be split for learning curve estimation.
- **training_time_limit** (*str*) – The Date String for the end of the testing period. Should be of the same format as *time_column*.
- **space_column** (*str*) – The name of the ID column of *train_data*.
- **time_column** (*str*) – The name of the Date column of *train_data*.
- **freq** (*str*) – The temporal frequency. See: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/timeseries.html#offset-aliases
- **space_hold_percentage** (*float*) – The proportion of hold out IDs.
- **holdout_gap** (*datetime.timedelta*) – Timedelta of the gap between the end of the training period and the start of the validation period.
- **random_state** (*int*) – A seed for the random number generator for ID sampling across train and hold out sets.
- **min_samples** (*int*) – The minimum number of samples required in the split to keep the split.

Returns

- **Folds** (*list of tuples*) – A list of folds. Each fold is a Tuple of arrays. The fist array in each tuple contains training indexes while the second array contains validation indexes.

- **logs** (*list of dict*) – A list of logs, one for each fold

fklearn.validation.splitters.**time_learning_curve_splitter**
Splits the data into temporal buckets given by the specified frequency.

Uses a fixed out-of-ID and time hold out set for every fold. Training size increases per fold, with more recent data being added in each fold. Useful for learning curve validation, that is, for seeing how hold out performance increases as the training size increases with more recent data.

Parameters

- **train_data** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – A Pandas' DataFrame that will be split for learning curve estimation.
- **training_time_limit** (*str*) – The Date String for the end of the testing period. Should be of the same format as *time_column*.
- **time_column** (*str*) – The name of the Date column of *train_data*.
- **freq** (*str*) – The temporal frequency. See: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/timeseries.html#offset-aliases
- **holdout_gap** (*datetime.timedelta*) – Timedelta of the gap between the end of the training period and the start of the validation period.
- **min_samples** (*int*) – The minimum number of samples required in the split to keep the split.

Returns

- **Folds** (*list of tuples*) – A list of folds. Each fold is a Tuple of arrays. The fist array in each tuple contains training indexes while the second array contains validation indexes.
- **logs** (*list of dict*) – A list of logs, one for each fold

fklearn.validation.validator module

Module contents

Submodules

fklearn.common_docstrings module

fklearn.common_docstrings.**learner_pred_fn_docstring**(*f_name: str*, *shap: bool = False*) → str

fklearn.common_docstrings.**learner_return_docstring**(*model_name: str*) → str

fklearn.version module

fklearn.version.**version**() → str
Get package version

Returns **version**

Return type str

Module contents

1.4 Contributing

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1.4.1 Where to start?

We love pull requests(and issues) from everyone. We recommend you to take a look at the project, follow the examples before contribute with code.

By participating in this project, you agree to abide by our code of conduct.

1.4.2 Getting Help

If you found a bug or need a new feature, you can submit an issue.

If you would like to chat with other contributors to fklearn, consider joining the Gitter.

1.4.3 Working with the code

Now that you already understand how the project works, maybe it's time to fix something, add and enhancement, or write new documentation. It's time to understand how we send contributions.

Version control

This project is hosted in Github, so to start contributing you will need an account, you can create one for free at Github Signup. We use git as version control, so it's good to understand the basics about git flows before sending new code. You can follow Github Help to understand how to work with git.

Fork

To write new code, you will interact with your own fork, so go to fklearn repo page, and hit the `Fork` button. This will create a copy of our repository in your account. To clone the repository in your machine you can use the next commands:

```
git clone git@github.com:your-username/fklearn.git
git remote add upstream https://github.com/nubank/fklearn.git
```

This will create a folder called `fklearn` and will connect to the upstream(main repo).

Development environment

We recommend you to create a virtual environment before starting to work with the code, after that you can ensure that everything is working fine by running all tests locally before start writing any new code.

Creating the virtual environment

```
# Use an ENV_DIR of you choice. We are using ~/venvs
python3 -m venv ~/venvs/fklearn-dev
source ~/venvs/fklearn-dev/activate
```

Install the requirements

This command will install all the test dependencies. To install the package you can follow the installation instructions.

```
python3 -m pip install -qe .[devel]
```

First testing

The following command should run all tests, if every test pass, you should be ready to start developing new stuff

```
python3 -m pytest tests/
```

Creating a development branch

First you should check that your master branch is up to date with the latest version of the upstream repository.

```
git checkout master
git pull upstream master --ff-only
```

```
git checkout -b name-of-your-bugfix-or-feature
```

If you already have a branch, and you want to update with the upstream master

```
git checkout name-of-your-bugfix-or-feature
git fetch upstream
git merge upstream/master
```

1.4.4 Contribute with code

In this session we'll guide you on how to contribute with the code. This is a guide which would help you if you want to fix an issue or implement a new feature.

Code standards

This project is compatible only with python 3.6 to 3.9 and follows the pep8 style And we use this import formatting

In order to check if your code is following our codestyle, you can run from the root directory of the repo the next commands:

```
python3 -m pip install -q flake8
python3 -m flake8 \
  --ignore=E731,W503 \
  --filename=\*.py \
  --exclude=__init__.py \
  --show-source \
  --statistics \
  --max-line-length=120 \
  src/ tests/
```

We also use mypy for type checking, which you can run with:

```
python3 -m mypy src tests --config mypy.ini
```

Run tests

After you finish your feature development or bug fix, you should run your tests, using:

```
python3 -m pytest tests/
```

Or if you want to run only one test:

```
python3 -m pytest tests/test-file-name.py::test_method_name
```

You must write tests for every feature **always**, you can look at the other tests to have a better idea how we implement them. As test framework we use pytest

Document your code

All methods should have type annotations, this allow us to know what that method expect as parameters, and what is the expected output. You can learn more about it in typing docs

To document your code you should add docstrings, all methods with docstring will appear in this documentation's api file. If you created a new file, you may need to add it to the `api.rst` following the structure

```
Folder Name
-----------

File name (fklearn.folder_name.file_name)
#########################################

..currentmodule:: fklearn.folder_name.file_name

.. autosummary::
  method_name
```

The docstrings should follow this format

```
"""
Brief introduction of method

More info about it

Parameters
----------

parameter_1 : type
    Parameter description

Returns
-------

value_1 : type
    Value description
"""
```

1.4.5 Contribute with documentation

You can add, fix documentation of: code(docstrings) or this documentation files.

Docstrings

Follow the same structure we explained in code contribution

Documentation

This documentation is written using rst(`reStructuredText`) you can learn more about it in rst docs When you make changes in the docs, please make sure, we still be able to build it without any issue.

Build documentation

From `docs/` folder, install *requirements.txt* and run

```
make html
```

This command will build the documentation inside `docs/build/html` and you can check locally how it looks, and if everything worked.

1.4.6 Send your changes to Fklearn repo

Commit your changes

You should think about a commit as a unit of change. So it should describe a small change you did in the project.

The following command will list all files you changed:

```
git status
```

To choose which files will be added to the commit:

```
git add path/to/the/file/name.extension
```

And to write a commit message:

This command will open your text editor to write commit messages

```
git commit
```

This will add a commit only with subject

```
git commit -m "My commit message"
```

We recommend this guide to write better commit messages

Push the changes

After you write all your commit messages, describing what you did, it's time to send to your remote repo.

```
git push origin name-of-your-bugfix-or-feature
```

Create a pull request

Now that you already finished your job, you should: - Go to your repo's Github page - Click `New pull request` - Choose the branch you want to merge - Review the files that will be merged - Click `Create pull request` - Fill the template - Tag your PR, add the category(bug, enhancement, documentation...) and a review-request label

When my code will be merged?

All code will be reviewed, we require at least one code owner review, and any other person review. We will usually do weekly releases of the package if we have any new features, that are already reviewed.

1.4.7 Versioning

Use Semantic versioning to set library versions, more info: semver.org But basically this means:

1. MAJOR version when you make incompatible API changes,
2. MINOR version when you add functionality in a backwards-compatible manner, and
3. PATCH version when you make backwards-compatible bug fixes.

(from semver.org summary)

You don't need to set the version in your PR, we'll take care of this when we decide to release a new version. Today the process is:

- Create a new `milestone` X.Y.Z (maintainers only)
- Some PR/issues are attributed to this new milestone
- Merge all the related PRs (maintainers only)
- Create a new PR: `Bump package to X.Y.Z` This PR update the version and the change log (maintainers only)
- Create a tag `X.Y.Z` (maintainers only)

This last step will trigger the CI to build the package and send the version to pypi

When we add new functionality, the past version will be moved to another branch. For example, if we're at version `1.13.7` and a new functionality is implemented, we create a new branch `1.13.x`, and protect it(this way we can't delete it), the new code is merged to master branch, and them we create the tag `1.14.0`

This way we can always fix a past version, opening PRs from `1.13.x` branch.

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